

1500: Justice Byrnes left Livadia to return to Washington. He traveled by air in company with the Joint Chiefs of Staff party.

1600: The President presented specially engraved Fourth-Term Inaugural Medallions to the Prime Minister, Marshal Stalin, Mr. Eden and Mr. Molotov, and a book entitled "Target Germany" to Marshal Stalin. This book had been prepared by General Arnold and contained photographs showing damage wrought in Germany as the result of bombings by our strategical air forces.

1630: Marshal Stalin and Mr. Harriman conferred with the President. The conference was held in the President's study. Mr. Bohlen was also present.

1650: The Seventh Formal Meeting of the Crimea Conference was convened at Livadia. Present:

| <u>For the U.S.</u> | <u>For Great Britain</u> | <u>For the U.S.S.R.</u> |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| The President.      | The Prime Minister.      | Marshal Stalin.         |
| Mr. Stettinius.     | Mr. Eden.                | Mr. Molotov.            |
| Admiral Leahy.      | Mr. Cadogan.             | Mr. Vyshinski.          |
| Mr. Hopkins.        | Mr. Clark-Kerr.          | Mr. Maisky.             |
| Mr. Harriman.       | Mr. Jebb.                | Mr. Gousev.             |
| Mr. Matthews.       | Mr. Bridges.             | Mr. Gromyko.            |
| Mr. Bohlen.         | Mr. Wilson.              | Mr. Pavlov.             |
| Mr. Hiss.           | Major Birse.             |                         |
| Mr. Foote.          |                          |                         |

The meeting adjourned at 2000.

2030: The President, Mr. Stettinius and Mr. Bohlen left Livadia for the British Headquarters (Vorontsov Villa) where they dined with the Prime Minister, Mr. Eden, Major Birse, Marshal Stalin, Mr. Molotov and Mr. Pavlov as the guests of the Prime Minister.

Sunday, February 11th:

1130: The President, accompanied by Mrs. Boettiger, took a jeep ride through the grounds and gardens of Livadia. Before he returned to his quarters he also inspected the U.S. Naval seaman guard which was drawn up outside the palace at the time.

1200: The Eighth Formal Meeting of the Crimea Conference was convened in the grand ballroom of Livadia. Present:

| <u>For the U.S.</u> | <u>For Great Britain</u> | <u>For the U.S.S.R.</u> |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| The President.      | The Prime Minister.      | Marshal Stalin.         |
| Mr. Stettinius.     | Mr. Eden.                | Mr. Molotov.            |
| Admiral Leahy.      | Mr. Cadogan.             | Mr. Vyshinski.          |
| Mr. Hopkins.        | Mr. Clark-Kerr.          | Mr. Maisky.             |
| Mr. Harriman.       | Mr. Jebb.                | Mr. Gousev.             |
| Mr. Matthews.       | Mr. Bridges.             | Mr. Gromyko.            |
| Mr. Bohlen.         | Mr. Wilson.              | Mr. Pavlov.             |
| Mr. Hiss.           | Major Birse.             |                         |
| Mr. Foote.          | Mr. Dixon.               |                         |

The conference recessed at 1250.

1300: The President was host at luncheon at Livadia to the Prime Minister, Marshal Stalin, Mr. Stettinius, Mr. Eden, Mr. Molotov, Mr. Harriman, Mr. Clark-Kerr, Mr. Cadogan, Major Birse, Mr. Bohlen and Mr. Pavlov.

Conference discussions continued at the lunch table until 1545, at which time the Crimea Conference formally adjourned.

1555: Marshal Stalin, after having bade the President and members of his party goodbye, left Livadia by motor for Koreiz Villa. Before the Marshal left Livadia the President presented to him for further delivery the following decorations that had been awarded by the United States to officers of the Soviet Forces:

Legion of Merit (Degree of Chief Commander) for Marshal Vasilevsky, Chief of Staff of the Red Army;  
 Legion of Merit (Degree of Chief Commander) for Marshal Novikov, Commanding General of the Red Air Force;

Legion of Merit (Degree of Commander) for Colonel General Repin;  
Legion of Merit (Degree of Commander) for Lieutenant General Grendall;  
Legion of Merit (Degree of Commander) for Lieutenant General Krolenko;  
Legion of Merit (Degree of Commander) for Major General Levandovich;  
Legion of Merit (Degree of Commander) for Major General Slavin; and  
Legion of Merit (Degree of Commander) for Colonel Byz.

As we were leaving Livadia the President was presented numerous gift packages by the Soviet Authorities at the palace, as also were various other members of the party. These packages contained vodka, several kinds of wine, champagne, caviar, butter, oranges and tangerines.

#### General Comment

The weather at Livadia was most pleasant during our visit. The average temperature was 40. The Russians accredited the good weather to the President and called it "Roosevelt weather". For several days preceding our arrival the weather had been anything but favorable. At exactly the "fight time", however, it cleared and remained so generally throughout our stay at Yalta.

During the period 4-11 February, daily meetings of the three Foreign Secretaries were held in addition to their attendance at the major conferences. Livadia, Vorontsov and Koreiz shared these Foreign Secretary meetings.

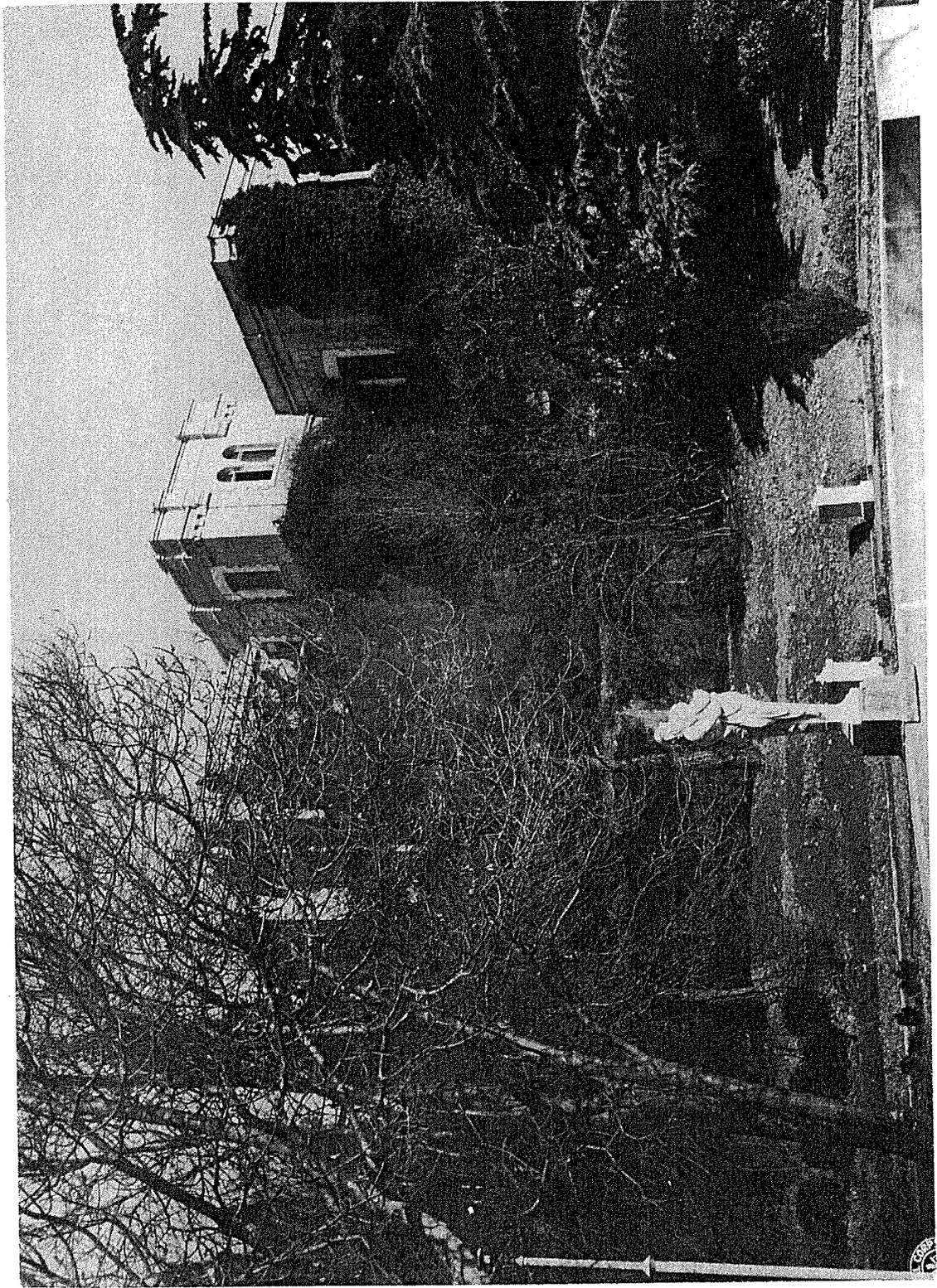
Our mail was brought to Yalta by Joint Chief of Staff couriers who used the regular Air Transport Command facilities from Washington to Cairo and the shuttle service from Cairo to Saki. The average time employed for the journey from Washington to Conference Headquarters was four days.

