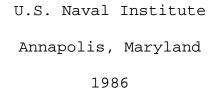
Index

To

Reminiscences of

Rear Admiral Donald J. MacDonald

U.S. Navy (Retired)



ABC Papers (American, British, Canadian)

Plans devised in 1940 for U.S. entry into World War II, pages 97-99

Admiral Graf Spee

U.S. studies German radar capability after the scuttling of this pocket battleship in December 1939, pages 82-83

African Invasion

U.S. ship strength diverted from South Pacific to North Africa in 1942, page 205

Ainsworth, Rear Admiral Walden L., USN (USNA, 1910)

As Commander Task Force 67 in 1943 directs night bombardments of Munda-Kolombangara area, pages 234-235, 244, 251

Air Force, U.S.

Question of separate air force studied in 1945, pages 300-302; jealous of Navy's close position to President Truman with Williamsburg, builds Lowry Air Force Base for President Eisenhower, pages 391-392, 464-465; competes for funds with Navy's Polaris program in mid-1950s, pages 493, 499-500

Air Transportation

Hazardous route between England and the United States in early 1940s, pages 119-120, 184; warring countries continued civilian air service within Europe, pages 121, 184; MacDonald's circuitous route from Lisbon to United States in January 1942, pages 184-186

Aircraft

Use of scouting planes from battleships and cruisers in the 1930s, pages 27-28; Pan American Clippers provided transatlantic air service under hazardous conditions in World War II, pages 119, 184; FDR and Churchill discuss the manufacturing of British aircraft in the United States prior to U.S. entry into World War II, pages 49-50, 126-127

Alcohol

Supplies of liquor kept on board President Harry Truman's yacht *Williamsburg* (AGC-369) in the late 1940s and early 1950s, pages 388, 439-440

Allen M. Sumner (DD-692) Class

In MacDonald's view, this class of destroyers was hampered initially by various design deficiencies which were later

corrected, pages 267-270

Andrews, Captain Adolphus, USN (USNA, 1901)

As chief of staff to Commander Battle Force, Admiral Joseph Reeves, in mid-1930s causes problems to *California* (BB-44) executive officer, pages 25-26

Antiaircraft Gunnery

British firing at German bombers over London in 1940, pages 108-110; fire often ineffective because of lack of radar in fire control, page 129

Antisubmarine Warfare

ASW school for prospective commanding officers and executive officers in 1942 drew from U.S. and British experience, pages 187-188; USS O'Bannon (DD-450) spends part of her 1942 shakedown period going after submarines, pages 193-194; convoy and amphibious ops training prevalent in the mid-1950s, page 476 See Underseas Warfare Division

Anton Bruun

New name of presidential yacht Williamsburg after given to Woods Hole in the early 1960s by President Kennedy, pages 461-462

Antwerp, Belgium

Difficulty opening port in early 1945, pages 285-287

Army, U.S.

Provides cavalry officers, horses, and aides to FDR in the late 1930s, pages 57-59, 65; limited role in ABC talks in 1940, pages 92-93, 98-99; by end of 1941 more personnel in London, but still not as important as Navy setup, pages 163-164; Air Corps arranges for base in Scotland during World War II, page 176; soldiers sent to replace Marines at Guadalcanal in 1943, page 242; in France after Normandy invasion, pages 274-275, 277, 284; work to open port of Antwerp in early 1945, page 286; planning for invasion of Germany, pages 284-285, 291-293; discussion of separate air force and Army acquisition of the Marines in 1945, pages 300-304; responsible for advance work on division of Germany, page 325; attitude towards German war trials, pages 342-343; intelligence group kept tabs on adherence to nonfraternization in Germany immediately after surrender, page 347; displaced Germans for housing and office space and, in some cases, robbed homes, pages 349-354; in charge of communications at White House and Shangri-La, pages 403, 434, 461; Eisenhower very pro-Army bent at outset of presidency, pages 412-413

Army-Navy Football Game

MacDonald accompanies President Truman to game in Philadelphia in the late 1940s, pages 409-410

Arnold, Major General Henry H., USN (USMA, 1907)

Brash statements to British about his ability to win war by bombing Germany didn't impress SpeNavO Ghormley, pages 117-118, 128

Astor, Lady Nancy

Enjoyed entertaining Americans at Cliveden during early days of World War II, page 158, 161-162

Atlanta (CL-51)

In Guadalcanal action 12-13 November 1942, pages 210-211, 223

Atomic Bomb

President Truman discusses with MacDonald in the late 1940s his mid-1945 decision to bomb Japan, pages 416-417

Austin, Commander Bernard L., USN (USNA, 1924)

Executive officer of presidential yacht *Potomac* in late 1930s, but not a White House aide because he was married, page 38; selected by Vice Admiral Ghormley to be his flag secretary in 1940, pages 68-69, 77, 117; living arrangements in London, page 111; unhappy at not being invited to joint U.S.-Britain conference in Washington in 1941, page 154; told to expect short stay in England by Admiral Stark, pages 156-157; MacDonald feels Austin was relied on more heavily than his replacement, page 183; served as destroyer division commander in the Solomons in 1943, page 262

Australia

Guadalcanal seen as last barrier to Japanese invasion of Australia in late 1942, page 207; O'Bannon crew gets short liberty in Sydney after Guadalcanal action, pages 222, 224; responsible for setting up coast-watcher network, page 228; Australian cruiser fills in for American ship in task force off Kolombangara in mid-1943, pages 243-244

Austria

Russians move into Vienna after German surrender in 1945, pages 326, 355-357

Bailey, Vice Admiral Sir Sidney R., Royal Navy

Assigned as liaison between SpeNavO, Vice Admiral Ghormley, and the Admiralty in the early 1940s, page 107

Balloons

Use in British parks during World War II, page 109

Bath Iron Works

MacDonald becomes executive officer of O'Bannon (DD-450) under construction in 1942, pages 188-191; builds vessel in 1930 that becomes presidential yacht Williamsburg, page 380

Battle of Britain

MacDonald and Vice Admiral Ghormley watch bombing from roof of their London hotel in 1940, pages 96-97, 109-110, 135; British unwilling to retaliate for German bombs for fear their own shells would cause them more harm, pages 108-109, 123; Churchill takes MacDonald and Vice Admiral Ghormley to Dover to observe channel action, pages 122-124; desperate need for small arms and ammunition after Dunkirk evacuation, page 126; British learned to jam the beams that Germans were riding for night attacks, pages 128-130

Battle of the Bulge

Strong German resistance in late 1944 delays Allied invasion of Germany, pages 294-295, 304

Battle Ports

MacDonald recommends windows on destroyer bridges be changed from overhead hanging after being hit by one during Guadalcanal action, pages 214-215

Battle Reports

Two ships that lost all records when bridges destroyed in October 1943 Vella Lavella action use MacDonald's O'Bannon report, but their versions come out differently, page 262

Beam, Jacob D.

Watched bombing of London from rooftop in 1941, pages 134-135; duties as political advisor on Eisenhower's staff in 1945, page 352

Bennett, Rear Admiral Rawson II, USN (USNA, 1927)
Assessed as Chief of Naval Research in the late 1950s, page 501

Bermuda

MacDonald passes through in early 1942 and experiences wartime

conditions, page 186

Bettys

Japanese planes attack Guadalcanal on 12 November 1942, pages 208-209

Biddle, Anthony J.D.

Appointment as ambassador to occupied nations during World War II freed the U.S. ambassador to Great Britain from that responsibility in London, page 140; while serving as ambassador to occupied countries in Europe, acted as liaison between Americans and Russians after German surrender, page 325; association with MacDonald, page 353

Bismarck

U.S. naval officers allowed to observe Royal Navy campaign to sink this German battleship in May 1941, pages 102, 115-116

Blue, Lieutenant John Stuart, USN (USNA, 1925)
MacDonald's worldly roommate in Washington, D.C., in late 1930s,
pages 66-67

Bombardment

See Shore Bombardment

Bombing

German air attacks on London in 1940, pages 96-97, 108-110, 131-135, 139; use of V-1 and V-2 missiles later in the war, pages 127-128, 130-131; German use of beam-riding bombs, pages 128-130

Boone, Vice Admiral Walter F., USN (USNA, 1921A)

As U.S. Naval Academy Superintendent in the mid-1950s and an aviator, wanted to decrease study of humanities for the midshipmen, pages 450-451, 467; tough on athletes with academic troubles, page 458; influences MacDonald to retire in 1959, pages 502-503

Bora Bora, Society Islands

O'Bannon (DD-450) had to navigate treacherous entrance without assistance in 1942, page 198

Bordeaux

United States works with French Navy to open port in 1944, pages 279-281

- Bradley, General Omar N., USA (USMA, 1915)

 MacDonald visits Bradley's 12th Tactical Headquarters in Luxembourg to ascertain his naval requirement while planning German invasion in late 1944, pages 284-285, 333
- Briscoe, Captain Robert P., USN (USNA 1919)
 Commanding Officer Cactus Striking Force adjusts tactics used to intercept Tokyo Express to make it safer for destroyers, pages 224, 226
- Britain

 See Great Britain
- Britannic, RMS (British passenger ship)

 Departure from New York to England with U.S. naval attaches delayed in 1940 by evacuation of Dunkirk, pages 70, 77, 91-92, 95; unescorted to England because of her speed, page 94
- Brown, Captain Bert F., USN (USNA, 1926)
 Sets up school for destroyer commanders at Norfolk in early 1944, pages 265-267
- Brown, Midshipman Nicholas, USN (USNA, 1956)
 As excellent Russian language student in the mid-1950s, pages 453-454
- Brown, Captain William D., USN (USNA, 1924)
 As commanding officer of the *Missouri* (BB-63) when she was grounded in January 1950, didn't feel he was responsible, pages 437-439
- Brown, Captain Wilson, USN (USNA, 1902) Commands battleship *California* (BB-44) in mid-1930s despite grave health, pages 18, 20-21
- Bundy, Captain McGeorge, USAR

 Trusted advisor to Vice Admiral Kirk in late 1944, pages 280, 290-291; MacDonald felt advice from someone like Bundy, who never carried the weight of his decisions, should be viewed carefully by officers with responsibility, page 343
- Bureau of Engineering
 Origins in England in early 1940s, pages 105-106
- Burke, Admiral Arleigh A., USN (USNA, 1923)

 In command of cruiser division during midshipman summer cruise

in early 1950s, page 447; requested destroyer-experienced officers while Commander Destroyers Atlantic in 1955, pages 474-475; as CNO, bent over backwards to show no favoritism toward surface concerns, page 488; reliance on U.S. Naval Academy roommate H.D. Felt as CNO, pages 489-490; assessed by MacDonald, pages 494, 497-499; on board of directors of Thiokol Chemical, page 503

Byroade, Henry A.

