Accidents
The battleship Texas (BB-35) ran aground on Block Island in 1917, 26-28

Alaska
The destroyers Corry (DD-334) and Hull (DD-330) escorted the transport Henderson (AP-1), with President Warren Harding on board, during a cruise to Alaska in the summer of 1923, 48-50; the Corry and Hull were involved in surveys for a new Alaskan cable in 1924, 56-57; Army aviator Frederick Martin's plane was stranded in the area during an around-the-world flight in 1924, 57-60

Alcohol
Admiral Ernest J. King abstained from liquor during World War II, 247-248

Algeria
Allied military personnel set up shop in the port of Algiers following the invasion of North Africa in late 1942, 121; salvage job on damaged merchant ships, 121-123; Algiers was the site of French naval headquarters in North Africa in 1946, 212, 225; housing at Algiers for Allied military personnel following World War II, 217

Algiers, Algeria
Allied military personnel set up shop in the port following the invasion of North Africa in late 1942, 121; salvage job on damaged merchant ships, 121-123; Algiers was the site of French naval headquarters in North Africa in 1946, 212, 225; housing for Allied military personnel following World War II, 217

Amphibious Warfare
Joint Army-Navy planning in 1942 for transports and landing craft for upcoming operations, 96-99

Anderson, Colonel Orvil A., USA
Opinionated Army Air Forces officer who rubbed people the wrong way during dealings in World War II, 95-96

Antisubmarine Warfare
Jurisdictional questions between the Navy and the Army Air Forces over airborne ASW in World War II, 243-244

Army, U.S.
Joint planning with the Navy in early 1942 for transports and landing craft needed for upcoming amphibious operations, 94-99; planning for the Allied invasion of Europe, 100-101; interest in postwar unification of U.S. armed services, 186-187; presence in Italy in the immediate aftermath of World War II, 205, 211, 220, 226; presence in Greece shortly after World War II, 226-227

Army Air Forces, U.S.
Had many inexperienced pilots early in World War II, 106-107, 117-118; planning in late 1943 for the use of B-29 bombers against Japan, 132-134, 148-149; command of strategic air forces in World War II, 150; interest in postwar unification of U.S. armed
services, 186-187; role in antisubmarine warfare during World War II, 244; wanted to control bombing in World War II, 244-245

**Army Air Service, U.S.**

Had difficulties in Alaska during the course of an around-the-world flight in 1924, 57-61

**Atomic Bombs**

Tightly held information on the U.S. Manhattan Project late in World War II, 167-169, 171, 173, 179

**Augusta, USS (CA-31)**

Heavy cruiser that served as flagship for the U.S. portion of the invasion of Normandy in June 1944, 155-156

**Australia**

Received a visit from U.S. Navy ships in 1941, 86-88

**Awards-Naval**

Admiral E. J. King gave medals sparingly during World War II, 254-255

**B-24 Liberator**

Army bomber that was flown by inexperienced pilots during a transport mission in 1942, 117-118

**B-29 Superfortress**

Planning in late 1943 for the use of this Army Air Forces bomber against Japan, 132-134, 148-149

**Bailey, USS (DD-269)**

 Decommissioned and put into reserve on the West Coast in mid-1922, 43-45

**Bennett, Rear Admiral Andrew C., USN (USNA, 1912)**

As commander of a portion of the amphibious force for the invasion of North Africa in November 1942, objected to a British plan for the use of U.S. Coast Guard cutters at Oran, Algeria, then complained afterward, 109-116, 123

**Bess, Demaree**

Writer who in 1948 wrote magazine articles about the U.S. Navy in the Mediterranean Sea, 207-208

**Bieri, Vice Admiral Bernhard H., USN (Ret.) (USNA, 1911)**

Boyhood in Minnesota around the turn of the century, 1; parents of, 1-5; education of, 1-2, 5; siblings of, 1-4; as a Naval Academy midshipman, 1907-11, 6-11; service in 1911-12 in the battleship Delaware (BB-28), 11-15; served in the gunboat Nashville (PG-7) 1912-13, 15-19; wife of, 15, 19, 23, 40, 61, 216, 223, 235; as a junior officer in the battleship Virginia (BB-13) from 1913 to 1916, 19-24, 30-40; duty from 1916 to 1919 in the battleship Texas (BB-35), 24-34; as aide to the commandant of the Fifth
Naval District, 1919-22, 35-39; decommissioned the destroyer Bailey (DD-269) in mid-
1922, 43-45; commanded the destroyer Corry (DD-334) from 1922 to 1925, 45-61;
communications duty in the Navy Department, 1925-27, 61-67; children of 61, 74, 252;
as navigator of the battleship Utah (BB-31), 1927-28, 67-69; as navigator of the
battleship Texas (BB-35), 1928-31, 69-70; service in the Bureau of Navigation,
1931-33, 70-74; duty from 1933 to 1935 as executive officer of the destroyer tender
Altair (AD-11), 74-75; as a student and faculty member at the Naval War College, 1935-
38, 76-81; served in 1938-39 on the staff of Commander Battleships Battle Force, 80-81;
served in 1939-41 on the staff of Commander Battle Force and then Commander in
Chief U.S. Fleet, 80-86; commanded the heavy cruiser Chicago (CA-29) in 1941-42,
86-92; duty in early 1942 on the staff of Commander in Chief U.S. Fleet, 92-107; served
in the latter part of 1942 as Deputy Chief of Staff, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, in connection
with the invasion of North Africa, 108-123; planning duty in 1943 on the U.S. Fleet
staff, 123-138; administrative duties as U.S. Fleet assistant chief of staff in early 1944,
139-140; role in support of the Allied invasion of France in June 1944, 140-147, 152-
164; role on the fleet staff in the final year of the war, 164-199; as Deputy CNO for
Administration, 1945-46, 199-200; commanded the Tenth Fleet in 1946, 201-202;
commanded U.S. Naval Forces Mediterranean, 1946-48, 202-229; as commandant of
the 11th Naval District at San Diego, 1948-49, 230-233; duty from 1949 to 1951 as JCS
representative to the United Nations, 233-237; post-retirement activities, 237-241

