

Schools AT WAR

A REPORT TO THE NATION



Independence Hall
PHILADELPHIA
1776

SPONSORED BY • • THE WAR SAVINGS STAFF OF THE U. S. TREASURY
DEPARTMENT, THE U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION AND ITS WARTIME COMMISSION



SCHOOL Mayes, Mayes County, Dist. 42, 1942-43

ADDRESS Pryor, Okla.

STREET

TOWN

STATE

Pryor
Box
1

WE REPORT TO THE NATION

We herewith submit a bird's-eye view report of our
SCHOOLS AT WAR Program. It includes factual and pictorial
accounts of our War Savings Program and other outstanding
war activities. It is tangible proof of the resourcefulness, skills,
activities and the will to win of every student, teacher and
parent enlisted in our SCHOOLS AT WAR Program.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Name of School Mayes

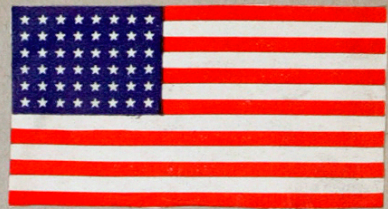
Address Pryor, Okla. Route 2

Enrollment 44 Grades 1-8

No. of Teachers 1 No. of Classrooms 1

Size of Community _____

Cash Value of War Stamps and Bonds sold during SCHOOLS AT
WAR Program \$ 400.00



WE WILL
GIVE IT OUR BEST
THEY
WITH GOD'S HELP
SHALL DO THE REST





Japs at Pearl Harbor

On December the Seventh, 1941
The treacherous jap work was begun,
But it shall end in sad dismay -
For them, there'll be a sad dark day.



Their work was like a sneaking fox
And nasty as the disease, smallpox
But we shall drive them from our door
And they, the japs shall be no more.



They're like our dirty nasty skunk
And think, we had let them have our junk
But now we're set for them a trap
We'll take their name clear off the map



Now Uncle Sam's a wise old owl -
And does not agree, with things so foul
For Hirohito and Hitler too -
We'll let you know when we aren't through.

Oh, no, the last we can not do,
For there'll be nothing left of you
We'll wipe you off, of this good earth
For lasting Peace, there'll be a birth.

What Mayes District is Doing to Help

Have six boys from our district
in Service, for our Country.

Mayes School, sent each a re-
membrance at Christmas.

Children that have purchased
War Saving Stamps are,

W. A. Arnold. 3. 10¢ Stamps.

George Mazingo! 10¢ Stamp.

Marie Gadberry, 2. 10¢ Stamps

Lou Ann Hendrix, 11. 10¢ Stamps

Bonds Purchased.

Lou Ann Hendrix, 2. \$25 Bonds

Parents \$225 in Bonds

Teacher, \$75 in Bonds

Teacher attended two week, Defense
School at Salina, Okla.

Teacher received recognition for
Red Cross, service.

WE BROUGHT OUR SCRAP IN

LouAnn Hendrix
Norma Nave
Homer Nave
Joyce Powell
Barbara Powell
George Miller
William Miller
Leslie Keith
Doris Keith



Save Scrap

Maxine Hurley
Bobby Hurley
Floyd Hurley
Marie Gadberry
J. C. Gadberry
Maxine Arnold
Thurman Arnold
Haden Arnold
W. A. Arnold

A tiny bit of scrap
will help to kill a Jap.
So Ladies save your fats
to kill those dirty rats.

Now help our soldiers win
this war

Then we can all go on as
before.

This war is one for all,
no matter whether big or small
So little kiddies give up
your rubber toys.

and by and by we'll get
back our dear boys.

by; Norma Nave + Doris Keith

BLACKOUT

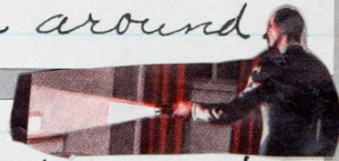
It was dark, it was night,
Happy homes were lighted bright,
All was still and then a blast -
Lights must go out, until danger
Past.



Cars must stop, and pull to curb,
When the Black out sound is heard.
If in a crowd or all alone,
and in a building, don't start home.

