

RG-10

PRIVATE

CORRESPONDENCE

AUGUST

1949

MERCER GREEN JOHNSTON  
2815 KLINCKE ROAD, N. W.  
WASHINGTON 18, D. C.

August 1/49



Dear Douglas:

Thank you for your delightful letter of June 26. It was a sweet breath of the long ago with a timely tincture of the tough here and now. It was good of you to make time to send me such a prompt acknowledgment of my book. Your friendliness was the more appreciated because of the "difficult task to renovate the spiritual and psychological point of view of an entire race" which has been assigned you, and in which you are so deeply immersed. I pause to make a mental note for my diary: "You done noble, and I seen you when you done it."

I have a little literary knowledge of "the gentlemen of Japan", and some practical knowledge derived from two visits to the archipelago, the first in 1903, the other several years later, in company with my father and wife, when we were escorted around Nikko by a young Japanese lieutenant who was still feeling his oats because of having been in at the fall of Port Arthur.

My literary knowledge, I should perhaps confess, comes partly from "The Mikado", which I never miss a chance to see, especially if it is done by the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company. For all its caricature, Gilbert knew his psychological "onions" re Japan when he put this speech in Pooh-Bah's mouth: "I am, in point of fact, a particularly haughty and exclusive person, of pre-Adamite ancestral descent. You will understand this when I tell you that I can trace my ancestry back to a protoplasmal primordial atomic globule. Consequently, my family pride is something inconceivable. I can't help it. I was born sneering. But I struggle hard to overcome this defect. I mortify my pride continually."

I thought of you most realistically during the Battle of Bataan and the days following. Besides my personal knowledge of you, I had some first hand notions of the locale from having hunted deer and jungle-cock in Bataan when on a visit to Jim Bull, an old college-mate, then a Navy paymaster stationed at Olongapo. You remember "Mr. Dooley's" saying he "had fought, bled and died in every spot in Cuba". I felt a little like that



about Bataan. I could almost see you leaping, first to Corregidor, and then to Australia, and then back to the Philippines, and then onto Japan! Leaps of which legends are made - Arthurian-like legends!

I am at work on an autobiography which, whether or not it is ever published, is of much interest to me. I have travelled hopefully for more than four score years over this tiny little side-show of God's great mysterious universe we call "our world", now and then living dangerously, but always intensely, practically interested in whatever concerns men, inwardly and outwardly, in heaven, earth and hell, doing my own thinking, speaking my own mind without fear or favor, and lending a hand with little or no regard for consequences wherever I thought it would serve the cause of truth, freedom and justice, keeping a smile on my face, even when I had to negotiate a "bloody angle", never losing my sense of humor, and chivalrously trying not only to keep whatever sweetness of soul I inherited from a good father and mother but by increasing it as I advanced in age and experience. To me, a very, very interesting life - the most so of any one I know anything like so well. So it interests me immensely to go back over it, now that I am, involuntarily, "retired" from active service. I have abundant data to help me revive the past, especially letters. I have been a voluminous letter-writer and letter-keeper most of my life. The incoming ones are from all sorts and conditions of men and women, including some of the highest and noblest who have lived during my era. I am enclosing you a letter, for instance, written by a boy I knew at the age of 14 that may interest and amuse you some day when you've had a bad half hour with the Mikado.

You say: "I recall so vividly the memories of our days at the WTMA". Is it fair to ask you whether you remember who played quarter-back on that first WTMA football team which I coached and captained? Was it you? I remember Dick Bolling and Billy Smith, both of whom became grid-iron stars later on. Dick is dead. The last time I saw Billy was when my wife and I visited him and his wife on Mindoro island, where he was in command. He played full-back, I right and Hart Carnahan left half-backs. Joe Shiner was one tackle. \* I ought to remember them all, but as yet can't. It played the first if not the most famous football game ever played in San Antonio. Don't pass up world affairs to answer this!

Cordially and affectionately,

*Merces*  
Merces J. Johnston

General Douglas MacArthur,  
General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Forces,  
Tokyo, Japan.

\* John Green, whom I last saw in Manila, played at guard.

COPY OF LETTER FROM DOUGLAS MACARTHUR,  
CADET AT THE WEST TEXAS MILITARY ACADEMY,  
TO MERCER G. JOHNSTON, STUDENT AT  
THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH, SEWANEE,  
TENNESSEE, CONGRATULATING HIM ON WIN-  
NING THE MEDAL OF THE SOUTHERN INTER-  
COLLEGIATE ORATORICAL ASSOCIATION.



San Antonio, Tex.,

May 29, 1894

Mr. Mercer G. Johnston.

Dear Sir:

The Iota Literary Society of the West Texas Military Academy, having heard of your success at Sewanee College in your literary achievements, send their hearty congratulations to you, upon defeating all your opponents, and sincerely hope that you will always be as successful in everything you undertake.

Very respectfully yours,

Douglas MacArthur,

Secretary

Ans. 6/7/94  
M.G.J.



Tokyo, Japan

1 August 1949

Class Personal File

Dear Dr. Poling:

Thank you so much for your thoughtful note of July 14th, with enclosures. Needless to say, I have read the kindly references contained in the LOOK article with a sense of deep and humble gratitude.

I have been glad indeed that you had the opportunity personally to observe the work in which we are engaged here in the Far East and to measure the challenge the yet unsolved problems present. Your action in arousing the American people to the nature of that work and the breadth of that challenge is a distinct public service and will prove a source of much added strength to us.

With expressions of warm and cordial regard, I am

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Dr. Daniel A. Poling  
27 East 39th Street  
New York 16, New York



*The Leading Christian Family Magazine*

27 EAST 39TH STREET • NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

DANIEL A. POLING  
*President and Editor*



July 14, 1949

General Douglas MacArthur  
Supreme Allied Commander  
Headquarters, Far East Command  
A.P.O. 500  
c/o Postmaster  
San Francisco, California

My dear General MacArthur:

I am almost afraid to drop you this line, for you didn't know what I was going to write--but I had to write it.

The enclosed copy of my letter to Edwin O'Miles Ray and the copy of his letter written to me, which I send you in confidence, will give you some idea of how the country is reacting to what I wrote for LOOK Magazine. Frankly, I have never known anything like the response that article has received.

God bless you, sir, and your house.

Sincerely,

encl  
DAP:lc



July 14, 1949

Mr. Edwin O'Miles Ray  
Room 2220  
33 N. La Salle Street  
Chicago 2, Illinois

My dear Edwin O'Miles Ray:

Yours is a glorious letter! I cannot tell you how grateful I am for it and may I add that beyond anything that I could possibly expect, the country is giving just about a 100 per cent endorsement to my LOOK article. No doubt I shall have the unfavorable comments presently, but it is unusual not to have them first--and in a flood.

Editorials, broadcasts, news articles, and now whole syndicates of newspapers have taken what I have written on its face value and endorsing it without reserve.

I had a sense of mission in writing as I did and I was ready to take what I thought I would get (and no doubt I shall get it!), but it is good to know that I was led aright.

I endorse everything that you have written.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

DAP:lc

C  
O  
P  
Y



July 12, 1949

Dear Sir:

I have just read your article, "A MacArthur Plan to Save Asia" in this week's issue of LOOK Magazine. I agree most heartily that we need a man like MacArthur for such a job. In fact, I was active in the MacArthur for President campaign here in Illinois, in California and also to the bitter end in Philadelphia. However, as you well know, selfish, greedy, power-mad politicians kept MacArthur from receiving the nomination. If General MacArthur had become President in 1948, there would be more free countries and free men today--as it is many more countries have been "swallowed" by the Russian Bear just since 1948. Under our present incompetent leadership and under the questionable policies of our State Department, many more countries will fall into slavery before such a plan can be put into forceful operation under the efficient, just and intelligent control of General Douglas MacArthur.

At the present time a group of Partisan Republicans are striving to organize a movement to draft MacArthur for the Presidency in 1952. General Jonathan Wainwright and Warren E. Wright are the two men again spear-heading this movement in this section of the country. They are encouraged by the favorable response to this movement. People who shouted in 1948 that we did not need a military man now admire the stand that Douglas MacArthur has taken against Communism and--held to against violent opposition and with little support from his own country.

General Wainwright, knowing Douglas MacArthur better than most men, did everything within his power in the 1948 campaign. His military record, his close association with MacArthur and his touching speech at the convention in Philadelphia all speak for themselves.

Warren E. Wright fought strenuously for the MacArthur nomination against bitter opposition and imposing odds. Being an American who is desirous of seeing the American way of life continue, he is still active in seeking support for General MacArthur either for the Presidency or as the head of the plan you discussed where his great administrative ability can be put to its most valuable use with--the full support of the Administration and the State Department. Knowing the sincerity of these men, I am sure that they would cooperate with you on any plan to further this plan.

I have heard a great number of people discussing your article. Like this writer they admired your ability in getting "to the point" and---staying there!

Good luck and God speed on your crusade against Communism.

Yours very truly,

(S) Edwin O'Miles Ray  
Real Estate

EOR:ar

P.S. Warren E. Wright, 120 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois...if you care to write Mr. Wright.





Tokyo, Japan

1 August 1949

Dear Mrs. Van Malsen:

Please convey to the members of your Committee my grateful acknowledgment for their kindly expressions of confidence and support, contained in your letter of June 28th. Such expressions are heart-warming indeed and the source of much added strength.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Mrs. Bert Van Malsen  
Recording Secretary  
Committee of Midwest for Missions  
2736 Indiana Avenue  
Lansing, Illinois

Old Personal File



*Mission Home*  
**Winona Summer School of Missions**  
*Winona Lake, Indiana*

JUNE 22-JUNE 28, 1949

*June 28, 1949  
 Winona Lake, Ind.,*

- Chairman**  
 MRS. H. R. CLARKE  
 110 South Kensington Avenue  
 La Grange, Illinois
- 1st Vice Chairman—Program**  
 MRS. T. L. RICHARDS  
 11127 Edbrooke Avenue  
 Chicago 28, Illinois
- 2nd Vice Chairman—Business**  
 MRS. ORVILLE BRUMMER  
 13029 S. Gregory Street  
 Blue Island, Illinois
- 3rd Vice Chairman—Publicity**  
 MRS. E. A. LANDES  
 R. R. 21  
 Lombard, Illinois
- 4th Vice Chairman—Membership**  
 MISS ETHEL SPRENG  
 230 N. Brainard Street  
 Naperville, Illinois
- 5th Vice Chairman—Fellowship**  
 MISS MINNIE MAY RUMBEY  
 64 East Elm Street  
 Chicago 11, Illinois
- 6th Vice Chairman—Worship**  
 MRS. WILLARD H. FARR  
 8024 Dakin Street  
 Chicago 34, Illinois
- Recording Secretary**  
 MRS. BERT VAN MALSEN  
 2736 Indiana Avenue  
 Lansing, Illinois
- Corresponding Secretary**  
 MRS. S. F. FANNABECKER  
 4614 Woodlawn Avenue  
 Chicago 15, Illinois
- Treasurer and Chairman of Board of Trustees—Missions Home**  
 MRS. J. F. VAN DE BOOVAART  
 203 East 119th Street  
 Chicago 28, Illinois
- Dean**  
 MRS. M. E. MATHER  
 634 Brook Street  
 Elgin, Illinois
- Adviser**  
 Young Women's Department  
 MRS. AINSLEY H. ROBEEN  
 2315 East 69th Street  
 Chicago 49, Illinois
- Historian and Hostess—Missions Home**  
 MRS. J. SICK  
 Winona Lake, Indiana
- Registrar**  
 MRS. CALVIN WOODS  
 7235 Black Oak Road  
 Gary, Indiana

*My dear Gen. MacArthur:*  
 We, approximately one hundred women, representing sixteen Protestant denominations, assembled in a Summer School of Missions at Winona Lake, Indiana, wish to express our appreciation for your truly courageous American leadership, which you have given to Japan. We have had one native Japanese young woman of Tokyo in our group and she spoke in a most complimentary way of your work.

*Yours respectfully,  
 Committee of Midwest for Missions  
 Mrs. B. Van Malsen,  
 Secy.*

K



August 5th, 1949

General Douglas MacArthur  
Supreme Allied Headquarters  
Tokyo, Japan

My dear General MacArthur,

As our mutual friend, Mr. Roy Holbrook, is going to Japan, I would like to convey to you my personal greetings and hearty congratulations on your achievements in democratizing and rehabilitating Japan within such a short time.

In the past year, I have learned with great admiration your statements calling attention to the danger of world Communism. I was especially grateful to you in pointing out the importance of helping China in our mutual fight to check Communism that is threatening to dominate all Asia. I believe that your foresight in presenting such a true and clear picture of this imminent peril awakened the people who are confused by the insidious propaganda of the Communists. I hope your support of a Pacific Alliance will



will be a real service to peace and security of the world.

I need not assure you that the Chinese Government and the Chinese people appreciate your genuine interest and friendship, and that they will do their best with you on our common front against Communist aggression.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "H. H. K'ung". The signature is written in dark ink and is somewhat stylized.

H. H. K'ung

AIR MAIL

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
TOKYO

AUG. 6, 1949



Mrs. Douglas Macarthur  
The American Embassy,  
Tokyo.