The British party had daily mail service. Their mail was flown directly from London to Saki in "Mosquito" type aircraft, the flights following a direct course between the two points involved.

Our radio communications were handled by a two-way high speed circuit set up between Radio Washington and the CATOCTIN (at Sevastopol), using Navy Radio Oran as an intermediate relay station. The messages were broadcast over the Washington "FOX" schedules and when necessary rebroadcast by Radio Oran. Communication between the CATOCTIN and Livadia was by a land line or by telephone.

A number of U.S. Naval personnel who speak Russian were assembled by Admiral Hewitt and sent to Yalta in the CATOCTIN. This team proved most helpful in working with the Soviets to complete the preparations for our visit and they were also very helpful to us as interpreters during our eight days at Livadia. They were:

Lieut. George Scherbatoff, U.S.N.R.  
 Lieut. Dimitri P. Keusseff, U.S.N.R.  
 Lieut. C. Norris Houghton, U.S.N.R.  
 Lieut. Michael Kimack, U.S.N.R.  
 Lt(jg) John Cheplick, U.S.N.R.  
 Lt(jg) John P. Romanov, U.S.N.  
 Andrew M. Bacha, Chief Yeoman, U.S.N.R.  
 Andrew Sawchuck, Yeoman 2/c, U.S.N.R.  
 Harry Sklenar, Yeoman 2/c, U.S.N.R.  
 Alexis Nestoruk, Yeoman 2/c, U.S.N.R.  
 Nickolas Korniloff, Yeoman 3/c, U.S.N.R.  
 Russel Koval, Yeoman 3/c, U.S.N.R.



Yalta: Koreiz Villa, headquarters for the Soviet Delegation.



At dinner on board the CATOCTIN. - The General "has the deck".

The President; (reading to his right) Miss Harriman, Admiral Brown, Admiral McIntire, Admiral Leahy, General Watson, Mr. Flynn, and Captain Comp.

Sunday, February 11th (continued):

1600: The President and members of his party left Livadia by motor for Sevastopol. Mr. Harriman and Miss Harriman accompanied the President. Mr. Early remained behind at Livadia to iron out several details concerning the joint communique that had been agreed to by the President, the Prime Minister and Marshal Stalin at the final meeting of the Crimea Conference. Mr. Hopkins, Sergeant Hopkins, Mr. Bohlen, Colonel Park, Major Putnam, Lieutenant Kloock, Chief Warrant Officer Stoner, Agents Deckard, Hastings and Wood left Livadia by motor for Simferopol where they spent the night on a special sleeper-train that had been parked there by the Soviets for our convenience.

The drive to Sevastopol was over high and winding mountain roads along the Black Sea coast. It took us over the battlefield, nearly a century old, where the historic Light Brigade made its famous charge in the Crimean War of 1854-1856, and for many miles led through territory bitterly contested by the Russians and Germans in the recent Crimean campaign.

1840: The President and his party arrived in Sevastopol and proceeded to the U.S.S. CATOCTIN, a naval auxiliary moored at the Soviet naval base.

It was dusk when we arrived in Sevastopol but the President saw scenes of stark destruction there wrought by the Germans. The city was virtually leveled to the ground except for the walls of homes and other buildings which the mines, bombs and shells in recent battles left standing like billboards - mute testimony of the horrible wanton Nazi vengeance. Of thousands of buildings in the city, the President was told that only six were left in useful condition when the Germans fled.

Distance traveled, Livadia to Sevastopol, 80 miles.

1855: The President and his party went on board the CATOCTIN where they spent the night. The CATOCTIN manned the rail and accorded the President full honors as he went on board.

The CATOCTIN served a delicious steak dinner to us, which was a real treat for us after eight days of Russian fare.

After dinner Admiral McIntire, Admiral Brown, Mrs. Boettiger and Miss Harriman attended a concert given in Sevastopol by the members of the band of the Black Sea Naval Base.

2130: Mr. Early arrived on board the CATOCTIN from Livadia and the encoding and radio transmission of the Conference communique was started. The communique was to be released simultaneously in Washington, London, and Moscow at 1630 tomorrow, February 12th. Lieutenant Bogue and Mr. Cornelius and the communication force of the CATOCTIN are to be commended for the expeditious manner in which this communique was encoded and transmitted to Washington. See Annex A for complete text of the communique.

Captain C. O. Comp, U.S.N., commanded the CATOCTIN. Her Executive Officer was Lieutenant Commander W. S. Dufton, U.S.N., and her Supply Officer Lieutenant Commander E. C. Laflen, (SC), U.S.N.

Monday, February 12th:

0655: After a very comfortable night, the President and members of his party left the CATOCTIN and proceeded by automobile to the airfield at Saki. Vice Admiral Batistii, U.S.S.R. Navy, was on the dock to see the President off. He was second in command at the Soviet Naval Base, Sevastopol. The Admiral commanding was on the sick list at the time and unable to appear. The night aboard the CATOCTIN had enabled our party to avoid tiring mountain driving on the same day as the long plane flight to Egypt, as most of the road from Sevastopol to Simferopol was over rolling country.

0825: Our cargo plane departed Saki for Deversoir Field, Egypt. Agents Griffith and Savage were embarked in this plane.

1025: The President and members of his party arrived at the Saki Airfield. Mr. Molotov, Mr. Stettinius, Mr. Harriman, Miss Harriman and Mr. Flynn were there to see the President off. Honors were rendered by the Soviet guard and band and, at 1040, the President entered his plane. Mr. Flynn parted company with us at Saki and accompanied Mr. Harriman to Moscow for a visit.

Distance traveled, Sevastopol to Saki, 80 miles.

Our #3 plane departed Saki for Deversoir. Embarked were: Lieutenant Bogue, Lieutenant Kloock, Mr. Cornelius, Major Gaskill (Signal Corps photographer), Captain Sarno (Signal Corps photographer), Mr. Stoner, Agents Williams, Wood, Deckard, Peterson, Kellerman and Hastings, and Chief Cooks Orig, Ordon and Chief Stewards Estrada and Abiba.

1055: The President's plane (#1) departed Saki for Deversoir. Embarked were: The President, Mrs. Boettiger, Admiral Leahy, Admiral McIntire, Admiral Brown, General Watson, Commander Bruenn, Agents Spaman and Fredericks and Chief Steward Prettyman.

1105: Our plane #2 departed Saki for Deversoir. Embarked were: Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Early, Mr. Bohlen, Commander Clark, Colonel Park, Lt-Comdr. Fox, Major Putnam, Lieut. Rigdon, Sergeant Hopkins, Agents Beary, Hipsley, Dorsey, Campion, Hanam and Rowley, and Chief Stewards Calinao and Brazal and Chief Cooks Floresca and Sarate.

Air sea rescue ships were stationed as follows along the route of our flight to Deversoir:

In the Black Sea:

|                          |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Soviet destroyer         | 43-50 N, 32-45 E |
| U.S. Minesweeper (AM249) | 43-45 N, 33-00 E |
| U.S. Minesweeper (AM248) | 42-45 N, 32-55 E |

In the Mediterranean:

|                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| U.S. Destroyer | 35-40 N, 32-00 E |
| U.S. Destroyer | 34-00 N, 32-00 E |
| U.S. Destroyer | 32-30 N, 32-10 E |

Planes #2, #3 and the cargo plane flew a direct course to Deversoir, going up to 13,000 feet at times to clear high mountain peaks of Turkey. The President's plane veered to the westward of that course in order to avoid the high mountains.

1245: Our cargo plane arrived at Deversoir.

1510: Plane #3 arrived Deversoir.

1515: The President's plane arrived Deversoir Field, Egypt. This field is operated by the U.S. Army Air Force and is located on the shores of Great Bitter Lake about 17 miles south of Ismalia, Egypt.

The President was met on his arrival by Minister S. Pinckney Tuck (American Minister to Egypt), Lieutenant Colonel Everett Newman, U.S.A. (Commanding Officer, Deversoir Field), Mr. Reilly, Commander Tyree, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Long and Mr. O'Driscoll.

The President and members of his immediate party, accompanied by Minister Tuck, motored to the nearby Suez Company boat landing, embarked in QUINCY boats, and proceeded to the QUINCY. (The QUINCY had come here from Malta several days previously.) The President and his party arrived on board the QUINCY at 1600.

Distance traveled, Saki and Deversoir, 1030 miles. Enroute we set our clocks back one hour to conform to Zone Minus Two time.

All hands were very much surprised to find the temperature at Deversoir so brisk. The average temperature for the day was 57.

1525: Plane #2 arrived at Deversoir.

Anchored at Great Bitter Lake with the QUINCY were the H.M.S. VIRAGO and two Italian ("LITTORIA" class) battleships.

On our safe arrival aboard ship the President dispatched a message to Marshal Stalin reading as follows:

"Upon leaving the hospitable shores of the Soviet Union I wish again to tell you how deeply grateful I am for the many kindnesses which you showed me while I was your guest to the Crimea. I leave greatly heartened as a result of the meeting between you, the Prime Minister, and myself. I am sure that the peoples of the world will regard the achievements of this meeting, not only with approval, but as a genuine assurance that our three great nations can work as well in peace as they have in war."

