

PSF

MOROCCO

REPONSE DE SA MAJESTE AU PRESIDENT DES ETATS-UNIS
D'AMERIQUE

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Nous avons été heureux de recevoir votre lettre et votre message télégraphique qui sont venus successivement nous apporter l'expression de votre amitié et renforcer les liens amicaux qui, depuis longtemps existent entre les ETATS-UNIS d'Amérique et le MAROC.

Après l'Armistice de juin 1940, nous nous étions engagés, d'accord avec le Représentant de la France au MAROC, à défendre Notre Empire contre tout agresseur, pour éviter son occupation. Lorsque les troupes américaines sont arrivées au Maroc, l'honneur nous imposait le devoir de nous défendre pour tenir nos engagements. Les faibles moyens dont nous disposions ne nous permettaient, cependant pas, de défendre notre Empire contre des forces supérieures par le nombre et le matériel. Une fois, la cessation du feu ordonnée, et que les chefs de vos troupes ont affirmé qu'ils ne venaient nullement en conquérants, mais en libérateurs, lorsqu'ils nous ont donné la preuve tangible de leurs procédés amicaux, nous n'avons pas mis en doute leurs engagements. Tous les habitants de ce pays les ont accueillis en amis. Le Maroc n'a, d'ailleurs, aucun sujet de discorde avec la grande Nation des ETATS-UNIS, dont nous connaissons les principes chevaleresques et libéraux. C'est dans cet esprit que nous avons déclaré au Major Général PATTON que tant que Notre prestige, notre sol, notre religion et nos

traditions seraient respectés par vos troupes, elles pouvaient avoir l'assurance qu'elles ne trouveraient devant elles que des amis et des collaborateurs.

Les premiers contacts entre les peuples qui ne se connaissent pas assez sont toujours entourés d'hésitation et de réticence, mais, à mesure que s'établit entre eux une compréhension réciproque, elle est suivie d'estime et d'amitié pour créer une coopération profitable à tous.

Telle a été la collaboration franco-marocaine si riche en heureux résultats pour la prospérité et la grandeur du Maroc, tel sera, nous n'en doutons pas, le contact avec les ETATS-UNIS d'Amérique, pour lesquels nous avons toujours eu une très grande sympathie et avec lesquels nous avons depuis longtemps des échanges commerciaux importants.

C'est dans cet espoir que Nous vous prions, Monsieur le Président, de croire à notre sincère amitié, en faisant des vœux pour le bonheur de Votre Personne et la grandeur de votre glorieux pays./.

Fait en Notre capitale de Rabat

le 8 Dhou El-Kaada 1361

signé: Mohammed ben Youssef.

TRANSLATION

We were happy to receive your message which came to us to express your friendship and to reinforce the friendly relations which had existed for a long time between the United States and Morocco.

After the Armistice of June 1940, we made an agreement with the Representative of France in Morocco to defend our empire against any and all aggressors in order to prevent its occupation. When the American troops arrived in Morocco, honor forced upon us the duty of defending ourselves in order that we might live up to our agreements. The limited means at our disposal were insufficient to permit us to defend our empire against forces superior both in numbers and in material. However, when the cessation of hostilities had been ordered and the Commanders of your troops affirmed that they did not come as conquerors but as liberators, when they had given us tangible proof of their friendly methods, we had faith in their agreements. All of the inhabitants of this country have received them as friends. Furthermore, Morocco has no disagreement with the great nation of the United States, whose chivalrous and liberal principles are known to us. It was, therefore, in the above spirit that we declared to Major General Patton that as long as our prestige, our soil, our religion and our traditions were respected by your troops, they could rest assured that they found in Morocco only friends and collaborators.

The first contacts between peoples who do not know each other well enough are marked by hesitation and reticence, but progressively as reciprocal understanding is established between them, they are followed by esteem and friendship which creates a cooperative effort profitable for all.

Such has been the Franco-Moroccan collaboration which has been so rich in happy results for the prosperity and grandeur of Morocco. We are sure that the same will result from contact with The United States of America, for whom we have always had the greatest sympathy and with whom we have for many years had important commercial dealings.