Blue, Captain Victor, USN (USNA, 1887)
Was commanding officer of the battleship Texas (BB-35) when she ran aground in
1917, 26-28

Boston Navy Yard
Served as home yard for the battleship Virginia (BB-13) in the mid-1910s, 23-24

Brown, Vice Admiral Wilson, USN (USNA, 1902)
Commanded a task force at sea in the Pacific in the days after the Japanese struck Pearl
Harbor in December 1941, 88-90

Buchanan, Captain Allen, USN (USNA, 1899)
As commanding officer of the transport Henderson (AP-1), was involved in a collision
with a destroyer and a windjammer near Seattle in 1923, 50-52

Bureau of Navigation
Detailing of enlisted personnel in the early 1930s, 71-73

Burrough, Rear Admiral Edmund W., USN (USNA, 1914)
As a war planner during the Cairo Conference in late 1943, 132; commanded Cruiser
Division 12 in the Mediterranean shortly after the end of World War II, 216, 220, 229

Cairo Conference
Meeting of top Allied officials in late 1943 to plan war strategy, 123-134, 246; side trip
to Teheran, Iran, for a meeting with the Soviet Union's Josef Stalin, 131
Calver, Commander George W., MC, USN
Navy doctor who spent a long career serving Congress in the 1920s and 1930s, 73-74

Casablanca, French Morocco
Planning for the Allied invasion there in November 1942, 108-113; British Admiral Andrew Cunningham was interested in information on the progress of the landings, 119-120

Central Intelligence Agency
Work with the National Board of Estimates in the early 1950s, 237-241

Ceylon
Discussion in late 1943 of a plan, which was never executed, to base Army Air Forces B-29 bombers in Ceylon for strikes against Japanese forces in the Dutch East Indies, 133-134, 148-149

Chaumont, USS (AP-4)
Navy transport that was in lousy condition in January 1922 as a result of carrying junketing congressman just before Christmas, 40-41; trip from Norfolk to the West Coast in January 1922, 41-43

Chicago, USS (CA-29)
Visited Australia and New Zealand in 1941, 86-88; operations at sea in the Pacific in the period around the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in late 1941, 88-92

Churchill, Winston
British Prime Minister who in World War II pushed forth a number of amateurish schemes in his attempts to advance the war effort, 102-104; met with Allied leaders at the Cairo conference in late 1943 to plan war strategy, 130

Coast Guard, U.S.
A Coast Guard cutter provided support to an Army Air Service around-the-world flight in 1924, 57, 60; disastrous use of two cutters in support of the 1942 invasion of Oran, Algeria, 109-116, 123

Codebreaking
U.S. Navy cryptography work in the 1920s on Japanese codes, 64-65

Collisions
The transport Henderson (AP-1) collided with a destroyer and a windjammer while operating near Seattle in the summer of 1923, 50-52; the destroyer Corry (DD-334) was rammed by another destroyer while at San Francisco in 1923, 53

Combined Chiefs of Staff
Met at the Cairo conference in late 1943 to plan war strategy, 123-134, 246; meetings in Washington during the course of World War II, 176-178
CominCh (Commander in Chief U.S. Fleet)
See King, Fleet Admiral Ernest J., USN (USNA, 1901)

Communications
Development of high-frequency radio transmitters by the Navy in the 1920s, 62-63; U.S. Navy cryptography work in the 1920s on Japanese codes, 64-65; use of facsimile machines in the 1920s, 67

Congress
Inquiries concerning Navy enlisted personnel assignments in the late 1920s, 72-73

Convoys
Escort duty performed by U.S. battleships operating in the British Isles in 1918, 30-31

Cooke, Rear Admiral Charles M., Jr., USN (USNA, 1910)
Brilliant officer who served as assistant chief of staff for plans on the U.S. Fleet staff in World War II, 93-94, 97, 245; attended the Cairo conference in late 1943, 131; involved in the spring of 1944 in the planning for the Allied invasion of France, 141, 143, 159, 246

Coontz, Admiral Robert E., USN (USNA, 1885)
As Commander in Chief U.S. Fleet in the mid-1920s, had a remarkable ability to remember the names of men with whom he served, 82