It should be recorded that Colonel Newman had performed an outstanding job in refitting Deversoir Field to handle the movement of our party. Actual decommissioning of the station was underway when it was decided to use the field and in a matter of a few days it was completely refitted to safely and comfortably accommodate our aircraft.

Many favorable comments as to the public reaction to the communique had begun to pour in by now. A selected few of these are quoted herewith:

Colonel Boettiger:

"Never have I seen such overwhelming praise for anything as for your achievements at Yalta. It has even swept the enemies off their feet, and I mean American enemies as well as the Nazis and Japs. Our hats are off to you. Tell Secretary Early the papers did a magnificent job and congratulate him for me. And a world of orchids to you. Love to you and Mrs. Boettiger and the best of everything to your talented colleagues."

New York Times says agreements reached "justify and surpass most of the hopes placed on this fateful meeting." Calls reaffirmation of Atlantic Charter perhaps most important point.

New York Herald Tribune: "Conference has produced another great proof of Allied unity, strength and power of decision." Also praises reaffirmation of Atlantic Charter.

Washington Post: "The President is to be congratulated on his part in this all-encompassing achievement."

Baltimore Sun: "Decisions justify high hopes for the future."

New York PM: "Communique is all that the people of the U.S. could have hoped for. It is also all that the rulers of the Axis feared."

Senator Vandenberg terms announcement by far the best issued from any major conference. Says it reaffirms basic principles of justice and undertakes for first time to complement them by direct action.

Herbert Hoover: "It will offer a great hope to the world."

On radio, William Shirer calls communique landmark in human history.

Kaltenborn says, "A complete success."

Raymond Gram Swing: "For America, no more appropriate news could be conceived to celebrate the birthday of Abraham Lincoln."

Jonathan Daniels: "Magnificent press reception given communique, pictures and other news of conference. Newspapermen feel unquestionable best report any Big Three conference so far. Enthusiastic approval given communique by political leaders both parties, including even Herbert Hoover. Everybody in White House happy over news and its reception."

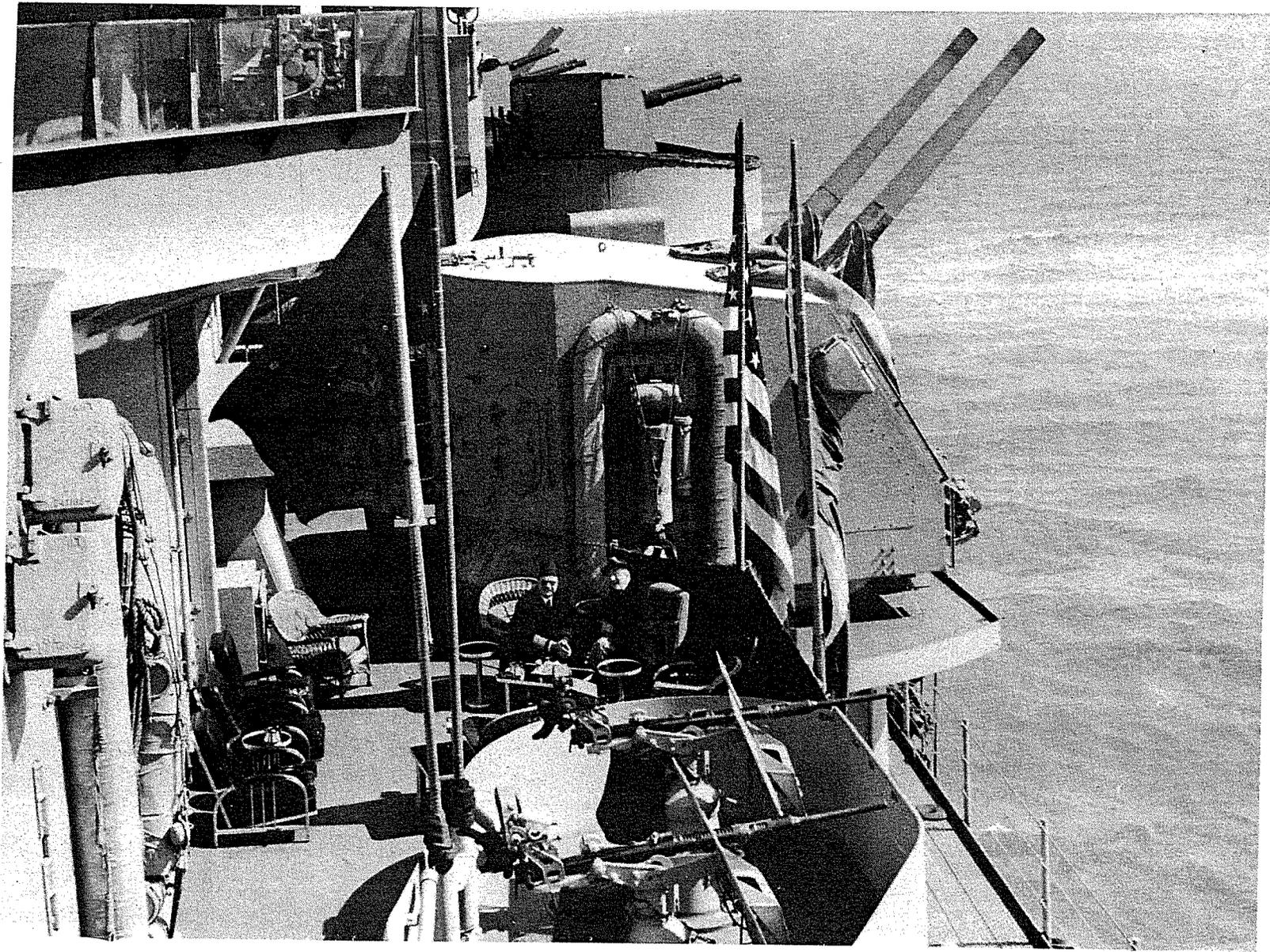
Senator Barkley: "Accept my sincere felicitations upon the historic joint statement released today. I had it read to the Senate immediately upon release and it made a profound impression. White, Minority Leader, joined me in the expressions of commendation and satisfaction on the floor of the Senate. I regard it was one of the most important steps ever taken to promote peace and happiness in the world."

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION



Great Bitter Lake: The President receives a visit from the King of Egypt.

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION



Great Bitter Lake: The President receives a visit from the King of Egypt.

Tuesday, February 13th:

1200: Escorted by the President's Chief of Staff, Fleet Admiral Leahy, King Farouk and his party arrived on board. The King and his party had been flown from Cairo to Deversoir in an Army Air Force aircraft and had been met at the Suez Company boat landing by Admiral Leahy.

The President was on deck to receive the King and his party, consisting of Hassanein Pasha (Chamberlain of the Royal Household) and Captain H. Soliman Etas, R.E.N., Naval Aide to the King. With them were the Honorable S. Pinckney Tuck and his Military and Naval Attaches, Lieutenant Colonel John W. Dregge and Commander John T. Harding, and Major General B. F. Giles, Commanding General of the U.S. Army Forces in the Middle East.

The President and the King settled down to conversations shortly after the King's arrival on board.

1300: The President was host to the King at luncheon in his quarters aboard ship. Other guests were Minister Tuck, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Pasha, Admiral Leahy, General Giles and Mrs. Boettiger.

The conversations continued after lunch. The President pointed out the purchase by the United States of large quantities of long-staple Egyptian cotton during the war and stressed the hope that greatly increased volume of trade in other commodities would be developed with Egypt in the future. The importance of two-way future trade was also stressed. Tourist travel to Egypt, the President told the King, was certain to become greater after the war than before. The President predicted that thousands of Americans would visit Egypt and the Nile region after the war, traveling by ship and air.

1430: King Farouk and his party were taken on an inspection tour about the ship.

1530: King Farouk and his party left the ship. Before leaving the ship the President presented the King an autographed copy (#14) of his Inaugural Addresses.

1530-1630: The President worked on his mail.

1730: Escorted by the President's Chief of Staff, Fleet Admiral Leahy, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia and his party, arrived on board. The Emperor and his party had been flown from Addis Ababa to Deversoir in U.S. Army aircraft and had been met at the Suez Company boat landing, Deversoir, by Admiral Leahy. The President was on deck to receive his royal visitors, who included Ras Kassa, President of the Crown Council; Ato Akilou Abta Wold, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Ato Yilma Deressa, Undersecretary of State for Finance; Major Merid, Aide de Camp to His Imperial Majesty; Honorable John M. Spencer, Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and the Honorable John K. Caldwell, American Minister to Ethiopia.