It is in this hope, Mr. President, that we pray you to believe in our sincere friendship.

With best wishes for your personal happiness and for the greatness of your glorious country. Signed: Mohammed Ben Youssef, done at our capital, Rabat, the eighth day of the month of Dhou El Kaada in the year 1361.



An English translation of French rendition of the letter of The Sultan of Morocco, written to the President of the United States.

Palace of His Majesty The Sultan
Secretariat

REPLY OF HIS MAJESTY THE SULTAN TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

We were happy to receive your letter and your telegraphic message which came to us successively to express your friendship and to reinforce the friendly relations which had existed for a long time between the United States and Morocco.

After the Armistice of June, 1940, we made an agreement with the representative of France in Morocco to defend our Empire against any and all aggressors in order to prevent its occupation. When the American troops arrived in Morocco, honor forced upon us the duty of defending ourselves in order that we might live up to our agreements. The limited means at our disposal were insufficient to permit us to defend our Empire against forces superior both in numbers and in materiel. However, when the cessation of hostilities had been ordered and the commanders of your troops affirmed that they did not come as conquerors but as liberators, when they had given us tangible proof of their friendly methods, we had faith in their agreements. All of the inhabitants of this country have

received them as friends. Furthermore, Morocco has no disagreement with the great nation of the United States, whose chivalrous and liberal principles are known to us. It was therefore in the above spirit that we declared to Major General Patton that as long as our prestige, our soil, our religion and our traditions were respected by your troops, they could rest assured that they found in Morocco only friends and collaborators.

The first contacts between peoples who do not know each other well enough are always marked by hesitation and reticence, but progressively as reciprocal understanding is established between them, they are followed by esteem and friendship which creates a cooperative effort profitable for all.

Such has been the Franco-Moroccan collaboration which has been so rich in happy results for the prosperity and grandeur of Morocco. We are sure that the same will result from contact with the United States of America, for whom we have always had the greatest sympathy and with whom we have for many years had important commercial dealings.

It is in this hope Mr. President, that we pray you to believe in our sincere friendship.

With best wishes for your personal happiness and for the greatness of your glorious country.

(Signed) Mohammed Ben Youssef

Done at our Capital, Rabat
The 8th Day of the Month of Dhou El-Kaada
In the Year 1361

PSF: Morocco - 1943

[1-21-42]

file

famous people

Original acceptance together with the
French translation was given to Mrs.
Elliott Roosevelt.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

This is the French translation
of the acceptance to dinner at
Casablanca by the Sultan of
Morocco.

PALAIS
DE SA MAJESTE
LE SULTAN

Secretariat
Particulier

C O P Y

1-21-42

T R A D U C T I O N

A S.E. Le Président FR. Roosevelt.

Cher et Grand Ami

Nous avons été heureux de recevoir l'aimable invitation que Vous Nous avez fait le grand honneur de Nous adresser.

Nous Vous en remercions vivement et sommes heureux de Vous faire savoir que Nous aurons plaisir à Nous y rendre.

Veuillez recevoir l'expression de Nos bien vives salutations et l'assurance de Notre inaltérable amitié./.

Fait en Notre Capitale de Rabat;

Le 14 Moharrem 1362-21 Janvier 1942.

Signé: Mohammed ben Youssef.

T.
file
SECRET

**WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON**

January 18, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

**Subject: Letter for the Sultan
of Morocco.**

The original letter from the President of the United States to the Sultan of Morocco could not be delivered. It was later found expedient to rewrite the original letter to prevent possible irritations between the French and ourselves. This was done and the letter telegraphed to the Sultan.

The Sultan sent General Patton personal word through General Nogues that he would be pleased to have a letter signed by the President in person.

It is recommended that the attached letter to the Sultan of Morocco be signed and dispatched to him through the State Department.

James J. McNamara
Acting Chief of Staff.

1 Inclosure:

Letter to Sultan of Morocco
from the President.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 7-8-66

Signature- *Carl L. Spicer*

SECRET

Morocco folder 1-43
Not Sent
Pres. saw him
after this & has
written him
since his
return

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

His Sherifian Majesty,
Sidi Mohammed,
Sultan of Morocco.