Corry, USS (DD-334)
Initially had a limited operating schedule after being commissioned in 1921, 45; installation in 1922 of a sonic range finder that proved useful thereafter, 46-47, 55; escorted the transport Henderson (AP-1), carrying President Warren Harding, to Alaska and Seattle in 1923, 48-52; provided assistance to a destroyer that was abandoned after colliding with the transport Henderson (AP-1) in 1923, 51-52; rammed by a destroyer at San Francisco, 53; Pacific operations, 53-54; went to Vera Cruz, Mexico, after the cruiser Tacoma (CL-20) grounded there in 1924, 54-55; transported a sick man to Panama in the mid-1920s, 55-56; survey for a new Alaskan cable in 1924, 57-61

Cradock, Rear Admiral Sir Christopher, RN
British officer in command of a naval force that was defeated in November 1914 off the coast of Chile, 39-40

Crete
Received a goodwill visit by U.S. Navy ships shortly after World War II, 227-228

Cunningham, Admiral Andrew, RN
Served as naval commander for the Allied invasion of North Africa in 1942, 117-119, 151-152; interest in progress at Casablanca, 119-120, 152; involvement following the landings, 121-122
Dauntless, USS (PG-61)
Yacht in which Admiral Ernest J. King lived while serving as Commander in Chief U.S. Fleet in World War II, 246-247

Delano, Commander Harvey, USN (USNA, 1906)
Martinet who was executive officer of the battleship Utah (BB-31) in the late 1920s, 68

Delaware, USS (BB-28)
Several of the ship's officers from 1911-12 later achieved flag rank, 11-12; gunnery practice, 12-13; East Coast operations in 1911-12, 13-15

Demobilization
As a result of the rapid demobilization at the end of World War I, ships had to do their own recruiting, 34

Dill, Field Marshal Sir John
British officer who died in Washington in 1944 and was buried in the Arlington National Cemetery, 176-178

Dutch East Indies
Discussion of plans in late 1943 to use Army Air Forces B-29 bombers against Borneo, Java, and Sumatra, 133-134, 148-149

Dyer, Rear Admiral George C., USN (Ret.) (USNA, 1919)
Served as a cruiser division commander in the Mediterranean shortly after World War II, 79, 216, 229; was flag secretary to CinCUS, Admiral J. O. Richardson, at the time Richardson was relieved in 1941, 85; served on Admiral E. J. King's CominCh staff in World War II, 252, 256

Edwards, Admiral Richard S., USN (USNA, 1907)
As Deputy Commander in Chief U.S. Fleet shortly after World War II, was involved in a delay of Bieri's promotion to vice admiral, 115-116; relayed to Bieri in early 1943 or the summer of 1944 Admiral Ernest J. King's message that Bieri would not be going to duty in the Pacific, 123, 166, 256; in 1944 gave Bieri assignments concerning the capture of a German U-boat and the atomic bomb project, 167-169

Egypt
After initial restrictions, U.S. Navy ships in the Mediterranean were permitted to visit Egypt shortly after World War II, 206, 209, 221-222

See also Cairo Conference

Eisenhower, General Dwight D., USA (USMA, 1915)
Headed the planning effort for the invasion of North Africa in November 1942, 108; caught in a dispute over the use of Coast Guard cutters at Oran, Algeria, 110-114; wanted to get information on the progress of the Casablanca landings, 119-120, 152; commanded the invasion of France in the spring of 1944, 141-143, 149, 151, 153-154, 157-160, 163-164
Eleventh Naval District

Bieri's activities as commandant in the late 1940s, 230-233

Ellsberg, Commander Edward, USNR (USNA, 1914)

Did some salvage work on merchant ships at Algiers in late 1942 but had physical problems, 122, 151

Families of Servicemen

In the 1910s Atlantic Fleet ships didn't really have home ports, so it was difficult for married crewmen to spend time with their families, 14, 23, 29; Bieri's family rode the transport Chaumont (AP-5) from Norfolk to the West Coast in January 1922, 41-43

Fargo, USS (CL-106)

Service as Tenth Fleet flagship in the Caribbean and South Atlantic in early 1946, 201-203; operations in the Mediterranean in 1946, 205-206

Fathometer

A sonic range finder, forerunner of the Fathometer, was installed in the destroyer Corry (DD-334) in 1922 and proved useful thereafter, 46-47, 55

Fechteler, Rear Admiral Augustus F., USN (USNA, 1877)

German-born naval officer who was commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard and Fifth Naval District, 1918-21, 35; died in 1921 following a stroke suffered after a game of tennis, 35-36

Fifth Naval District

Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fechteler served as commandant from 1918 until his death in 1921, 35-36; Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman as commandant thereafter, 36-38, 40-41

Fire Control

Spotting from the tops of the battleship Delaware (BB-28) during gunnery practice in 1911-12, 12-13

Flanigan, Captain Howard A., USN (Ret.) (USNA, 1910)

Able, aggressive officer who served on the staff of Admiral Harold Stark in London during the invasion of France in the spring of 1944, 153-154