Dear Mrs. Macarthur:

I regret to say that since Mr. Mathews departed for Tuscon I have been so tied up with other matters that I have been unable to carry out his last wish until now.

Mr. Mathews asked me to send the flowers as a token of his appreciation for the wonderful luncheon he had with you and General Macarthur. To those of us who know you, Mr. Mathews' expression of pleasure and appreciation of your gracious hospitality comes as no surprise.

I am certain you will be interested to know that Mr. Mathews' already high regard for General Macarthur was greatly increased as result of their interview.

Sincerely yours

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Frank L. White".

Frank L. White:  
Acting bureau chief

Hotel Mark Hopkins  
San Francisco



8 August 1949

Dear Mrs. MacArthur:

Your hospitality was a real treat and brought a fitting climax to my visit in Japan. The cucumbers and tomatoes were delicious. The conversation stimulating. I thought the General was at his best. His shaky hand of 1945 was conspicuous by its absence. The cordiality of your home is reflected in the great historic job both of you are

doing so well. The American  
people can be proud of both  
of you and grateful, too.

Sincerely,

William H. Matthews  
Texas A&M



Mr. Douglas MacArthur

Tokyo, Japan

Original of this letter filed with VIP Correspondence located in Office of Director, Bureau of Archives, MacArthur Memorial

JOSEPH C. O'CONNOR, WYO., CHAIRMAN  
JAMES E. HUGHES, MONT.  
SHERMAN HUNTER, CALIF.  
ERNEST W. Mc FARLAND, ARIZ.  
CLAYTON P. ANDERSON, N. MEX.  
BERT H. MILLER, IOWA  
ROBERT S. KERR, OKLA.  
HUGH BUTLER, NEBR.  
BURNETT D. MILLER, ILL.  
GUY CARROLL, IOWA  
EALUS W. BRYAN, MONT.  
GEORGE W. MALONE, NEV.  
ANTHONY V. WATKINS, UTAH

MILLS ASTIN, CHIEF CLERK

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON  
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

August 8, 1949

General Douglas MacArthur  
Commander in Chief  
Far East Command  
APO 500, ~~5~~ Postmaster  
San Francisco, California



Dear General MacArthur:

Pardon my delay please in forwarding to you a copy of my report on the situation in Hawaii. It is a little stale by this time, but it is still being quoted by the press throughout the country and has been the basis of several articles appearing in magazines and the daily press.

I would appreciate it tremendously if you will keep me informed of anything in connection with the growth of communism in Asia and the Philippines. The situation in Hawaii is really more serious than people generally concede. I am confident that it is a part of an international plan and that it can become very embarrassing to us. Nothing would please me and a lot of others in Congress more than to have the Administration including the State Department to turn over to you complete authority in handling our affairs in the Orient. That expresses our confidence in you.

With highest personal regards, I am

Yours very truly,

Hugh Butler, U.S.S.  
Nebraska

IBmf





8 August 1949.

C-12-C (Personal File Copy)

Dear Chas:

Thank you so much for your note of July 30th and for your prompt defense against Helen Mears and The Saturday Evening Post. I was frankly astonished at the Post, whose standing and reputation I had always regarded as above that sort of muck raking. The woman is one of the penny-a-liners who are so prevalent these days, and who make their living through the process of character assassination and journalistic lynching.

I am sorry to hear that Cornie is not so well, but tell her that the records show that the longest living people have always been those who are accredited with weak hearts and whose death is predicted from year to year until finally old age manages to overtake them.

Everything out here is going well except the rest of the world which surrounds us. In the face of tremendous difficulties, Japan still remains serene and is gladly rehabilitating herself into a decent member of international society. As usual, my main trouble is not with the problem that faces me, but comes from the sniping in my rear and on my flanks.

Do you remember the luncheon we had together in the little coffee shop in Maison Cello when I ran into you there in the great drive of your regiment toward Bulson? The meal, as you will perhaps recall consisted of fried potatoes and vin rouge, but though I have been present at many grand banquets and sumptuous repasts, I can remember none, Chas, that brought me greater satisfaction and lingers longer in my memory.

My best to you, as always.

Faithfully,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Colonel C. A. Dravo,  
Rundelac Farm,  
Route 3,  
Annapolis, Maryland.



COL. G. A. DRAYD  
HUNDELAN FARM  
RT. 2  
ANNAPOLIS, MD.

30 July 49

My dear Doug;

I didn't think the Saturday Evening Post would stoop to such lousy means fo circulation bids as is evidenced by their printing of the mouthings of the poor, benighted Mears bitch..

Cornie hasn't been so well for the past year. A bad heart almost got the best of her.

Both boys are doing well and turning out grand-sons around the clock. We're sick and tired of the monotony and would appreciate a grand-daughter for a change.

We light out for the ranches in Arizona in the Winter and come back her some time in the following May. Ed is in Phoenix and Mike here.

The way you have handled the Russian has made every man, woman and child in this country chuckle with intense satisfaction, and then they add; " Wish he was in Germany."

Getcracked up by an old dame in an automobile who handed me five broken ribs and a few other minor injuries a little over a year ago. Am O K now.

Best to Mrs. Mac Arthur and the youngster.

Personally I don't belive Jesus himself could have done a better job than have you. It has been nothing short of marvellous.

Good Luck.

Yours,



30 July 49

The Editor  
The Saturday Evening Post  
Independence Square  
Philadelphia, Penna.

My dear sir;

I read the editorial by Miss Mears in your issue of 18 June '49 not because I had ever heard of Miss Mears but because she was writing about a man I've known, and known well, from boy-hood days.

As kids we played on the same base-ball team. He was the best ball-player of all those who either played with us or against us. To illustrate. Unless I'm mistaken Ty Cobb is credited with being the one who originated going from first to third on a bunt down the third base line. Here's what happened in 1897 in a game between the West Texas Military Academy and the Government Hill Reds played on the parade ground of the Staff garrison of old Ft. San Houston in San Antonio, Texas.

The game was scoreless in the late innings when I happened to lead off. As I picked up a bat, Mac Arthur, who followed me, came up to me and said: "Get on, Chas. I'll lay a bunt down the third base line and you scoot for third."

He startled us a bit because it wasn't orthodox and I'd never see it done. I got on and lit out for second when he laid down his bunt. As I approached the bag I glanced over at third. The guardian of that sack was fielding the ball and sure enough the short-stop was watching him do it. I pulled into third standing up. Mac Arthur was plenty smart the only seventeen at the time. He was the best wing-shot of any of the youngsters around there. He was doing Conic Sections when the rest of us were struggling with Elementary Algebra. He was top man in his class at West Point and had time for athletics. His military and other achievements are too well known to need comment. If you would like to know what was thought of his abilities by some of those who help shape the economic structure of this country you might get J.P. Morgan and Co. to dig into their files of '22 or '23 for some first hand information.

The man's brain and his ability to analyze a problem and arrive at a sound conclusion are just out of this world. It has been my good fortune to meet a number of leaders in business, law, medicine, science, theory and so on. I have never known one who had the mental equipment of Douglas Mac Arthur.

If the man has one failing it is probably too much milk of human kindness in his make up. In our early days of the first World War when he was Chief of Staff of the old Rainbow Division he fought Genl. Pershing tooth and nail to keep him from relieving a number of officers of the division. It was a dangerous thing to do and he put his assignment as Chief of Staff of the division on the line when he did it. But that didn't stop him.

One day I was sitting in his office while he was Chief of Staff in Washington when a staff officer laid a sheaf of papers on his desk. Without looking at them Mac Arthur asked; "What's it all about." The staff officer explained it was a set of charges against Lieutl So-and-So. He had been



discovered in a compromising situation with a nurse on board a transport en route from the Orient to San Francisco.

Mac Arthur Grinned and said; "Tear 'em up. They're not going to try that youngster for that. Perhaps he was running it on the eagle to expect the government to take care of his room rent. Send him out to the sticks somewhere to cool off." I've known Chiefs of Staff who would have crucified that youngster. Not only is he human but has ability that is almost super-natural.

An editorial among other things must, and I mean must, have these characteristics: it must be honestly frank and it must be free of deceit or deception. It must not permit strangers in its wood-pile. The person who is responsible for allowing Miss Mears contribution to appear on the editorial pages of the Post is guilty of all these, either knowingly or thro lazyness. He either deliberately published a contribution he knew was three years old and out of date or he was too lazy to check up for authenticity and timeliness. The apology tendered in your issue of of 30 July is almost worse than the crime.

I am sure General Mac Arthur wrote you the letter appearing in your 30 July issue not because he gave any weight whatsoever to any words Miss Mears might have offered for sale, ( she makes her living that way, doesn't she ?) but because of his surprise that a publication so respected as the Saturday Evening Post would publish them without checking for verity, relevance, and pertinence and distribute them as factual when such was not the case.

Anyway few people read editorials. They are too often too stodgy and too pedantic. A number of those in the Post are like that

I don't expect you to publish this. If you did you'd probably tear the guts out of it. It is written because I've read the Post for years and I've read it with the greatest confidence in the honesty and frankness, the whole-truth and above-board nature of the non-fictional material, which usually is also excellent. If the matter appearing on your editorial page is to be otherwise don't you agree with me that it is natural for me, and others, to view with suspicion what follows on subsequent pages. It just isn't Saturday Evening Post ethics.

If the responsible person had frankly annotated Miss Mears article with a statement that she was sounding off something three years stale and gained after four months experience in Tokyo, and perhaps a few nearby cities, I wouldn't have bothered to read the stuff - keenly anxious as I am to follow the career of a man I like and admire and respect as I do Douglas Mac Arthur.

Sincerely,

C.A. Dravo

cc to Genl. Mac Arthur.



CENTRAL NEW YORK CONFERENCE  
WOMAN'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE

235 Birdsall Parkway,  
Palmyra, New York  
August 8, 1949.

Dear Mrs. MacArthur;

The women of the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Central New York Conference of the Methodist Church met last week for our Annual Fellowship at Kenba College near Penn Yan, New York. During the four days there were nearly two hundred women in attendance. It was really a "picked" group, selected for study, to carry back to the churches, inspiration <sup>and</sup> information for the months ahead.

"Japan" was one of the principle courses taught. Miss Elsie Hodges, for many years a missionary in Japan, was our leader. At our Summer School of our Northeastern Jurisdiction held at Syracuse University in June Miss Katherine Johnson, who taught eighteen years in Japan, was our teacher.

We are confident that this study at this particular time will do much to increase interest in Japanese people, break down the bridges of prejudice and help to build bridges of love and understanding.

It was a joy for me, as Recording Secretary of our Conference, to be

asked to write you, sending greetings from  
our Fellowship <sup>and</sup> the assurance that  
our Conference will do all possible to  
send workers into the field and to  
Co. operate in the fulfillment of The Wishes  
of your husband, General MacArthur. We  
are confident that his splendid leader-  
ship there <sup>and</sup> his message to the Christian  
people here will bear abundant  
fruit in the spreading of The Gospel  
of our Christ.

Mrs. Price of Syracuse appreciated  
very much your giving time, in your  
busy life, to reply to her letter.  
Perhaps she wrote you that our  
Conference is paying the salaries of  
two of our own Conference girls  
who are in Japan at \$3.00, three  
years of teaching English there. But,  
they write, that is but a small  
part of The opportunities which are  
given them to serve. One of these girls  
is in Hiroshima Girls School. She is  
Mary Frances Jones. The other is  
Shiley L. Webb who is in Kyoai Jo  
Gakko, Maebashi.

We are so happy to have  
this small part in the vast task.  
Thus the year we will continue to  
stimulate interest in the sending of

CENTRAL NEW YORK CONFERENCE  
WOMAN'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE

supply<sup>and</sup> relief in every possible way.  
Perhaps more teachers and missionaries  
will be volunteering for service.

Will you kindly convey to  
your husband the appreciation of  
the women of our churches in  
his splendid work<sup>and</sup> know that  
you may always depend upon  
our co-operation?

Very Sincerely yours,  
(Mrs. Alvin E.) Floss B. LaRue.





9 August 1949

Dear Ruby:

Thank you so much for your fine note of August 2nd. It is stimulating, indeed, to receive a report of such goodwill from my old comrades-in-arms of the Rainbow. I have fought in many lands and with and against many peoples, but no unit that I have ever known in war or in peace has ever gained my admiration and affection as much as the old 42nd Division. May its shadow never decrease.

My best to you, Ruby, as always.

Faithfully,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR.

Mr. Ruby D. Garrett, Attorney,  
Suite 822 Scarritt Building,  
Kansas City, Mo.

CMC PERSONAL FILE



RUBY D. GARRETT  
FRED RUARK  
JAMES F. PICKETT  
ALBERT COPAREN

GARRETT & RUARK  
ATTORNEYS  
SUITE 822 SCANNITT BLDG.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

August 2, 1949



Air Mail

General Douglas MacArthur,  
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,  
Office of the Supreme Commander,  
General Headquarters,  
Tokyo, Japan.

My Dear General:

Week before last at the Rainbow Reunion in New York you scored a great triumph in absentia. Your name was casually mentioned at our first meeting, and it brought great spontaneous applause. That set the pattern. After that every time your name was spoken your friends registered deep and emphatic appreciation. One evening the moving pictures of World War I were shown, and you several times appeared on the screen. Invariably there was loud acclaim.