Your Majesty:

I have been highly pleased to learn of the admirable spirit of cooperation that is animating you and your people in their relationships with the French Administration and with the forces of my country. This is particularly pleasing to me because of our ties of traditional friendship dating back to the earliest days of the United States when, in 1786, the first treaty between our countries was signed. Today the Axis powers are foes of both our countries. This foe seeks to impose on North Africa a scheme of military and political domination. His lust for booty has reached into every phase of Moroccan life. I consider it fortunate that we are bound together in a common effort toward his destruction.

Our victory over the Germans and Italians will, I know, inaugurate a period of peace and prosperity, during which the Moroccan and French people of North Africa will flourish and thrive in a manner which befits their glorious past and be pleasing to God.

May God have Your Majesty in His safe and holy keeping.

Your good friend,

Morocco folder
1-43

February 4, 1943.

Your Majesty (written in longhand)

I am happy to tell you that I have safely returned to the White House and that I have given your very wonderful gifts to Mrs. Roosevelt. She is delighted with them, and with their beautiful workmanship and design. They will form a most interesting part of our family collections, and I want you to know how grateful I am.

Also, may I tell you what a very great pleasure it was to meet you at Casablanca and that I much hope that we can meet again soon. There are many things in regard to the future which I should like to talk over with you. I hope much that you will be able to visit me in Washington just as soon as this dreadful war is over, and that you will bring with you your fine son, the Crown Prince.

I have been much impressed with the beauties and with the future that undoubtedly lies before Morocco. In its development I feel sure that you can count on the truly unselfish aid from the people of the United States.

Believe me, Sir,

Your True friend (written in longhand)

Franklin D. Roosevelt

P. S. May I take this occasion to send my warm regards to H.R.H. the Crown Prince, and to your Grand Vizier, and to your Chef de Protocol? (written in longhand)

His Sheririan Majesty,
Sidi Mohammed,
Sultan of Morocco

Check on
this when
President
Returns.



DECLASSIFIED

DDO DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

SECRET

BY AUTHORITY OF A.C. OF S. OPD

OPD

MSG

Date- 7-8-66

Date

Initials

OPD 381 ETO (12-3-42)

Signature-

Carl L. Spicer

January 13, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

Subject: Letter for the Sultan of Morocco.

I. Discussion.

1. The original message from the President to the Sultan of Morocco was not delivered to the Sultan but another message which was approved by the President was telegraphed.
2. The Sultan of Morocco sent General Patton personal word through General Nogues that he would be very pleased to have a letter signed by the President in person.
3. The second sentence of the communication delivered to the Sultan November 21, 1942, mentioned that the Legation at Tangier was given to George Washington by a predecessor of the Sultan. Since information from the State Department indicates this is not true this sentence has been changed and now refers to a treaty signed in 1786 as establishing the basis of friendship. The attached letter for the signature of the President is a revised copy of the communication which was delivered.
4. The letter as redrafted has the approval of the State Department.

II. Action recommended.

That the Chief of Staff sign the attached memorandum to the President requesting the President to sign and dispatch the letter to the Sultan of Morocco through the State Department.

JAN 18 1943

APPROVED.

By order of the Secretary of War

JOSEPH T. McNARNEY

Acting Chief of Staff
Acting

JAN 15 1943

THOS. T. HANDY,
Major General,

Assistant Chief of Staff

By G. F. SCHULGEN

Lt. Col. G.S.C., Asst. Sec. W.D.G.S.

Memorandum for the President
w/letter to Sultan of Morocco
from President Roosevelt.

Acting

NOTED-DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF
478

PLEASE INDICATE ACTION TAKEN AND RETURN TO THE

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF, WAR DEPARTMENT.

SECRET

PHASE 376 Manual

(1-13-43)



~~SECRET~~

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

OPD

DECLASSIFIED

MSG

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 7-8-66

Signature-

Carl L. Spicer

JAN 18 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Subject: Letter for the Sultan
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The Sultan sent General Patton personal word through General Nogues that he would be pleased to have a letter signed by the President in person.