Fog

The transport Henderson (AP-1) collided with a destroyer while operating in the fog near Seattle in the summer of 1923, 50-51

Foster, Captain Paul F., USNR (USNA, 1911)

Naval Academy classmate of Bieri, 10; inquisitive while working in the Navy Department in World War II, 171-172
France
Planning for the Allied invasion of Normandy in June 1944, 141-147, 152-154; execution of the invasion, 155-157; conditions ashore in Normandy in the aftermath, 157-158, 163-164

French Navy
Algiers was the site of French naval headquarters in North Africa in 1946, 212, 225

George Washington, USS
Transport that carried President Woodrow Wilson to France shortly after the end of World War I, 32-33

German Navy
Served as a threat to British convoys in 1918, 30-31; surrender in 1918, 32; ships were stationed off Mexico in 1914 when World War I broke out, 39-40

Goering, Field Marshal Hermann
German officer who had sumptuous quarters in Naples, Italy, during World War II, 217-218

Great Britain
Efforts to get the United States involved in an invasion of Europe early in World War II, 102; planning in 1944 for the invasion of France and for the postwar world, 141-147, 152-154, 162

Greece
Received a goodwill visit by U.S. Navy ships shortly after World War II, 224-225; U.S. troops in the country in the late 1940s, 226-227

Green, Lieutenant (j.g.) Fitzhugh, USN (USNA, 1909)
Was serving as officer of the deck when the battleship Texas (BB-35) ran aground on Block Island in 1917, 27

Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
Site of training for the battleship Delaware (BB-28) in 1911-12, 13

Gunnery-Naval
Target practice by the battleship Delaware (BB-28) in 1911-12, 12-13; U.S. concern about inadequate plans for gunfire support of the Allied invasion of France in the spring of 1944, 141-142; during the invasion itself, 155-156

Handy, Major General Thomas, USA
Army planner who worked closely with the Chief of Staff, General George Marshall, during World War II, 131, 141
Harding, President Warren G.
Died while on a trip to Alaska and Seattle in the summer of 1923, 48-52

Heim, Lieutenant Commander Schuyler F., USN (USNA, 1907)
Commanded the destroyer Hull (DD-330) during various operations in the early 1920s, 48, 55-56

Henderson, USS (AP-1)
Transport that carried President Warren Harding on a cruise to Alaska and Seattle in the summer of 1923, 48-52; collided with a destroyer and a windjammer during the cruise, 50-52

Hewitt, Admiral H. Kent, USN (USNA, 1907)
Served as naval commander for the Allied invasion of North Africa in November 1942, 108-109, 119-120, 152; commanded U.S. Naval Forces in Europe shortly after World War II, 202-203, 221; JCS representative at the United Nations in the late 1940s, 230, 233

Hill, Lieutenant Harry W., USN (USNA, 1911)
Was officer of the deck of the battleship Texas (BB-35) when he ran into heavy weather en route to Europe in 1918, 29-30

Hood, Captain John, USN (USNA, 1879)
Capable officer who commanded three battleships early in the 20th century, 12, 25, 29

Hull, USS (DD-330)
In the early 1920s was equipped with a sonic range finder that proved useful in survey work, 47-48, 55; escorted the transport Henderson (AP-1), carrying President Warren Harding, to Alaska and Seattle in 1923, 48-52; went to Vera Cruz, Mexico, after the cruiser Tacoma (CL-20) grounded there in 1924, 54-55; survey for a new Alaskan cable in 1924, 56-57; support of an around-the-world flight by the Army Air Service in 1924, 57-61

Ingram, Lieutenant Commander Jonas H., USN (USNA, 1907)
Requested as aide to the Commandant of the Fifth Naval District in 1921 but unavailable to serve, 36

Intelligence
The Central Intelligence Agency's work with the National Board of Estimates in the early 1950s, 237-241

Iowa, USS (BB-61)
Made a voyage to the Mediterranean in late 1943 to deliver President Franklin Roosevelt and his party to the Cairo conference, 123-124, 133

Italian Navy
Relationship with the U.S. Navy in the Mediterranean shortly after World War II, 211-212, 226

Italy
In 1946 the Navy shut down a number of shore bases it had established in the country during World War II, 204-205, 219; unrest in 1946 on the Italy-Yugoslavia border, 205, 210, 220; strained relations between the United States and Italy in the wake of World War II, 211-212; housing for U.S. naval personnel who supported the fleet, 215-218

Jackson, Captain Richard H., USN (USNA, 1887)
Impressive officer who commanded the battleship Virginia (BB-13) in the 1910s, 21

Jacobs, Vice Admiral Randall, USN (USNA, 1907)
As Chief of Naval Personnel shortly after World War II, was involved in a delay of Bieri's promotion to vice admiral, 115-116; reported that the President wouldn't approve a flag selection board right after World War II because it didn't have reserve officers on it, 193-194

James, Rear Admiral Jules, USN (USNA, 1908)
Served as Commander U.S. Naval Forces Mediterranean shortly after World War II, 202-203, 206, 216

Japan
U.S. Navy cryptography work in the 1920s on Japanese codes, 64-65; planning in late 1943 for the use of Army Air Forces B-29 bombers against Japanese-held territory, 132-134, 148-149; disagreement among U.S. planners in 1945 over whether the Allies would have to invade Japan, 165-166