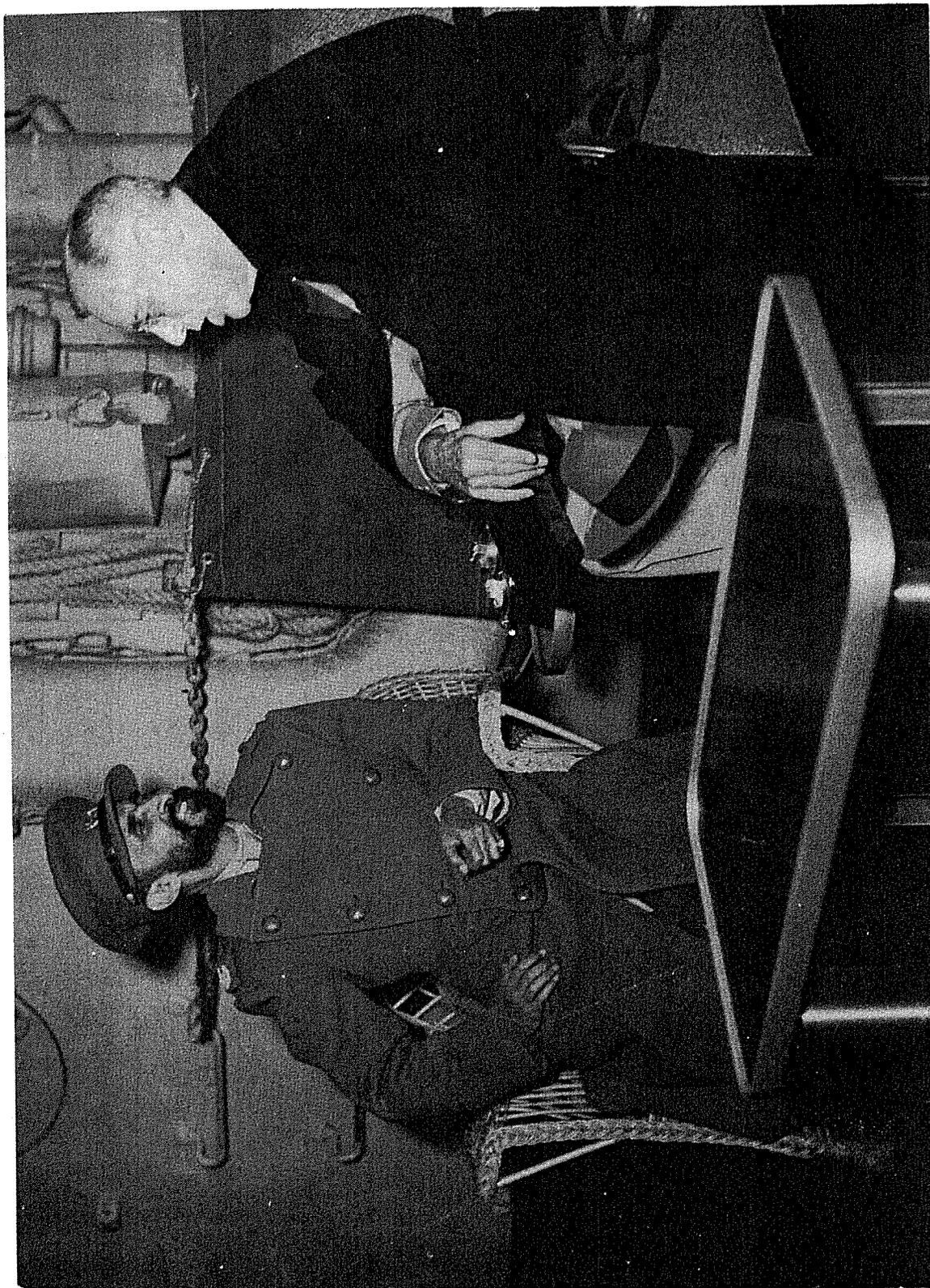
After greetings had been exchanged the President and the Emperor sat down to conversations. In talking with the Emperor, the President stressed communications between the United States and Ethiopia and told him he hoped with improvements to communications, particularly by air, the two countries would come to know each other better.

The Emperor told the President of the many improvements recently made in Abyssinia and enthusiastically endorsed the President's hope for closer relations.

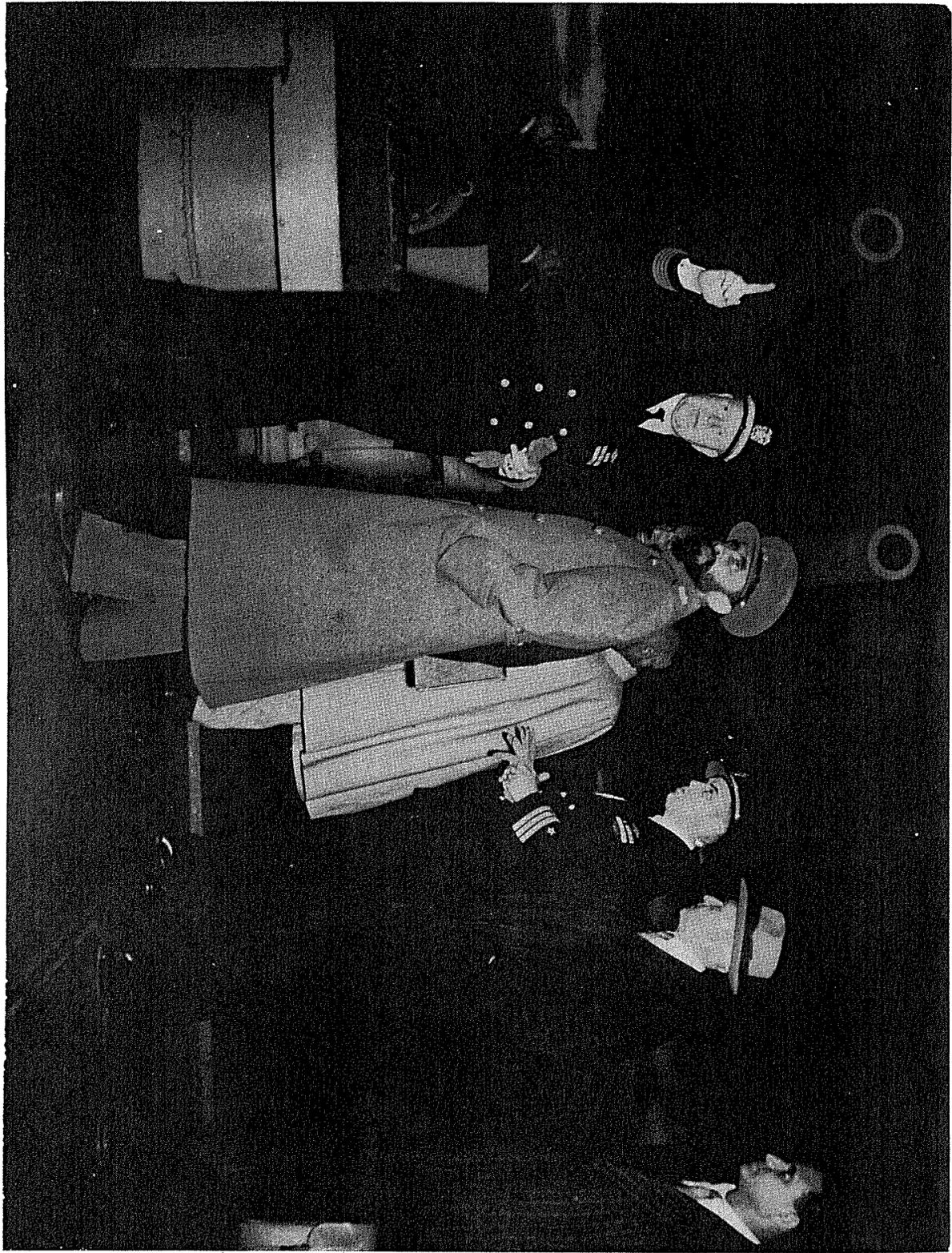
The President took advantage of the opportunity to thank the Emperor in person for the gift of the site and buildings he and the Empress had given the United States to use as a Legation in Addis Ababa.

1800: The Emperor and members of his party were taken on an inspection tour about the ship.

1820: The President was host at tea to the Emperor and members of his party.



Great Bitter Lake: Emperor Haile Selassie calls on the President.



Great Bitter Lake:  
Emperor Haile Selassie calls on the  
President.

1900: Emperor Haile Selassie and his party left the ship. Before leaving, the Emperor presented the President a gold cigarette case and a gold-plated globe.

1930: Captain Senn was a dinner guest of the President and members of his Mess.

The weather was clear today and the average temperature was 57.

-----

Haile Selassie I (the Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, Elect of God, and Emperor of Ethiopia) was born on June 23, 1891. He claims descent from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba through the first Emperor Menelik. He is a grand-nephew of Menelik II. He is an Amhara of the tribe which has ruled the heterogeneous masses of Ethiopia for generations. The Amharas are of mixed Semitic and Hamitic descent and are not a negroid people. The Amharas view negro people as inferiors.

The Emperor is a very slight, short man (about 5 feet 3 inches in height) and is grave and dignified in manner. He is quiet, unsmiling, and carried with him something of the atmosphere of a mystic. His bearing has a natural and genuine courtliness and yet he usually inspires in Americans and Europeans a feeling of pity mixed with admiration.