Nobody else evoked such enthusiasm nor received so much affectionate praise. Monroe Johnson and I talked about this, and I told him I was going to tell you about it. Hence this letter.

I understand nearly a thousand veterans registered for the Reunion, and fifteen hundred attended our annual banquet. It amazes me that for thirty-one years so many of our comrades are willing to devote their vacations to the Reunion commemorating the beautiful, stirring, tragic dramas which made the history of our old Division, and to me it is particularly gratifying that you live so profoundly in the appreciative memories of your comrades.

All of us are looking forward to your return from difficult tasks superlatively performed.

With sincere regards, I am,

Cordially yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ruby D. Garrett". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Ruby D. Garrett

RDG:LM



Tokyo, Japan  
10 Aug. 1949

Dear Bennett:

I am in receipt of your thoughtful note of July 30th. Throughout my long military service I have never failed to find in such expressions of the confidence and support of my comrades-in-arms the source of my greatest strength and I am grateful to you for them.

Resulting from our service together, I have long held your father in deep admiration and affectionate regard. Indeed, I am hopeful that he will be able to rejoin this command to give the Occupation again the benefit of his wise counsel and intense devotion to the ideals we are endeavoring to implant in Japanese life.

With hearty wishes for your success in the broad span of service which yet lies ahead, I am,

Most cordially,

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Lt. John G. Bennett  
United States Military Academy  
West Point, New York

Class personal file



West Point, N.Y.  
30 July 1949

General Douglas MacArthur  
Tokyo, Japan

Dear Sir:

I write this letter with only one purpose- to express my gratitude for your phenomenal service to me and to my country. Although my military experience has been limited to the command of a few infantry companies, I have studied your career for many years. No servant of the United States has been the target of more unfounded comment than have you; I thought it only fair to you and honest with myself to tell you what I so acutely feel.

During the past ten decades you have rendered a selfless service that is, in my humble but considered opinion, unparalleled in the history of our nation. I do not believe that America has ever spawned a keener intellect, combined with the moral capacity so necessary for true greatness, than is yours.

You have never, even in the face of the most inviting temptation, compromised your cause for personal gain or prestige. Your failure to complain or criticize, when others were doing so, not without justification, represents a discipline of self and sense of mission unequalled by the other great commanders of our history.

Your deep concern for those who faced death at your word was the more admirable for your astute insight into all phases of strategy, and your strength to execute your decisions, even when it meant untold mental anguish personally. No one will ever fully appreciate, I am sure, the magnitude of the task, the limited support both physically and morally, and the manifold strategic problems, which made your lot in the recent war by far the more difficult and unfortunately more thankless. For you to carry on with nothing to spur you except the Almighty and your true willingness to sacrifice marks you as the greatest living American.

I feel this so deeply that I am impelled to voice it. My father, Chaplain Ivan L. Bennett, by no means a "yes-man", regards his service under your command with fond memories. However, he knows nothing of this letter. For a young subaltern to address the senior soldier of the country is extraordinary, but so also are my feelings on this subject.

If, knowing that a lieutenant feels as expressed above strongly enough to pen this letter, without hope of reward or even acknowledgement, you may gain any confidence in your fellow countrymen or strength to continue your fight, I shall be more than gratified.

SINCERELY YOURS,

*John C Bennett*

Lieutenant, United States Infantry



Tokyo, Japan  
10 August 1949

Dear Mrs. Hardy:

I am just in receipt of your kind expressions of confidence and support and want you to know how deeply I appreciate them and how greatly I shall rely on the continuance of your prayers for success in the great task to which we are here committed in the reformation of Japan.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Mrs. Ida V. May Hardy  
4514 Roosevelt Avenue  
Sacramento, California

Dear Gen. McArthur:

I have long wanted to write and tell you what a splendid job I think you have done, and are still doing in Japan.

I am a very busy young woman of -83- and for the past year have been busy writing a love story of my native state, Mississippi. However I have been in California twenty nine years.

I wanted you to know that ever since you took over in Japan, I have never ceased to pray for you to give you "health and strength and wisdom" for the difficult task given you.

That you have done well I give thanks to God for his goodness and mercy to you, and your loved ones.

One of the largest and most reputable publishing houses in the U.S. has taken my story for approval. It is going to be accepted, I know I trust you may see and read it. Mrs. McArthur may be interested.

*As you wish, Mrs. M. Hardy*  
With hearty good wishes, and asking God to continue blessing you in your official, and personal life, I beg to remain,

Sincerely, *Ida V. May Hardy.*

Mrs. Ida V. May Hardy

Sacramento, Calif.,

Aug. 1, 1949.

4514 Roosevelt Ave.

To Gen. Douglas McArthur,  
Tokio, Japan.





HEADQUARTERS  
MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE  
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 11, 1949

Dear Mrs MacArthur:

The visit with you in your splendid "quarters" and luncheon with you and your most distinguished husband remains the great honor and high point of my recently completed 25,000 mile round-the-world visit to the units of this command.

I hope that among the red papaya from Bangkok there were some which had not been too badly bruised in flight. Along with the mangoes, they were the finest fruits that we found on our trip.

My recent visit and luncheon with you was my second such great experience. Please accept again my redoubled appreciation and gratitude for your warm generosity and great hospitality.

Sincerely  
Samuel H. Butler

IN REPLY ADDRESS:  
GOVERNOR OF GUAM

NAVAL GOVERNMENT OF GUAM  
GOVERNOR OF GUAM



August  
Twelfth,  
Nineteen  
Forty-nine.

General of the Armies, Douglas MacArthur,  
Commanding General Far East Command,  
General Headquarters,  
c/o A. P. O. 500,  
San Francisco, California.

Dear General:

Before departing from Guam, I wish to express my appreciation for the great honor and satisfaction it has been to me to have served under your Command, as part of the CincFe organization. The major job of rehabilitation is completed and we are looking forward to going home after three and one-half years on Guam.

On 6 August, I was relieved of Command of our Naval Forces in the Marianas, Marshalls and Carolines area by Rear Admiral E. C. Swen, U. S. Navy. On 3 September, I expect to be relieved as Governor by a civilian appointed by the President. So far, the appointment has not been announced.

Mrs. Pownall and I well remember and often speak of our pleasant visit to Japan about a year ago, and of the delightful luncheon we had with Mrs. MacArthur and yourself.

With all good wishes to Mrs. MacArthur and yourself from Mrs. Pownall and myself, as you continue to carry through to completion the exacting and tremendously important task in the Far East.

Sincerely,

*C. A. Pownall*  
C. A. POWNALL,  
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy,  
Governor of Guam.

1382 Lexington Ave.,  
New York 28, N. Y.,  
Aug. 13, 1949.

General Douglas Mac Arthur,  
Commander-in-Chief,  
Far East Command, U.S.A.,  
Tokyo, Japan.



My dear General:

I wanted to write you before this and thank you for sending me your autographed picture - as requested. But I just didn't get around to it and I hope you will forgive me.

It may tickle your sense of humor to see how - from the enclosed clippings - the local Mr. Cornick - Patterson sheet (N.Y. Daily News) refers to you in headlines. It may be mighty informal but it has a friendly ring! Am sure you don't object.

Wishing you continued success in your great work and hoping you will decide to come back home to your native land before long and take a well-deserved rest, I am

Respectfully yours,  
Walter J. Mahon

(ex-G-I of World Wars  
I and II. (Signal Corps -  
5<sup>th</sup> Air Force - SWP area  
'43 - '44 - '45)  
A.S.N. - 591506



# Senators Invite Doug Home on Aid to China

By TED LEWIS

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—The special Senate committee on arms aid today overrode the Administration and voted 13 to 12 to ask Gen. MacArthur to come home and testify on what should be done about Communist-overrun China.

The invitation to MacArthur was sponsored by Senator William F. Knowland (R-Calif.), leader of a Senate bloc fighting to earmark \$175,000,000 in arms assistance for the Nationalist Government of China.

Voting with Knowland were 10 other Republicans, including Sen.



## Coast The F

The Thursday the high time by a cool air which dry at 5 P. M.

A week is needed to city. A bit era was the tomorrow a sunny day's later. Total tween 80 an

Here To The West insurance the

... money was used. K... also found an "emotional statement" and would not speak to anyone or tell where the money came from.

## Senators Ask Mac to Return

(Continued from page 1)

drop the fight in committee and take it before the House.

A... in discussing the China... at his press conference, was asked specifically if this country has decided whether to back up Britain in event of a Communist attack on Hong Kong, the crown colony off the China coast.

He said the question was a difficult one, contingent upon what happens, but that this government had had discussions with the British about it. He added that the United States would...



*FLIGHT*  
AUG 16 1949  
15 PM  
N. J.



NEW YORK  
AUG 13 1949  
1 PM

~~Returned for Postage~~



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

KACARTDUP  
ARCHIVES

General Douglas MacArthur  
Tokyo, Japan

Aug 13-49.

Great success. Hope you will ignore in  
intimations & threats to bring you home  
you have made & are making every  
a magnificent job over there some  
your officials are green with envy.  
Who I pray you, could rise the job else  
with Best of luck, God bless  
Amenable Locket

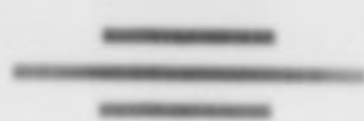
# Training Schedule

AND

## Program

FOR

# Illinois Day



- 0730 GUNNERS INSTRUCTION
- 0830 ARTILLERY DRILL  
Firing at Aerial Targets by 90 MM Guns and Automatic Weapons (40 MM AA Guns and .50 Cal. MG's).
- 1200 NOON MESS
- 1300 ARTILLERY DRILL  
Firing at Aerial Targets by 90 MM Guns and Automatic Weapons (40 MM AA Guns and .50 Cal. MG's).
- 1700 RETREAT—PRESENTATION OF AWARDS
- 1730 RECEPTION
- 1830 EVENING MESS
- 2000 ALL-STAR REVUE AT ARMORY BUILDING, SHEBOYGAN  
WITH MISS BONNIE BAKER

HEADQUARTERS  
109TH ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY BRIGADE  
CAMP MCCOY, WIS.



CAMP MEMORANDUM  
NUMBER 9.

14 August, 1949

ORDER OF THE DAY

This significant day in history should not go unnoticed by members of this command. Four years ago on August 14, 1945, the Japanese nation conceded defeat and General MacArthur thus erased the stigma of the treacherous attacks on Pearl Harbor, Corregidor and Bataan.

We citizen-soldiers salute General MacArthur whose devotion to duty keeps him behind his desk in Tokyo. Those of us fortunate enough to have served under the General know first hand that our former Commander-in-Chief has as his goal peace and the establishment of democracy as a working principle throughout the world. Placing his job above all else, General MacArthur will continue to serve his country until the job is done. Then, and only then, will General MacArthur return to receive the well deserved plaudits of his grateful countrymen.

As members of this command go about their duties, let them not forget our comrades who fell in battle, and sacrificed their lives so that we may enjoy the benefits of a free world. Those who bear scars of the conflict today realize they were spared to help the world in its struggle for peace and freedom. We must prove ourselves worthy of these sacrifices.

Training as we are today, we citizen-soldiers are charged with the responsibility of protecting our nation, and a strong National Guard is added insurance that this nation will never again suffer the ignominy of another Pearl Harbor. Yesterday, we trained with broomsticks and wooden rifles. Today, we train with modern combat-proven equipment. We must be efficient in the use of this equipment. Never again must the scornful "They were unprepared" echo throughout the world.

This nation must be prepared to discourage totalitarianism in any form. Well-trained and equipped we can easily attain that objective. Thus we will be true to the memory of those who laid down their lives in the cause of democracy and to our old battle commander, General MacArthur who today individually leads the battle for the preservation of the democratic principle in the Far East.

JULIUS KLEIN  
Brigadier General, ING  
Commanding

---

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR acknowledged the Order of the Day as issued by General Klein with the following telegram:

"Thanks and my appreciation for your fine message  
MAC ARTHUR"

PATRICK J. HURLEY  
RICHARD D. SOWDER  
WILLIS E. RUFFNER

LAW OFFICES  
**PATRICK J. HURLEY**  
SHOREHAM BUILDING  
WASHINGTON

August 19, 1949

Dear Douglas:

After a silence so long and so deep I have corrected one of the false statements made about the Bonus March. I have written to McCALL'S Magazine in reference to an erroneous statement made in that magazine concerning the Bonus March by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. A copy of my letter to the magazine is enclosed herewith.

You and President Hoover have been smeared unmercifully in political campaigns by falsehoods pertaining to that event. Distorted and false statements concerning the Bonus March have also been used against me politically, with telling effect.

I decided that the time had come to attempt to make a correct historical record of the facts. For a long time I have not answered the irresponsible smear artists, but I felt that when Mrs. Roosevelt made such a grievous mistake in her memoirs the time was opportune for me to attempt a statement of the facts.

If you think I have not covered the situation fully or correctly, I know that you will know that I would appreciate your criticism.

I have derived genuine pleasure, Douglas, from your great achievements and the brilliant and heroic services that you have rendered the Republic - both on the battlefield and as an administrator.