Joint Chiefs of Staff
Dragged their feet in 1942 on planning for the craft needed for amphibious assaults, 98-99; sometimes put up with amateurish schemes from Churchill and Roosevelt during World War II, 103-105; met with other Allied leaders at the Cairo conference in late 1943 to plan war strategy, 123-134, 246; deference toward General Douglas MacArthur during World War II, 134-138; views in 1945 about the need to invade Japan, 165; meetings during World War II as part of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, 176-178

Kennedy, Captain John A., USNR
Newspaper publisher who printed critical material about the Navy and venereal disease in the San Diego Journal in the late 1940s, 231-233

King, Fleet Admiral Ernest J., USN (USNA, 1901)
Assembling of a staff after taking over as Commander in Chief U.S. Fleet in December 1941, 92-94, 242-243; sent Bieri as a representative to Eisenhower in the planning and execution of the North Africa invasion in 1942, 108-114; in early 1943 or the summer of 1944 denied Bieri's request for duty in the Pacific, 123, 166, 256; at the Cairo planning conference in late 1943, 128-130, 246; was respectful toward General Douglas MacArthur in World War II but declined to give him command over the Pacific Fleet, 134-137; sent Bieri to London in early 1944 in connection with the upcoming invasion
of France, 141-145, 162-163; view in 1945 about the need to invade Japan, 165; directive early in World War II about yeomen on the staff, 169-170; visited Admiral J. O. Richardson shortly before he was relieved as CinCUS in 1941, 174-175, 257; personal relationship with Bieri, 175-176, 248-250, 252-253; directed Bieri to make a study on the Navy Department moving to the new Pentagon building, 186-187; involvement in Navy public relations in World War II, 188; concern with ASW at the outset of World War II, 243-244; lived on board the yacht Dauntless (PG-61) at the Washington Navy Yard during World War II, 246-247; abstained from liquor during the war, 247-248; fired subordinates who didn't perform, 251; family of, 253; gave medals sparingly during World War II, 254-255; introduced gray uniforms during World War II, 256-257

Kirk, Rear Admiral Alan G., USN (USNA, 1909)
Commanded the western naval task force for the invasion of Normandy in the spring of 1944, 144, 146, 152, 155

Knox, Frank
As Secretary of the Navy in 1940, made a visit to the fleet that gave him too much confidence about the U.S. Navy's ability to deal with Japan, 84-85

Leonard, Captain John C., USN (USNA, 1882)
Had a poor background for serving as commanding officer of the battleship Virginia (BB-13) in the 1910s, 20-21

Lexington, USS (CV-2)
Operations at sea in the Pacific in the period around the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941, 88-90

Littlefield, Captain William L., USN (USNA, 1896)
Martinet who was commanding officer of the battleship Utah (BB-31) in the late 1920s, 68

Logistics
Support for U.S. Navy ships operating in the Mediterranean in the immediate post-World War II period, 214-215

MacArthur, General Douglas, USA (USMA, 1903)
Unsuccessful in getting his proposal for the invasion of Rabaul approved at the Cairo planning conference in late 1943, 125-127; stayed in power during World War II because he had considerable clout, 134-138; didn't receive the naval support he wanted during the fall of the Philippines in 1942, 137; command arrangements in his Southwest Pacific theater in World War II, 147-148; view in 1945 about the need to invade Japan, 165

Manhattan Project
Information on the development of atomic bombs was tightly held during World War II, 167-169, 171, 173, 179
Mare Island Navy Yard, Vallejo, California
Installed sonic range finders in the destroyers Corry (DD-334) and Hull (DD-330) in
the early 1920s, 46, 48

Marshall, General George C., USA
Involvement in 1942 in the planning for transports and landing craft needed for
upcoming amphibious operations, 98-99

Martin, Lieutenant Commander Frank C., USN (USNA, 1902)
Was serving as navigator of the battleship Texas (BB-35) when she ran aground on
Block Island in 1917, 26-28; stationed in Hawaii in the years just before World War II,
60-61

Martin, Major General Frederick L., USA
As a major, was involved in an Army Air Service around-the-world flight in 1924, 57

Matthews, Francis P.
As Secretary of the Navy around 1950 had questions about a particular flag selection
board, 196

McDonald, Captain John D., USN (USNA, 1884)
Capable officer who commanded the battleship Virginia (BB-13) from 1911 to 1913,
20

Mediterranean Sea
In 1945-46 the U.S. Navy shut down many of the support bases it had established in the
Mediterranean area during World War II, 203-204, 219; fleet operations by U.S. Navy
ships in the Med in 1946-47, 205-211, 214-215, 220-229; history of U.S. Navy
operations in the Med, going back to the 19th century, 206-208; U.S. disposal of PT
boats to Mediterranean nations, 213-214

Merchant Ships
During the early part of World War I, the battleship Texas (BB-35) was in the York
River and Chesapeake Bay to train gun crews for merchant ships, 25-26; use of in
Europe in 1918, 30; conversion of to use as amphibious transports during World War
II, 97-98; use of the fast British Cunard liners as troop transports in World War II, 100;
the port of Algiers, Algeria, was filled with damaged merchant ships after the Allied
landings there in late 1942, 121-122