Wednesday, February 14th:

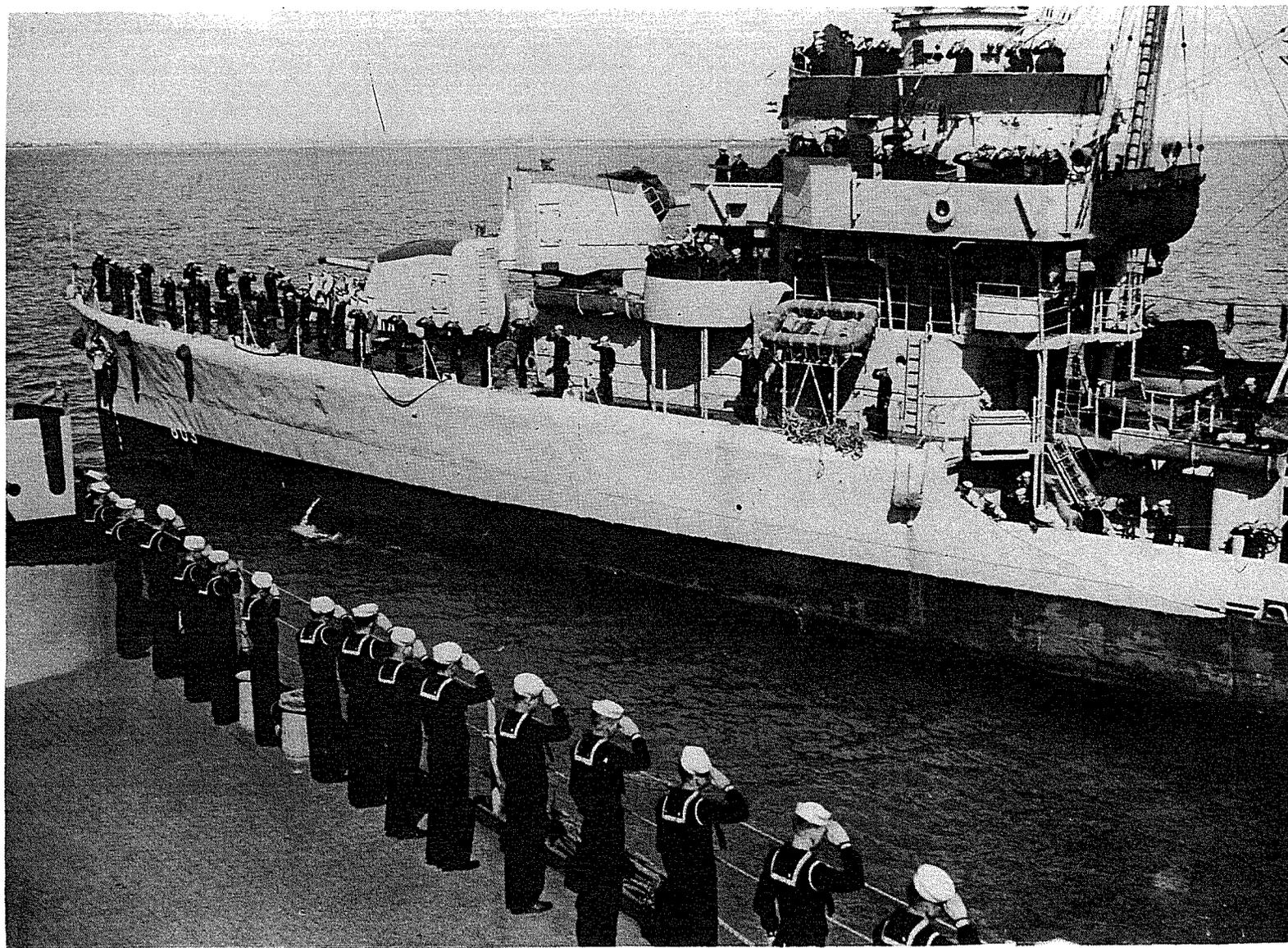
At anchor, Great Bitter Lake, Egypt.

1020: The U.S.S. MURPHY stood in from the south. The MURPHY had been sent to Jidda, a Saudi Arabian port on the Red Sea, to provide transportation for King Ibn Saud to Great Bitter Lake for his forthcoming conference with President Roosevelt.

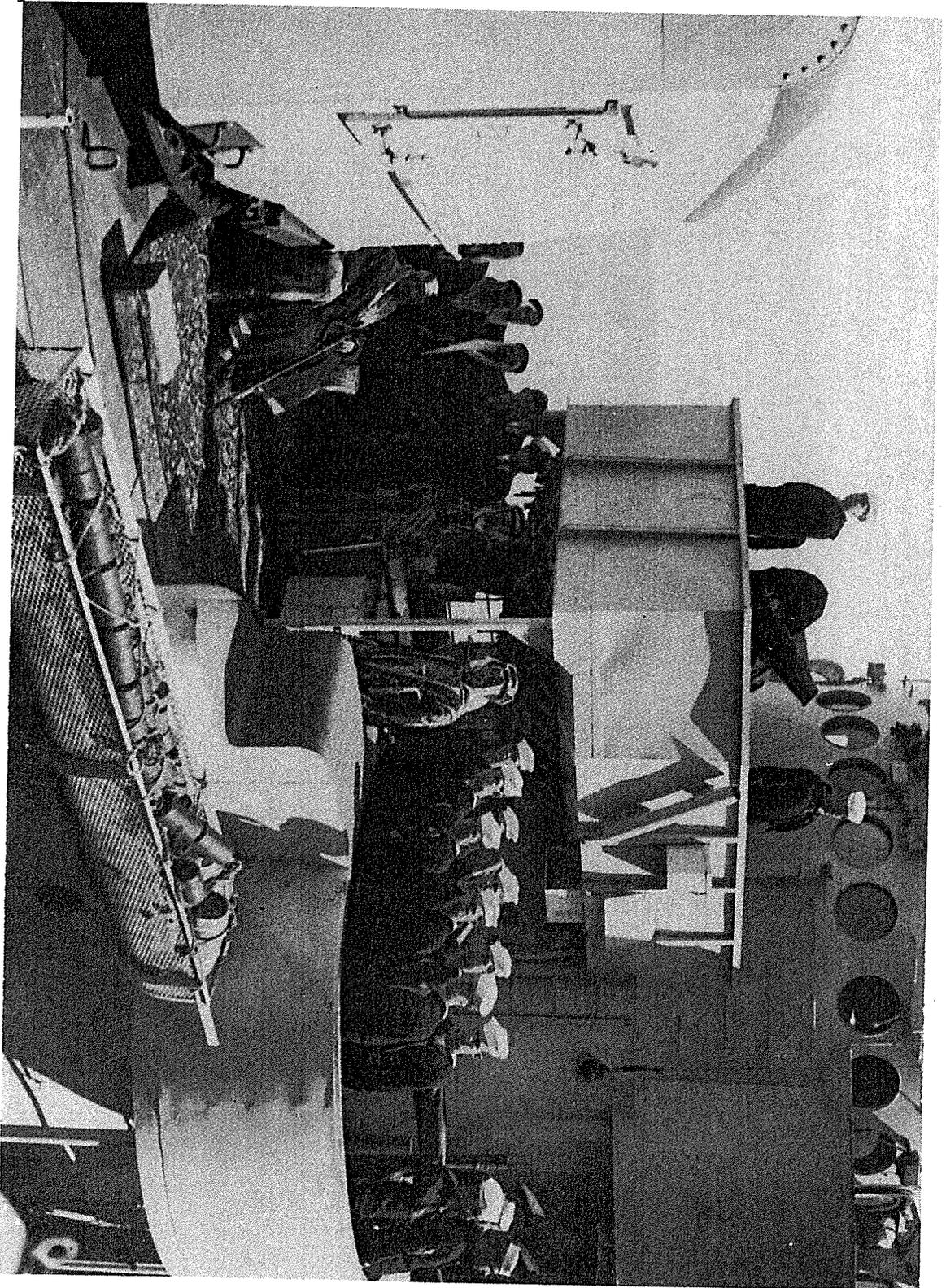
1030: Mrs. Boettiger left the ship to spend the day in Cairo.

1120: The MURPHY came alongside and moored port side to the QUINCY. As she came alongside she presented to those of us in the QUINCY a most unusual and strange sight. The destroyer's decks, usually stripped, were covered with Oriental carpets and gold-gilded chairs were scattered about the decks. King Ibn Saud sat with great natural dignity and charm in one of the gilded chairs on the forward part of the destroyer's superstructure deck. The various other members of his party, dressed in their flowing robes and accessories, were standing about the decks. The King's guard, with rifles, scimitars and long swords very much in evidence, were lined up - single file - along the starboard side of the destroyer's forecastle, facing us in the QUINCY. They were, no doubt, every bit as much amazed as we were at what was transpiring.

The King's entourage numbered 48 people and included his brother, Prince Abdullah; the King's sons Princes Mohammed and Mansour; Ministers Sulayman, Yusuf Yassin, Hafiz Wahba, Bashir Saadawi; and Dr. Rashad Faroun. See Annex B for complete list of the King's party that traveled in the MURPHY.



Great Bitter Lake:  
King Ibn Saud, in the MURPHY, arrives  
from Jidda.



The King aboard the MURPHY.

Although a cabin was assigned the King while aboard the MURPHY, he preferred to live outdoors. Awnings were rigged in tent like style on the destroyer's forecastle and King Ibn Saud lived there at night, just as if he were making a pilgrimage to somewhere in the vast desert regions of his own homeland. The "tents" were heated by charcoal bucket fires.

1130: King Ibn Saud and his party (Their Royal Highnesses Emir al Saud, Mohammed al Saud, Emir Mansour al Saud; Shaikhs Abdullar Sulayman, Yusuf Yassin, Hafiz Wahba, Bashir Saadawi; and Dr. Rashad Faroun) came on board the QUINCY to call on the President. The QUINCY manned the rail and accorded the King full honors.