U.S. ambassador to Egypt in the mid-1950s forbids contact with Egyptian Navy, pages 480-481

CAB

See Chief of Naval Operations' Advisory Board

Cactus Striking Force

Ships comprising force, page 224; works unsuccessfully with PT boats from Tulagi to intercept Tokyo Express in early 1943, pages 224-228

California USS, (BB-44)

MacDonald's responsibilities as president of the junior officer mess in mid-1930s, pages 18-20; MacDonald's duties as ship's secretary, pages 18, 20-21, 31-33; MacDonald serves as fourth division officer, pages 21-22; training and war games in mid-1930s, pages 22, 25, 27-29; aviators on board, page 28, ship's paper, pages 31-32

See Brown, Captain Wilson, USN

Callaghan, Captain Daniel J., USN (USNA, 1911)

Big build important to his role as naval aide to FDR in late 1930s to early 1940s to help the President get around, page 60; MacDonald meets up again with Callaghan in Noumea in 1942, pages 202-204; as task group commander during Guadalcanal action in November 1942, pages 209-211, 216; disadvantaged at Guadalcanal by unfamiliarity with radar capabilities, pages 211, 223

Camp David

See Shangri-La

Carter, President James E. (USNA, 1947)

Sells presidential yacht *Sequoia* in late 1970s, page 460; MacDonald writes Carter suggesting the President change name of Camp David back to Shangri-La, page 464

Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

Experienced Navy personnel assigned to newly organized CIA in the mid- to late-1940s unhappy with young, inexperienced superiors, pages 369-370, 373-375

Chandler, Commander Alvin D., USN (USNA, 1923)

In charge of night operations at Vella Lavella in mid-1943, page 254

Channel Islands

Difficulty ridding islands of Germans in 1944-45, pages 278-279

Charleston, South Carolina

Great social town for bachelor officers in late 1930s, pages 35-36

Cherbourg

U.S. works with French Navy to open port in 1944, pages 276-278

Chevalier, USS (DD-451)

Inexperienced sonar operator nervous about subs during trip to New Zealand in 1943, page 241; takes crew off *Strong* after she was torpedoed near Kolombangara in mid-1943, pages 244-246; loss at Vella Lavella in October 1943, pages 254-258, 261, 263

Chicago, USS (CA-29)

O'Bannon (DD-450) sent to aid of this sinking ship at Rennell Island in January 1943, pages 231-233, 259

Chief of Naval Operations, Office of (OpNav)

See Burke, Admiral Arleigh A.; Undersea Warfare Division; General Planning Division

Chief of Naval Operations' Advisory Board (CAB)
Personnel on board in late 1950s, page 497

4

China

Invasion by Japanese in 1937 starts flurry of intelligence flowing to Washington, pages 43-44

Chisholm, Hugh J.

Industrialist who sold his yacht to the government in 1941, which became presidential yacht Williamsburg, pages 380-382

Churchill, Winston S.

Communications with FDR prior to United States entry into World War II, pages 45-46, 48-49, 71, 73-74, 118; takes U.S. Navy

delegation to Dover to observe channel fighting, pages 122-123; relationship with U.S. ambassadors, pages 138-139; orders bombing of boats under construction in Holland with potential use for amphibious assault, pages 157-158; relationship with Vice Admiral Ghormley, pages 178-179; wanted to keep U.S. and British troops advancing through Europe at same pace after Normandy invasion, pages 276, 305

Classified Publications

Officer in charge of confidential publications in *California* (BB-44) court-martialed for losing one in the early 1930s, pages 32-33

Clifford, Captain Clark M., USNR

Truman's naval aide in 1946 arranged poker parties for the President, pages 392, 429-430; at Little White House, page 420; assessed by MacDonald, pages 428-429

Coast Watchers

Aid to Cactus Striking Force in efforts to intercept Tokyo Express in the Solomons in early 1943, pages 226, 228-229, 235

Codes

Navy handled classified communications between Roosevelt and Churchill in the late 1930s because of possible compromise of State Department ciphers, pages 45-46, 51, 74-75; MacDonald helped in the fall of 1941 to devise a code for use with the Royal Navy, pages 165-166

Commandos

British experiments with commando units studied by American delegation early in World War II, pages 173-174

Communications

Special ciphers developed for FDR-Churchill communications prior to U.S. entry into World War II, pages 45-46, 74, 167; use of scramblers for voice communications in 1940-1941, pages 78, 80-82; use of couriers, pages 119-121, 167; MacDonald works on a manual of security codes for Royal Navy and U.S. forces in 1940-1941, pages 165-166; aboard presidential yacht Williamsburg in the late 1940s, pages 395-396; at Little White House in Key West in late 1940s, page 403; army in charge of White House and Shangri-La communications, pages 403, 422-423, 461

Congress

Arrangements for members of House Naval Affairs Committee to

visit Europe in 1944, pages 317-319

Connelly, Matthew J.

MacDonald's reminiscences of Truman's secretary, page 429

Convoys

U.S. Navy patrols of Atlantic prior to U.S. entry into World War II allowed Navy to take a more active role in ABC meetings, pages 99, 162; early German use of radar confounds British trying to run convoys to the Thames, pages 123-124; background of Murmansk convoy, pages 142-143; heavy convoy traffic along mineswept coast of England, page 152; U.S. entry into World War II bring more involvement in convoys to Britain's relief, page 183; shakedown cruise of O'Bannon (DD-450) to Guantanamo in July 1942 interrupted to aid convoys, pages 193-194; Cactus Striking Force convoys PT boats to Tulagi in early 1943, page 224

Couriers

Used to transfer classified material between nations early in World War II, pages 119-121

Courts-martial

Officer in charge of classified publications in *California* (BB-44) in the early 1930s court-martialed for losing one, page 32

Crommelin, Lieutenant John G., Jr. (USNA, 1923)
As senior aviator in battleship *California* (BB-44) in mid-1930s, page 29

Cuba

Truman's visit Havana from Little White House, pages 402-403

Currents

Salinas (AO-19) skipper experiments with currents off Florida in late 1930s to maximize speed, pages 39-40

Cushing, USS (DD-376)

In Guadalcanal action 12-13 November 1942, pages 210-212 See Parker, Vice Admiral Edward N.

Daniel, Rear Admiral John C., USN (USNA, 1924)
MacDonald pleased with Daniel's selection as Commander
Destroyers Atlantic in 1955, page 475; sends MacDonald to duty
at OpNav in 1956, pages 487-488

De Gaulle, General Charles A.

While in London setting up a French government during World War II, not privy to important information, pages 140-141, 172-173; liaison between British and U.S. officials and elements of Free France military, pages 145-148, 171, 173

De-Nazification

U.S. policy implemented in Germany following surrender, pages 314-315, 338; British policy, pages 361-362

Denfeld, Rear Admiral Louis E. (1912)

MacDonald writes to Assistant Chief of Naval Personnel Denfeld in early 1944 when he is assigned to what he believes to be an inferior class of destroyers, pages 268, 274

Dennison, Rear Admiral Robert L., USN (USNA, 1923)

Truman's naval aide contacts MacDonald to meet with the President in 1948 concerning command of Williamsburg (AGC-369), pages 377-379; set up Navy-run mess in White House in late 1940s, pages 389-390; stays in Williamsburg when in Key West, pages 402, 420; laid up with illness while Truman's aide, page 409; as previous Missouri (BB-63) skipper explains that ship's January 1950 grounding to President Truman, pages 437-439

Depression

Influences MacDonald to remain in Navy following graduation in 1931, page 7

Destroyer Squadron 34

MacDonald assigned command in 1955, pages 474-475; operations in mid-1950s, pages 475-478

Destroyers

MacDonald's duties in *Hulbert* (DD-342) in the early 1930s, pages 12-16; *Truxtun* (DD-229) cruises off Washington state in the mid-1930s, pages 16-17; *Nicholas* (DD-449) at Noumea in mid-1942, pages 196-197; *Sterrett* (DD-407) and *Cushing* (DD-376) in November 1942 Guadalcanal action, pages 210, 212-213; *Radford* (DD-446) at Tulagi in 1943, page 227; *Strong* (DD-407) off Kolombangara in mid-1943, pages 244-246; *Selfridge* (DD-357) at Vella Lavella in October 1943, pages 254-258, 263; *Chevalier* (DD-451) lost at Vella Lavella in October 1943, pages 254-258, 261, 263; *O'Bannon* (DD-450) Pacific operations during World War II, pages 207-264; MacDonald works to improve the quality of 2,200-ton destroyers in mid-1944, pages 267-270; operations of Destroyer Squadron 34 in the mid-1950s, pages 475-478