Merring, Midshipman Harry L., USN (USNA, 1911)
Took part in sail training at the Naval Academy in 1907, 7-8

Mexico
The battleship Virginia (BB-13) operated off Tampico and Vera Cruz during a period
of government unrest in 1913-14, 22-23; landing at Vera Cruz in April 1914, 23-24; the
cruiser Tacoma (CL-20) grounded at Vera Cruz in January 1924, 54-55; accusation in
the late 1940s about Navy men catching venereal disease in Mexico, 231-232
Moore, Major General Bryant E., USA
Stationed with troops near the Italy-Yugoslavia border shortly after World War II, 205, 220, 226

Morocco
Planning for the Allied invasion at Casablanca in November 1942, 108-113; British Admiral Andrew Cunningham was interested in information on the progress of the landings, 119-120

Mountbatten, Admiral Louis, RN
Presented the strategic concerns of the Southeast Asia Theater at the Cairo Conference in late 1943, 125-127

Naples, Italy
In 1946 the U.S. Navy closed down its shore base in the area, 204-205; housing for U.S. naval personnel who supported the fleet, 215-218

Nashville, USS (PG-7)
Small complement of officers in 1912, 15-16; represented U.S. interests in Santo Domingo, 16-19

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland
Instruction in swimming in 1907, 6; academics, 6-7; sail training in the square rigger Severn, 7-8; summer training cruises, 8; members of the class of 1911 who made flag rank, 9-11

Naval Reserve
President Harry Truman wouldn't approve a flag selection board right after World War II because it didn't have reserve officers on it, 193-194

Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island
Program of study in the mid-1930s, 76-77; future leaders of World War II were there at the time, 76-78

News Media
The San Diego Journal published critical material about the Navy and venereal disease in the late 1940s, 231-233

Newton, Rear Admiral John H., USN (USNA, 1905)
As a cruiser division commander, was on board the USS Chicago (CA-29) for a trip to Australia and New Zealand in 1941, 86-88; cruiser operations at sea around the time the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor in December 1941, 88-90

New York Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York
Served as the home yard for the battleship Texas (BB-35) in the late 1910s, including repairs after she grounded in 1917, 26-28, 34; provided quarters for Bieri, 1949-51, when he was serving at the United Nations, 235-236
Nimitz, Fleet Admiral Chester W., USN (USNA, 1905)
  Relationships with Bieri over the years, 189-190, 203-204; highly admired in the fleet, 190-191; had a tour of service at the United Nations from 1949 to 1951, 236-237

Normandy
  Planning for the Allied invasion of France in June 1944, 141-147, 152-154; conduct of the invasion itself, 155-158; conditions ashore in the aftermath, 157-158, 163-164

North Africa
  See Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia

Oran, Algeria
  Dispute concerning the planned use of Coast Guard cutters during the invasion of Oran in November 1942, 110-113

Patton, Major General George S., Jr., USA (USMA, 1909)
  Role in the Allied invasion of Casablanca, Morocco, in November 1942, 108-109, 119-120, 152

Pearl Harbor
  Development of plans in 1941 to defend the fleet against air attack, 85-86

Pentagon
  Late in World War II, Admiral Ernest J. King directed Bieri to make a study of the Navy Department moving to the Pentagon, 186

Peru
  The United States sent a delegation to Peru in July 1921 to observe that nation's centennial of independence, 36-38; U.S. naval mission to Peru, 38-39

Philippine Islands
  General Douglas MacArthur didn't get the support he requested from the Navy as the islands were falling in 1942, 137

Planning
  Development of plans in 1941 to defend the fleet at Pearl Harbor against air attack, 85-86; joint Army-Navy work in procuring transports and landing craft for amphibious assaults in World War II, 96-99; for the Allied invasion of Europe, 100-101; the Joint Chiefs of Staff sometimes put up with amateurish schemes from Churchill and Roosevelt during World War II, 103-105; for the North Africa invasion of November 1942, 108-113; top Allied officials met at the Cairo conference in late 1943 to plan war strategy, 123-134; in London in early 1944 for the upcoming invasion of France, 141-147, 152-154; British planning in 1944 for the postwar world, 145, 162; disagreement among U.S. planners in 1945 over whether the Allies would have to invade Japan, 165-166; plans made during World War II for the unification of the U.S. armed services after the war, 186-188
Pope Pius XII
Hosted a visit from Admiral and Mrs. Bieri shortly after World War II, 223-224

Promotion of Officers
After World War II, Bieri was slow in being promoted to vice admiral because of an incorrect perception of actions he had taken at the time of the North Africa invasion in 1942, 115-116; selection boards were reinstated shortly after World War II to pick naval officers for promotion to higher rank, 191-194; after the war, selection boards had to pick more specialists than previously, 194-199

PT Boats
Disposal of surplus U.S. boats to Mediterranean nations in the immediate aftermath of World War II, 213-214, 219-220