The President was seated on the port side of the QUINCY's first superstructure deck as he received the royal visitors. After greetings had been exchanged, the President and the King settled down to conversations. Colonel W. A. Eddy, U.S.M.C. (Retired), our Minister to Saudi Arabia, accompanied the King and acted as interpreter for the President and the King. Annex C is a memorandum of their conversations.

Two picturesquely dressed bodyguards came on board the QUINCY with their King.

In deference to the King's religious beliefs, the "smoking lamp" was "put out" while he was in the QUINCY, as also was the case in the MURPHY for the entire period of his stay in that vessel.

According to Arab custom, and Moslem custom, the women of the family are strictly secluded and are never mentioned in conversation. It was this custom that prompted Mrs. Boettiger to choose today to visit Cairo for sightseeing and souvenir shopping, so that she was not present during the King's visit to the QUINCY.

1230: Lieutenant W. K. Kloock, U.S.N., White House courier, left the ship with official mail, to proceed to Washington by air.

During the forenoon (before the King's arrival on board), the President visited the post exchange, set up in the Flag cabin by officers from U.S.A.F.I.M.E., and purchased several souvenirs.

1330: The President was host at luncheon to King Ibn Saud, Princes Abdullah, Mohammed and Mansour, Admiral Leahy, Colonel Eddy and Mr. Bohlen. Because of space limitations, the four Ministers and the Doctor dined in the Flag cabin together with Admirals McIntire and Brown, Mr. Early and Captain Senn.

1409: Minister Tuck and General Giles came on board to confer briefly with the President.

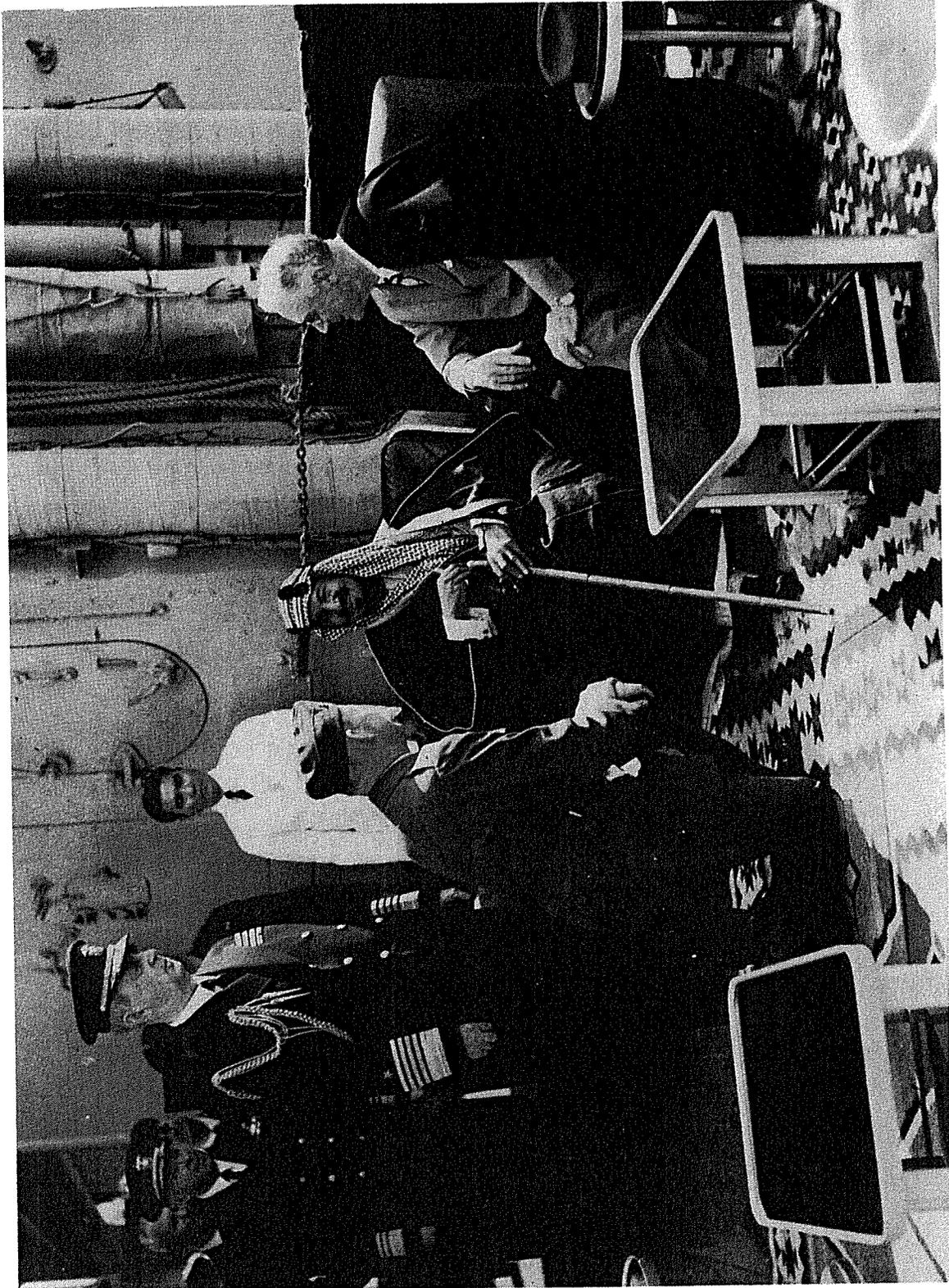
After lunch, the President and King Ibn Saud continued their discussions. Other members of the King's party were taken on a tour around the cruiser.

1537: King Ibn Saud and his party left the QUINCY and returned to the MURPHY. Full honors were accorded him as he departed. No gun salutes were fired, either on his arrival or departure.

The Arabian monarch traveled more than 800 miles in order that he might meet the President. It was the first time in his life that he had ever left his country's soil. This gesture was interpreted by members of his party as an unprecedented honor for President Roosevelt.

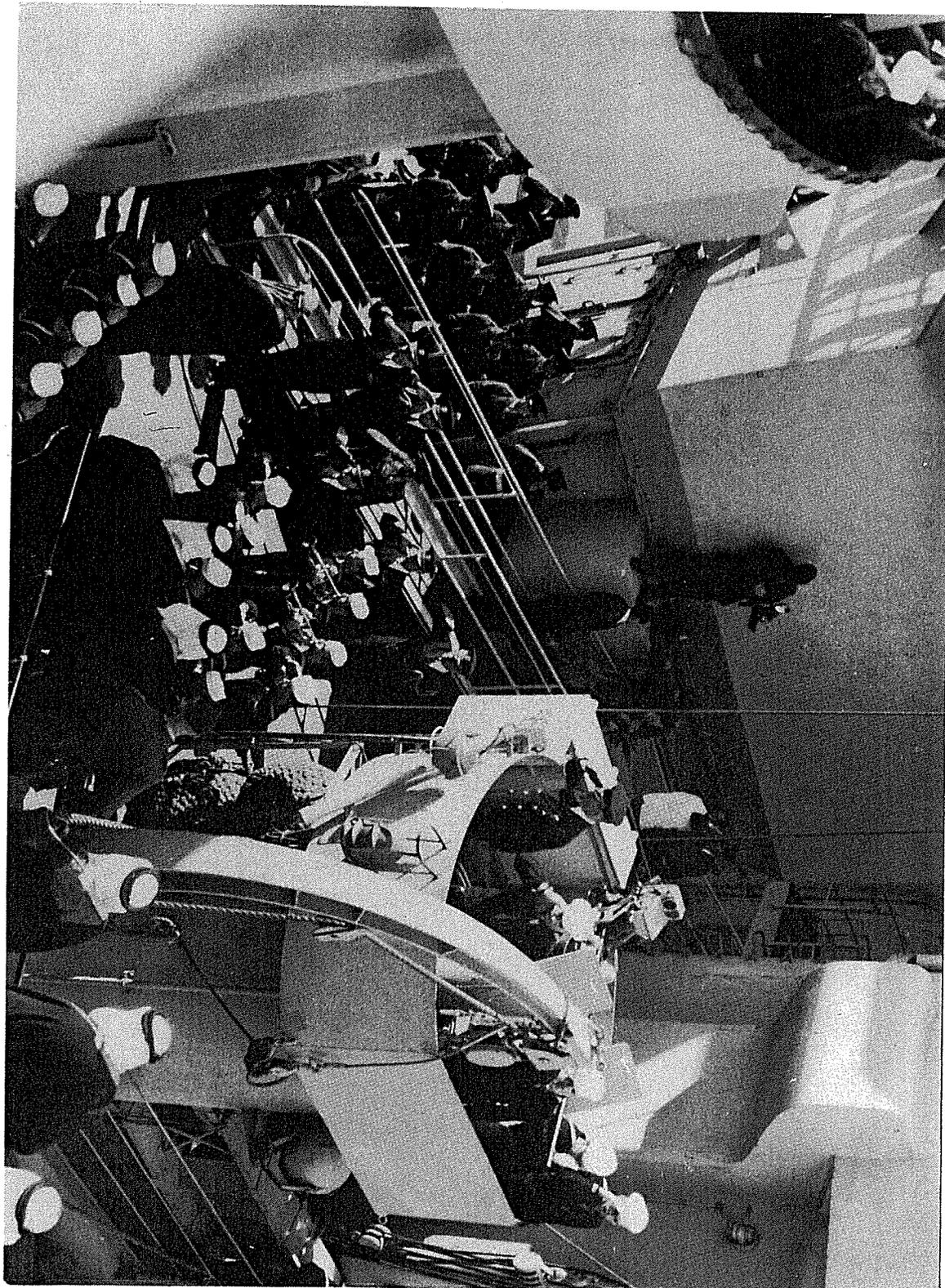
During his visit the President presented the King a gold Fourth-Term Inaugural Medallion (with special leather case) and also one of his wheel-chairs which had attracted the King's fancy.