It is recommended that the attached letter to the Sultan of Morocco be signed and dispatched to him through the State Department.

(Sgd) JOSEPH T. MONARNEY

Acting Chief of Staff.

1 Inclosure:

Letter to Sultan of Morocco
from the President.

JAN 18 1943

VWS



Carried by Pass

JAN 15 1943



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF WAR
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF STAFF

PLEASE INDICATE ACTION TAKEN AND RETURN TO THE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF, WAR DEPARTMENT.

~~SECRET~~

91000000 336 11-13-43

~~SECRET~~

His Sherifian Majesty,
Sidi Mohammed,
Sultan of Morocco.

Your Majesty:

I have been highly pleased to learn of the admirable spirit of cooperation that is animating you and your people in their relationships with the French Administration and with the forces of my country. This is particularly pleasing to me because of our ties of traditional friendship dating back to the earliest days of the United States when, in 1786, the first treaty between our countries was signed. Today the Axis powers are foes of both our countries. This foe seeks to impose on North Africa a scheme of military and political domination. His lust for booty has reached into every phase of Moroccan life. I consider it fortunate that we are bound together in a common effort toward his destruction.

Our victory over the Germans and Italians will, I know, inaugurate a period of peace and prosperity, during which the Moroccan and French people of North Africa will flourish and thrive in a manner which befits their glorious past and be pleasing to God.

May God have Your Majesty in His safe and holy keeping.

Your good friend,

not sent

~~SECRET~~

74086 336 74086

(1-13-43)

PSF: Morocco folder
1-43

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 15, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR

ADMIRAL BROWN

Will you be good enough
to collect all the pictures of the
Sultan so that I can send him
copies? I would like to have both
a set of glossies and a set of the
dull finish.

F. D. R.

Morocco Folder

1.43

February 19, 1943.

Your Majesty:-

I am sending you four copies of the photograph that was taken on the very delightful evening which you spent with me at Casablanca. Some happy day we must dine together again.

Will you be so good as to give my regards to the Crown Prince?

I hope that all goes well with you and with Morocco. I count on your telling me if at any time there is anything that I can do for you and your people.

My warm regards,

Very sincerely yours,

His Sherifian Majesty
Sidi Mohamed,
Sultan of Morocco,
Rabat,
Morocco.

1007- PSF:Morocco
him

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

COPY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ April 26, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

In regard to the proposed telegram to our Consul in Casablanca about the status of the Sultan of Morocco, I think you and I had best talk this over after I get back and before any reply is sent. I would prefer a slightly different approach to the subject.

F.D.R.

(In President's handwriting)
O.K. but
See slight changes
F.D.R.

DECLASSIFIED
By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.
By W. J. Stewart Date FEB 10 1972

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

April 15, 1943

AMERICAN CONSUL
CASABLANCA (MOROCCO)

The British Embassy has furnished us with the substance of a telegram of January 29 from the British Consul at Casablanca reporting a conversation with El Glaoui, in which the latter asserted that the Sultan regarded the Protectorate Treaty with France as having lapsed because the French were no longer in a position to act as the protecting power to Morocco. The Sultan was reported to have stated that since Morocco was not yet ripe for complete independence he would be glad to see his country receive the joint protection of the United States, Great Britain, France, and possibly Spain. He was also said to have expressed a desire for the appointment of diplomatic representatives who would have direct access to him.

El Glaoui stated that the Sultan had asked him to serve as an intermediary with the Americans and the British, adding that he had discussed with you some time ago the subject of direct diplomatic representation. It was further stated by the Glaoui that you had reported on this matter to the Department and had subsequently informed him to the effect that the idea had been favorably received here.

We have informed the British that the alleged request of the Sultan for diplomatic representation has not (repeat not) previously come to our attention and that without talking with the French we would not (repeat not) regard with favor any change in the present situation. In this connection the

British Embassy has furnished us with the observations of the British Consul General at Rabat, who in a telegram dated February 20 expressed the strong opinion that it would be both impracticable and impolitic to support any such policies or ambitions as ascribed to the Sultan. The Consul General felt that any move by the Allies to modify the political status of Morocco would arouse the resentment of all Frenchmen, and that to appoint diplomatic representatives as the Sultan apparently contemplated could only be regarded by the French as the first step to destroy their position and undermine their prestige in Morocco. We have been told by the British that these remarks reflect the attitude of the British Foreign Office.