Public Relations
During World War II, the Navy had programs to recognize the contributions that defense contractors made to the war effort, 139-140, 188; Bieri's contacts with the public while serving as commandant of the 11th Naval District at San Diego in the late 1940s, 230-231

Rabaul, New Britain
General Douglas MacArthur was unsuccessful in getting his proposal for the invasion of Rabaul approved at the Cairo planning conference in late 1943, 125-127

Radio
Development of high-frequency transmitters by the Navy in the 1920s, 62-63; use of facsimile machines in the 1920s, 67

Ramsay, Admiral Bertram H., RN
Involved in the planning for the Allied invasion of North Africa in November 1942, 106, 110-113; had a stiff personality, 110, 117-119; as Allied naval commander for the invasion of France in the spring of 1944, 141, 143-147, 149, 151-152, 158-161

Recruiting
As a result of the demobilization at the end of World War I, ships had to do their own recruiting, 34

Richardson, Admiral James O., USN (USNA, 1902)
As Commander Battle Force and CinCUS, 1939-41, was a forceful and able officer, 81-83; disagreed with President Franklin Roosevelt about basing the battleships at Pearl Harbor, 83; relieved as CinCUS in 1941, 84-85; had a visit from Admiral Ernest King, probably in early 1941, 174-175, 257

Rodman, Rear Admiral Hugh, USN (USNA, 1880)
Commanded the U.S. battleship division that served with the Royal Navy in World War I, 26, 30; served as Commandant of the Fifth Naval District in the early 1920s, 36-38, 40-41; was part of a U.S. delegation to Peru in July 1921, 36-38

**Ronarc'h, Rear Admiral Pierre, French Navy**
Commanded the French naval contingent at Algiers, Algeria, shortly after World War II, 212, 225

**Roosevelt, President Franklin D.**
Was quite interested in the Navy when he took office as President in 1933, 75-76; directed the relief of Admiral J. O. Richardson as CinCUS in 1941, 83; met with Allied leaders at the Cairo conference in late 1943 to plan war strategy, 123-124, 130; agreed at the Yalta Conference in February 1945 to give war materials to the Soviets, 180

**Royal Navy**
The Texas (BB-35) was among the five American battleships that served as part of Britain's Grand Fleet in 1918, 26, 29-32; Thanksgiving celebration following the Armistice in November 1918, 32-33; ships were stationed off Mexico in 1914 when World War I broke out, 39-40; a British mine layer took a party of staff officers from Gibraltar to Casablanca for a progress report on the invasion there in November 1942, 119-120; efforts at the Cairo planning conference in late 1943 to gain a role in the Pacific, 128-129, 246; command relationships with U.S. warships in World War I, 150; command relationships in World War II, 150-152; service in the Pacific toward the end of World War II, 189; role in the Mediterranean Sea in the immediate post-World War II period, 211-212, 215, 226

**Salvage**
Refloating of the battleship Texas (BB-35) after she ran aground on Block Island in 1917, 27-28; work on damaged merchant ships at Algiers following the Allied landings there in late 1942, 121-123, 151

**Santo Domingo**
In 1912-13 the gunboat Nashville (PG-7) was sent to the country to represent U.S. interests, 16-19

**Scotland**
U.S. battleships were based at Scapa Flow and the Firth of Forth in 1918 while supporting the British Grand Fleet in World War I, 30-32

**Security**
Information on the development of atomic bombs was tightly held during World War II, 167-169, 171, 173; people were granted access to information during the war only if they needed it, 171-174

**Selection Boards**
Reinstated shortly after World War II to pick naval officers for promotion to higher rank, 191-194; after the war, selection boards had to pick more specialists than previously, 194-199
Severn, USS
Square-rigger used for sail training at the Naval Academy in 1907, 7-8

Sherman, Vice Admiral Forrest P., USN (USNA, 1918)
As DCNO (Operations) shortly after World War II worked with the State Department to coordinate U.S. policy in the Mediterranean, 210; took command of U.S. naval forces in the Mediterranean in 1948, 228-229; as Chief of Naval Operations in the late 1940s, 233

Shore Bombardment
U.S. concern about inadequate plans for gunfire support of the Allied invasion of France in the spring of 1944, 141-142; during the invasion itself, 155-156

Smith, General Walter Bedell, USA
Service as General Dwight Eisenhower's chief of staff during World War II, 142, 146-147, 158-161; as director of the Central Intelligence Agency in the early 1950s, 237-238

Sontag, Dr. Raymond
University of California history professor who took leave to spend time on the National Board of Estimates in the early 1950s, 238, 240

Soviet Union
At the Yalta Conference in February 1945 the United States agreed to furnish ships and equipment to the Soviet Union, 179-180, 182-185

Stark, Admiral Harold R., USN (USNA, 1903)
As Commander U.S. Naval Forces Europe, was involved in the planning for the invasion of North Africa in November 1942, 110-113; involved in the planning for the invasion of France in the spring of 1944, 152-154, 163; didn't really have much of a substantive role in London, 154-155

Strategy
Top Allied officials met at the Cairo conference in late 1943 to plan war strategy, 123-134