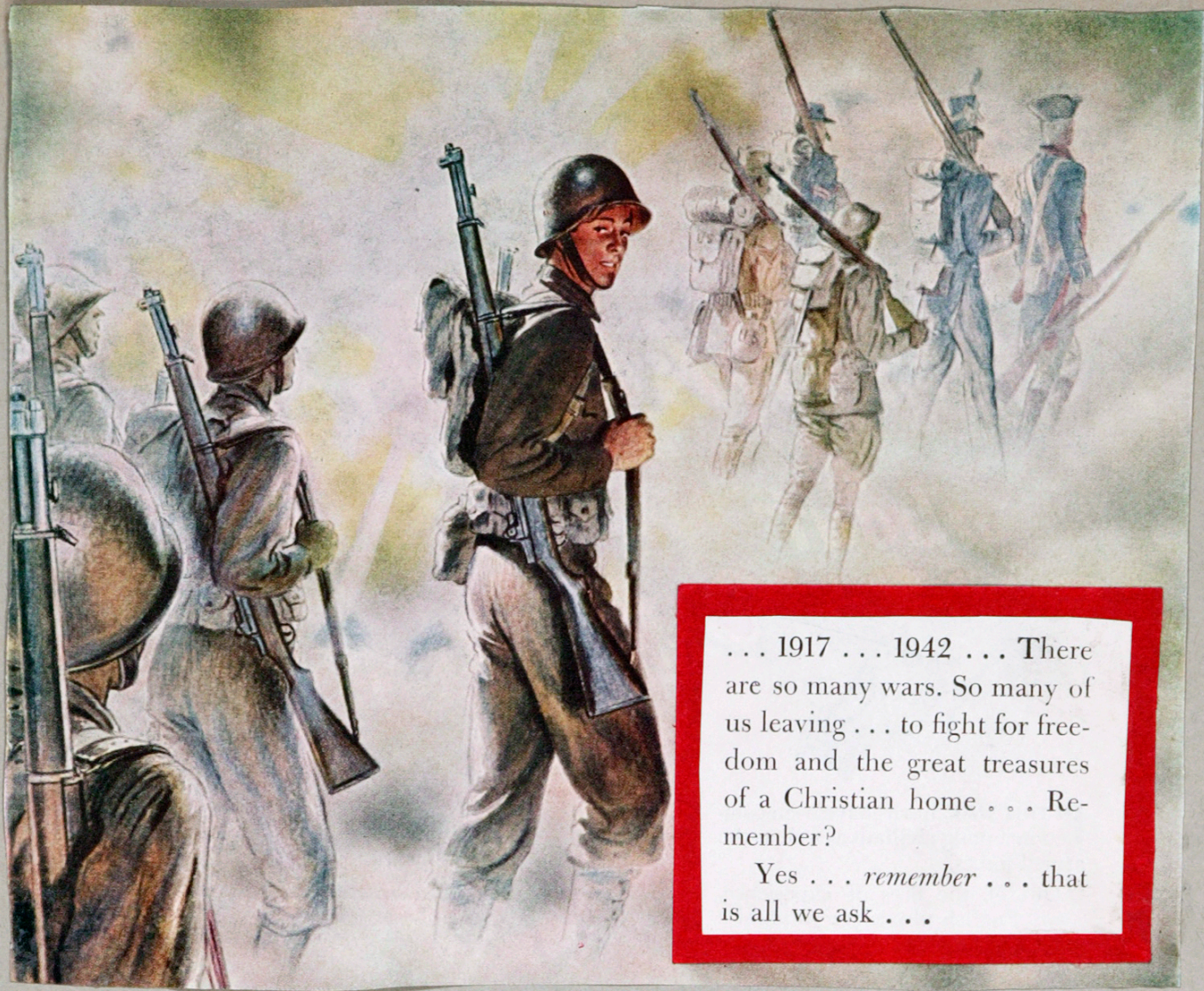


No lamp or candle must be lit,
A raider, bomber might spot it,
And drop a flare to light the town,
Then scatter deadly bombs around



A flashlight should be kept in store,
A shielded one and nothing more
Don't point it toward an open place,
For that will make you danger face.

Keep all as dark, as dark can be.
A light must be absolutely necessary
Stay in, till all clear signal is heard,
Follow Black out directions to the word.



... 1917 ... 1942 ... There are so many wars. So many of us leaving ... to fight for freedom and the great treasures of a Christian home ... Remember?
 Yes ... remember ... that is all we ask ...



A Letter From Our Boy -

Mother - He doesn't say where he is but he got our little remembrance.

Postman - No, Lady, that's a "Military Secret".

Mother - Yes Postman and remembers "I O L E T A L K" costs lines.

Postman - We must "Remember" For the sake of "all our boys"
 By W. A. Arnold

11" x 14"

11" x 14"

What can we do

What can we do —
you say nothing at all.
To win this war,
For we are so small.

A nice little garden,
I'll grow in the spring
I'll raise it for victory
Raise food, fit for a king

I'll send some to England,
I'll send some to Greece,
A lot for our soldiers,
And home if you please.

I'll not tear my clothes
I'll make them wear long
I'll not waste food —
For that would be wrong.

I'll raise a fat pig
For good pork and lard
I'll save some for our soldiers
For savings not hard.

I'll eat the right food
To keep strong and well
A soldier may need the Doctor
You never can tell —

I'll save all my pennies
By some good magazines
I'll buy some good records
For soldiers, sailors, marines.

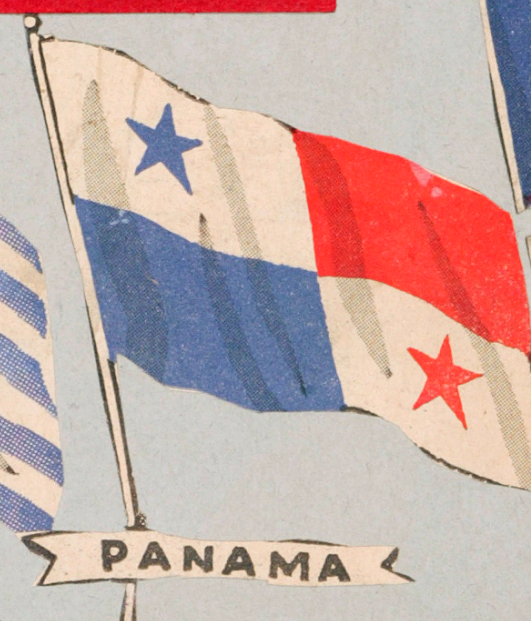
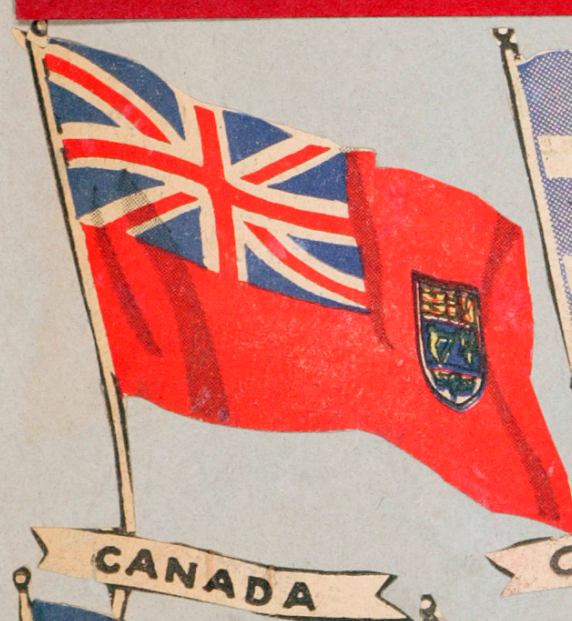
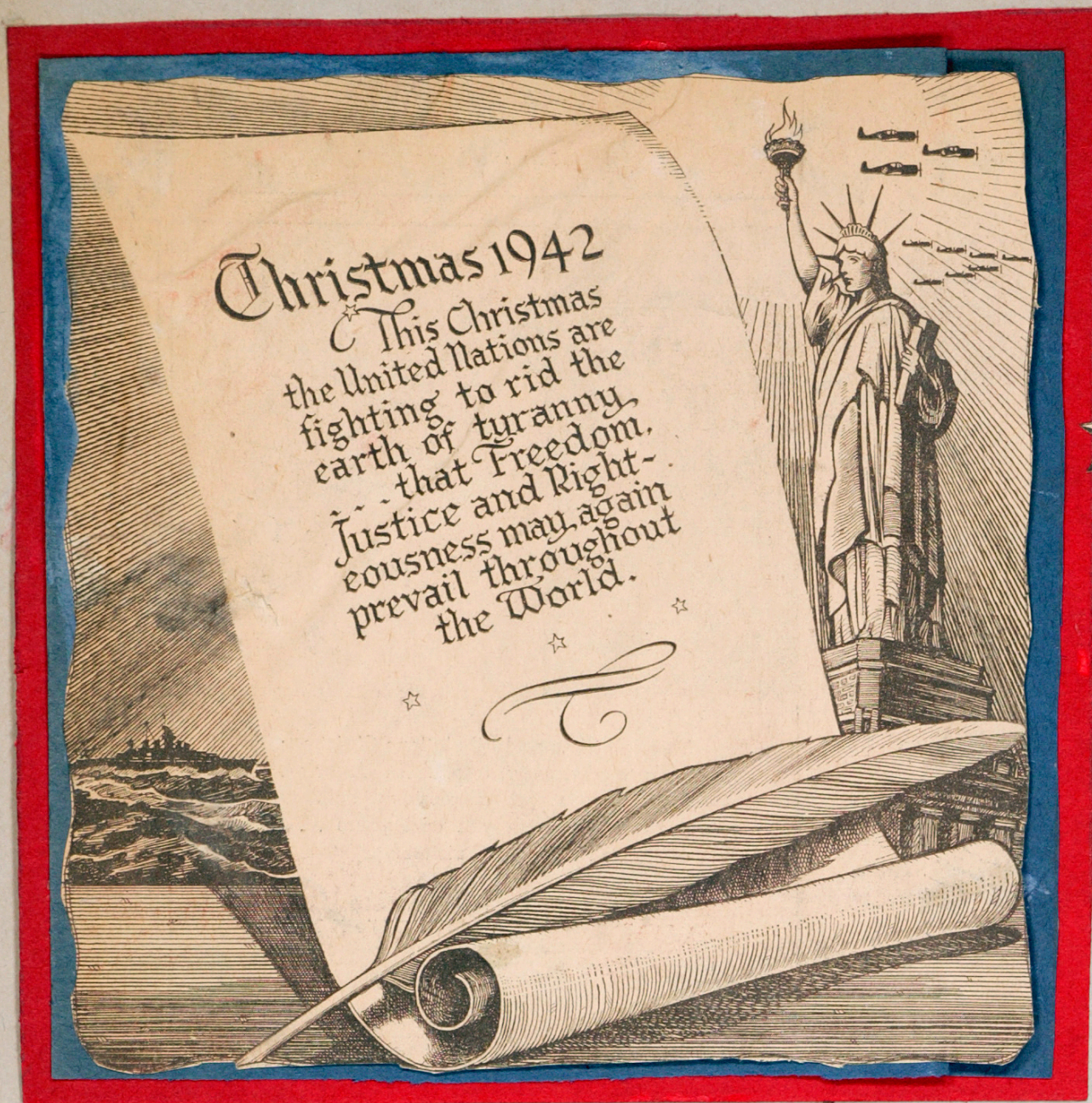