There is no objection to your conferring with your British colleague regarding his conversation with El Glaoui.

Repeat to Rabat and Tangier.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

April 22. 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The attached draft of a telegram to our Consul General at Casablanca refers to certain political ambitions said to have been expressed by the Sultan of Morocco, which would have for their effect a radical alteration in the Protectorate's treaty relations with France. The British have indicated their unwillingness to sanction any such changes in the political status quo of Morocco without the consent of the French, which is in accord with our own policy.

While the telegram as drafted embodies the views of this Department, it is not known whether the contents represent your own desires. The telegram is therefore submitted to you for approval.

J. M. [Signature]

Enclosure:

Telegram to Casablanca.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 26, 1943.

*Feb
Not sent*

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE SECRETARY OF STATE

In regard to the proposed telegram to our Consul in Casablanca about the status of the Sultan of Morocco, I think you and I had best talk this over after I get back and before any reply is sent. I would prefer a slightly different approach to the subject.

F. D. R.

DECLASSIFIED
By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.
By W. J. Stewart Date FEB 10 1972

April 26

HSV:

Mr. Stone called to say that "the memorandum to the President on the Sultan of Morocco was probably handled en route to the White House by CR, which does not recollect it." He suggested that you send a copy of the memorandum to Mrs. Halla to refresh her memory. Mr. Stone says the only thing they have in their office is the President's reply to Mr. Hull.

EMA

Not sent

April 15, 1943

AMERICAN CONSUL

CASABLANCA (MOROCCO)

The British Embassy has furnished us with the substance of a telegram of January 29 from the British Consul at Casablanca reporting a conversation with El Glaoui, in which the latter asserted that the Sultan regarded the Protectorate Treaty with France as having lapsed because the French were no longer in a position to act as the protecting power to Morocco. The Sultan was reported to have stated that since Morocco was not yet ripe for complete independence he would be glad to see his country receive the joint protection of the United States, Great Britain, France, and possibly Spain. He was also said to have expressed a desire for the appointment of diplomatic representatives who would have direct access to him.

El Glaoui stated that the Sultan had asked him to serve as an intermediary with the Americans and the British, adding that he had discussed with you some time ago the subject of direct diplomatic representation. It

was further stated by the Glaoui that you had reported on this matter to the Department and had subsequently informed him to the effect that the idea had been favorably received here.

We have informed the British that the alleged request of the Sultan for diplomatic representation has not (repeat not) previously come to our attention and that without French consent we would not (repeat not) regard with favor the proposals reported to have been advocated by the Sultan. In this connection the British Embassy has furnished us with the observations of the British Consul General at Rabat, who in a telegram dated February 20 expressed the strong opinion that it would be both impracticable and impolitic to support any such policies as ascribed to the Sultan. The Consul General felt that any move by the Allies to modify the political status of Morocco would arouse the resentment of all Frenchmen, and that to appoint diplomatic representatives as the Sultan apparently contemplated could only be regarded by the French as the first step to destroy their position and undermine their prestige in Morocco. We have

been told by the British that these remarks reflect the attitude of the British Foreign Office and we have in turn stated that these views coincide with our own.

There is no objection to your conferring with your British colleague regarding his conversation with El Glaoui.

Repeat to Rabat and Tangier.

NE:HSV:BLS

PSF: Morocco folder

May 13, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SUMMERLIN:

Dear Summy:

Will you please have the proper person prepare, for the President's signature, an appropriate answer to this message from the Sultan of Morocco.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

EDWIN M. WATSON
Major General, U. S. Army
Secretary to the President.

Inclosure.