Dunkirk Evacuation

German bombing strategy in June 1940 evaluated, page 125

Dunlap, Captain Stanton B., USN (USNA, 1926)

Admiral Ernest King's longtime aide with attractive wife, pages 271-272, 282-283

Eagle Squadron

Americans in Royal Air Force squadron join U.S. Army after Pearl Harbor (but wear their RAF wings as well), pages 170-171

Egypt

U.S. destroyers patrol off Alexandria in the mid-1950s, pages 476-478; U.S. port visits in mid-1950s, pages 478-479; chief of Egyptian Navy conveys message from President Nasser to MacDonald about his country's naval needs, pages 479-480; bad diplomatic situation between U.S. and Egypt in mid-1950s, pages 480-481

Eisenhower, General Dwight D. (USMA, 1915)

Establishes headquarters in Versailles after Normandy invasion, pages 274-275, 277, 284; staff studies question of separate air force in 1945, pages 300-301; difficulty working with the Russians when Allies moved into Germany, page 306; refuses to attend German surrender ceremony, pages 313-314; puts on show for congressmen visiting his command in 1944, pages 317-319; aided tremendously by General Bedell Smith after Allies move into Germany, pages 320-321; dealings with Navy in Germany after war, page 360; position in Europe after surrender, pages 361-363; evidence of political ambitions in mid-1940s, pages 412-415; as President in early 1950s, sells yacht Williamsburg before he understood potential benefits, pages 391, 393, 411, 458-461, 464; relationship with Truman, pages 413-415; replaces Marines at Camp David (Shangri-La) with Army soldiers, pages 422-423

Eller, Captain Donald T. (USNA, 1929)

As a destroyer squadron commander in the mid-1950s, sent to area of Egypt prior to Suez crisis, pages 476-478

Elsey, George

Duties for President Truman in late 1940s, pages 420, 432

Emmons, Major General Delos C., USA (USMA, 1909)

Realized tenuous position of U.S. Army in ABC meetings prior to U.S. entry into World War II, pages 98-99

English, Captain Robert A.J., USN (USNA, 1922)

Staff officer under Admiral Kirk in late 1944, against idea of turning French port openings to French Navy, page 282

Espe, Captain Carl F., USN (USNA, 1922)

Headed section of operational intelligence branch in the mid-1940s that dealt with Soviet Union, pages 367, 371

Farben

See I.G. Farben

Felt, Admiral Harry D., USN (USNA, 1923)

As Sixth Fleet commander in the mid-1950s, receives message from MacDonald with Egyptian President's request for naval aid, pages 480-481; MacDonald's relationship with, pages 487-488, 499; relationship with Arleigh Burke, pages 489-490

Fishing

Bora Bora natives were highly successful fishermen until infusion of Allied dollars into economy during World War II turned them into consumers, pages 198-200

Flagships

Special benefits for ships holding this responsibility in the 1930s, page 23

Flanigan, Commodore Howard A., USN (USNA, 1910)

As Deputy Chief of Staff to Commander Naval Forces Europe during World War II concerned with oil importation, page 308

Fleet Problems

See War Games

Food

American officers in England during World War II ate same sparse food as civilians, but fared better in private clubs, pages 180-182

Foreign Languages

Languages offered at U.S. Naval Academy in the mid-1950s, pages 449-450, 453-454; MacDonald's background in languages, pages 454-455, 471; method of teaching at Naval Academy in mid-1950s, pages 456-457; value of Greek and Latin, pages 468-469

Fort Myer, Virginia

Cavalry horses made available for recreation in the late 1930s, pages 57-58

France

U.S. and British difficulties with Free French during World War II, pages 145-149; after U.S. entry in World War II, asks French Navy units in Caribbean to join U.S., and then bottled them in when they declined, pages 171-172; American military staffs move into Paris after Normandy invasion, pages 274-275; German resistance in mid-1944, page 275; ports and channel under control of U.S. Navy under Admiral Kirk in late 1944, pages 276-279, 284-285; attempts to increase importance of French Navy role, pages 279-281; American officers live it up in Paris toward end of war, pages 297, 308; interest in participation in division of Germany in 1945, page 326

See De Gaulle, General Charles; Muselier, Vice Admiral Emile

French Navy

Ships bottled up in the Caribbean after U.S. entry into World War II, pages 171-172; aided by U.S. Navy opening French ports after Normandy invasion, pages 277, 279-281

General Planning Division
Function in late 1950s, pages 496, 501-502

German Navy

Effective patrolling method almost sinks Royal Navy ship with MacDonald aboard off British coast during World War II, page 153; subs harass convoys in south Atlantic in July 1942, page 193; dismantling of Navy after World War II, pages 295, 313, 322-324, 363-365

Germany

Hitler made great use of advancing technology but failed on his follow-through technique, page 128; radar capability during World War II, pages 82-83, 124-125, 129; night raids following beams, pages 128-130; superiority in weaponry during World War II, pages 130-131; use of aluminum strips to deceive British radar, page 131; bombing effective against Britain, but should have invaded early in the war, page 131; use of incendiary bombs, pages 132-135; defeat of Germany was first priority of World War II, page 205; great resistance put up in Northern Europe after Normandy invasion, pages 275-276; intelligence capabilities in late 1944, page 287; U.S. greatly interested in obtaining advanced German technology at the end of the war, pages 309-310, 323-324; U.S. Navy takes over maternity home near Wiesbaden for technical staff, pages 310-311; surrender ceremony and programs of de-Nazification, de-industrialization, and demilitarization,

pages 314-317, 337-338; division of Germany after war, pages 325-327; Germans used by Allies to sweep mines, suffered losses of ships and lives, pages 337, 362; many unscrupulous American officers and civilians flooded Germany after the war looking for spoils, pages 312, 347-351

See Battle of Britain; Dunkirk Evacuation; V-1; V-2; Peenemunde

Ghormley, Vice Admiral Robert L., USN (USNA, 1906)

Initially slated to command CruDiv 9 in 1940, ordered by FDR to London instead, and takes MacDonald, pages 68-69; MacDonald handles all communications for Ghormley in early 1940s, pages 75-76, 90; directs MacDonald to assimilate Sims Report before heading for England in 1940, pages 88-90; mission in London in early 1940s, pages 93, 98, 100, 105, 141, 144-145, 149-150; good relationship with high-ranking British, pages 116-117; attends joint U.S.-British conference in Washington in 1941, page 154; all of Churchill's communications to FDR went through Ghormley, pages 166-167; relationship with Churchill, pages 178-179; as CinCSouth Pacific in 1942 concerned about lack of ships and fighting admirals assigned to his command, page 204; lack of direct control over South Pacific operations, page 206; works with Vice Admiral Kirk's staff in France in early 1945 in preparation for command of naval forces in Germany, pages 294-296; headquarters in Frankfurt and Berlin after surrender // pages 312-313; talks with Russia concerning dismantling of German Navy, pages 295, 313, 322-324, 335; involved in division of Germany, pages 325-326; charged with demilitarization, de-Nazification, carrying out fraternization policies in Germany, page 330

Giffen, Rear Admiral Robert C., USN (USNA, 1907) Embarked in *Chicago* (CA-29) in January 1943, requests assistance when under attack and then won't use own ships to escort damaged ships to safety, pages 231-234

Glassford, Vice Admiral William A., Jr., USN (USNA, 1906)
Assessed as Commander U.S. Naval Forces Germany in the mid1940s, pages 359-360

Graf Spee See Admiral Graf Spee

Great Britain

FDR's efforts to help before U.S. entry into World War II, pages 46, 49, 71-72; attempt to build British planes in U.S. in late 1930s, pages 49-50, 72, 126; pioneered use of scramblers for

telephone communication in 1940s, pages 78, 80-82; secretive about radar developments, pages 78-79, 115; strong desire by FDR and Navy to back Britain in World War II, pages 84-85, 99-100; diplomatic and naval headquarters in London, pages 112-114; joint U.S.-British strategy meetings, pages 154-155; legal agreement reached on U.S. base in England, pages 155-156; after Pearl Harbor attack Navy could more actively plan with British, pages 168-169; confusing organization of various American observers in London prior to Pearl Harbor, pages 174-175; difficulty moving through Europe after Normandy invasion, pages 275-276, 285; reaction to the Russians, pages 333-335; reparations from Germany, pages 335-336, 365; interaction with U.S. naval forces, Germany, pages 331, 336; difference in American and British military thinking, pages 336-337; dealings with Germans after the war, pages 301-302; mission in Washington in mid-1940s, pages 371-372

See Battle of Britain, Royal Navy

Guadalcanal

Importance to protection of Australia, page 207; 100 Japanese Bettys attack on 12 November 1942, pages 208-209; MacDonald's narrative of 12-13 November action, pages 209-223; Cactus striking force of destroyers and PT boats operate against Tokyo Express, pages 224-227

Guggenheim, Roger

U.S. ambassador to Portugal entertains naval officers in the early 1950s, pages 448-449

Hammond, Commander Paul L., USNR

Likeable officer who had an "in" with British society, but not particularly useful to Navy during World War II, pages 158-159, 162; health, page 160; affection for Nimitz family, pages 160-161

Hassett, William D.