I'll find a good book
In the attic or shelf
I'll send it to the boys
Don't need it myself.

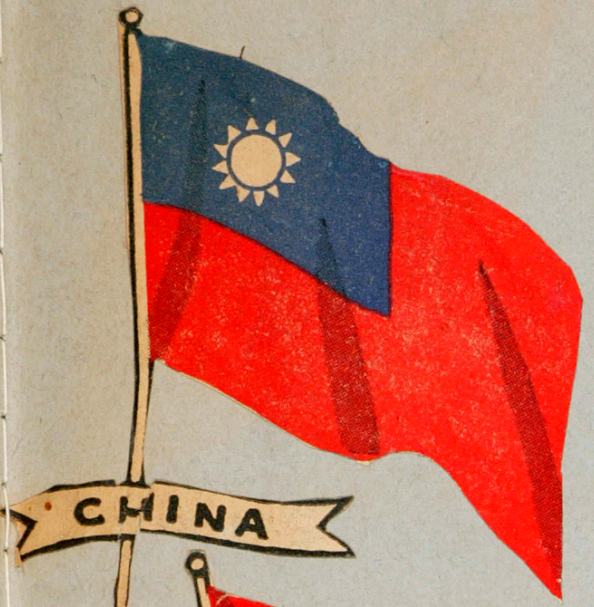
Yes, there is something
That you too may do —
To win for old Glory —
We will see it through.

So this very day —
Get in and help fight
To clean up the Axis,
For we're in the right.

11" x 14"



11" x 14"