Memo 5-13-43 to President from Gen. Marshall, Chief of Staff, War Dept. states following message has been received from Gen. Clark in Algiers, May 12, 1943: "His Majesty Sultan of Morocco requested that his felicitations on the victory in Tunisia being celebrated today by Allied Forces including Moroccan troops be conveyed to the President of the U.S. His Majesty requested also that the President be informed of his personal pleasure on Gen. Clark's being present at the Imperial Palace at the moment when news of the victory arrived."

5/19

(2655)
how

Carbon of this memo and carbon
of despatch sent to
the Secy. State 1/24/44

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE SECRETARY

"C. H. K. D. R."

January 21, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

In your memo of January
fourteenth, you asked to see
the Department's reply to
Rabat's No. 1 of January twelfth.
A suggested draft for your ap-
proval is attached.

CH

Morocco folder 1-44
①

AFA - Mr. Villard

AMERICAN CONSUL,
RABAT (MOROCCO)

We have conferred with the War Department on the subject of your no. 1, January 12, 3 p.m. and subsequent telegrams regarding the situation created by the demands of the Moroccan nationalists for independence. It is obvious that any agitation likely to hamper the war effort cannot (repeat) cannot be regarded with favor by this Government and that a political movement designed to alter the character of the French protectorate at this critical juncture of the war would be inopportune to say the least.

While the American people would view with sympathy any steps to improve the standard of civilization among the Moors which might be taken by the Sultan in collaboration with the French, an unfavorable reaction would certainly be created in this country if the demands of the nationalists led to disturbances or incidents in what is still a theatre of war operations. It would therefore appear advisable for the Sultan and the nationalist groups to avoid challenging the authority of the French and thereby undermining the security of the zone at this time.

We feel that you have taken the correct attitude in your conversations with Moroccans by suggesting that this is not the moment to argue the question of political independence but that broad changes in the concept of colonial or protectorate administrations may be anticipated after the war. Notwithstanding the support which the people of the United States recently gave to the aspirations of the Lebanon, it cannot be expected that the matter of Morocco's status would be regarded in the same light because of the military and security considerations affecting our position in North Africa. An open dispute with the French at present could only harm Morocco and work to the advantage of Axis agents and propaganda.

You may make use of the foregoing in any conversation you may have with either French or Moroccan personalities.

Repeat to Tangier, Algiers, Casablanca and Tunis.

Morocco folder
1-44

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 14, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

Will you please let me see the
reply to this before it goes?

F.D.R.

Telegram, 1-12-44, to Secretary of State
from Mayer, Rabat, re movement by the
Nationalists in Morocco to obtain change
in status - presented to the Sultan a
memorial calling for Moroccan independence
under the Sultan.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 24, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

I do not think I agree that we should withhold my photograph from El Glaoui. It is almost certain that the "underground" has already told him that I was sending one, and I have a certain sympathy with the thought that the day must come -- later on -- when Morocco is a French Colony, for that is really what it is even though it is called a Protectorate.

In regard to Morocco something new is bound to happen in the next ten years, and I do not think that a population, which is ninety per cent Moors, should be run permanently by France.

Anyway, I do not see how my photograph given to El Glaoui at this time is going to change future history!

F. D. R.

No papers accompanied the original of this memorandum to the Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON.

January 21, 1944

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

Our Consul General at Casablanca has raised the question whether, in the light of the present nationalist agitation in Morocco, it is advisable to present your autographed photograph to El Glaoui, the Pasha of Marrakech, at this time. We have instructed the Consulate General to refrain from making the presentation pending further word from us. We feel that it might be advisable to defer this presentation until such time as the agitation has calmed down, and if you approve of this course we shall instruct the Consulate General accordingly.

C H

PSF: Morocco

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 8, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

In regard to the El Glaoui photograph, I meant in my memorandum to say that if Morocco remains permanently as a French Protectorate it will tend ~~to be~~ *each* year to be thought of as a French Colony. That is what the Moors are afraid of and I think that is why the present trouble is going on.

I am inclined to think that the Emperor and El Glaoui and most of the other leaders would like to have the French Protectorate changed into a Protectorate by three Trustees -- a Frenchman, an Englishman and an American. They do not want to be exploited and, taking it by and large, they trust the Americans the most.

F. D. R.

FDR

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON.