Truman's corresponding secretary appraised, pages 430-432

Hawaii

Description of Honolulu in the 1930s, page 30

Hayward, Vice Admiral John T., USN (USNA, 1930)

Assessed as Director of Research and Development in OpNav in the late 1950s, pages 500-501

Helena, USS (CL-50)

In Guadalcanal action 12-13 November 1942, pages 210-217; doesn't go to the aid of the stricken *Juneau* (CL-52) after the battle because of decision by *Helena*'s skipper, Captain G.C. Hoover, pages 219-220

Heilig, Lieutenant (junior grade) Robert B., USN (USNA, 1931) MacDonald's classmate was treated as junior by virtue of one number's difference in their class standing, pages 41-42

Hiei

Japanese ship torpedoed by O'Bannon (DD-450), 13 November 1942, at Guadalcanal, page 213

Hillenkoetter, Rear Admiral Roscoe H., USN (USNA, 1920)
As first Director of the CIA in the late 1940s, managed to pull naval officers into important billets in the organization, page 374

Hilton, Conrad

Sent by President Eisenhower to represent him at the Royal wedding in Monaco in 1956, page 484

Hoguet, Lieutenant Peter W., USNR
Photographs French ports after World War II for intelligence purposes, pages 358-359

Honolulu, Hawaii

Attractions for Navy men in the mid-1930s, page 30

Hoover, Captain Gilbert C., USN (USNA, 1916)
As commanding officer in the Helena (CL-50), right after
Guadalcanal action in November 1942, doesn't send ship to the
aid of the torpedoed Juneau (CL-52) because he believed there
could be no survivors, pages 219-220

Hopkins, Harry L.

Sent to Russia by FDR to ascertain needs before creating a second front, told by Stalin that the main weapons the Russians needed were rifles, pages 141-142, 328, 334

House Naval Affairs Committee
Visits Paris in 1944, pages 318-319

Hulbert, USS (DD-342)

Newly-commissioned Ensign MacDonald reports aboard in 1931 and immediately is assigned a long, hectic watch, pages 12-15

I.G. Farben

Headquarters building in Frankfurt taken over by Eisenhower's staff in 1945, page 312; unscrupulous Americans flooded Germany to buy Farben stock after war, pages 348-349

Incendiary Raids

Effectiveness for Germans, pages 132-135, 139

Independence

Uses of Truman's presidential plane, pages 420-421

Intelligence

See Naval Intelligence

Ireland

Question of U.S. base in Ireland during World War II squelched by Churchill, pages 162-164

Isolationism

Strong pro-German and isolationist sentiment in U.S. prior to World War II may have kept FDR from being freer with ally Britain, pages 83-85

Jackson, Robert H.

MacDonald critical of new international law practices Supreme Court Justice Jackson initiated for Nuremberg trials, pages 339-340

Japan

Bettys attack Guadalcanal on 12 November 1942, pages 208-209; Japanese ships "cap the T" during Guadalcanal action 12-13 November 1942, pages 211-216; aircraft on lookout for crippled U.S. ships after Guadalcanal fighting, page 217; O'Bannon (DD-450) attempts to retrieve Japanese pilots from water, pages 237-240; evacuates personnel from Vella Lavella and Kolombangara in August 1943, page 253; MacDonald hypothesizes the reasons for the more humane treatment of Japanese at the end of World War II, pages 345-346

See Tokyo Express; Hiei; Atomic Bomb

Jarrell, Captain Henry T., USN (USNA, 1927)

Chinese expert assigned to the CIA in the mid-1940s under a younger and less experienced superior, page 374

Jews

Many Jewish scientists and industrialists remained in Germany during Nazi regime, pages 341-342

Johnson, Louis A.

When MacDonald relays story concluding with Secretary of Defense Johnson's request for an official yacht in 1950, President Truman leaks that Johnson is about to be fired, pages 397-398; wanted to put U.S. battleships in mothballs, page 438

Johnson, President Lyndon B.

Visits Paris in 1944 as member of U.S. Naval Affairs Committee, page 318; assessed as President, page 440

Joint Chiefs of Staff

CNO Arleigh Burke's influence with JCS in late 1950s, pages 498-500

Joy, Vice Admiral C. Turner, USN (USNA, 1916)
Naval Academy Superintendent invites MacDonald to meet President
Eisenhower, arriving at Annapolis in Williamsburg in early

Juneau, USS (CL-52)

1950s, page 391

In Guadalcanal action 12-13 November 1942, pages 210, 217; sunk day after Guadalcanal fighting by Japanese torpedo, pages 218-220; Helena (CL-50) CO criticized for decision not to send ship to survivors, pages 219-220

Kauffman, Lieutenant Draper, USN (USNA, 1933)
American serving as reserve in Royal Navy sworn into U.S. Navy
after Pearl Harbor, pages 169-170

Keith, Captain Robert Taylor Scott, USN (USNA, 1928)
Suggests MacDonald for U.S. Naval Academy department head duty
in the early 1950s, page 446

Kelly, Grace

MacDonald designated to represent the U.S. Navy at her wedding to Prince Rainier of Monaco in 1956, pages 481-487

Kelly, Commander William D., USN (USNA, 1932)
Recommends MacDonald for skipper of presidential yacht
Williamsburg in 1948, page 379

Kennedy, President John F.

PT commanding officer works with Cactus Striking Force to

intercept Tokyo Express in early 1943, pages 225-226; changes name of smaller presidential yachts in early 1960s, pages 393, 460; donates Williamsburg to Woods Hole, pages 461-462

Kennedy, Joseph P.

Removed by FDR as ambassador to Great Britain in 1940 because he did not gain confidence of British, pages 136-138

Key West, Florida

Site of President Harry Truman's "Little White House" in the late 1940s, pages 401-404, 429, 432-436

King, Admiral Ernest J., USN (USNA, 1901)

Restricts number of ships going to South Pacific in 1942, page 197; backs 2,200-ton destroyer despite flaws in 1944, pages 268-270; sends Vice Admiral Kirk to set up naval staff in France in mid-1944, pages 270, 272; assessed by MacDonald as tough and a womanizer, pages 271-272, 282-283; frequent target of Drew Pearson, pages 272-273; wife very much in background, page 283; unconcerned about separate air force during World War II, pages 302-303; concern about adherence to chain of command, pages 302, 306

Kirk, Vice Admiral Alan G., USN (USNA, 1909)

As naval attaché to Great Britain in 1940, nudged out of role when Vice Admiral Ghormley assigned as SpeNavO, pages 70, 76-77, 95, 100-101, 105; initiated special missions to observe British progress in the war, page 102; asks MacDonald to join his U.S. Naval Forces France staff in mid-1944, pages 270-271, 273; has to be sold on idea of turning Bordeaux port opening over to French Navy, pages 280-282; assessed as egotistical, pages 281, 297; works with Vice Admiral Ghormley in early 1945, page 294; concerned over possibility of Navy losing air arm and Marines in 1945, and recalled from France when goes over Stark's head to Admiral King, pages 301-303, 306; initiates technical division in his Paris staff for Navy requirements, pages 308-309

Kolombangara

O'Bannon (DD-450) conducts night bombardments in January 1943, pages 234-237, 241-242; O'Bannon operations in July 1943, pages 243-246

Lacrosse

Newness of sport in late 1920s helps equalize chances in excelling, pages 9-10

Lake Constance

French man small motor boats to ensnare Germans attempting to escape via Switzerland, pages 292-293

Lammers, Commander Howard M., USN (USNA, 1908)
Persnickety California (BB-44) executive officer in mid-1930s
causes MacDonald grief and may have scuttled skipper's chance
at promotion, pages 31-33

Landing Craft

Difficulties involved in transporting 50-foot LCMs overland for use in crossing the Rhine in 1945, pages 286-290

Languages

See Foreign Languages

Lawrence, Vice Admiral William P., USN (USNA, 1951)
MacDonald questions ex-POW Lawrence's appointment as Naval
Academy Superintendent in the late 1970s, pages 473-474

Leahy, Admiral William D., USN (USNA, 1897)

As Commander Battle Force in 1936 caused consternation for officers in his flagship, the *California* (BB-44) by arriving each morning during colors, pages 23-24; lax schedule, page 24; as chief of staff to President Truman in 1948, Leahy's aide recommends MacDonald to be skipper of *Williamsburg*, pages 378-379; as Truman advisor in the late 1940s, didn't enjoy cruising in *Williamsburg*, pages 427-428

Lee, Rear Admiral Willis A., Jr., USN (USNA, 1908)
As Commander Task Force 64, uses flagship Washington (BB-56) as decoy to draw Japanese ships at Guadalcanal in November 1942, page 220; sends O'Bannon to assistance of Chicago (CA-29) in January 1943, pages 231-232

Lemieux, Professor Claude P.

MacDonald remembers longtime U.S. Naval Academy language professor from the mid-1950s, page 450

Lemonnier, Admiral Andre, French Navy Close friend of American Admiral Kirk after Normandy invasion, pages 279-280

Lenore

Small boat used by Secret Service to keep track of Truman in

late 1940s, page 387

Lindbergh, Charles A.