CHINA



ENGLAND



RUSSIA



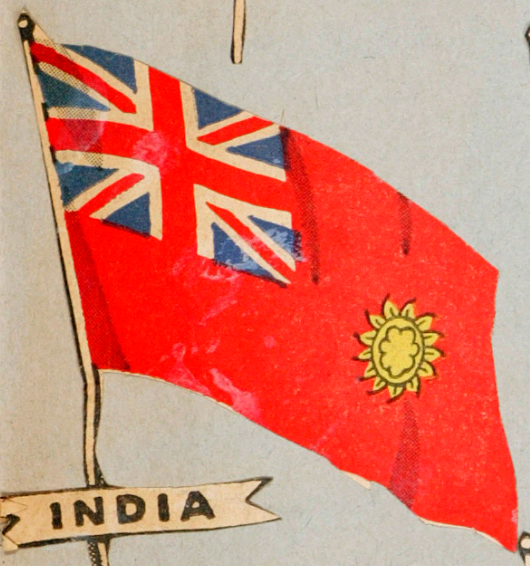
NETHERLANDS



POLAND



YUGOSLAVIA



INDIA



EL SALVADOR



HAITI



GUATEMALA



HONDURAS



NORWAY



NEW ZEALAND



LUXEMBOURG



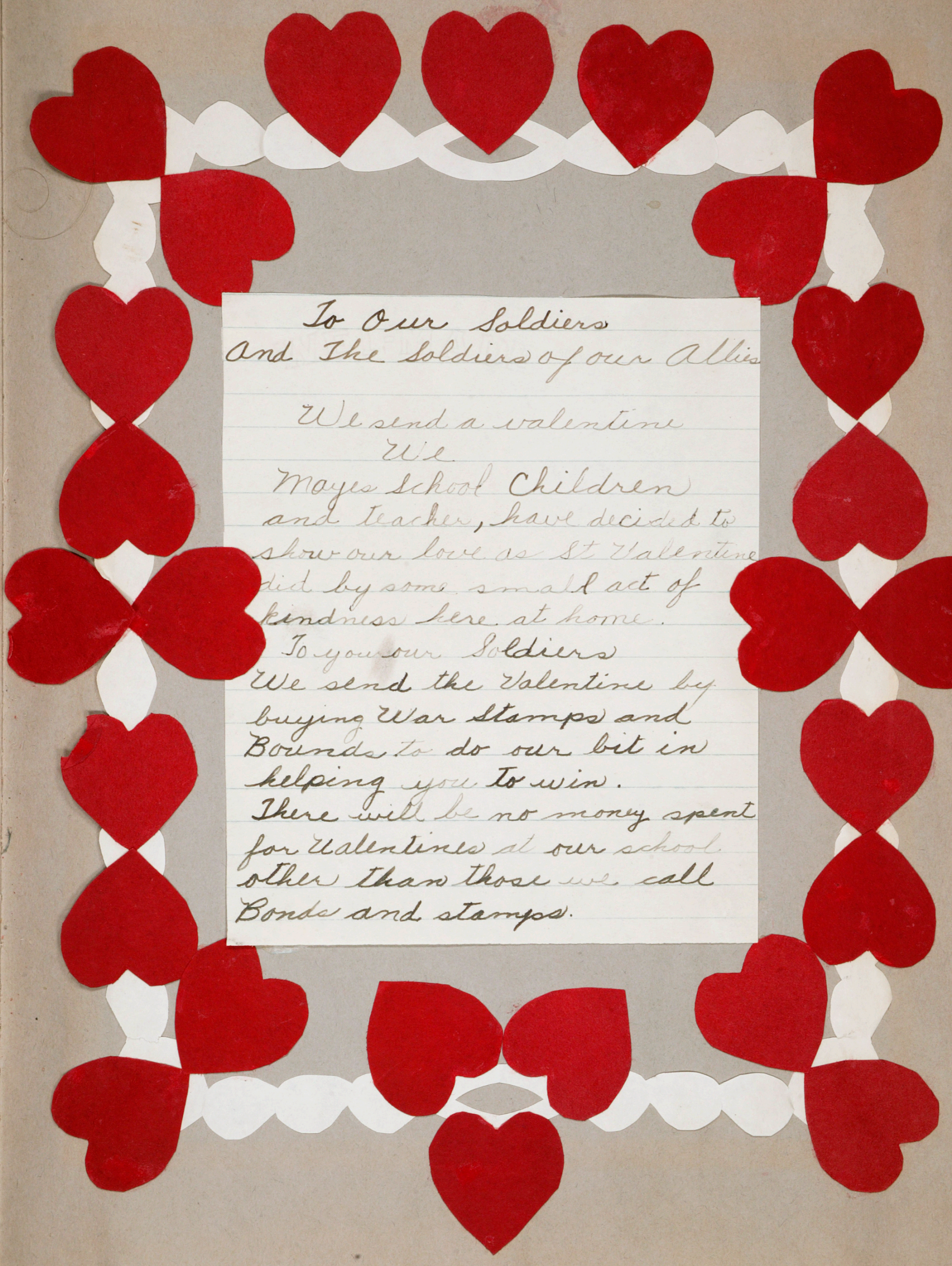
BELGIUM



Show the world you are proud
of him. Display a "SERVICE FLAG"

11" x 14"

11" x 14"



To Our Soldiers
And The Soldiers of our Allies

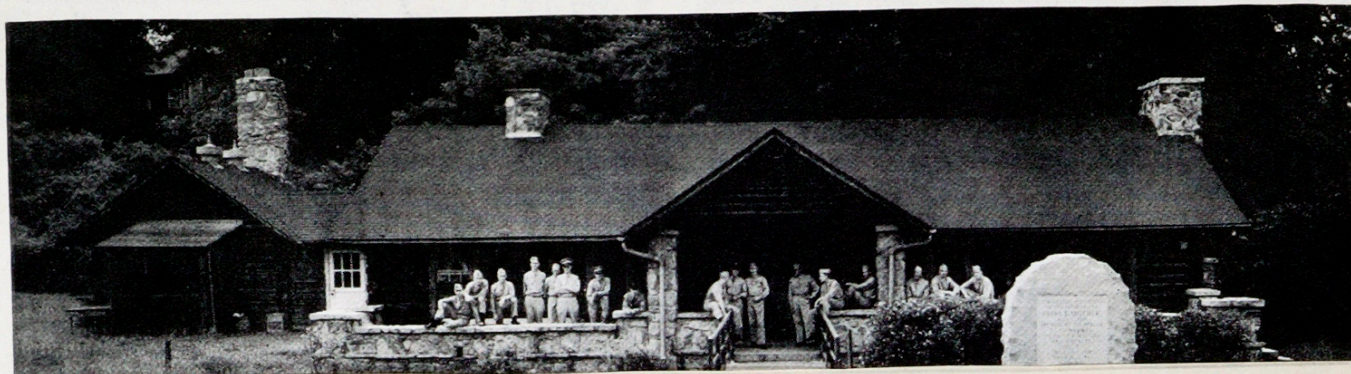
We send a valentine
We

Mayer School Children
and Teacher, have decided to
show our love as St Valentine
did by some small act of
kindness here at home.

To you our Soldiers
We send the valentine by
buying War Stamps and
Bonds to do our bit in
helping you to win.

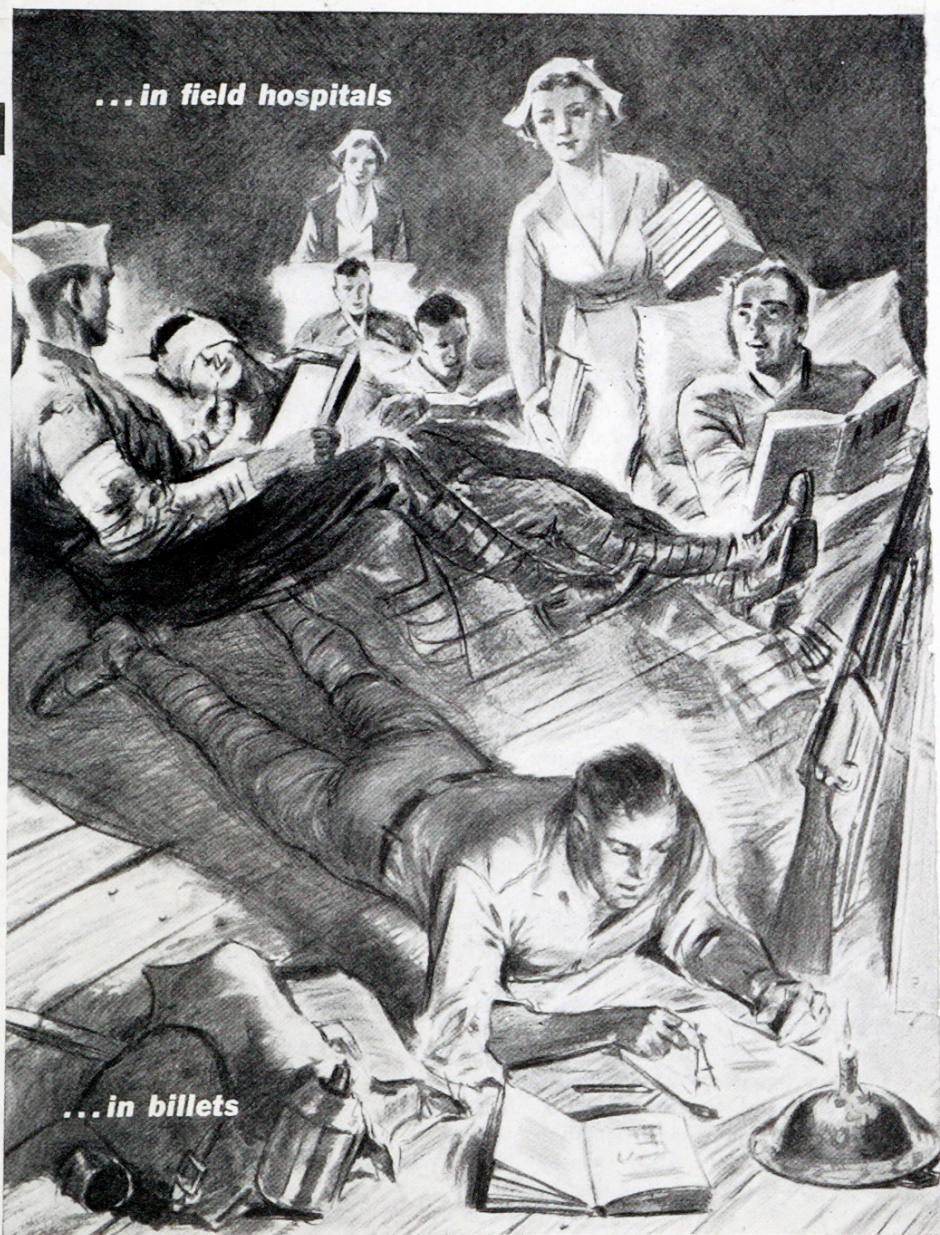
There will be no money spent
for Valentines at our school
other than those we call
Bonds and stamps.