Your friend,

  
Patrick J. Hurley

General Douglas MacArthur  
Supreme Commander  
Allied Powers Pacific  
APO #500  
San Francisco, California



MCCALL CORPORATION  
230 Park Avenue  
New York 17, New York

COPY

COPY

August 17, 1949



General Patrick J. Hurley  
Shoreham Building  
Washington, D. C.

My dear General Hurley:

I should like to thank you for sending me your well-documented report on the two Bonus Marches.

In the interests of justice and historical truth, I am anxious to present to our readers the factual details of all phases of these incidents. As you probably know, however, space requirements are uncertain right up to the point when the issue goes to press; therefore, we may find it necessary to cut some portions of your text. Please let me assure you that if that contingency arises I shall personally check any cutting to be sure our published version faithfully presents your thesis in spirit as well as in content.

The first issue in which it is possible to schedule your letter is our November issue, and we shall make every effort to include it in that book.

Sincerely,

Otis L. Wiese  
Editor and Publisher

copy to: Hon. Herbert C. Hoover.

COPY

August 5, 1949

Mr. Otis Lee Wiese  
Editor-in-Chief  
McCall's Magazine  
230 Park Avenue  
New York 17, New York



Dear Sir:

On page 109 of the July issue of McCall's Magazine, there appears the following passage in Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's autobiography, "This I Remember":

"The first [bonus] march, which had taken place in Mr. Hoover's administration, was still painfully fresh in everybody's mind [in 1933 when the second march occurred]. I shall never forget my feeling of horror [in 1932] when I realized that the Army had actually been ordered to fire on the veterans. This one incident shows what fear can make people do. Mr. Hoover was a Quaker; and General MacArthur, his Chief of Staff, must have known how many veterans would resent the order and never forget it; he must have known too the effect it would have on public opinion. Ye they dared do nothing else in the face of a situation which frightened them." \*

\* The words within brackets are supplied by the undersigned.

It is with a deep sense of regret that I undertake to correct Mrs. Roosevelt. My personal relations with her have always been most cordial. Moreover, during World War II, it was my privilege to serve her husband, the late and lamented President Roosevelt, in various capacities as a military officer, or as his personal representative or minister or ambassador, in twenty-one different nations. Also, I must recall that Mrs. Roosevelt's distinguished son, General Elliott Roosevelt, gave me a square deal in his book, AS HE SAW IT. Nevertheless, I cannot ignore Mrs. Roosevelt's erroneous statements, because they do a grave injustice to former President Hoover and General Douglas MacArthur.

The first sentence quoted above from Mrs. Roosevelt's memoirs is true. The first Bonus March did take place in Mr. Hoover's administration, and undoubtedly it was still "painfully fresh in everybody's mind" in 1933 - the time of the Second March.

At the time the First March occurred, the world - including the United States - was in the throes of an economic panic. In addition to that, the United States was in the throes of a presidential campaign, and the events of the bonus march were made campaign issues and twisted into many forms of false accusations against the incumbent administration. The Democratic National Committee, as well as the





August 5, 1949

Soviet Comintern and some of the soldiers who desired the bonus, declined to accept as true the facts pertaining to the Marchers' riot in Washington. The nation was deluged with false statements intended both to smear President Hoover and to mislead the people. It is, therefore, not altogether surprising that Mrs. Roosevelt remembers the propaganda rather than the facts.

Mrs. Roosevelt has said, and I quote:

"I shall never forget my feeling of horror when I realized that the ARMY HAD ACTUALLY BEEN ORDERED TO FIRE ON THE VETERANS."

Much of the propaganda at the time went far beyond this statement made by Mrs. Roosevelt. The soldiers were represented as having shot down the veterans on the streets of Washington in cold blood. Mrs. Roosevelt does not make such broad, flagrant charges, but she has permitted herself to be drawn into a grossly incorrect statement, intended to convey at least the same idea that was contained in the various propaganda. To clarify Mrs. Roosevelt's statement let me ask the following questions:

1. Who ordered the soldiers to fire on the veterans?
2. If such an order was given why was it that not one shot was fired by any soldier during the riot?
3. Since no shots were fired by the soldiers, does Mrs. Roosevelt mean to convey the idea that the soldiers mutinied and would not obey what she calls THE ACTUAL ORDERS TO FIRE ON THE VETERANS?

The truth is, no order was given by anyone to the soldiers to fire on the veterans. The riot was stopped by the Army personnel without using any weapon except harmless but disagreeable tear gas bombs. Not one person, military or civilian, was seriously injured after the arrival of the Army troops. The Army restored law and order in Washington without firing one single shot.

If I were to stop here it could rightfully be said that I merely denied Mrs. Roosevelt's statements. It is, therefore, fitting for me to restate a few of the basic facts with the citation of supporting documentary evidence.

In 1932 a great many veterans and veterans' organizations demanded that Congress enact a law authorizing the payment of a bonus to the soldiers, amounting to two billion, three-hundred million dollars. The administration opposed the bill, and the Congress refused to enact it. This bill and the records pertaining to it are public documents.

A group of veterans from the west coast then set out to march on Washington to petition the Congress to enact the bill. Before the veterans reached Washington, the leadership of the marchers had been, to a great extent, taken over by non-veterans. These non-veterans, for the most part, were either criminals or Communist agitators, who, taking advantage of the unsettled conditions of the country, sought to promote violence and bloodshed as a step toward Communism. These facts, at the time, were denied with convincing vigor by all who opposed the administration.

When the Marchers first reached Washington, about 12,000 of them were billeted in Washington houses and in camps within the District. They went to work on Congress. Despite their presence and their demands Congress refused to enact the bonus bill. But, on the request of President Hoover, Congress did enact an appropriation measure to pay the cost of the transportation for any veteran desiring to return home. More than 5,000 of the real veterans took advantage of the offer and left Washington. A fairly large number of veterans went away without claiming transportation. Consequently, on the morning of the riot, less than 6,000 Marchers, veterans and non-veterans, remained in the City, but among them were the criminals and the Communists, many of whom had never been inside an Army or Navy uniform.

I have before me a report of the Department of Justice, signed by Hon. Nugent Dodds, the Assistant Attorney General. Mr. Dodds states that the FBI had fingerprints of only 4,334, of the Bonus Marchers, but 1,069 of them - or nearly twenty-five percent of the fingerprints recorded - were those of men who had criminal or police records. The crimes included murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, burglary, blackmail, assault, extortion, disorderly conduct, and of course such minor categories as traffic violations and drunkenness. This report is an official document and may be checked by anyone who desires to do so. This fact was known to the members of the Government in 1932, and was repeatedly cited by them at the time, but for the public at large it was submerged by the anti-administration propaganda.

In addition to the fact that a large percentage of the "Marchers" were criminals, there was, and is, ample evidence that the Communists had gained control of the Bonus Marchers before the day of the riot. For instance, of the three largest camps in which the Marchers lived, one was called "Camp Marx", and one "Communist Camp". The Bonus Army had changed its attitude completely, enroute and after arrival in Washington. Instead of petitioning, they attempted to command, coerce and intimidate both the officials and the public. In his official report of the riot, based on G-2 information (Army Intelligence), General MacArthur, Chief of Staff, declared that the original leaders of the Bonus Army lost their authority over the Marchers, "and the subversive element gradually gained instead." This fact was no secret at the time, and was mentioned in many newspapers on 28 and 29 July. For example, The Washington Herald stated in an editorial that the "radical element accompanying the Bonus seekers have accomplished their objective."

General MacArthur's report, the Army Intelligence, the FBI, the Justice Department, the interpretation of events given by the newspapers, and the subsequent judgment of the Un-American Activities Committee, have all been confirmed by the disclosures since made by Benjamin Gitlow, a repentant Communist official, in his book THE WHOLE OF THEIR LIVES, (Charles Scribner's Sons, 1948). Gitlow has said in describing the Bonus March:

"The C.I. (Communist International) representative in a Washington Hotel room turned purple with rage. The plan to bring about in Washington a massacre of the hunger marchers as a result of provoked violent clashes with the authorities did not materialize ... The enraged C.I. representative called the Communist leaders together. He lashed out against them, charged them with being cowards and with deceiving the Comintern. The leaders, terror-stricken, admitted their mistakes and shortcomings. The Communist party leaders, having no further business in Washington, checked out of the fashionable hotels and left by pullman train for home." \*





The foregoing is a brief sketch of the people who were the components of the mob. Now let us have a look at the riot.

The riot itself - the climax of the March - occurred on 28 July, 1932. The Congress had adjourned and no one was left in Washington who could comply with the demands of the Bonus Marchers. General MacArthur and I had met with the two acknowledged leaders of the veterans the day before the riot. We had agreed with them to furnish Army transportation and subsistence to all real veterans who wished to return home. The veteran leaders had accepted the offer. When the riot started, General MacArthur reported to me that the Army personnel had endeavored to contact the leaders with whom we had conferred but was unable to find them during the riot.

With many of the real veterans already out of the city and on their way home, and with the leadership of the remaining marchers largely if not entirely, in the hands of the Communist agitators, the situation seemed ripe for a bloody incident which would damn the Government in the eyes of the world.

On the morning of the 28 July, Hon. L. H. Richelderfer, President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, informed the President that the Treasury Department attempted to clear a certain area south of Pennsylvania Avenue for the purpose of beginning new Government buildings. This work was intended to absorb a great number of the unemployed in the Washington area. The work of clearing the area was opposed by the Bonus Marchers. The City Government then called upon the Metropolitan Police to remove the objectors so that construction could begin. This was the immediate cause of the riot.

Bonus Marchers hastened to the area from outlying camps, and greatly outnumbered the Police Force. In the first fray, the police were repulsed. Having been reinforced, the police made a second attempt to clear the area, but were unsuccessful. Several policemen were seriously injured; one Bonus Marcher, a veteran, was killed and another veteran was wounded and died later. In all, fifty-seven persons were seriously injured. All this took place while the civil government was attempting to restore law and order. The President did not call the troops on the first request of the civil government.

Richelderfer then wrote a letter to the President asserting that it would "be impossible for the Police Department to maintain law and order EXCEPT BY THE FREE USE OF FIRE ARMS." "The presence of Federal troops in some number", he continued, "will obviate the seriousness of the situation and it will result in far less violence and bloodshed." Mr. Richelderfer then asked President Hoover to protect the citizens of Washington from the mob and prevent more bloodshed and killing by bringing Federal troops to the area for the purpose of restoring law and order and putting the civil government back in control.

It was at this point, while the riot was still raging, that the President directed me, as Secretary of War, to take over. He admonished me to prevent bloodshed. He said definitely that his purpose in calling the Army was to prevent bloodshed, to restore law and order, and to protect the people from the violence of the mob.

As Secretary of War, I issued an order in full as follows:

August 5, 1949



"2:55 P.M., July 28, 1932.

TO: General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army.

"The President has just now informed me that the civil government of the District of Columbia has reported to him that it is unable to maintain law and order in the District.

"You will have United States troops proceed immediately to the scene of disorder. Cooperate fully with the District of Columbia police force which is now in charge. Surround the affected area and clear it without delay.

"Turn over all prisoners to the civil authorities.

"In your orders insist that any women and children who may be in the affected area be accorded every consideration and kindness. Use all humanity consistent with the due execution of the order.

- Patrick J. Hurley  
Secretary of War"

Probably for friendship's sake, or perhaps because she did not know the facts, Mrs. Roosevelt did not mention me as the author of the order. The order was released at the time and published in the newspapers, word for word, as quoted above. Mrs. Roosevelt is not justified by any form of imagination in construing the foregoing as an order "to fire on the veterans." Yet no other written order was issued by anyone during the riot. The President's directive to me was verbal. General MacArthur gave detailed verbal instructions to Brigadier General Perry Miles, who was in command of the troops, how to handle the situation without firing on the rioters. Miles, in turn, verbally passed on the same detailed instructions to his subordinates. In the face of showers of brickbats and clubs, not one officer, not one enlisted man of the Army, lost his patience. Not one shot was fired by any of them. No one gave any order at any time, either verbal or written, to fire on the veterans or marchers.

The Army did show force. The force was intended to show the radical leaders that a government by all the people was still functioning and could not be frightened or overcome by an organized minority. But force was never used. The soldiers were always halted in time to give the radical and criminal leaders of the Marchers, and the few remaining misguided veterans, an opportunity to retire. The radicals always ran. General Miles' report shows that the officers were in complete control of Army personnel throughout their participation in the incident. The Army used no weapon other than a few tear gas bombs, unpleasant, it is true, but harmless. After having thrown a volley of brickbats at the troops at the first camp, the Marchers broke and ran. General MacArthur reported that when the troops arrived at the "Communist Camp" it had already been evacuated.

The Communists failed in their attempt to turn the Bonus March into a bloody massacre according to the plan stated by Mr. Gitlow.

The rioters did nothing more than to prepare the way for a smear campaign against President Hoover, and those who served him, in stopping a riot without bloodshed or loss of life.



You will note that I have omitted comment on Mrs. Roosevelt's mention of President Hoover's religion. I do this notwithstanding the fact that I could show that men of that religion have served our people with distinction even on the bloodiest battlefields of the Republic.

I have also omitted any question concerning Mrs. Roosevelt's estimate of the situation that she says "frightened" Douglas MacArthur and Herbert Hoover. In my experience I have never known any two persons who were less affected by fear in formulating their conclusions and in taking action, than the two men Mrs. Roosevelt has named.