Takes isolationist stance in prewar period, page 84; discusses proposals for handling of Germany at end of World War II with MacDonald, pages 296-299, 316-317; helps Army pilots in Pacific during war, pages 297-298; not allowed into England during war, pages 299-300

Line officers

Surface officers threatened by popularity of aviation and submarines in the mid-1950s, pages 451-452, 488-491

Lisbon, Portugal

Site of much international air traffic early in World War II because of neutrality, pages 119, 121, 184

"Little" White House (Key West, Florida)

Under control of commanding officer of presidential yacht in late 1940s, pages 401, 434; logistics of trips to Florida, page 401; funding, page 402

Liversedge, Colonel Harry B., USMC

Leads raid on island in Kula Gulf area in mid-1943 that rescues missing *Strong* (DD-467) officer, page 247

London, England

Bombing of the British capital by German planes in 1940, pages 96-97, 108-110, 131-135, 139; acquisition of buildings in the early 1940s for use by the U.S. Embassy, pages 112-114

Loughlin, Captain C. Elliott, USN (USNA, 1933)

As director of athletics in the mid-1950s, worked to help athletes raise grades, page 458

Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado

Built by Air Force as headquarters for President Eisenhower in the early 1950s after he sold yacht *Williamsburg*, pages 391-392, 464

MacArthur, General Douglas (USMA, 1903)

Credited for humane treatment of Japanese at end of World War II, page 345; President Truman discusses his firing with MacDonald, page 412

MacDonald, Colonel Charles H., USA

Missed out an appointment to the Naval Academy in the 1930s, page 4; as pilot during World War II flies with Charles Lindbergh, pages 297-298

MacDonald, Rear Admiral Donald J., USN(Ret.)

Birth in 1908, parents, and early years, pages 1-4, 183; prep school in mid-1920s, page 5; Naval Academy from 1927-1931, pages 5-12; health, page 8; destroyer duty in Hulbert (DD-342) 1931-1933, pages 12-15; destroyer duty in *Truxtun* (DD-229) in 1933, pages 15-18; ship's secretary and turret officer in battleship California (BB-44) 1933-1937, pages 18-33; first lieutenant and communications officer in Salinas (AO-19) 1937-1938, pages 33code room officer 1938-1939, pages 42-43; communications officer and aide to President Roosevelt, 1939-1940, pages 43-68; handles communications for SpeNavO mission in London, 1940-1942, pages 69-186; ASW school in Key West, 1942, pages 187-188; executive officer of USS O'Bannon (DD-450), 1942-1943, pages 222-265; family, pages 265-266, 482-488; sets up destroyer commander school at Norfolk in early 1944, pages 265-267; on staff of Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet, April to August 1944, pages 268-306, 358; deputy chief of staff to Commander Naval Forces Germany, 1944 to 1946, pages 306-365; chief of support section, operational intelligence, OpNav, 1946-1948, pages 365-377; commanded presidential yacht Williamsburg (AGC-369) 1948-1951, pages 40, 81-82, 377-442, 459; commanding officer, USS Marquette (AKA-95), 1951-1952, pages 442-446; head of foreign language department at U.S. Naval Academy, 1952-1955, pages 391, 446-474; Commander Destroyer Squadron 34, 1955-1956, pages 474-487; assistant director of underseas warfare division, OpNav, 1956-1958, pages 487-495; assistant director of general planning, OpNav, 1958-1959, pages 495-503; post retirement employment, pages 503-505

MacDonald, Midshipman Harold Alexander, USN (USNA, 1933)
As athlete at U.S. Naval Academy in early 1930s, pages 4, 10; class standing, page 11

Margery

Noncommissioned vessel under control of *Williamsburg* commanding officer in late 1940s used for small presidential parties, pages 387-388, 394

Marine Corps, U.S.

O'Bannon (DD-450) convoys division to Guadalcanal on 12 November 1942, page 207; fighter pilots fly against 100 Japanese Bettys on 12 November 1942, page 208; O'Bannon bombards coast of

Guadalcanal for Marines in late 1942, pages 230-231; accession by Army debated in 1945, pages 300-301, 303-304; Marines at Shangri-La replaced with soldiers by President Eisenhower, pages 422-423

Marquette, USS (AKA-95)

Ship's mission in the early 1950s, pages 442; Mediterranean cruises in 1951-52, pages 443-444

Married Officers

Advantages and disadvantages for married officers in the mid-1930s, pages 17, 35

Marshall, General of the Army George C., USA
Circulates memo concerning the separation of the Air Force from
the Army and the acquisition by the Army of the Marines in early
1945, pages 300, 303; admired by President Truman, pages 412,
414

Materiel

Origin of the Bureau of Engineering as U.S. Navy specialists came to England to study British setup in early 1940s, pages 105-107

McCain, Admiral John S., Jr., USN (USNA, 1931)
Low class standing at U.S. Naval Academy was no indicator of brilliant career, pages 10-11; benefited from father's friendship with CNO Arleigh Burke, pages 491, 495

McCandless, Commodore Bryon, USN (USNA, 1905)

MacDonald influenced to attend U.S. Naval Academy by his father's college roommate, McCandless, who served as director of athletics in the mid-1920s, pages 3-4, 9

McDonald, Captain David L., USN (USNA, 1928)

MacDonald got to know this future CNO while the latter was recuperating in Key West in 1950, page 409

McLean, Commander Ephraim, Jr., USN (USNA, 1924)
Commanding officer of *Chevalier* (DD-451) in mid-1943 when she hits *O'Bannon* (DD-450) and *Strong* (DD-467) while attempting to rescue *Strong* crew members, pages 244-246

McManes, Lieutenant Commander Kenmore M., USN (USNA, 1922)
As flag secretary to Vice Admiral Ghormley in London in the early 1940s, pages 162, 183

McNeil, Wilfred

Assessed as Navy Department comptroller in late 1950s, page 498; Media Truman's relationship with, pages 434-435; at Prince Rainier-Grace Kelly wedding in 1956, page 483

Melson, Captain Charles L., USN (USNA, 1927)
Assessed by MacDonald from their duty at U.S. Naval Academy in the early 1950s, pages 447-449

Messerschmitt

United States interested in obtaining advanced German technology concerning the first jet plane, page 310

Middle East

U.S. destroyer squadrons patrol Mediterranean prior to Suez Crisis in 1956, pages 476-481

Military Academy, U.S.

Difference in handling faculty from U.S. Naval Academy, pages 455-456

Miller, Rear Admiral Frank B., USN (USNA, 1930)

Health adversely affected by demanding position in OpNav in mid1950s, pages 495, 498

Miller, Rear Admiral George H., USN (USNA, 1933)
Assessed as director of long range objectives in the mid-1960s, page 501

Mine Warfare

Allies' problem with German magnetic mines during World War II, pages 103-104; lack of information coordination and master charts in Pacific in 1942, pages 197, 200-201; Americans attempt to sweep mines at Lubeck after German surrender but are superseded by the Russians, page 327

Mining

MacDonald's father involved in soft coal mining, pages 2-3

Minneapolis, USS (CA-36)

Well-camouflaged during repairs at Tulagi in late 1942, page 230

Missiles

German use of V-ls and V-2s against England in World War II, pages 127-128, 130-131, 134; U.S. interested in obtaining

advanced German technology, especially concerning guided missiles, page 309

Missouri, USS (BB-63)

President Truman's interest in January 1950 grounding and in keeping this ship in commission, pages 437-439

Monaco

MacDonald chosen to represent the U.S. Navy at the Prince Rainier-Grace Kelly wedding in 1956, pages 481-487

Montgomery, Field Marshal Bernard L.

Difficulty moving into Germany in the spring of 1945 delays
Patton's entry into Berlin, page 305

Montgomery, Lieutenant Robert, USNR

As assistant naval attaché, American actor was popular with British, given carte blanche to sit in on operational meetings and asked by FDR to set up similar meetings at White House, page 180

Morale

Of Brits during incendiary raids, page 134; MacDonald's fatalistic attitude, pages 135-136, 196; O'Bannon crew members' reactions to fear, pages 194-196, 248-250; in the O'Bannon by late 1943, pages 247-248

Morgenthau, Henry, Jr.

Treasury secretary in 1930s and 1940s harbored dislike of Germany, pages 84, 296, 341, 362

Mountbatten, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Louis
Role in Britain's accession of U.S. nuclear power technology in
1950s, page 87

Munda, New Georgia

O'Bannon (DD-450) conducts night bombardments in January 1943, pages 227-229, 234-237, 241-242

Muselier, Vice Admiral Emile, French Navy
General De Gaulle's inability to control Muselier, who led a
revolt against the Vichy government at St. Pierre and Miquelon,
kept him from the inner circle among Allied leaders, page 147

Nasser, Colonel Gamal A.

Egyptian president sends his navy chief to MacDonald to pass on

a request for naval aid, pages 479-481

Naval Academy, U.S.

MacDonald seeks appointment in mid-1920s, pages 3-4; summer cruises in the late 1920s-early 1930s, pages 6-7; athletics, pages 7, 9-10; academics, pages 8-9; relevance of class standing, pages 10-11, 41-42; question of commissioning for graduates in 1933, pages 11-12; as a department head in the early 1950s, MacDonald accompanies midshipman cruise, pages 446-449; foreign language department in early 1950s, pages 449-451, 453, 470-472; competition between those in favor of retaining humanities and those seeking to increase professional training in the mid-1950s, pages 450-452, 467-470; athletics versus grades, 457-458; social activities in early 1950s, pages 465-466; board of visitors, pages 466-467; instructors sent to civilian universities in the summer for advanced degrees, page 471; quality of superintendents, pages 473-474

See Joy, Vice Admiral C. Turner; Boone, Vice Admiral Walter F.