RECREATION



A thoughtful person has turned his home into a place of Recreation, for Our Soldiers.

We can not of course, all do this, but we can, invite them in for a good home meal. And an evenings entertainment.



...in field hospitals

...in billets



...aboard ship

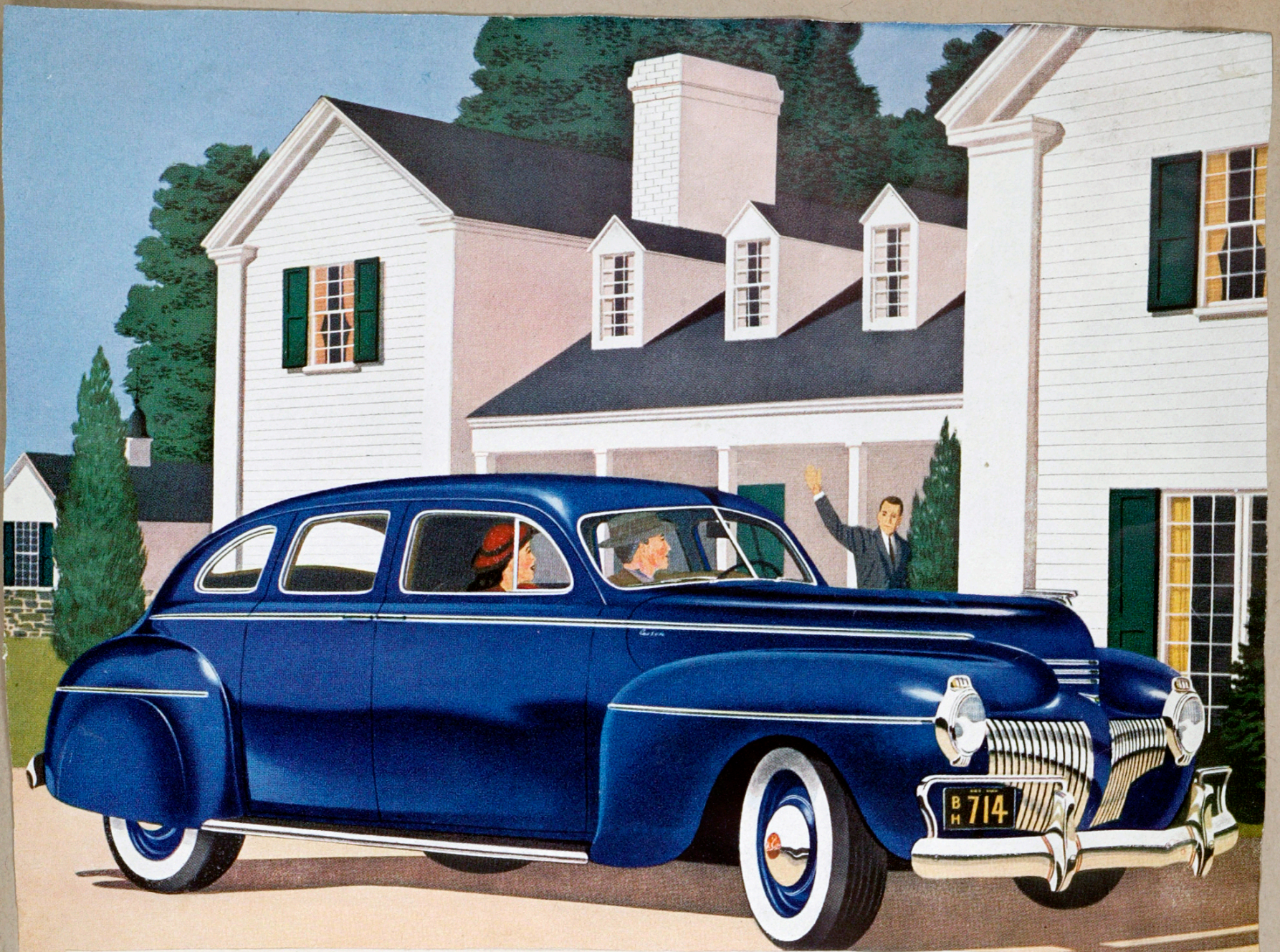
...in dug-outs

Our Soldiers, need, Books, Magazines, games, and phonograph records, Let's help to supply them.



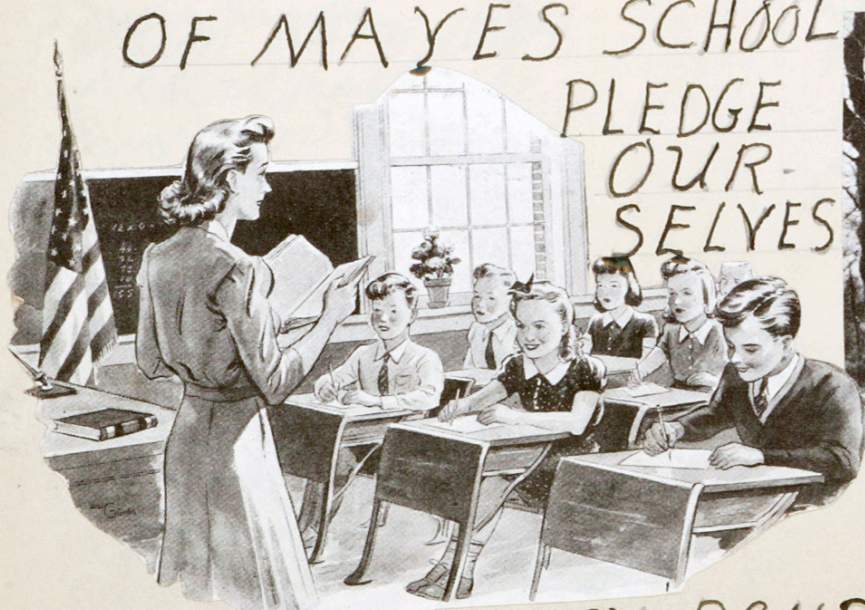
Jr. Riley
 Marie Howard
 Maxine Arnold
 Milton Edw. Miller
 Robert Mornings
 Frank Taylor
 Bill Briggs
 Lucille Willis
 Lou Ann Hendree
 Bobby Hurley
 Ray Alan Taylor
 George Mornings
 Homer Nave
 William Jennings Miller
 Joyce Mae Powell
 Barbara Gale Powell
 Maxine Hurley