The King gave the President two leather cases containing four complete sets of Arabian attire, a solid golf knife and a box of perfume. Later he sent gifts for Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Boettiger - a leather case containing two sets of Arabian harem attire.



The King confers with the President.

The King and his party come on board the QUINTCY.



Admiral McIntire presented the King's doctor a small supply of penicillin. This gift appeared to have profoundly interested both the King and the Doctor.

Decision was made during our visit to Egypt to present the following gifts:

To King Farouk of Egypt: A Douglas 2-engine transport plane (C-47). When this plane becomes available to the Commanding General, U.S.A.F.I.M.E., it will be presented to the King, in the President's name, by the American Minister at Cairo.

To Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia: Four command and reconnaissance cars. These automobiles will be shipped to Addis Ababa in the near future by the Commanding General, U.S.A.F.I.M.E., for presentation to the Emperor, in the President's name, by the American Minister at Addis Ababa.

To King Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia: A Douglas 2-engine transport plane (C-47). When this plane becomes available to the Commanding General, U.S.A.F.I.M.E., it will be flown to Saudi Arabia and presented, in the President's name, by the American Minister at Jidda.

A complete crew composed of United States Army personnel will be assigned to this plane at Jidda to operate and to maintain it. Its crew will be loaned to His Majesty pending procurement of other suitable personnel by the Saudi Arabian Government.

1539: Minister Tuck and General Giles left the ship. Mrs. Boettiger returned to the ship.

1540: The MURPHY departed from alongside the QUINCY and anchored in Great Bitter Lake.

1547: A Suez Canal pilot (Mr. Harvey) came on board the QUINCY.

1558: The QUINCY got underway for Alexandria, Egypt, via the Suez and Port Said.

2000: The President and members of his Mess attended movies in the Flag cabin. The feature picture was "Irish Eyes are Smiling".

2200: The QUINCY laid to momentarily in Port Said Harbor while the Suez Canal pilot left the ship.

2240: The QUINCY passed through the Port Said submarine net gate and out into the Mediterranean.

We were scheduled to rendezvous with the FRANKFORD and BALDWIN here, but had arrived early and they were not yet on station. It was decided that the QUINCY would proceed on and the destroyers were directed to join us enroute Alexandria.

2242: Set speed of 15 knots.

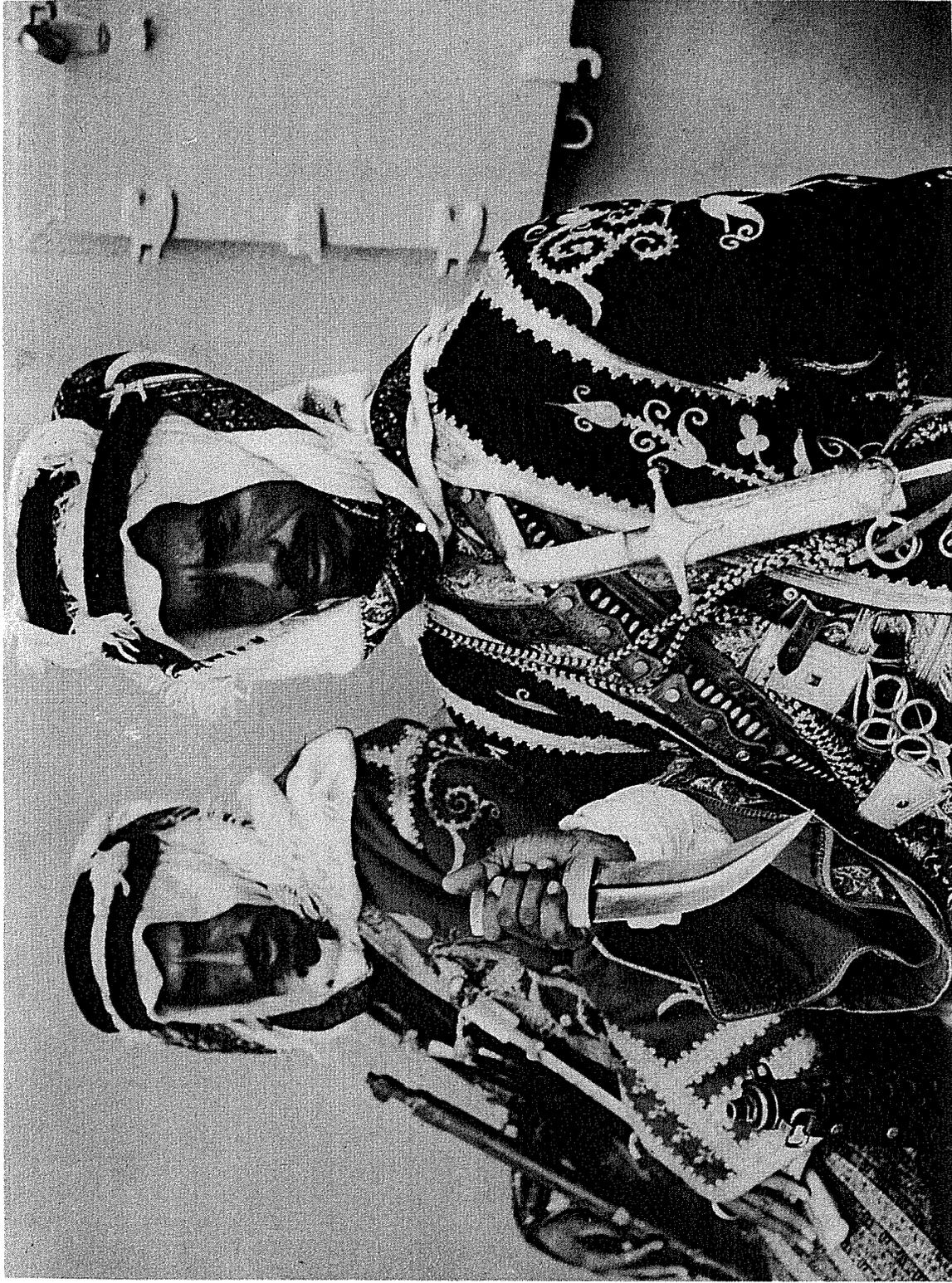
2330: We changed speed to 18 knots. The QUINCY was now steaming on various courses while conforming to the prescribed routing to Alexandria.

-----

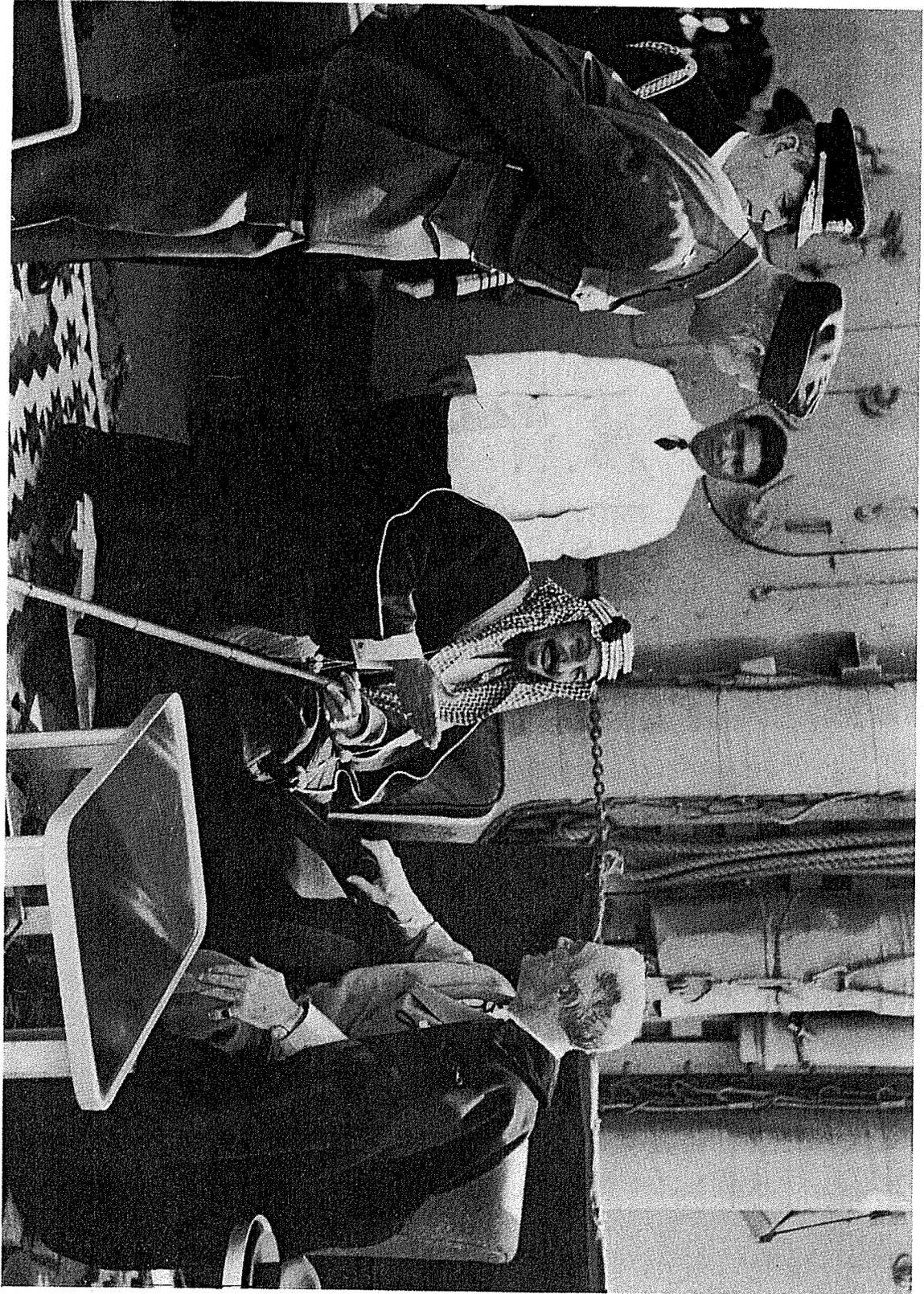
The sovereign of Saudi Arabia is generally known abroad as King Ibn Saud. His full name is 'Abdul 'Aziz ibn Abdul Rahman al-Faisal Al Saud. He is known to his subjects as "The King" or as "'Abdul 'Aziz".