Naval Aviation

As Commander Battle Force in the mid-1930s, Admiral Joseph M. Reeves was an early proponent of night carrier operations and naval aviation, pages 25-26; role in war games in the mid-1930s, pages 27-28; Brits ask to manufacture aircraft in U.S. prior to U.S. entry into World War II, page 49; sentiment for forming a separate air arm of the Navy fomenting after watching British difficulties with air cover, pages 176-177; Navy concerned with not losing air arm, as Royal Navy had, in early 1945, pages 300-302; popularity and cliquishness of naval aviation in the mid-1950s, pages 451-453, 488, 491-492

Naval Forces - Germany

Headquarters after German surrender, pages 312-313; duties of command include demilitarization, de-Nazification, and negotiations with with Russians, pages 313, 315-316, 322-326, 330-333; Admirals Ghormley and Glassford compared, pages 359-360; results achieved by command, pages 363-365

Naval Intelligence

Intelligence from China coming into Washington in 1938, page 43; personnel in late 1930s, pages 43-45; FDR chose to send all messages to Churchill through Navy rather than State Department and special ciphers devised for their communications, pages 45-52, 74; code ciphers carried in case of MacDonald's watch, pages 74-75; special one-day codes used in 1940, page 92

Naval Intelligence, Office of

Relationship with operational intelligence branch in mid-1940s, pages 367-370, 375-376

Naval Reserve

After Pearl Harbor all American officers in England with reserve commissions were sworn in as regulars, page 169

Navigation

Inaccuracy of old charts used early in World War II, page 202

Nazis

United States and Britain on de-Nazification of Germany after World War II ended there in 1945, pages 314-315, 338-339, 360-362

Netherlands

Churchill orders boat ways in Holland bombed because it looked like Germany would mount an amphibious assault, pages 157-158

Neutrality Patrols

U.S. plans to patrol against German subs prior to entry into World War II discussed in message traffic between FDR and Churchill, pages 49-50; because the U.S. Navy was already involved in patrolling the Atlantic, it was able to take a more active role in ABC meetings, page 99

New Georgia

O'Bannon (DD-450) conducts bombardments in the Munda area, pages 227-229, 234-237, 241-242

New Zealand

O'Bannon (DD-450) ordered to New Zealand to convoy Army troops relieving Marines on Guadalcanal in 1943, pages 241-242

Nicholas, USS (DD-442)

MacDonald lives with *Nicholson* officers in Bath in 1942, pages 191-192; escorts battleship to Noumea in mid-1942, pages 196-197, allowed to go to Mare Island for Christmas 1943, page 265

Night Flying

British developed along with radar to meet threat of German night bombing raids, page 127; Germans used fires started by their incendiary bombs as beacons for night raids, page 133

Nimitz, Rear Admiral Chester, USN (USNA, 1905) Opinion of atomic bomb, page 417 Nixon, President Richard M.

Sold auxiliary presidential vessels in early 1970s, page 464

Normandy Invasion ("Overlord")

Allied staffs move into Paris after June 1944 invasion, pages 274-275; British difficulty with German resistance, pages 275-276; intelligence needed for invasion, page 376

Noumea

Hazardous approach dotted with mines, pages 200-201; ship return to Noumea for repairs after Coral Sea and Santa Cruz Islands actions in 1942, page 205; ships damaged at Guadalcanal repaired, page 221

Nuclear Power

U.S.-British technical cooperation in the 1950s, pages 86-87

Nuremberg Trials

MacDonald critical of new international law used to try alleged war criminals in Germany in the aftermath of World War II, especially for precedent they set, pages 339-345

O'Bannon, USS (DD-450)

Crew in 1942, pages 187-190, 194-196; crew input during construction in 1942, pages 190-191; acceptance trials, page 189; shakedown cruise to Guantanamo, page 192; escorts Alabama (BB-60) to Casco Bay, Maine, page 194; crew reactions to fear of war, pages 194-196, 248-250; at Guadalcanal, 12-13 November 1942, pages 207-218; sonar repaired at Noumea, page 221; as unit of Cactus Striking Force at Tulagi in 1943, attempts to intercept Tokyo Express, pages 224-227; bombardment missions in the Munda area, pages 227-228; sent to the aid of Chicago (CA-29) in January 1943, pages 231-233; to his chagrin, used to escort damaged ships from Rennell Island, pages 233-234; bombardments of Munda-Kolombangara area in January 1943, pages 234-237, 240-242; attempts to retrieve downed Japanese pilots, pages 237-239; bombardments in Kula Gulf area in July 1943, pages 243-246; crew exhausted by late 1943, pages 247-248, 250, 264; escorts amphibious troops to Vella Lavella in mid-1943, pages 252-254; part of six-ship force sent to engage nine Japanese ships at Vella Lavella in October 1943, pages 254-263; returns to Mare Island in late 1943 for repairs, pages 264-265

Office of Naval Intelligence
See Naval Intelligence

Oil

Salinas (AO-19) keeps East Coast supplies of fuel in the 1930s, pages 33-34

OP-03 (Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Operations)
In charge of operational intelligence in mid-1940s, page 360

Operational Intelligence

Explanation of and personnel involved in this special branch of OpNav from 1946-1948, pages 365-376

Pan Am Airlines

Provided hazardous transatlantic service during World War II, pages 119, 184

Parker, Vice Admiral Edward N., USN (USNA, 1925)

One of few survivors from lead ships of American column at Guadalcanal, 12-13 November 1942, page 223; old friend of MacDonald served as Sixth Fleet chief of staff in the early 1950s, pages 443-444; encourages MacDonald to switch to general planning division of OpNav in late 1950s, page 495

Patton, General George S., Jr., USA (USMA, 1909)

MacDonald socializes with Patton's daughters at Fort Myer in the late 1930s, page 57; held back from entering Berlin as soon as able by Churchill, pages 305, 357-358

PBY Catalinas

Seaplanes used to spot for shore bombardment in the Solomon Islands in early 1943, pages 235-236, 244

Pearl Harbor

Though he expected U.S. to get into World War II, MacDonald surprised by Japanese attack, pages 167-168

Pearson, Drew

CominCh Admiral King a frequent target of Pearson during World War II, pages 272-273

Peenemunde

V-2 missiles launched from this German weapons center wreaked havoc until late in the war despite concerted Allied efforts to bomb site, pages 293-294; Allies extremely interested in acquiring advanced German technology, page 310; Soviet takeover after World War II greatly accelerated their space program,

pages 323-324

Philip, Lieutenant Commander George, Jr., USN (USNA, 1935)
O'Bannon (DD-450) executive officer in 1943 reassigned because of exhaustion, page 250

Polaris

Navy fights to fund this program in the mid-1950s, pages 489, 493-494, 499

Portugal

U.S. military personnel returning to America via Lisbon during World War II had to be passed off as State Department couriers or risk internment for violating neutrality, pages 121, 183-184

Potomac River

Frequently used for cruises of the presidential yacht Williamsburg (AGC-369) in the late 1940s, pages 393, 396-398, 400, 403-404, 418, 433

Potomac, USS (AG-25)

Commanding officer of presidential yacht was automatically the senior White House aide in the late 1930s, page 58; specially equipped to facilitate FDR's movement aboard, page 60; frequent use and enjoyment by FDR, page 61

Potsdam Agreement

President Truman expresses doubts to MacDonald in the late 1940s about his effectiveness at mid-1945 conference, pages 325, 415-416

Pound, Admiral Sir Dudley, Royal Navy

Open in allowing U.S. naval officers to observe Royal Navy operations prior to U.S. entry into World War II, page 115; kept apprised of all ship movements during World War II with operations charts, page 116; entertained by Paul Hammond, page 159

Powers, Lieutenant Commander Frederick D., USN (USNA, 1914)
"Trial by fire" method of indoctrinating new officers as commanding officer of *Hulbert* (DD-342) in early 1930s, pages 12-14, 16; recommends MacDonald to his new commanding officer as best qualified watch-stander in 1933, page 15

Prince of Wales, HMS

Absence of air cover to protect this ship from its December 1941

loss to the Japanese fuels U.S. naval aviators' thoughts on a separate air arm, page 177

Prinz Eugen

U.S. naval command in Germany after the war arranges for U.S. annexation of this ship, page 364

Prisoners of War

Attempts to rescue Japanese survivors during World War II largely unsuccessful, pages 237-240; Japanese use *O'Bannon* whaleboats after October 1943 action and are taken prisoner when they land at Vella Lavella, pages 260-261

See Stockdale, Vice Admiral James B.; Lawrence, Vice Admiral William P.