J. D. Taylor
 Thomas Hayden Arnold
 for C. Godberry
 Doris Marie Perry
 Leslie Keith
 Doris Keith
 Norma Louise Nave
 Velma Baldwin Adams



WAIT
 IS THIS TRIP ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY?
 IF NOT PLEASE DON'T GO, UNCLE SAM
 AND ALLIES NEED THE RUBBER

WE, THE PUPILS, AND TEACHER
 OF MAYES SCHOOL



PLEDGE
 OUR-
 SELVES



TO BUY EVERY BOND AND STAMP WE CAN



A labor of love growing out of
the experiences of 1917-'18

Doughboys, Help Again.

Back in World War
Number One - We -
The Doughboys Won.

Won for home and
right and you. But alas -
we are not through. -

We are older, now
you know, and alas we
can not go.

But of you, our sons
we think, we'll supply
the missing link

We'll send the things
our young minds craved
when we were on the waves.

There must be some rec-
reation, for you the soldiers
of our Nation, we'll supply it.

Win - Boys - win keep
Old Glory floating high,
our Nation must not die.

You're right, we're behind
you, keep going - our prayer
by day and night.

By Florio Keith



Drawing by Herbert M. Stoops

FLAGS OF FREEDOM, standards of the United States of America and the Philippine Commonwealth, they will fly again over Manila, Bataan, Corregidor and the rest of the Philippines, until the day when the Islands become independent, in 1945. Old Glory will then retire, but the Filipino people will ever hold it in loving remembrance.



Coming Home.

*Coming home, we hope, soon to say,
Not for Armistice (a pause) a day,
But forever and ever at home to stay.*

*Sing out America, Give thanks to God,
And pity, our Loved Ones, Beneath the sod,
And Pray, They're at rest, with God.*

*Their lives were lost, but not all, in vain,
If forever, Their Homeland, shall remain
The home, They loved, without, bloodstain.*

PRESIDENT FLIES 5,000 MILES TO EPOCH MAKING PARLEY; FRENCH WAR LEADERS UNITED

CASABLANCA, French Morocco, Jan. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, in the most unprecedented and momentous meeting of the century, have reached "complete agreement" on war plans for 1943 designed to bring about the "unconditional surrender" of Germany, Italy and Japan, it was disclosed today.

In every tradition, the president of the United States flew across 5,000 miles of the Atlantic ocean in a 10-day meeting with Winston Churchill which saw the leaders of the two nations bring General De Gaulle and Gen. Henri Honore Giraud together for the first time in a little villa just outside Casablanca.

The entire war staffs of both nations participated in day and night discussions which ended with a press conference before a group of correspondents flown secretly from London halfway across North Africa.

High spots of the conference, which President Roosevelt and Churchill agreed was unprecedented

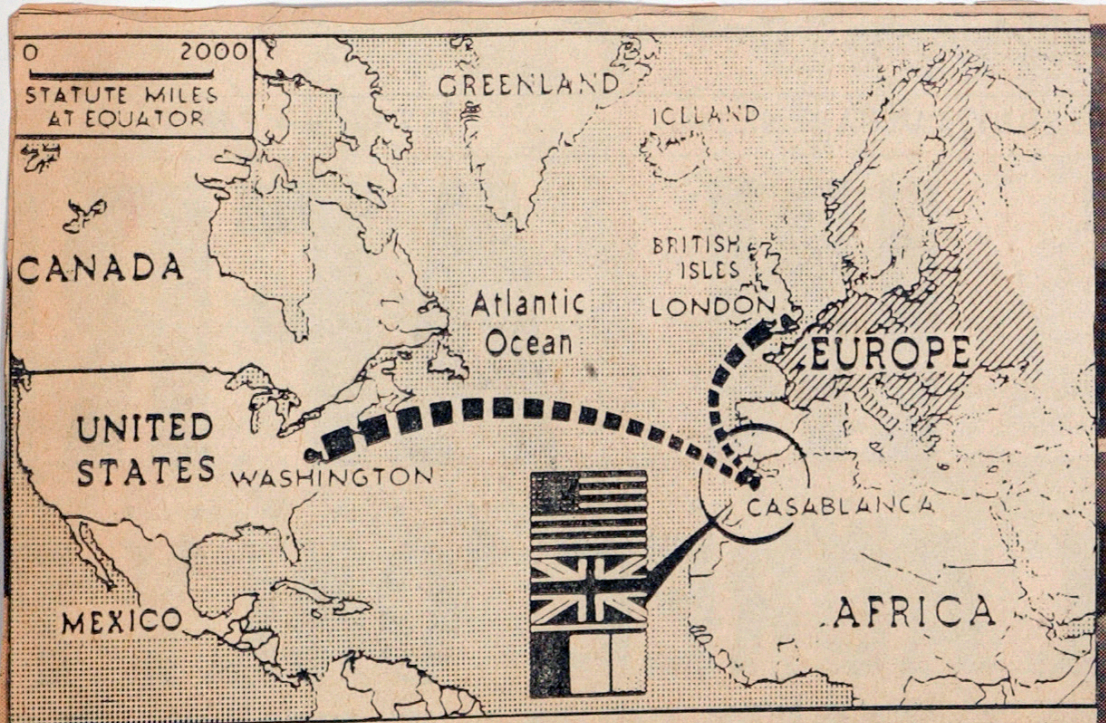
followed by Roosevelt himself, wearing a light gray suit with the usual cigaret holder held at a jaunty angle.

Churchill, in a dark gray suit and with the inevitable cigar, followed them to the four chairs in the garden.

As De Gaulle and Giraud shook hands for the benefit of photographers, the president opined that it was a momentous moment. Giraud and De Gaulle immediately went back into the house and the press conference began.

The president on behalf of the prime minister and himself, expressed regret at the death of the Canadian Broadcasting corporation's war correspondent, Edouard Baudry, who was killed by a machine gun bullet

thru Tedder, vice chief of British air forces. "Nothing like this prolonged discussion between the two Allies has ever taken place before," a communique said.