I come now to the Second Bonus March referred to by Mrs. Roosevelt. That Bonus March was unlike the first in that the marchers were composed entirely of veterans who wished to prevail upon the Roosevelt administration to enact the Bonus Law for the appropriation of two billion, three-hundred million dollars. President Roosevelt, like President Hoover, opposed the appropriation. The Second Bonus March occurred after it was known that the new administration would recognize Soviet Russia. That accounts for the fact that there were no Communist non-veterans in the Second Bonus March. Incidentally, the fact that the Hoover administration had declined to recognize Soviet Russia was the reason for the presence of Communists in the first Bonus March.

When the Second Bonus March arrived in Washington, President Roosevelt used public funds to ship the bonus marchers to Florida. This was intended to take them far from their homes, support them at the expense of the government, and to prevent agitation by them in a troubled period. It happened, however, that after the arrival of the bonus marchers in Florida, they were caught in a tremendous storm. Hundreds of them were drowned or otherwise killed. I do not know the exact number killed, but the press of the period often mentioned approximately three hundred. I have offered no criticism of the action taken by President Roosevelt and his officials in handling the Second Bonus March. I have assumed that the President and his advisers acted in what they sincerely believed to be the best interests of the people.

In closing, permit me to remark that the armed forces of our country approach the suppression of all riots among their fellow citizens as a most disagreeable duty. Usually when the armed forces perform such a duty without firing a shot they are given some credit. This was not the case with the men who restored law and order in the Bonus riots. They have been continually condemned and vilified for the service they performed for the public.

Every soldier engaged in the service of suppressing the Bonus Riot in Washington, from General MacArthur to the newest private in the ranks, conducted himself with skill, patience and courage in preventing bloodshed and restoring order without firing a shot. I can think of no better statement with which to conclude this letter than a quotation from General MacArthur's report to me as Secretary of War, after the riot, which reads as follows:

"The mission given them had been performed loyally and efficiently and in accordance with your personal injunction, to 'use all humanity consistent with the due execution of this order'. They had neither suffered nor inflicted a serious

August 5, 1949

casualty. THEY HAD NOT FIRED A SHOT, and had actually employed no more dangerous weapons than harmless tear gas bombs. Even these were not used in heavy concentrations, nor for periods of more than a few minutes each. Any contention that injury to individuals was caused by them is entirely without foundation."

To my own personal knowledge every word of that report by General MacArthur is true. The soldiers who performed this duty, would, I am sure, be grateful to Mrs. Roosevelt if she would in some way express appreciation of a service so successfully and so patiently performed under the most difficult and disagreeable circumstances, by the armed forces of her country.

Respectfully,



Patrick J. Hurley



A FEW COMMENTS ABOUT ONE THOUSAND  
PAGES OF WHITE PAPER

(FOR RELEASE FOR SUNDAY PAPERS AND RADIO - August 7, 1949)

By PATRICK J. HURLEY

I have just received and hurriedly read the more than one thousand page State Department White Paper. The Paper is a smooth alibi for the pro-Communists in the State Department who have engineered the overthrow of our ally, the National Government of the Republic of China, and aided in the Communist conquest of China.

The White Paper seems to indicate that the State Department has recovered the five or six suitcases full of State Department documents that were given or sold to the pro-Communist Amerasia Magazine. The White Paper certainly is now quoting aforesaid documents that were not available to me when I testified in December, 1945, before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. The American people have had an opportunity to read most of the Chambers-Hiss documents. Why cant the public have an opportunity to see the Amerasia papers pertaining to China, and have an explanation of the reasons why the officials arrested by the F.B.I. in the Amerasia case were released and whitewashed by the State Department?

My directive from President Roosevelt in keeping with the American policy in China, was to prevent the collapse of the National Government of the Republic of China; keep the Chinese Army in the field, and to unify all anti-Japanese armed forces and bring them under the control of the National Government. There were, of course, numerous other directives but the foregoing are sufficient for the purpose of showing the failure of the White Paper to really tell what happened in China. Most of the quotations attributed to me occurred during the war when Russia was our ally and we were attempting to unify all the military forces in China to defeat Japan. I was, of course, attempting to get the Communists to agree to the policy of my Government.

Beginning on page 87 and ending on page 92, under the title of "American Charge's Recommendations", the State Department does disfigure the recommendation made by American Charge at Chungking, Mr. George Atcheson. The recommendations were made in my absence and were intended to destroy the National Government of the Republic of China, by arming the Chinese Communist Party whose purpose it was to overthrow the Government which I was directed to uphold. Fortunately, when the pro-Communists of the State Department called me on the carpet all primed to make me accept the Atcheson proposal, I was furnished a copy of the Atcheson cable which I now have before me. I quote from the Atcheson report:-

" . . . The President should inform the Generalissimo in definite terms that the military necessity requires that we supply and cooperate with the Communists . . .".

FOR RELEASE TO SUNDAY PRESS AND RADIO, August 7, 1949

Atcheson definitely recommended the arming of the Communists whose purpose it was to overthrow our ally the National Government of the Republic of China. Now the question arises who were the pro-Communists in the Embassy at Chungking? - and I am quoting again from George Atcheson's message:

"This telegram has been drafted with the assistance and agreement of all the political officers of the staff of this Embassy".

According to Atcheson, every official in the American Embassy in China was in favor of arming the Chinese Communists whose purpose it was to overthrow our ally the Government of China, which I was directed to uphold. At the close of the Atcheson report, the State Department very kindly adds:

"General Hurley strongly opposed the course of action recommended above (by Chargé Atcheson) and it remained the policy of the United States to supply military materiel and financial support only to the recognized Chinese National Government".

What the White Paper does not show is that I was called on the carpet with a full array of the pro-Communists of the State Department as my judges and questioners, to defend the American policy in China against "every official of the American Embassy in China". I won over all of their criticism for one reason only. President Roosevelt sustained my position and said it was in keeping with the traditional American policy in China. Nearly all the officials relieved by me in China because they were pro-Communist are now in the State Department-presumably writing alibi White Papers.

Let me for a moment discuss a more deep-seated disagreement which I have with the present American Foreign Policy. It is truly stated in the White Paper that I nearly always agreed with the announced policy of the President and the various Secretaries of State. I criticized the wide discrepancy between the policy stated by the highest officials and the policy made effective throughout the world by the State Department. The policy of the highest officials and the State Department are not alike. They are very different policies. Let us look at the record:

On November 26, 1941, Secretary of State Cordell Hull demanded an agreement by Japan that:-

"The Government of the United States and the Government of Japan will not support - militarily, politically, economically - any government or regime in China other than the National Government of the Republic of China with capital temporarily at Chungking."

Secretary Hull's policy was in keeping with the traditional American policy in China. My disagreement was not with the policy stated by President Roosevelt or President Truman, or Secretary Hull. It was with the policy made effective all over the world by the State Department. For instance, the Atlantic Charter adopted before we entered the war, provides that -







The nations: "Seek no aggrandizement, territorial, or other."

And again,

The nations: "Respect the right of all people to choose the form of government under which they will live".

There were other provisions of the Charter, but these two are enough for the point I am making. Britain and Russia, the United States and China, and forty-five other nations, adopted the Atlantic Charter as a statement of the objectives for which we were fighting. That was Roosevelt's policy and I was for it. Later, Britain and Russia attempted to secede from the principles they had agreed to in the Atlantic Charter. At President Roosevelt's direction, I prepared at Teheran what is known as the Iran Declaration. The Iran Declaration, over the signatures of Churchill for the United Kingdom, Stalin for Soviet Russia and Roosevelt for the United States, under date of December 1, 1943, reaffirmed the principles of the Atlantic Charter as the objectives for which the United Nations were fighting.

Then came the Yalta Conference. President Roosevelt was a sick man at Yalta. The State Department officials took over. The secret agreements at Yalta surrendered every principle of the Atlantic Charter and the Iran Declaration. My controversy concerning Yalta began when I said ours is a government by the people, and the people cannot form correct conclusions if they are not given all the facts. I demanded the publication of the secret Yalta Agreements.

Now let us find what the secret Yalta Agreements did to China. I was not present at Yalta. China was not represented at Yalta. A secret agreement was signed by Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt giving Russia a pre-eminent right in the Chinese-Manchurian Railways. The Yalta secret agreement gave Russia a pre-eminent right in the Port of Dairen in China. The Yalta secret agreement gave Russia the naval base of Port Arthur in China. All of these concessions to Russia were in violation of America's traditional policy in China and in violation of China's right to territorial integrity and political independence.

The Yalta secret agreement is the blue-print for Communist conquest of China. The import of the White Paper to the effect that we were compelled to meet these demands of Russia because we were afraid of what Russia would do about our war with Japan, is not a satisfactory reason for our entering into the secret agreements of Yalta. At that time the United States had on the land, on the seas, and in the air, the greatest military power ever assembled on this earth. America's military power at the time of Yalta was invincible. The United States did not need Russia. Russia dared not oppose the United States. Japan was already defeated before Russia reached the Japanese front. The surrender of all of these rights to Russia in China was legally and morally unjustified, and no White Paper will ever be able to change the history of America's diplomatic failure in China.

The White Paper does not attempt to define for the American people the present American policy in China.

###

---

***"America's Failure in China"***

Address by  
**PATRICK J. HURLEY**  
at  
Georgetown University



---

Remarks by  
**Hon. Walter H. Judd**  
of Minnesota  
in the  
Congress of the United States  
March 9, 1949

*Not printed  
at Government  
expense*

United States Government Printing Office, Washington : 1949



REMARKS  
OF  
**HON. WALTER H. JUDD**  
OF MINNESOTA

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, it is popular nowadays for the architects and apologists of American foreign policy in China during the last few years to try to explain its catastrophic failure by laying all the blame on the inept, incompetent, inefficient, and corrupt Chinese Government and on the immoral Russians. It is not that simple.

It is not enough to announce that the Chinese have lost the will to fight. The important questions are: First, Why have they lost it after almost 20 years of valiant resistance against Japan and more than 20 against Communists; and, second, How can it be restored?

No one knows more about the basic factors that led to the break in Chinese morale than Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, who was the agent in China of President Roosevelt's successful policy of supporting the Chinese Government, and who resigned rather than be the tool of those who were determined to change that policy to one of forcing "peace and unity" with the Communist rebellion in China—a policy which led to conquest by the Communists in every country where it has been tried.

General Hurley has recently spoken frankly of the fundamental causes of our failure in China, the seriousness of which for our own future cannot be overestimated.

It is to be hoped he will make further reports. Only as we learn more about what and who were responsible for the changed American policy in China, which led so directly to defeat of America's proper interest in the Pacific, can it become possible perhaps to retrieve the situation and save a free Chinese

Government, if necessary in exile, as the foundation for eventual liberation of China and Asia from Communist tyranny.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the following speech by General Hurley:

AMERICA'S FAILURE IN CHINA

(By Patrick J. Hurley, before the Georgetown University Foreign Service School, Washington, D. C., March 3, 1949)

America's failure in China today is the result of America's surrender of principles in the secret Yalta agreements.

Every domestic issue in the United States today is affected by our international policy.

Notwithstanding all this, the fundamental issue by which we are confronted internationally is not new. The basis of all our international conflicts is still the struggle for individual human rights and self-government. In the past this struggle has been described as the conflict between the divine right of kings and tyrants against the rights of individuals.

More than three-fourths of the people of the world today are still fighting for self-government and individual liberty.

Today we may define the issue as a conflict between the rights and dignity of the individual against collectivism, communism, imperialism, and the various forms of totalitarianism. The battle of the individual against oppression is world-wide today. Free enterprise, labor unions, freedom of religion, self-government, and justice cannot exist under any form of totalitarianism.

In the age-old fight for liberty, Socrates, a Greek philosopher, drank hemlock and died in defense of his right to express his own opinions. Socrates died nearly 200 years before the birth of Christ.

Christ taught the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. He promulgated the Golden Rule and emphasized the importance, the dignity, and the glory of the soul of the individual.

I will not attempt to follow for you tonight the signposts of the everlasting conflict throughout history between the individual and government for individual liberty. Let me, however, call your attention to a few

of these signposts in the struggle for liberty in the United States.

The rights of the individual against tyranny were defined in Patrick Henry's "Give me liberty, or give me death"; in Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence, which pledged Americans to support "governments deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." In the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of the United States; in Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, in his Emancipation Proclamation, and in his second inaugural address; in Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points; and finally, Franklin Roosevelt's and Winston Churchill's Atlantic Charter.

Let us have a brief glance at a few of the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

(We, the signatory nations) "seek no aggrandizement, territorial, or other."

(All the territory and all the nations given to or taken by Russia was a violation of that principle and that commitment by Russia, but all was done with the consent of our diplomats.)

(We) "desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned." (The people whose territory has been absorbed by Russia were not consulted—they were conquered.)

(We) "respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live." (That principle has been violated by the imperialist, colonial governments in their resubjugation of colonial mandated people. We furnished lend-lease equipment and weapons to the imperialists to resubjugate colonial people at the same time that we were liberating the Philippines.)