He is tall and heavy, and must be 70-odd years old. (Most Arabs neither know nor care about the date of their birth.) His beard is dyed black; he is lame and walks very slowly; and his vision is impaired by cataracts on both eyes.

He wears the flowing black robe with the red and white checked head scarf characteristic of Nejd (Central Arabia) and, like other members of the royal family, he uses gold head ropes for his turban.



The King's chief bodyguards.



The East greets the West

The King is first a Moslem and Secondarily an Arab. As the leader of the Wahhabis, guardian of the Holy Places of Mecca and Medina, and as an independent Moslem sovereign, he considers himself the world's foremost Moslem and assumes the defense of Moslem rights. Hence his opposition to Zionism. The Wahhabis regard themselves not as a sect, but as the only true Moslems, while non-Wahhabi Moslems are considered to have lost the purity of their faith.

The King's party brought along their own foodstuffs in the MURPHY, mainly native fruits and live sheep. The King had wanted to bring along some 50 or 60 sheep for this purpose (and to assist in feeding the MURPHY's personnel) but was dissuaded from doing so because of space limitations. The MURPHY left Jidda with seven live sheep and a deck load of fruits and other miscellaneous luggage. The sheep were quartered on the ship's fantail and daily slaughterings were done there.

The King also brought large jugs of water for his personal use. He drinks water from two holy wells, one near Mecca and one near Ryiadh.

Enroute from Jidda to Great Bitter Lake, everyday just prior to prayer time one of the higher officials of the party would contact the ship's navigator and request a bearing on Mecca. The chaplain would then lead the congregation in prayer, facing in that direction.

A direct radio circuit was set up from the MURPHY to the Prime Minister at Mecca, each half hour the radio operator (who was the Saudi Arabian Director of Communications) would call Mecca and, using Arabic language but international procedure, ask "O.K.?". Mecca would reply "O.K." and sign off. The King also had in his party an official whose sole duty it was to monitor all the radio news broadcasts and report their substance to him.

Thursday, February 15th:

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

0255: The FRANKFORD and BALDWIN overtook the QUINCY, joined our task group and formed an anti-submarine screen ahead.

During the forenoon and until our arrival at Alexandria further anti-submarine protection was furnished our task group by two aircraft operating from an R.A.F. airfield near Alexandria.

0735: Our task group entered the swept channel leading to Alexandria Harbor.

1004: Mr. D. Bingham (local pilot) came on board to pilot the QUINCY into the inner harbor.

1036: The QUINCY passed through the submarine net gate and entered Alexandria Harbor.

1052: The QUINCY moored to Buoy B-2, Alexandria.

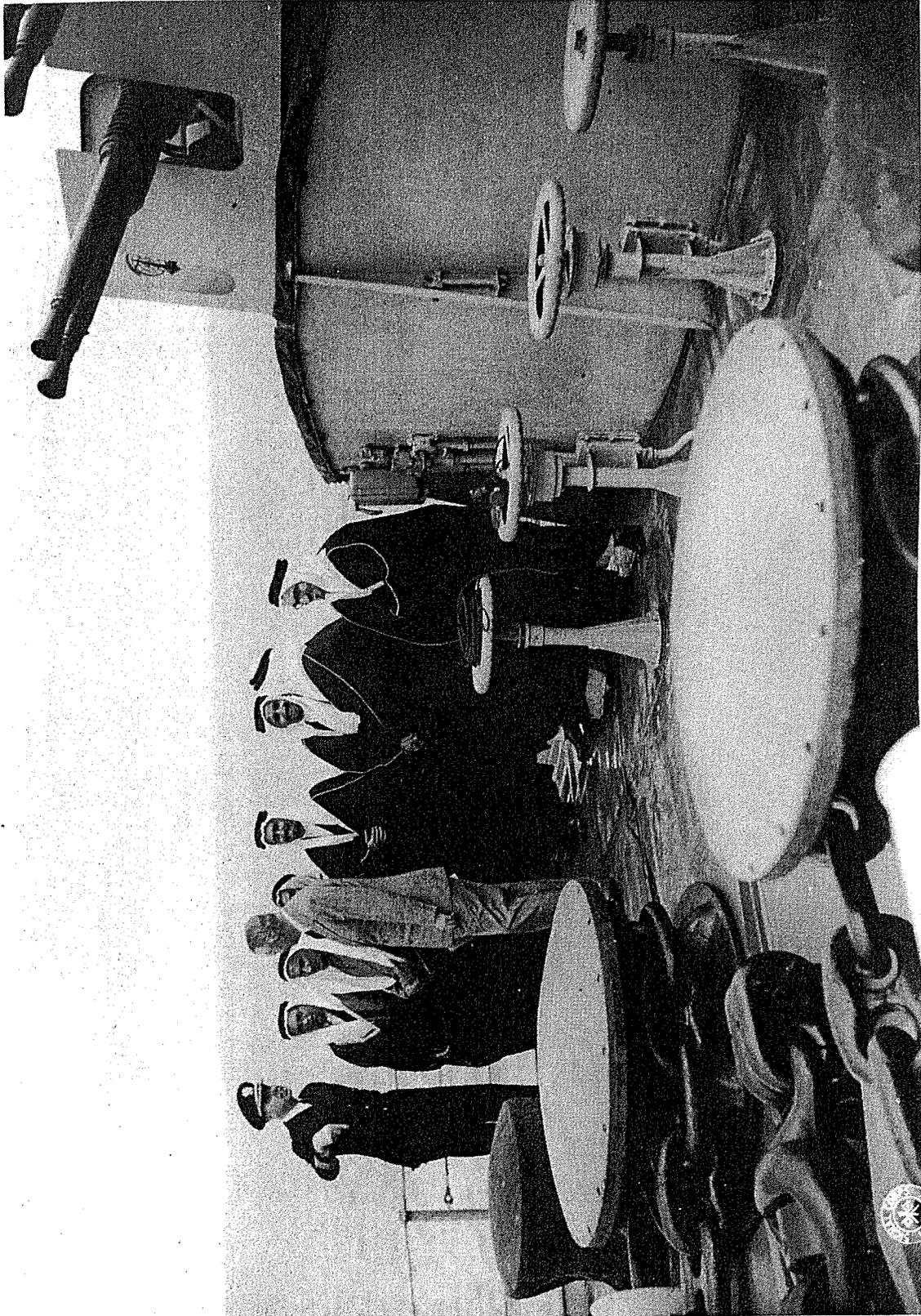
Distance steamed, Great Bitter Lake to Alexandria, 220 miles.

The light cruiser SAVANNAH and destroyer LAUB were moored at Alexandria, waiting to rejoin our task group.

Alexandria is the chief seaport of Egypt. In 1937 it had a population of 638,736. The city was founded in 332 B.C. by Alexander the Great. The harbor today was teeming with shipping, both naval and commercial.

1100: Secretary of State Stettinius, accompanied by the Honorable John G. Winant (Ambassador to Great Britain), Mr. Tuck, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Bohlen came on board to call on the President. Secretary Stettinius was enroute from Moscow to the Conference at Mexico City. Ambassador Winant had been invited by the President to join the party here and had come by air from London.

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRES



The Royal Princes and the King's Ministers are shown about the ship.



Alexandria: The President receives a State Department delegation.