WHERE HISTORIC CONFERENCE OCCURRED

Dotted lines from Washington and London indicate distance President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill traveled to confer at a hotel in Casablanca (circled), French Morocco, Africa, with heads of the French government. Shaded areas are Axis dominated. —Associated Press WIREPHOTO

AIDS OF ROOSEVELT AT AFRICAN CONFERENCE

These men were the aids to President Roosevelt in his conferences with Prime Minister Winston Churchill at Casablanca, French Morocco, North Africa. They are, top, left to right, Adml. Ernest King, commander-in-chief of U. S. fleet; Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, U. S. army; Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander-in-chief of Allied Expeditionary Force in North Africa, and W. Averell Har- riman, U. S. defense expediter in England; bottom are Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, commanding U. S. army air forces; Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, U. S. army; Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, air commander of Allied Expeditionary Force in North Africa, and Robert Murphy, U. S. minister to North Africa. —Associated Press WIREPHOTO

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Virtually the entire war staffs of both nations participated in day and night discussions which ended Sunday afternoon with a press conference before a group of war correspondents flown secretly from Allied headquarters halfway across North Africa.

These are the high spots of the conference, which Roosevelt and Churchill agreed was unprecedented in history and may decide the fate of the world for generations to come:

One—The leaders of America and Britain, both military and civil, have agreed on a war plan for 1943 designed to maintain the initiative in every theater of the war;

Two—Churchill and Roosevelt agreed that peace can come only through "unconditional surrender" of Germany, Italy and Japan;

Three—Generals Giraud and De Gaulle, meeting for the first time under sponsorship of the president and prime minister, are negotiating for a united French move-

Roosevelt Still President 'Wherever He May Be'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—There wasn't any "acting" chief executive while President Roosevelt was in North Africa.

White House officials said Mr. Roosevelt still was president of the United States wherever he might be and that there were no requirements that anyone be designated as acting president during his absence from the country. They pointed out that even when he is away from Washington but still in this country all official papers signed during the absence are dated at the White House in Washington.

While 34 telegrams were dispatched under the president's name to labor union officials, during the chief executive's trip across the Atlantic, officials said these did not have to be signed personally by him. The telegrams were sent out to bring an end to the strike in anthracite coal mines.

ment designed to put French armies, a navy and an air force again into the field against the Axis;

Four—Premier Joseph Stalin of Russia was kept informed of the results of the conferences. In fact, Churchill and Roosevelt offered to meet Stalin "very much far-

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Churchill, in a dark gray suit and with the inevitable cigar, followed them to the four chairs in the garden.

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Giraud and De Gaulle immediately went back into the house and the press conference began.

The president on behalf of the prime minister and himself, expressed regret at the death of the Canadian Broadcasting corporation's war correspondent, Edouard Baudry, who was killed by a machine gun bullet when the plane in which he was riding with other correspondents en route to the meeting was lost over Spanish Morocco and was fired upon by Spanish ground defenses.

Stalin Unable to Leave Russia.

The president then went into the background of the meeting, saying that it became clear when the North African campaign was launched that a meeting between himself and the prime minister would be necessary.

He said Stalin had been kept advised on all details worked out at the meeting, and in the words of the communique added that Stalin had been "cordially invited to meet the president and prime minister, in which case the meeting would have been held very much farther to the east." Stalin, however, was "unable to leave Russia at this time on account of the great offensive which he himself as commander-in-chief is directing."

While the prime minister nodded assent, the president said the conference had reached "complete agreement" on war plans for 1943 to bring about the "unconditional surrender" of the Axis nations.

The president and prime minister both said the Allies were determined to maintain the battle initiative in every part of the world, and said that theater by theater every campaign had been discussed.

This was taken to mean that Gen. George C. Marshall, chief-of-staff of the U. S. army, Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the Imperial general staff, Adml. Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the U. S. navy, and Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound along with other generals had mapped invasion plans and probably also picked the generals for such field commands.

The president said the meetings in the past 10 days had been unprecedented in history, while the prime minister chimed in to add that they surpassed anything in his World War I experience.

'Unconditional Surrender' Explained

One of the main decisions of the conference was to lend all material aid to the Russians, who are draining German manpower and war materials, the president said, and he added that China was to get a full measure to help to end forever the Japanese attempt to dominate the Far East.

The president said "unconditional surrender" of Germany, Italy and Japan did not mean destruction of the populations but destruction of the philosophy of these countries based on conquest and reigns of terror.

All resources of the United Nations have been pooled and will be administered according to one central plan decided upon at the conference, the president said, but he gave no hint of when or where the military strength of the United Nations would smash against the Axis.

The president and prime minister stressed the strength of their friend-

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ment designed to put French armies, a navy and an air force again into the field against the Axis;

Four—Premier Joseph Stalin of Russia was kept informed of the results of the conferences. In fact, Churchill and Roosevelt offered to meet Stalin "very much farther to the east," but the Russian chief was unable to leave the U. S. S. R., due to the need of his directing the present Red army offensives.

The president and prime minister also have been in communication with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and "have apprised him of the measures which they are taking to assist him in China's magnificent and unrelaxing struggle for the common cause."

Five—Maximum material aid to Russia and China will be one of the prime aims of the United States and Britain.

Six—Roosevelt visited American troops in the field in North Africa, the first American president to visit an active war theater since Abraham Lincoln.

The meetings were held in a closely-guarded, barbed-wire-surrounded inclosure at a hotel in Casablanca under the greatest secrecy.

Prime Minister Churchill arrived for the meeting first. When President Roosevelt arrived by plane a few hours later, he dispatched Harry Hopkins to the Churchill villa, and the prime minister immediately came to start the meetings.

Protective Planes Roar Overhead.

The first began at 7 o'clock in the evening of January 14 and lasted until 3 o'clock the next morning.

President Roosevelt met correspondents in the garden of his villa Sunday afternoon.

Protecting American fighters and Spitfires roared overhead as the conference was held. The only woman present was WAAC Capt. Louise Anderson of Denver, Colo., a stenographer from Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters.

Hopkins was among the first to arrive, along with the president's flying son, Lieut. Col. Elliott Roosevelt, who was wearing the Distinguished Flying Cross recently awarded him.

While the president's envoy, Robert Murphy, flitted in the background, Generals Giraud and De Gaulle, clad in French army uniforms, appeared from the president's quarters. They were closely

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The president and prime minister stressed the strength of their friendship and Churchill said nothing had ever come between him and the president.

In speaking of the Allied landings in North Africa, the prime minister, after the president had finished the first part of the conference, said this great enterprise had altered the whole strategy of the war and given the Allies an initiative which they would never lose.

In discussing the fighting in the middle east, Churchill described Marshal Erwin Rommel as a fugitive from Egypt who now would like to

See CONFERENCE on Page 4

CONFERENCE

Continued from Page One

pose as the deliverer of Tunisia, but said the eighth army would never let go of him.

That the 10-day conference had developed the long-discussed Allied master battle plan for the war was clear in both the president's and prime minister's statements.

FDR Praises French Valor

Churchill, waving his cigar, declared that despite the fact that there may be some delay at times, there is a design and purpose and unquarable will to enforce "unconditional surrender" upon the criminals who plunged the world into war.

Churchill, wearing an American distinguished service order given him by Gen. John J. Pershing in the First World War, declared the present conference had surpassed anything in his long experience.