Surveying
The destroyers Corry (DD-334) and Hull (DD-330) did survey work in the 1920s with early models of sonic range finders, 47-48, 55-61

Sutherland, Major General Richard K., USA
As General Douglas MacArthur's chief of staff, in 1943 pushed a plan for the invasion of Rabaul, 125-127

Swimming
Taught at the Naval Academy in 1907, 6
**Tacoma, USS (CL-20)**  
Grounded at Vera Cruz, Mexico, in January 1924, 54-55

**Taylor, Dr. A. Hoyt**  
Work for the Naval Research Laboratory in the 1920s on the development of high-frequency radio transmitters, radar, and sonar, 62-63

**Tenth Fleet**  
Operations in early 1946 in the South Atlantic, 201-203

**Texas, USS (BB-35)**  
During the early part of World War II, was in the York River and Chesapeake Bay to train gun crews for merchant ships, 25-26; ran aground on Block Island in September 1917, 27; salvage and repair, 27-28; ran into heavy weather while en route to Europe, 29-30; served in 1918 with Britain's Grand Fleet, 29-32; Thanksgiving celebration in 1918, 32-33; return to New York in December 1918, 33-34; dismal postwar recruiting, 34; ran aground in the late 1920s, 69; operations in the early 1930s while serving as fleet flagship, 70

**Training**  
Swimming was taught at the Naval Academy in 1907, 6; the square rigger Severn was used for sail training of midshipmen at the Naval Academy in 1907, 7-8; Naval Academy summer cruises around 1910, 8; during the early part of World War I, the battleship Texas (BB-35) was in the York River and Chesapeake Bay to train gun crews for merchant ships, 25-26

**Troubridge, Rear Admiral Thomas, RN**  
Commanded a task force for the Allied landing at Oran, Algeria, in November 1942, 113; present at the Cairo conference of late 1943 in connection with plans for Southeast Asia, 126-127

**Tunisia**  
Received a goodwill visit by U.S. Navy ships shortly after World War II, 223-224

**Turkey**  
Visited shortly after World War II by the small U.S. naval presence in the Mediterranean, 209, 221

**Turner, Rear Admiral Richmond K., USN (USNA, 1908)**  
Served on the faculty of the Naval War College in the late 1930s, 77-78; arranged for Bieri to join the U.S. Fleet staff in early 1942, 93; was involved in some joint planning work with the Army before going to sea in mid-1942, 94-96, 100-101, 242

**Unification**  
Plans made during World War II for the merging of the services after the war, 186-188
Uniforms-Naval
Admiral E. J. King introduced gray uniforms during World War II, 256-257

United Nations
Bieri's role from 1949 to 1951 as Joint Chiefs of Staff representative, 233-237

Utah, USS (BB-31)
Unhappy ship in the late 1920s with poor officers and martinets as skipper and exec, 68-69

Vardaman, Commodore James K., Jr., USNR
As naval aide to the President shortly after World War II, was involved in a delay of Bieri's promotion to vice admiral, 115-116

Venereal Disease
The San Diego Journal published critical material about the Navy and venereal disease in the late 1940s, 231-233

Vera Cruz, Mexico
The battleship Virginia (BB-13) operated off Tampico and Vera Cruz during a period of government unrest in 1913-14, 22-23; landing at Vera Cruz in April 1914, 23-24; the cruiser Tacoma (CL-20) grounded at Vera Cruz in January 1924, 54-55

Virginia, USS (BB-13)
Had an unusual arrangement of gun turrets, 8-inch on top of 12-inch, 19-20; discussion of commanding officers, 1913-16, 20-21; operated off Tampico and Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1913-14, 22-23, 39-40; support of the U.S. landing at Vera Cruz in 1914, 23-24; based at the Boston Navy Yard, 23-24; placed in reserve in 1916, 24

Von Heimburg, Lieutenant Ernest H., USN (USNA, 1919)
Was executive officer and navigator of the destroyer Corry (DD-334) during a difficult cruise to Alaska in 1924, 58-59

Weather
The battleship Texas (BB-35) ran into heavy seas while en route to Europe for service with the British Grand Fleet in 1918, 29-30; the transport Henderson (AP-1) collided with a destroyer while operating in the fog near Seattle in the summer of 1923, 50-51

Wedemeyer, Colonel Albert C., USA (USMA, 1919)
In early 1942 put forth an overly optimistic plan for the Allied invasion of Europe, 100-101

Women
Use of WAVES in the CominCh headquarters in Washington in World War II, 169-170

World War I
During the early part of the war, the battleship Texas (BB-35) was in the York River and Chesapeake Bay to train gun crews for merchant ships, 25-26; the Texas served in 1918 with Britain's Grand Fleet, 29-32; as a result of the rapid demobilization at the end of the war, ships had to do their own recruiting, 34; German and British ships were stationed off Mexico in 1914 when the war broke out, 39-40; command arrangements with the British during the war, 150

**Yalta Conference**
Held in the Crimea in February 1945, it dictated, among other things, that the U.S. Navy had to turn over ships and other war materials to the Soviets, 179-180, 182-185

**Yugoslavia**
Unrest in 1946 on the Italy-Yugoslavia border, 205, 210, 220