January 31, 1944

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

In your memorandum of January 24, 1944, regarding presentation of your photograph to El Glaoui, you observe that "the day must come -- later on -- when Morocco is a French Colony, for that is really what it is even though it is called a Protectorate".

As we have not been able to understand the reference to Morocco as a French Colony, would you be good enough to clarify what you had in mind?

It has been suggested that some phrase may have been omitted from the sentence in transcription.

CH

Enclosure:

Copy of memorandum,
January 24, 1944.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 24, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

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Anyway, I do not see how my photograph given to El Glaoui at this time is going to change future history!

F.D.R.

Morocco folder 1-44

file
4/13/44

March 29, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of despatch no. 1325 dated March 14, 1944 which has been received from the American Consulate at Casablanca, Morocco, transmitting a communication addressed to the President by the Pacha of Marrakech. A translation of the letter in question is enclosed.

There is also enclosed herewith a copy of despatch no. 1326, dated March 14, from the American Consulate at Casablanca concerning a gift which the Pacha of Marrakech desires to present to the President. It will be appreciated if you will let me know whether the President wishes to accept this gift in order that the Consulate may be appropriately informed.

George T. Summerlin
Chief of Protocol

Enclosures:

1. From Consulate, Casablanca, no. 1325, March 14, 1944, with enclosure and its translation.
2. From Consulate, Casablanca, no. 1326, March 14, 1944.

sent
to origin
to Pres. 3/31/44

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF PROTOCOL

file

March 9, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON:

I am sending herewith, for the information of the President, a copy of a despatch dated February 11, 1944, together with a copy of an enclosure thereto, from the American Consulate General at Casablanca, Morocco, concerning the presentation of the photograph of the President to the Pasha of Marrakech.

G. T. Summerlin

George T. Summerlin
Chief of Protocol

Enclosures:

1. From Consulate General,
no. 1284, February 11,
1944.
2. Translation of remarks.

Department of State

BUREAU
DIVISION

PRO

ENCLOSURE

TO

Letter drafted 3-9-44

ADDRESSED TO

General Watson

(COPY:PRO:FB)

No. 1284

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
Casablanca, Morocco, February 11, 1944

OCEAN POUCH

Subject: Presentation of photograph of the President to
the Pacha of Marrakech

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to the Department's instruction of October 8, 1943, transmitting to me the autographed photograph of the President for presentation to the Pacha of Marrakech, SIDI HADJ THAMI EL GLAOU. Reference is also made to my telegram of January 15, 5 p.m., No. 20, and to the Department's telegraphic instructions No. 9 of January 21, 10 p.m., and No. 12 of January 31, 7 p.m., 1944.

In compliance with the Department's instructions, I went to Marrakech on February 9, accompanied by Brigadier General Vincent J. Melroy, USAF, Commanding the Headquarters of the North African Wing, Air Transport Command, who is at present the ranking military officer in French Morocco. The presentation of the photograph was made by us to the Pacha at 6 p.m. on February 9. General Melroy and myself were accompanied by five other American officers and by three French officers, the latter representing the General commanding the Region of Marrakech who was temporarily absent from the city.

On the occasion of the presentation I made the brief remarks transmitted herewith in original and translation. The Pacha replied expressing his sincere thanks to the President for the photograph which he stated he would treasure highly. As usual in such matters my comments in French were translated into Arabic by the senior French officer present and the reply of the Pacha was likewise translated to me.

Respectfully yours,

H. EARLE RUSSELL
American Consul General

Enclosure:
As stated.

TRANSLATION

Excellency:

I have the honor to inform you that through the intermediary of the Department of State of my country the President of the United States has requested me to present to Your Excellency a photograph signed and inscribed "To our very good friend SIDI HADJ THAMI EL GLAOU". I also have the honor at the present time to associate with me in the presentation General Meloy of the United States Air Force, the ranking officer of the American troops in Morocco. I am sure that I express the desire of the President when I say that we are very happy to see in the person of Your Excellency one of the most eminent subjects of His Majesty the Sultan, united with the peoples of the United States and of France against the common enemy, Nazi Germany.