Pryce, Commodore Roland F., USN (USNA, 1927)

As head of the operations division, Commander Naval Forces Europe staff in London during World War II, meets and marries British woman, page 308

PT Boats

Used at Tulagi in attempts to intercept Tokyo Express in early 1943, pages 224-226

Quackenbush, Lieutenant Robert S., Jr., USN (USNA, 1927) Sent by BuAer to England to observe success of reconnaissance planes prior to U.S. entry into World War II, pages 104-105

Radar

Discussion of radar taboo between British and U.S. in 1940, pages 78-79, 82-83, 115, 124; U.S. studies German capabilities after Graf Spee scuttled in 1939, pages 82-83; German use of radar fire control equipment hampers British convoys, pages 123-124; pre-war British awareness of German radar developments, pages 124-125; use with night fighting, pages 127, 129; Germans used aluminum strips to deceive British radar, page 131; MacDonald and other U.S. officers scout out sites for radar stations in England, page 151; Japanese planes attacking Guadalcanal on 12 November 1942 fly low enough to avoid radar, page 208; crude radar in O'Bannon during Guadalcanal action, pages 210-211, 214; after Guadalcanal action, MacDonald recommends ships be equipped with repeater radar on bridge, pages 222-223; U.S. interested in obtaining superior German radar technology at end of World War II, page 310

Radford, USS (DD-446)

Misfired torpedo causes problems at Tulagi in 1943, page 227; rescued Japanese pilots from water, page 239

Rainier, Prince of Monaco

MacDonald designated to represent the U.S. Navy at his wedding to Grace Kelly in 1956, pages 481-487

Ramage, Rear Admiral Lawson P., USN (USNA, 1931)
Flag selection of submariner Ramage-junior to MacDonald-in 1955,
makes the latter consider retirement, page 452

Ramsay, Admiral Sir Bertram H., Royal Navy

Visited, by Churchill at Dover in the early 1940s, directed to fire at German fortification across channel, pages 122-123; came to represent entire Allied navy when working with Eisenhower, page 307

Rank Structure

Navy slower than Army or British to learn tricks of increasing importance of service role by manipulating promotions, pages 370-371

Reeves, Admiral Joseph M., USN (USNA, 1893)

As Commander Battle Force in *California* (BB-44) in mid-1930s, lived in ship rather than in quarters ashore, page 23; farsighted understanding of value of night carrier operations and naval aviation, pages 25-26; assessed by MacDonald, page 25

Reinhardt, Frederick

Duties as political advisor on Eisenhower's staff in 1945, page 352

Remagen Bridge

Effect on bridge, captured by the Allies in March 1945, on the U.S. Navy Rhine River patrol, page 332

Rennell Island

O'Bannon (DD-450) used to escort damaged ships from Rennell, pages 233-234
See Chicago, USS (CA-29)

Rhine River, Germany

Preparations in late 1944 and early 1945 as invasion of Germany imminent, pages 284, 288-290, 304; Rhine River Patrol established in 1945, pages 331-333

- Rickover, Rear Admiral Hyman G., USN (USNA, 1922)

 Demanded complete control of Navy's nuclear program in mid1950s, pages 489, 494
- Rigdon, Lieutenant Commander William, USN
 On staff of naval aide to President Truman in late 1940s, organized trips to Little White House, page 434; in charge of Truman's official photographer, page 436
- Rivero, Admiral Horacio, USN (USNA, 1931) Class standing at U.S. Naval Academy, page 10
- Robert, Rear Admiral Georges, French Navy
 British scuttle ships Robert spirited to the Caribbean to make sure they didn't get into occupied France's hands, pages 145-147, 149, 172
- Robertson, Commodore Marion C., USN (USNA, 1909)
 Elderly officer who served as chief of staff to Admiral Ghormley in Germany turned much of the work over to his deputy, MacDonald, pages 320, 330-331
- Roosevelt, Eleanor R.

 Hospitality toward MacDonald in late 1930s, pages 55-56, 63; avid horsewoman in Washington, pages 57-58
- Roosevelt, President Franklin D.

Insists on Navy handling of his communications with Churchill in late 1930s, because he felt the State Department ciphers were compromised, page 45; communications with Churchill prior to U.S. entry into World War II, pages 46-52, 71, 73-74, 84; accessibility as President, page 47; military aide, pages 5859; health, pages 59-60; use of presidential yacht, page 61; children, pages 55-56, 63, 65-66; sends advisors to Russia to ascertain requirements for a second front, pages 141-142; didn't make great effort to brief Vice President Truman, pages 415-416

Rowan, Captain Stephen C., USN (USNA, 1903)

Passed over for flag selection while commanding officer of the California (BB-44) in the mid-1930s because of reports by his executive officer that the ship's crew were unhappy, pages 24-25

Rowley, James J.

Future head of the Secret Service accompanies President Truman aboard Williamsburg in the late 1940s, page 404

Royal Air Force (RAF)

MacDonald impressed by quality and youth of pilots during World War II, page 150; U.S. naval aviators watch RAF with eye toward a separate air arm at beginning of World War II, pages 176-177

Royal Navy

Competition between U.S. and Royal navies, page 86; access to U.S. nuclear technology in the 1950s, page 87; admiralty officers dealing with SpeNavO, Vice Admiral Ghormley, in the early 1940s, pages 107-108; British battleship brings special coding equipment from U.S. during World War II, pages 151-153; 50 U.S. destroyers turned over to Royal Navy in 1941, pages 154-156; Royal Navy suffered when fleet air arm consolidated into Royal Air Force because of lack of attention to naval air developments, pages 176-178; British naval officers have commonality of thinking on policy questions, page 336; presence in the Mediterranean in the early 1950s, pages 445-446; in Port Said in mid-1950s, page 477

Rue, Admiral Joseph, French Navy

As commanding officer of the *Lorraine* aids effort to clear Bordeaux of pockets of German resistance in late 1944, page 279

Russell, Admiral James S., USN (USNA, 1926)
Assessed by MacDonald, page 496

Salinas, USS (AO-19)

Mission of this oil tanker in late 1930s, pages 33-34, 38-40; size, pages 34-35; few officers aboard meant frequent watches in late 1930s, page 37; skipper experiments with currents to maximize speed, pages 39-40

San Diego

Operations in the area by the destroyer Hulbert (DD-342) in 1931, pages 12-15

San Francisco, USS (CA-38)

Damaged by Japanese air attack, page 209; in Guadalcanal action, 12-13 November 1942, pages 211, 214-216, 218

Scotland

Army Air Corps worked out a deal for a base in Scotland during World War II, page 176

Scramblers

Developed by the British to ensure secrecy of telephone

transmissions during World War II, unable to be duplicated by the Americans, pages 78, 80-82; attempt to put scrambler on presidential yacht in late 1940s, pages 82, 395-296

Searchlights

Use of battle lights by U.S. ships stopped in mid-1943 when it was decided they were of more value to enemy, pages 212, 221

Secret Service

Small size of guard around FDR, page 56; lack of concern about President Truman when he was in yacht Williamsburg, pages 383-384, 400, 404, 407, 426; accommodations at Shangri-La in late 1940s, page 386; turned guarding of Truman over to MacDonald on morning walks, pages 403-404; quartered at Key West air station when at Little White House, page 435

See Lenore; Rowley, James J.

Selfridge, USS (DD-357)

Part of six-ship force sent to engage nine Japanese ships at Vella Lavella in October 1943, pages 254-258, 263

Sequoia, USS (AG-23)

History as presidential and Navy Secretary's yacht, pages 394-395, 460

Shangri-La

Background of presidential retreat, pages 52, 385; under control of commanding officer of presidential yacht, page 385; description of and staff in late 1940s, pages 385-386, 389; funding, pages 385, 387; MacDonald suggests that a helicopter pad be built, which is eventually done, pages 421-422; Marine guards used by Truman were replaced by Eisenhower with Army soldiers, pages 422-423, 461

Ship Characteristics Board

Aviators' strong influence on board decisions in the mid-1950s, pages 492-495

Shore Bombardment

Japanese plan to bombard Guadalcanal with naval task force the night of 12-13 November 1942, pages 209, 215; U.S. cruisers and destroyers under Rear Admiral W.L. Ainsworth bombard in the Munda-Kolombangara area in 1943, pages 234-237, 243-244

Sims, Admiral William S., USN (USNA, 1880)
Critical of U.S. Navy in post-World War I report, pages 87-89

Sims Report

MacDonald directed by Vice Admiral Ghormley to study this voluminous post-World War I record before heading for England in 1940, pages 87-89

Sixth Fleet

Operations in mid-1950s, pages 476-478; while in the Mediterranean, MacDonald represents the U.S. Navy at the Prince Rainier-Grace Kelly wedding in Monaco in 1956, pages 481-487 See also Felt, Admiral Harry D.

Smedberg, Lieutenant Commander William R. III, USN (USNA, 1926) As aide to the Chief of Naval Operations in early 1942 sends message to MacDonald in London that his father is gravely ill, page 183

Smith, Commander Richard W., USN (USNA, 1927)
Relieves MacDonald as skipper of O'Bannon earlier than planned in late 1943, page 265

Smith, Lieutenant General Walter Bedell, USA
Represents Eisenhower at Germany's surrender, page 314;
importance to Eisenhower, pages 320-321

Social Activities

For bachelor versus married officers in the 1930s, page 17; at Charleston in late 1930s, pages 35-36; bottle clubs in Houston in late 1930s, pages 36-37; in Washington, D.C., for MacDonald as White House aide in late 1930s, pages 51, 53-54, 58-59, 66; at U.S. Naval Academy in early 1950s, pages 465-466

Solomon Islands

See Guadalcanal, New Georgia, Tulagi, Vella Lavella

Sonar

O'Bannon (DD-450) knocked out during Guadalcanal action in November 1942, pages 214, 221; those unfamiliar with sonar tended to be panicky about false contacts, pages 241-242

South Dakota, USS (BB-57)

Goes to Noumea for repairs after 26 October 1942 Santa Cruz Islands action, page 205

Soviet Union

Question of second front during World War II, pages 141-142; slowness of talks on second front in London because everything

had to be cleared through Moscow, pages 144-145, 334-335; causes difficulties for Allies upon invasion of Germany, page 306; talks with U.S. concerning dismantling of German Navy, pages 295, 313, 322-324; takeover of Peenemunde after World War II greatly enhances technological advances, pages 323-324; aggressive on division of Germany and reparations, pages 325-327, 304-305; in Austria, pages 326, 355-357; scraggly soldiers under questionable control move in to occupy new Russian territories at end of World War II, pages 328-329; relations with British, pages 333-335; section of operational intelligence branch concentrated on Soviets in mid-1940s, pages 366-367, 371

SpeNavO (Special Naval Observer)

Code word coined by MacDonald to refer to Vice Admiral Ghormley in his 1940 role in London, pages 69, 100-101

St. John, Lieutenant (junior grade) Seymour, USNR
Future Choate headmaster as aide to Vice Admiral Glass ford in
the mid-1940s, page 359

Stalin, Joseph

Comment on materiel necessary to create a second front illustrates his lack of regard for human life, pages 141-142, 328; Russians negotiating for second front in London had to clear everything through Stalin, pages 143-145

Stark, Admiral Harold R., USN (USNA, 1903)

Attempts to prepare Navy for inevitable entry into World War II as Chief of Naval Operations from 1939 to 1942, page 99; feared that Britain wouldn't be able to hold out against Germany, pages 156-157; eyes and gets Vice Admiral Ghormley's SpeNavO job in early 1942, page 204; seen as unconcerned about possibility of Navy losing control of air arm and Marines in 1945, pages 301-302; importance of mission in London assessed, page 307; staff, page 308

State Department

FDR eschews State Department codes in late 1930s communications with Churchill in favor of Navy, page 45

Steelman, John R.