The president and prime minister repeated the words of the communique describing the Giraud-De Gaulle meeting, saying they felt the moment "made it opportune to invite General Giraud to confer with the combined chiefs of staff and to arrange a meeting between him and General De Gaulle."

President Roosevelt praised the valor of French fighting men, pointing out they lay side by side with Americans in graves in Africa, but now stand united in common cause.

A brief announcement near the end of the day describing the meeting between De Gaulle and Giraud said:

"At the conclusion of their first conversations in North Africa, General De Gaulle and General Giraud make the following joint statement:

"We have met. We have talked. We have registered entire agreement on the end to be achieved, which is the liberation of France and the triumph of human liberties by the total defeat of the enemy.

"This end will be attained by the union in war of all Free Frenchmen fighting side by side with all the Allies."

The president toward the end of the press conference said of his visit to the field troops that he was the first president to go to the eastern hemisphere since the visit of President Woodrow Wilson in 1919.

President Proud of U. S. Troops

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That the 10-day conference had developed the long-discussed Allied master battle plan for the war was clear in both the president's and prime minister's statements.

FDR Praises French Valor

Churchill, waving his cigar, declared that despite the fact that there may be some delay at times, there is a design and purpose and unquarable will to enforce "unconditional surrender" upon the criminals who plunged the world into war.

Churchill, wearing an American distinguished service order given him by Gen. John J. Pershing in the First World War, declared the present conference had surpassed anything in his long experience.

The president and prime minister repeated the words of the communique describing the Giraud-De Gaulle meeting, saying they felt the moment "made it opportune to invite General Giraud to confer with the combined chiefs of staff and to arrange a meeting between him and General De Gaulle."

President Roosevelt praised the valor of French fighting men, pointing out they lay side by side with Americans in graves in Africa, but now stand united in common cause.

A brief announcement near the end of the day describing the meeting between De Gaulle and Giraud said:

"At the conclusion of their first conversations in North Africa, General De Gaulle and General Giraud make the following joint statement:

"We have met. We have talked. We have registered entire agreement on the end to be achieved, which is the liberation of France and the triumph of human liberties by the total defeat of the enemy.

"This end will be attained by the union in war of all Free Frenchmen fighting side by side with all the Allies."

The president toward the end of the press conference said of his visit to the field troops that he was the first president to go to the eastern hemisphere since the visit of President Woodrow Wilson in 1919.

President Proud of U. S. Troops

"I have seen the bulk of several divisions," the president said, permitting himself to be directly quoted, "I have eaten lunch in the field and it was a darn good lunch, too."

The president said American troops were equipped with the best weapons in the world, weapons superior to anything the enemy had developed.

"They had a band at one place I visited which played for lunch," he said. "It was a good band but I had to move upwind so I could hear it."

He said he had visited Port Lyautey, where some of the heaviest fighting took place, and placed wreaths on the graves of American soldiers.

The president praised the French for bravery in battle and said with the coming peace they are now helping us to carry out our common objective.

Waving his finger at correspondents seated in a semicircle in front of him, he said: "Our soldiers are eager to carry on the fight and I want you to tell the folks back home that I am proud of them."

The president in conclusion said America was determined to help the French civilians in North Africa with food and clothing until such time as they could recover from the stripping done by the Axis.

He said he had given a dinner for the Sultan of Morocco and his son and had gotten on extremely well with both of them.

At the moment he was fingering what is probably the most rare autograph book in the world. It is bound in leather and contains the signature of all those dignitaries attending the conference.

The book would go to the government museum at Hyde Park, the president said.

First Flight Since 1932

In flying to the meeting President Roosevelt was in a plane for the first time since 1932, when he flew to the national Democratic convention in Chicago upon receiving the presidential nomination.

He was accompanied to Africa by Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the United States army; Admiral Ernest J. King, chief of naval operations; Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the army air forces; and Harry Hopkins, White House aid.

Prime Minister Churchill was accompanied by Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, first sea lord and chief of Britain's naval staff; Gen. Sir Alan Francis Brooke, chief of the imperial staff; Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal, chief of the air staff; Vice Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, chief of combined operations (commandos), and Field Marshal Sir John Dill.

Also participating in the conferences were Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander-in-chief of the AEF in North Africa; Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, commander of American and RAF air operations in that theater, and three leading figures in the British drive against Marshal Rommel—Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, British commander-in-chief of the Middle East; Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery, commander of the British Eighth army, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, vice chief of British air forces.

"Nothing like this prolonged discussion between the two Allies has ever taken place before," a communique said.

8" X 10"

5" X 7"

4" X 5"

18cm X 24cm

PRESIDENT FLIES 5,000 MILES TO EPOCH MAKING PARLEY; FRENCH WAR LEADERS UNITED

CASABLANCA, French Morocco, Jan. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, in the most unprecedented and momentous meeting of the century, have reached "complete agreement" on war plans for 1943 designed to bring about the "unconditional surrender" of Germany, Italy and Japan, it was disclosed today.

Following every tradition, the president of the United States flew across 5,000 miles of the Atlantic ocean today meeting with Winston Churchill which saw the leaders of the two nations bring General De Gaulle and Gen. Henri Honore Giraud together for the first time in a little villa just outside Casablanca.

The entire war staffs of both nations parlayed day and night discussions which ended today with a press conference before a group of correspondents flown secretly from London and other centers halfway across North Africa.

The high spots of the conference, which President Roosevelt and Churchill agreed was unprecedented in the history of the world.

He was followed by Roosevelt himself, wearing a light gray suit with the usual cigaret holder held at a jaunty angle.

Churchill, in a dark gray suit and with the inevitable cigar, followed them to the four chairs in the garden.

As De Gaulle and Giraud shook hands for the benefit of photographers, the president opined that it was a momentous moment.

Giraud and De Gaulle immediately went back into the house and the press conference began.

The president on behalf of the prime minister and himself, expressed regret at the death of the Canadian Broadcasting corporation's war correspondent, Edouard Baudry, who was killed by a machine gun bullet during the attack on London.

Arthur Tedder, vice chief of British air forces, said: "Nothing like this prolonged discussion between the two Allies has ever taken place before," a communique said.

18 PAGES—2 PARTS



AIDS OF ROOSEVELT AT AFRICAN CONFERENCE

—Associated Press WIREPHOTO
 These men were the aids to President Roosevelt in his conferences with Prime Minister Winston Churchill at Casablanca, French Morocco, North Africa. They are, top, left to right, Adml. Ernest King, commander-in-chief of U. S. fleet; Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, U. S. army; Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander-in-chief of Allied Expeditionary Force in North Africa, and W. Averell Harriman, U. S. defense expediter in England; bottom are Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, commanding U. S. army air forces; Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, U. S. army; Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, air commander of Allied Expeditionary Force in North Africa, and Robert Murphy, U. S. minister to North Africa.

11" x 14"

11" x 14"