The promulgation of the principles of the Atlantic Charter as the objectives for which the United Nations were fighting, gave new hope to all of the oppressed people of the world. The Atlantic Charter was intended to secure for our cause the support of all people everywhere who were denied self-government, and individual liberty, and whose labor and resources were being exploited by more powerful nations.

Personally, I had occasion to know in more than 20 nations where I served during World War II that the ideals of liberty and self-

government gave great strength to our cause long before the power of American men and munitions became effective on the battlefields.

These principles of the Atlantic Charter were quickly approved by 81 nations, including the 4 great anti-axis powers which later became known as the United Nations. The United Nations, as you know, were not united in fact; they were merely associated in the war. They represented ideologies that were in deadly conflict with each other.

After the Atlantic Charter had been finally approved by 45 nations, there were those who could see that the principles of liberty would be detrimental to imperialism, communism, to totalitarianism, and conquest. It was then that the Communists and imperialists who opposed liberty and self-government began to say that the Atlantic Charter had no binding effect as an international agreement; that many of the peoples of the world are not qualified for self-government; that the Atlantic Charter was just a press release. These objections were first voiced by the imperialists and later by the Communists.

I brought to the attention of President Roosevelt the dangers that lay in discarding the fundamental principles of liberty. At the President's direction I prepared for him what is now known as the Iran Declaration, which contains this statement:

"They count upon the participation of Iran, together with all other peace-loving nations, in the establishment of international peace, security, and prosperity after the war, in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter, to which all four governments have subscribed."

The Iran Declaration was signed at Tehran on December 1, 1943, by Stalin for Russia, Churchill for the United Kingdom, and Roosevelt for the United States. The Iran Declaration unquestionably reaffirmed the principles of the Atlantic Charter as the objectives for which the United Nations said they were fighting the war.

But every principle for which we told the world we were fighting as stated in the Atlantic Charter and reaffirmed in the Iran Declaration, was surrendered in the secret agreements at Yalta and in subsequent conferences.



#### WHAT HAPPENED IN CHINA

This brings us again to what happened to China. Remember that China relied upon us as her ally and upon the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

What is our policy in China? What is the cause of the failure of America's policy in China? Let us examine the history of our Chinese policy.

In 1787 our first Secretary of State, John Jay, expressed America's interest and America's right to trade in China. In 1842 Great Britain defeated China in war and exacted from China a treaty granting Britain extra-territorial rights and ports. Our Government immediately dispatched Caleb Cushing to China. In 1844 Mr. Cushing concluded a Sino-American trade treaty which gave America the same rights to trade in China as those being enjoyed by Great Britain. In 1899 it was evident that the imperialist powers intended to partition and dismember China. At that time the American Secretary of State, John Hay, sent notes to Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and Japan, which countries at that time constituted the imperialistic powers in Asia, declaring the American open-door policy. Out of this background grew America's desire to support the territorial integrity and the political independence of China.

Only a few days before the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor, Secretary of State Cordell Hull on November 26, 1941, made a demand upon Japan. Historically speaking, I am sure that you will remember that Japan had invaded China and had set up puppet governments and control over large parts of Chinese territory. I will quote only one sentence from the Hull declaration:

"The Government of the United States and the Government of Japan will not support—militarily, politically, economically, any government or regime in China other than the National Government of the Republic of China with capital temporarily at Chungking."

In keeping with this outline of our policy in China, I now summarize for you the import of the directives that were given me at the time I was the personal representative of the President of the United States in the Far East, and later as Ambassador to China:

1. To prevent the collapse of the National Government of the Republic of China.
2. To keep the Chinese Army in the war.
3. To sustain the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek.
4. To harmonize the relations between the American and Chinese military establishments and between the American Embassy and the Chinese Government.
5. To prevent the economic collapse of China.
6. To unify all anti-Japanese military forces of China.
7. To support the aspirations of the Chinese people to establish for themselves a free, united, democratic government.

I obtained the approval of the British and Russians for nearly all of this policy, specifically for item number 7.

Our traditional policy in China still supported the fundamental principles of individual liberty and self-government, and opposed imperialism and forceful territorial expansion.

The directives which were given me in China were not stated publicly as the policy of the United States by the State Department until after my resignation in November 1945. American diplomats and the imperialists and Communists who opposed self-government and liberty contended that the policy that I was making effective in China was my own policy and not that of the United States. Of course, that charge was untrue.

Remember, we made war against Japan to uphold the Government of the Republic of China. With China's aid we won the war. Why did the American policy in China fail? What is the cause underlying the Communist conquest of China? What is the cause of the failure of the Government of the Republic of China?

Clearly and unmistakably, the answer is that the fundamental principles that have made America the greatest unit on the face of the earth, and on which our policy in China was based—individual rights and self-government—were surrendered in secret agreements at Yalta.

That part of the secret agreements made at Yalta pertaining to China and Japan is as follows:

- "1. The status quo in Outer Mongolia (the Mongolian People's Republic) shall be preserved;

"2. The former rights of Russia violated by the treacherous attack of Japan in 1904 shall be restored, viz:

"(a) The southern part of Sakhalin, as well as all the islands adjacent to it, shall be returned to the Soviet Union,

"(b) The commercial port of Dairen shall be internationalized, the preeminent interests of the Soviet Union in this port being safeguarded and the lease of Port Arthur as a naval base of the U. S. S. R. restored,

"(c) The Chinese-Eastern Railroad and the South-Manchurian Railroad, which provides an outlet to Dairen, shall be jointly operated by the establishment of a joint Soviet-Chinese company, it being understood that the preeminent interests of the Soviet Union shall be safeguarded and that China shall retain full sovereignty in Manchuria;

"3. The Kurile Islands shall be handed over to the Soviet Union.

"It is understood that the agreement concerning Outer Mongolia and the ports and railroads referred to above will require concurrence of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The President will take measures in order to obtain this concurrence on advice from Marshal Stalin.

"The heads of the three great powers have agreed that these claims of the Soviet Union shall be unquestionably fulfilled after Japan has been defeated.

"For its part the Soviet Union expresses its readiness to conclude with the National Government of China a pact of friendship and alliance between the U. S. S. R. and China in order to render assistance to China with its armed forces for the purpose of liberating China from the Japanese yoke.

"February 11, 1945.

"JOSEPH V. STALIN,

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,

"WINSTON S. CHURCHILL."

The Yalta agreement surrendered the freedoms of three-fourths of the people of the world. But let us confine ourselves now to what the Yalta secret agreements did to China.

In violation of the Atlantic Charter, at Yalta, the United States agreed to the aggrandizement of Russian territory to include the Kurile Islands, half of Sakhalin, and the surrounding islands.

829027—29106

In violation of the territorial integrity of China, and in violation of the Atlantic Charter, a naval base was leased to Russia in China at Port Arthur.

In violation of the Atlantic Charter, and in violation of the territorial integrity of China, the United States agreed at Yalta to the internationalization of the port of Dairen. The United States also agreed to give Russia the "preeminent interest" in Dairen which Russia immediately translated into exclusive right.

The United States in secret agreement at Yalta agreed to give Russia a half interest in the Chinese Eastern and the South Manchurian Railways. Again the United States gave Russia a preeminent interest which Russia immediately construed to mean an exclusive right to the control of the railways.

As if all these concessions to Russia, in violation of the Atlantic Charter, which had been reaffirmed by Marshal Stalin, were not enough, the United States further agreed that all these concessions to Russia by China would be concurred in by China and "the President will take measures in order to obtain this concurrence on advice from Marshal Stalin."

The student of history and of diplomacy must see in these secret agreements by the United States the blueprint which has been followed by the Communists in the conquest of China.

At Yalta the United States surrendered not only the principles of the Atlantic Charter, but also every element of the traditional American policy in China. President Roosevelt was a sick man at Yalta. One of his chief diplomatic assistants has proved a complete alibi for what happened at Yalta. I do not know who was responsible for the American diplomatic debacle at Yalta.

Let us examine for a moment the arguments against liberty and self-government presented by the colonial imperialists. You will remember that in the Atlantic Charter the imperialists as well as the Communists agreed to "respect the right of all people to choose the form of government under which they will live."

When I raised the question of reaffirmation of that principle at Tehran, the colonial imperialists stated that the French, Dutch, and British are America's best friends as well



as our nearest blood relatives. Of course, that is true. I suggested, however, that the German is the largest single blood stream in America and notwithstanding this close relationship we seem to have had a few difficulties with the Germans.

Our imperialist friends argued that they would be overpopulated, and impoverished at home without their colonial monopolies abroad. I think that argument is also correct. You will notice, however, that the arguments of both the Communists and the imperialists leave unanswered the question of the ages, which roughly is something like this: Do the ambitions, the greed, or even the dire necessity of one nation ever justify the transgression of the rights of weaker people?

In the Declaration of Independence America answered that question in the negative. For 168 years—up to the secret agreements at Yalta—America always answered that question in the negative. On the insistence of the imperialists and the Communists this fundamental American principle was surrendered at Yalta.

WHY THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA COULD NOT SURVIVE THE YALTA SURRENDERS

Let us not be misled into believing that the surrender of the rights of individual liberty, territorial integrity, and self-government at Yalta is the sole cause of China's present situation.

When the paternalistic, monopolistic monarchy was overthrown in China, Dr. Sun Yat-sen became the leader of a movement to establish " \* \* \* a government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

The wise leader said that it would take considerable time and training to prepare the 450,000,000 Chinese people for self-government.

To give some idea of the transition period that would be necessary we need but state that there is less than 10 percent literacy in China, compared to 99 percent literacy in the United States.

It should be realized that the Chinese must pass through a long period of education and experience in liberty before there can be real self-government in China. The totalitarians offer both security and self-government at once. They, of course, will not be able to

deliver either. Individual liberty and self-government must be based upon integrity and intelligence. Communism is based on force.

Our Communists, both at home and abroad, have been shouting that the Government of the Republic of China is corrupt. Of course it is. The Republic of China is weak, inefficient, and corrupt, after nearly 40 years of revolution and civil war, illiteracy and poverty, oppression and exploitation, and including 7 years of war against Japan.

China has a corrupt system that is known as squeeze. We call it graft. We should remember that the squeeze in China has been rather "slim pickings" during the revolution and Japanese war. The disposition of the crooks was the same as it always has been, but the Chinese Government did not have very much that could be stolen. China was too weak to punish the crooks. A few got rich.

Our Government was strong enough to send the chairman of the powerful Military Affairs Committee and one of the distinguished generals of the Army to the penitentiary for graft. Our Communists and fellow travelers in the United States condemn the Republic of China because it is too weak after its years of vicissitudes to punish its malefactors.

Chiang Kai-shek is the successor of Sun Yat-sen and the leader of that element in China whose purpose it was to establish in China "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people." Chiang Kai-shek chose to sustain the ideals of individual liberty and self-government against imperialism and communism. It is true that Chiang Kai-shek could not create self-government in China overnight. That would have been a miracle. Those who know China know that China has a long, hard road to travel before arriving at self-government. The Chinese people are not prepared for self-government—either by education or by experience. An election of the kind we hold in the United States would be impossible in present-day China. China did want to emulate the United States. The followers of Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek prepared a constitution for China that is similar in every respect to

the Constitution of the United States, including the Bill of Rights.

Chiang Kai-shek led our allies in China. With his aid we won the war in China. It was his purpose to build a self-government in China. We let him down. The Communists have won. We have lost China. We are now talking about how we can maintain a moral and military bridgehead in China that will not be inside of Russia's iron curtain.

We failed at San Francisco to evolve a workable Charter for the United Nations. We then set up the Council of Foreign Ministers for the purpose of bypassing the United Nations. Instead of building a lasting world peace through the United Nations, we began making treaties between nations that notoriously have never respected a treaty obligation. Instead of relying upon fundamental principles to which our associates in two world wars had agreed, we surrendered these principles and placed our reliance upon dollars and upon force.

We are now operating in a power bloc. There is but one thing certain about a power alliance, and that is that historically speaking, power blocs have always led to war.

It was encouraging to hear the President say in his Inaugural address that we as a Nation are against both communism and im-

perialism and that we will endeavor to build peace for the world through the United Nations.

I remarked once before that there is a vast discrepancy between our announced foreign policy and our actual foreign policy.

I said in the beginning that our foreign policy affects every domestic issue in our Nation. Our give-away foreign policy that enables us to pay for our own surplus with our own taxpayers' money and give it away abroad, does maintain high prices, high national debt, high rate of depletion of our national resources, high rate of employment, high subsidies for our producers, high military preparedness, high taxes, and at least temporary prosperity.

Our policy in giving away money and supplies abroad is also intended to gain the favor of the nations which appear, just now, to be on our side against Russia. How long the American system of free enterprise can endure under such a policy remains to be proven.

We seem today to be relying upon dollars and force and the atomic bomb to overcome our mistakes in foreign policy and our surrender of fundamental principles.

We must remain strong and true to our own principles if we are to lend our strength to the weak and helpless in the everlasting battle for liberty against oppression.







Tokyo, Japan

27 August 1949

Class personal file

Dear Pat:

Thank you so much for your fine letter of August 19th with its enclosures. Your report on the bonus marchers is a masterpiece and fully in accord with the facts as I recall them.