Frequent guest at Little White House in late 1940s, page 430

Sterrett, USS (DD-407)

In Guadalcanal action 12-13 November 1942, page 213

- Stockdale, Vice Admiral James B., USN (USNA, 1947)
 MacDonald questions ex-POW Stockdale's appointment as president of the Naval War College in the late 1970s, pages 473-474
- Strong, Major General George V., USA (USMA, 1909)
 Realized tenuous position of U.S. Army in ABC meetings prior to
 U.S. entry into World War II, page 98

Strong, USS (DD-467)

Torpedoed off Kolombangara in mid-1943, pages 244-246; surviving crew members, pages 246-247

Submarines

U.S. Navy interested in obtaining advanced German technology at the end of World War II, page 309; submariners were cliquish and well organized in the mid-1950s, pages 452, 488-489, 491-492

Summerlin, George T.

Importance of his position as protocol chief in late 1930s, page 64

Tactics

MacDonald warns against textbook maneuver of steaming in columns at full speed to engage the enemy after 1943 Vella Lavella experiences, pages 262-263

Thiokol Chemical

Work with solid propellant missiles in 1960s, pages 503-504

Tokyo Express

Involved in night surface battle against American cruisers and destroyers the night of 12-13 November 1942, pages 209-223; Cactus Striking Force works with PT boats from Tulagi in early 1943 to intercept Japanese supply convoys until it was deemed too dangerous to the destroyers, pages 224-227, 230

Tolley, Captain Kemp, USN (USNA, 1929)

Duties as Russian intelligence specialist in OpNav staff in 1946, page 366

Trinidad

MacDonald appalled by condition of country in 1942, affected by U.S. destroyer deal that upset her economy, pages 184-185, 200

Truman, President Harry S.

Asks MacDonald to command Williamsburg in 1948, page 378; as

poker player, pages 384, 388, 392-393, 398-399, 404-406, 429-430, 436, 439; decision to change White House seal results in costly revisions, pages 390-391; routine aboard Williamsburg, pages 392-393, 404, 411; assessed by MacDonald, pages 398, 418-419, 437, 440-441; at Little White House, pages 401-403, 418, 436-437; morning routine, page 403; working habits, page 407; anecdote prior to dismissal of Secretary of Defense Johnson in 1950, pages 397-398; medical staff, page 411; discussed decision to fire MacArthur with MacDonald, page 412; relationship with Eisenhower, pages 412-415; preparation for presidency, pages 415-416; family, pages 384, 397, 402, 417-420; comments on bureaucracy in the mid-1960s, pages 424-425; overgrown assassination attempt in 1950, page 426; as a swimmer, pages 404, 432-433; relationship with press, pages 434-435 See Atomic Bomb

Truxtun, USS (DD-229)

Cruises off the West Coast in mid-1930s for training, pages 15-17

Tulagi

Cactus Striking Force works with PT boats from Tulagi to intercept Tokyo Express, pages 224-227; status in early 1943, pages 229-230

Turner, Rear Admiral Richmond Kelly, USN (USNA, 1908)
Tasked with holding Guadalcanal in late 1942 to protect
Australia, pages 206-208

Underseas Warfare Division

As assistant director of this division in the mid-1950s and a line officer, MacDonald confronted with tight group of submariners, pages 488-489; concern with Polaris program, page 489

Uniforms

MacDonald wears khakis on CominCh staff in 1944 despite Admiral King's insistence on grays, page 272; Navy troops wear Army uniforms during effort to open port of Antwerp in late 1944, pages 286-287, 290

V-1

British attempts to stymie this highly successful German jet-powered bomb, pages 127-128, 130; use by Germans in Luxembourg toward the end of World War II, page 294

V-2 Missiles

Use of against Britain in World War II, pages 130-131, 134; Germans using V-2 in Antwerp area while Allies trying to open port in late 1944, pages 285-286, 293-294

Vandenberg, Lieutenant General Hoyt S., USA (USMA, 1923)
When setting up the CIA in the mid-1940s, promoted inexperienced officers to more senior ranks to fill billets, pages 369-370, 374

Vaughan, Major General Harry H., USA

As Truman aide, brings about change in presidential yachts, page 382; stays in *Williamsburg* when at the Little White House, pages 402, 420; Truman's loyalty to, page 437

Vella Lavella

O'Bannon (DD-450) escorts amphibious forces for landing on this island in August 1943, pages 252-254; U.S. ships engage Japanese off Vella Lavella in October 1943, pages 254-261

Vinson, Frederick

Close friend and poker buddy of President Truman, page 430

Von Braun, Dr. Wernher

German scientist snatched up by the Army at the end of World War II to tap his technical know-how, pages 311, 324

Walker, Captain Frank R., USN (USNA, 1922)

Leads six U.S. ships against nine Japanese ships at Vella Lavella in October 1943, pages 255-258

War Crimes

MacDonald critical of new body of laws initiated at Nuremberg trials and their implications if the U.S. ever lost a war, pages 339-345

War Games

Participation of *California* (BB-44) in mid-1930s, pages 22, 25, 27-29

Warder, Rear Admiral Frederick B., USN (USNA, 1925) As director of undersea warfare division of OpNav in the mid1950s, pages 488-489, 494

Washington, USS (BB-56)

By late 1942, the only big ship left at Noumea, page 205; used

as a decoy to draw Japanese ship at Guadalcanal, page 220

- Waters, Lieutenant Odale D., USN (USNA, 1932)
 Sent to England for training in mine warfare prior to U.S. entry into World War II, pages 103-104
- Watson, Brigadier General Edwin M., USA (USMA, 1908) Held in esteem by FDR as military aide, page 59
- Weilings, Commander Joseph H., USN (USNA, 1925)

 Strong (DD-467) commanding officer survives sinking in mid1943, page 246

Werntz Preparatory School

MacDonald attends to improve English skills in attempt to enter the Naval Academy in the late 1920s, page 5

White House

Role of naval aide in the late 1930s, pages 52-66; funding in late 1940s, pages 387, 389; Navy-run mess in basement manned by *Williamsburg* stewards, pages 389-390; Truman's moved to Blair House during White House renovation, pages 423-424

- Wilkinson, Commander Edwin R., USN (USNA, 1924)
 When MacDonald gets orders as executive officer of O'Bannon (DD-450), calls commanding officer Wilkinson for his okay, page 187;
 MacDonald lives with Wilkinson in Bath, pages 191-192; mans O'Bannon radar while MacDonald cons ship during Guadalcanal action, 12-13 November 1942, pages 210-211, 214, 218; as beach commander at Vella Lavella in October 1943, page 260
- Williams, Colonel Francis W., USAF
 Duties as President Truman's pilot, pages 420-421
- Williams, Lieutenant (junior grade) William L., USNR Williams's and MacDonald's names raise eyebrows in Houston in late 1930s, pages 36-37

Winant, John G.

Takes home on Grosvenor Square to be near U.S. Embassy as ambassador in early 1940s, page 112; watched bombing of London from rooftop, page 135; assessed by MacDonald, pages 136, 138-140

Woodward, Stanley J.

Truman's chief protocol officer and poker buddy, pages 429-430

Williamsburg, USS (AGC-369)

Commanding officer under naval aide in late 1940s, pages 379-380; history of yacht, pages 380-382; specifications, pages 381-383; accommodations for Truman, pages 382-385; funding, pages 387-390; stewards manned White House mess in late 1940s, pages 389-390; Eisenhower sells yacht as economy measure in early 1950s, pages 391, 393, 411, 458-461, 464; used frequently by Truman, pages 392, 295, 463; source of interservice rivalry for presidential attention, pages 391-392, 464; technical equipment, pages 395-396; crew provided services for President, pages 399-400; honors rendered, pages 400-401; crew manned Little White House in Key West, pages 402, 410-411; high-level meeting held aboard, page 406; scheduling, pages 407-408; used by Mrs. Truman, page 419; donated to Woods Hole in the early 1960s by President Kennedy, pages 461-462; group interested in ship for restaurant/sightseeing venture, pages 462-463

Yachts, Presidential

See Potomac, USS (AG-25); Williamsburg, USS (AGC-369)

Yugumo

Japanese cruiser sunk in surface battle in the Solomons in October 1943, pages 255, 260