There is no doubt but that the Communists, seeking fullest advantage of the gravity of the economic distress then existing in the United States, sought to use the bonus cause as the basis upon which to create confusion and discord and arouse contempt for the Government. Your statement, if McCALL's will carry it, will prove a real contribution to historical accuracy and tend to unmask the deceit with which the Communists have since sought to misrepresent that incident.

I am enclosing a copy of a cable I recently received from Mr. Sterling Noel, Editor of the New York Journal-American, together with my reply. From this it appears that the Hearst newspapers are in the process of developing an expose of the Communist part in this very affair.

It seems a long time since the old Australian days and the world has turned over many times since then--whether for better or worse is still somewhat in doubt. My best to you always, Pat, and with it the old Oriental wish that your shadow may never decrease.

With renewed thanks and affectionate regard,

Most cordially,

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Major General Patrick J. Hurley  
Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

FROM THE DESK OF

**JULIUS KLEIN**

Camp McCoy, Wis.  
August 16, 1949

My dear General:

The attached tear sheet from the Chicago Herald-American is typical of how my "Order of the Day" at Camp McCoy was covered by the press.

I was proud that I was privileged to issue this Order.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely,

*Julius Klein*



Encl. 2

**PRESS SECTION**

**88th Infantry Division**  
 - Chicago, Cook and Du Page

**68th Fighter Wing (Air)**  
 - Chicago, Peoria & Springfield

**178th Combat Team**  
 - Chicago

**HEADQUARTERS ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD**

**OFFICE OF THE  
 COMMANDING GENERAL**

**205 WEST MONROE STREET  
 CHICAGO 6 ILLINOIS**

**FRANKLIN 2-9472**

**44th Infantry Division**  
 - 90 Downstate communities

**109th AAA Brigade**  
 - Chicago

**623rd Quartermaster Group**  
 - Chicago & Macomb

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

**25 August, 1949**



**HEADQUARTERS  
 109th ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY BRIGADE  
 Camp McCoy, Wisconsin**

**Lt. Colonel Charles Beror  
 Public Information Office  
 Extension 256**

**Camp McCoy-(SPECIAL)-Aug 15**

Brigadier General Julius Klein, commanding general of the 109th AAA Brigade, Illinois National Guard, issued the following Order of the Day yesterday. The 109th AAA Brigade and attached units are staying at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, for the first week of the two-week summer encampment. The second week will be spent at Camp Haven, Wisconsin.

General Klein, a veteran of the war in the Pacific, commanded 10,000 combat troops under General MacArthur and in the final days of the Japanese surrender was at General MacArthur's headquarters in Luzon.

Text of the Order reads as follows:

**ORDER OF THE DAY**

This significant day in history should not go unnoticed by members of this command. Four years ago on August 14, 1945, the Japanese nation conceded defeat and General Douglas MacArthur thus erased the stigma of the treacherous attacks on Pearl Harbor, Corregidor, and Bataan.

We citizen-soldiers salute General MacArthur whose devotion to duty keeps him behind his desk in Tokyo. Those of us fortunate enough to have served under the General knew first hand that our former Commander-in-Chief has as his goal peace and the establishment of democracy as a working principle throughout the world. Placing his job above all else General MacArthur will continue to serve his country until the job is done. Then, and only then, will General MacArthur return to receive the well-deserved plaudits of his grateful countrymen.

As members of this command go about their duties, let them not forget our comrades who fell in battle, sacrificed their lives so that we may enjoy the benefits of a free world. Those who bear scars of the conflict today realize they were spared to help the world in its struggle for peace and freedom. We must prove ourselves worthy of these sacrifices.

**MORE**



PRESS SECTION

*88rd Infantry Division*  
- Chicago, Cook and Du Page

*68th Fighter Wing (Air)*  
- Chicago, Peoria & Springfield

*178th Combat Team*  
- Chicago

**HEADQUARTERS ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD**  
**OFFICE OF THE**  
**COMMANDING GENERAL**  
205 WEST MONROE STREET  
CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

FRANKLIN 2-9472

*44th Infantry Division*  
- 90 Downstate communities

*109th AAA Brigade*  
- Chicago

*623rd Quartermaster Group*  
- Chicago & Macomb

Camp McCoy-(SPECIAL) continued

.Training as we are today, we citizen-soldiers are charged with the responsibility of protecting our nation, and a strong National Guard is added insurance that this nation will never again suffer the ignominy of another Pearl Harbor. Yesterday, we trained with broomsticks and wooden rifles. Today, we train with modern, combat-proven equipment. We must be efficient in the use of this equipment. Never again must the scornful "They were unprepared" echo throughout the world.

.This nation must be prepared to discourage totalitarianism in any form. Well-trained and equipped we can easily attain that objective. Thus we will be true to the memory of those who laid down their lives in the cause of democracy and to our old battle commander, General MacArthur, who today individually leads the battle for the preservation of the democratic principle in the Far East.

JULIUS KLEIN  
Brigadier General, ING  
Commanding

END



Chicago Herald American  
August 16, 1949

# Gen. Klein Hails MacArthur in Order to ING

Special to The Herald-American

COMBAT COY. Aug. 15-Brig. Gen. Julius Klein, commanding general of the 100th AAA brigade, Illinois National Guard, issued the following order of the day yesterday:

"This significant day in history should not be unnoticed by members of this command. Four years ago on Aug. 14, 1945, the Japanese nation collapsed and Gen. Douglas MacArthur thus erased the stigma of the treacherous attacks on Pearl Harbor, Corregidor and Batan.

"These combat-middlers salute Gen. MacArthur, whose devotion to duty keeps him bound here now in Tokyo. Those of us fortunate enough to have served under the general know first-hand that our former commander-in-chief has as his goal peace and the establishment of democracy as a working order throughout the world.

"Following his lead above all else, our MacArthur will con-

time to serve his country until the job is done. Then, and only then, will Gen. MacArthur return to receive the well-deserved laurels of his grateful countrymen.

"As members of this command go about their duties, let them not forget our comrades who fell in battle, sacrificed their lives so that we may enjoy the benefits of a free world. These war-weary warriors of the conflict today realize they were spared to help the world in its struggles for peace and freedom. We must prove ourselves worthy of these sacrifices.

"Training as we are today, we citizen-soldiers are charged with the responsibility of protecting our nation and a strong nationalism is basic insurance that this nation will never again suffer the ignominy of another Pearl Harbor.

"Yesterday, we trained with broomsticks and wooden rifles. Today, we train with modern, combat-proven equipment.

We must be efficient in the use of this equipment. Never again must the scornful 'they were unprepared' echo throughout the world.

"This nation must be prepared to discourage militarism in any form. Well-trained and equipped, we can easily attain the objective. Thus we will be true to the memory of those who laid down their lives in the cause of democracy and to our old battle commander, Gen. MacArthur, who today individually leads the battle for the preservation of the democratic principle in the Far East."

Gen. Klein commanded 10,000 combat troops under Gen. MacArthur and in the days of the Japanese surrender was at MacArthur's headquarters in Japan.

A copy of this order of the day was wired to Gen. MacArthur at his headquarters in Tokyo.

## Japs Blast Reds, Hail M'Arthur

TOKYO, Aug. 15-4:47p- The North-South League of Japan's declaration to surrender to the United States is greeted with hearty applause.

Yoshio Akashi, secretary of the Democratic Social Party, said the general attitude is a peace treaty signed by the Communist party's "plan for a violent revolution."

Japanese publishers editorialize on Japan's progress making the line that the Japanese have followed liberally the conditions laid down by the allies.

All except the Communist party japer give effective thanks to Gen. MacArthur and the US for it.





18 August 1949

Dear Mr. Romano:

Thank you so much for sending me the copy of the snap shot of yourself and Louis B. Mayer. He is an old and valued friend of mine and I am glad indeed to know of his possession of the bust.

The war days are rapidly receding into past history, but to me their memory will always be a vivid reminder of my affection for and association with Australia.

With cordial personal regards,

Most sincerely,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Mr. A. O. Romano,  
34 Castlereagh Street,  
Sydney,  
Australia.

C100 Personal File

TELEGRAMS AND CABLE ADDRESS  
ROMANOS, SYDNEY

A. O. ROMANO  
MANAGING DIRECTOR



RESTAURANT PTY. LTD.



TELEPHONE:  
BW 4721

34 CASTLEREAGH STREET,  
SYDNEY

August 8th., 1949

My dear General:

It would be presumption on my part to expect that you will remember me but as one of your sincere admirers I have a very vivid recollection indeed of your historical stay in this country.

On the occasion of some deserving charity I had a bronze bust made of you by one of our leading sculptors, who, I think, succeeded startlingly well in giving expression to the spirit of determination and confidence with which your friends associate your person.

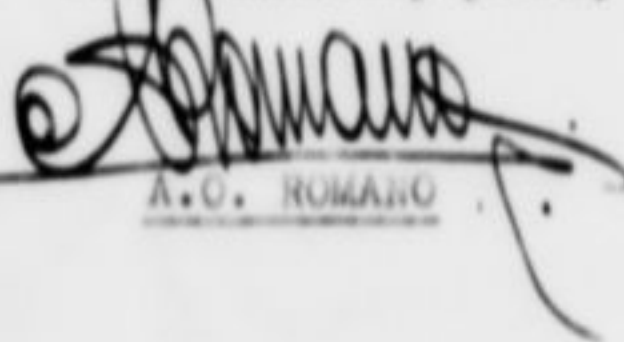
During a recent visit to the United States I found in a good friend of mine another one of your admirers and decided to present him with the statue as a token of the alliance between our two countries.

You may from the enclosed snapshot recognise my friend Louis B. Mayer of Los Angeles. Your bust now adorns M.G.M.'s Boardroom.

I thought you would like to have this photograph.

Believe me, dear General, with all good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,



A.C. ROMANO

General Douglas MacArthur,  
TOKYO, JAPAN.

~~Post Office~~  
General MacArthur Declines

How a man in the public eye accepts or rejects his many invitations for public appearances frequently has significance for history. We think General MacArthur enhanced the record of his long career by rejecting a Senate committee invitation to report personally on the Far Eastern situation. He simply referred to an earlier statement that China was not part of his command.

Obviously a number of legislators hoped MacArthur would support their demands for arms aid to Nationalist China. In the face of the recent State Department white paper on China, and the evidence of the years, the clamor of these Senators for a corrupt and crumbling government has a hollow sound.

General MacArthur was wise to withhold his prestige from futile efforts open to political suspicion.

17 Aug. 1949.

CYRIL CLEMENS, President

HON. HARRY S. TRUMAN, Honorary President  
RT. HON. WINSTON CHURCHILL, English Representative  
RT. HON. CLEMENT R. ATTLEE, Honorary Member  
G. BERNARD SHAW, Honorary Member  
EDWARD CARDINAL MOONEY, Chaplain-General  
GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, Honorary Member  
MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Daughter of Mark Twain  
HON. ALBEN W. BARKLEY, Knight of Mark Twain

INTERNATIONAL MARK TWAIN SOCIETY  
WEBSTER GROVES 19, MISSOURI

[Aug. 18, 1949?]

Dear General

We are arranging  
a symposium on democracy.  
May we use your fine  
definition, to which you  
may care to add some  
few comments?

The enclosed may serve

A Society whose purpose is to knit the whole world in  
bonds of cultured peace. —A. E. COPPARD

THE MARK TWAIN QUARTERLY  
is the Society's Official Organ



your Scrapbook

Alw yrs faithfully

*Cyril Clemens*

Cyril Clemens



SHANGHAI  
110 SHELL BUILDING  
1-CHUNG SHAN RD. E

NEW YORK  
509 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK 22

TOKYO  
703 MARUNOUCHI BLDG.  
MARUNOUCHI, CHIYODA-KU

## J. M. DINKEN COMPANY

PLEASE REPLY TO:

Tokyo

CABLE ADDRESS  
DINKANOR

August 19, 1949

Master Arthur MacArthur  
American Embassy  
Tokyo

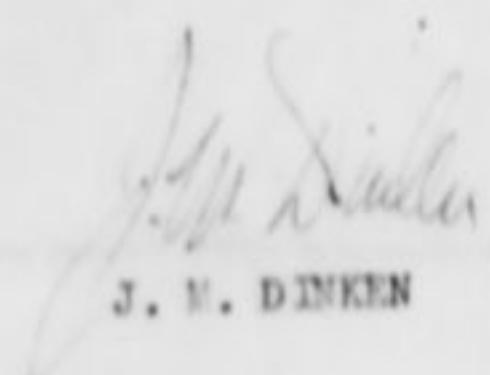


Dear Arthur:

My company, the Colt Manufacturing Company, has requested that I present to you this pistol as a token of our recognition and appreciation of the military careers of your distinguished father and grandfather.

We hope that its lightweight, extreme accuracy, and perfect balance will give you pleasure for many years to come.

Yours very truly,

  
J. M. DINKEN

J. M. DINKIN COMPANY

703 MARUNOUCHI BLDG.,  
MARUNOUCHI CHIYODA-KU,  
TOKYO, JAPAN.

VIA AIR MAIL

Master Arthur MacArthur

American Embassy

Tokyo





Aug 22, 1949

Dear General MacArthur,

Out of the kindness of your heart, will you please sign the enclosed plate block of the Army Victory stamp. I wish to add it to my collection and I promise you, it will not be used for commercial reasons. I only wish that our government had included something of the Army's Pacific war also. I am also enclosing a stamped self-addressed envelope so that you may return it to me.

Regardless of the fact, that you

Naval District. I was Officer in  
charge of the New York office for  
the past 2 1/2 years.

All good wishes to you  
and your family and good luck  
on your continuing job in  
Japan.

Very truly yours,  
Edwin G. Graham



care to sign this block or not,  
I would like to say this - you  
certainly have done a grand job  
in Japan. The people I know  
all feel the same. After the  
mess that's being made in Europe  
your side of the world is a  
standout. I'm sure you will  
always have the admiration and  
love of your fellow Americans.

Incidentally, I am actually on  
terminal leave now because I  
left the Navy on 5 July of this  
year. I remained on active duty  
to finish up the job of Navy  
surplus material in the 3rd



23 August 1949.

Dear Graham:

I have just received your cordial note of August 16th and shall look forward with the greatest pleasure to meeting your fine son. If he does as well as his father did, he will certainly be a notable addition to the command. I believe he will like his service here as we are making great strides in the renovation and re-evolution of Japan.

With cordial regards.

Most sincerely,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Colonel W. A. Graham (Ret),  
555 Radcliffe Avenue,  
Pacific Palisades,  
California.

C-12-C Personal File

COL. W. A. GRAHAM  
UNITED STATES ARMY, RETD.  
555 RADCLIFFE AVENUE  
PACIFIC PALISADES, CALIFORNIA

16 August 1949



General Douglas MacArthur,  
Supreme Commander for the Allied Forces,  
Tokyo, Japan.

My dear General:

You will recall that during the summer of 1932 you did me a very great favor by arranging that my son, Alexander Graham, a member of the U.S.M.A. class of that year, should take station at Fort Myer, in order that he might be near his Mother during the last months of her fatal illness.

The boy made good, and has developed into a fine officer, who more than justified my faith in him during the recent war, as Divisional Artillery Commander of the 4th Armored, which he led with marked success throughout George Patton's dash across France and Germany. Since his return from Europe three years ago, he has functioned as Director of the Weapons Department of the Armored School at Fort Knox.

I wish you to know that this son of mine, now a Lieutenant Colonel of the Regular Army, who owes so much to your kindly consideration at the beginning of his career, is now en route to join your command in Japan; and to express my faith and my belief that he will serve you with the same unswerving loyalty and unremitting attention to duty as did his father.

Should he have the opportunity to meet you in person, as I hope he may, he will not forget to extend my affectionate respect and regard, and my continuing loyalty to the greatest and ablest leader and commander I have been privileged to know.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "W. A. Graham".

W. A. GRAHAM.

COPY

ANDREW FROST  
505 Fifth Ave.  
N.Y.C. 17.

Aug. 24/49.

The Editor of New York World-Telegram,  
125 Barclay St., New York-7.



Sir-

I feel so strongly as you do in your today's editorial "The Brushoff" that I feel those who agree with you and Congressman Van Landt about Gen. MacArthur and his neglect by this dumb administration to the infinite detriment of the country, should make themselves heard or they will condemn themselves along with the administration for the evil effects on us of the atrocious far eastern policy of Washington which has already inflicted immeasurable woe upon us, with infinite damage to follow. All the white paper amounts to is an admission that Russia won where we disally failed.

Had we listened to Gen. MacArthur and Gen. Chennault, both of whose recommendations are on file with the War and State Depts. the result could have been far different.

Of course the President is the responsible party. But it does no credit to Sec. Acheson and Sec. of Defense to be a party to the suppression of this MacArthur report, which is the rightful property of the people of this country. 1000 times more would it be to their credit to resign in protest if Truman will not consent to its publication. Let the odium rest where it belongs.

But above every thing else it is the duty of Congress to demand the publication of the MacArthur report. Nothing can excuse Congress from this responsibility. It is your privilege to repeatedly demand it until you win.

The far eastern situation is appalling beyond all calculation. It is fraught with infinite peril to us and all democracy the world over. Congress must take over this momentous problem immediately and no longer leave it to the tangling incompetent hands which have to date so badly afflicted this country with their policy of disaster.

FIRST let us have the report.

Very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Andrew Frost".

Andrew Frost.



EDWIN W. PAULEY  
717 NORTH HIGHLAND AVENUE  
LOS ANGELES 38, CALIFORNIA

August 24, 1949

General Douglas MacArthur  
Supreme Commander  
General Headquarters  
Far East Command  
APO 500



My dear General MacArthur:

A very good friend of mine, Kyle Palmer of The Los Angeles Times, plans to arrive in Tokyo around September 20 and remain there until sometime in October. I know that other people have written you concerning his visit but I would like to take this opportunity to say to you that Kyle is an "all right" fellow and that you will find him most interesting. Naturally, any and all courtesies extended him during his visit will be greatly appreciated by him as well as myself, and further, I feel that a visit between the two of you will be mutually beneficial.

May I also take this occasion to again congratulate you on the wonderful job I personally think you are doing there in Japan.

My very best regards and best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to be "Ed", written in dark ink.



25 August 1949.

Dear Mr. Pratt:

Thank you very much for your cordial note of July 31st. I am sending herewith the photograph you requested and hope some time in the future to be able to foregather with your distinguished Society. Please tell them that age is no longer to be measured by one's years but by one's spirit. I fancy therefore, judging from your letter, that your Society is composed of quite the youngest members in the world.

Most cordially,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR.

Mr. E. W. Pratt, President,  
Borrowed Time Club of Oak Park,  
600 North Oak Park Avenue,  
Oak Park, Illinois.

If not asking too much, wont you, too, send us a letter for our archives and your autographed photo for our Club Rooms? EWF



INVITATION TO ADDRESS US & SEND PHOTOGRAPH.

E. W. PRATT, PRESIDENT  
BORROWED TIME CLUB OF OAK PARK  
800 NORTH OAK PARK AVENUE  
OAK PARK, ILLINOIS

July 31, 1949

Dear General MacArthur,  
U.S. HDQTRS, Tokyo, Japan.

Dear General:-

Our group of rather distinguished "oldsters" (we have 'em up to 97, I'mm only 80) are great admirers of your wonderful military conquest but even more so of your administration of post-war Japan and hope it will be long before you choose to retire. But when you do, pls. come out to Oak Park and address our group.

In response to our invitation, General Clay has promised us a visit when in Chicago.

Perhaps your military maps do not show where Oak Park is, so I'll tell you a story:- Rev. Dr. Wm. E. Barton, noted preacher, author, authority on Lincolnia and father of Bruce Barton (whose granddaughter is my great-granddaughter) once told this in the 90's:- "Two horse-drawn loads of lumber were en route Chicago to Oak Park and the leading driver had never been here. So he hollered back to the second driver: "BILL. How can you tell when you get to Oak Park"? The reply: "When the saloons end and the churches begin you're in Oak Park". Pls. try to find us.

When I wrote this story to Gen. Eisenhower he sent by return mail (a) Signed photo, (b) a very cordial letter and (c) to me personally his CRUSADE IN EUROPE with this writtended signed on fly-leaf: "To Mr. Edward W. Pratt who every day of his life, proves that a man's spirit cannot be subdued by the calendar".

Most sincerely, but respectfully,

Cy EWF



ROUTINE - UNCLASSIFIED

R

IC

CinC

LEH/rjs

28 August 1949

FROM: SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, TOKYO JAPAN

TO: MR JOHN GIBBLEY, NATIONAL COMMANDER  
NATIONAL PT BOAT CONVENTION  
34 NORTH STREET  
BOSMERTON, MASS.

IN REPLY TO YOUR RADIO OF THE 23RD, I DEEPLY REGRET MY INABILITY TO BE PRESENT AT THE NATIONAL PT BOAT CONVENTION AS I SHOULD WELCOME SUCH AN OPPORTUNITY PERSONALLY TO PAY JUST AND WELL-EARNED TRIBUTE TO THOSE GALLANT OFFICERS AND MEN WHO, IN FACE OF THE ENEMY AND OFTEN AGAINST DESPERATE ODDS, EMPLOYED THIS NEW WEAPON OF WAR WITH SUCH STRIKING EFFECT. NO ARM OF ANY SERVICE COVERED ITSELF WITH GREATER GLORY AND DISTINCTION. DURING THE CAMPAIGNS OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC IT PLAYED A VITAL AND HISTORIC ROLE IN EVERY OPERATION AND, INDEED, IT WAS DUE TO THE SMALL PT BOAT FLOTILLA WHICH SO HARRASSED THE ENEMY DURING THE SIEGE OF BATAAN AND CORREIDOR, AND THE SKILL AND VALOR OF ITS OFFICERS AND MEN, THAT I WAS ABLE SUCCESSFULLY TO PENETRATE THE ENEMY BLOCKADE OF PHILIPPINE WATERS ON MY MISSION TO AUSTRALIA. MY DEEP ADMIRATION AND WARM REGARD TO ALL PRESENT. SIGNED  
MacARTHUR

OFFICIAL:

R. M. LEVY  
Colonel, AGD  
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION: CinC (Return); C/S.

CinC - Personal File

JAPANESE TELEGRAPHS

R. No.      out      Time sent      By      Called by

**TOK RCA**

**BOSTONMASS NJ5189/CTR149 68.23 1127**

**DLT    GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TOKIO**



**THE HONOR OF YOUR PRESENCE AT THE NATIONAL PT BOAT CON-  
VENTION IS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED HOWEVER KNOWING THE  
IMPOSSIBILITY OF SUCH AN HONOR A STATEMENT FROM YOU RE-  
LATIVE TO YOUR APPRECIATION OF PT BOAT SERVICE WHICH  
COULD BE READ TO THE MEN AT THE CONVENTION WOULD BE A  
TREMENDOUS MORAL BUILDER AND MOST SINCERELY APPRECIATED**

**4 228 70**

**THE GREAT NATIONAL CONVENTION  
24 NORTH ST DANVILLE MASS**

Journal American

210 SOUTH ST. NEW YORK 15, N. Y.

TELEPHONE CORTLANDT 7-1212

August 29, 1949



General Douglas MacArthur  
Supreme Commander  
Tokyo

Dear General:

I am enclosing tear sheets from the Journal-American of Sunday and Monday containing the first two installments of the John T. Pace interview, about which I wired you. I will send a tear sheet of the last installment, which will appear Tuesday.

We would be much interested in any comment you may wish to make about these revelations.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Sterling Noel".

Sterling Noel  
Assistant Editor

SN:MD  
Enclosures

JAMES E. CASSIDY, C. E.  
CONSULTING ENGINEER  
3015 RODMAN STREET, N. W.  
WASHINGTON D. D. C.  
ORDWAY 2832

August 28, 1949:

EFFICIENCY ENGINEERING  
ECONOMIC REPORTS

General Douglas MacArthur,  
C in C Far East,  
Tokyo, Japan.



My dear General:

Your decision not to return to the U. S. for testimony relative to the Chinese situation, was a wise one. While a few people in Congress are interested in getting at the facts in the situation, the impelling motive assayed 95% politics. Whatever opinions you might have given on the existing situation would have been twisted and used for political expediency. In other words, your views would have been used to make a "Roman holiday". Due to my extensive studies of China from an economic standpoint, with special reference to the time of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, I am better informed on economic China than most Americans. For a large financial group, I made very complete studies of rail lines in China, Manchuria, and Eastern Siberia, and was Consulting Engineer on the Fusenko and Yalu River hydro-electric plants in Korea. In dealing with the subject of these two power plants, I made a thorough investigation of power possibilities in the whole of Korea, and incidently, I wrote some very detailed reports on this subject for a special section of the War Department General Staff something like a year ago. Through associate engineers I have been able to get all sorts of information from behind the "Iron Curtain" not only in European Russia, but in Eastern Siberia. The work that is going on at or near the large Fusenko power project, involves matters of more than ordinary interest.

It has been a matter of much regret to me that you have never seen fit to prepare a complete report of your Far East operations while all of the data on the subject is available, and your subordinate commanders were "on the job". The information (?) that has been published in books, and articles, is mostly highly colored propaganda designed to boost some particular individual, and as a result the public has a very distorted view of just what happened. A great deal of the distorted matter comes from the Navy point of view. "Howling Mad" Smith let a few stray cats out of the bag recently.

From time to time various elements have sought to place some onus on you for the clearing out of the "Bonus Marchers" in 1932. I am inclosing clipping from this morning's Washington Star relative to a statement made by an Ex-Communist on this subject. At the time, I arrived at this same conclusion and wrote it in my commentary "The Passing Parade" and I shall again refer to it in my next commentary.

You have done a wonderful and exceptional job in the Far East from every standpoint, and are entitled to much greater commendation than you will probably ever receive.

There is so much pulling and hauling between the various services, it is a moot question as to whether or not the unification of the armed forces will accomplish what it should do. The Navy is the stumbling block, and navy lobbying is and has been able to throw chunks in the unification wheel. An interesting thing has come to light in connection with Navy-Air Force matters. An anonymous letter was put in a "strategic" position on Capitol Hill, and initiated an investigation of crookedness in connection with the B-36 Bomber. That turned out to be the work of a rather high placed official in the Navy, and tomorrow, Admiral Kincaid starts an inquiry to try and find out what officials of the Navy Department had a finger in the pie. As I recall, Kincaid commanded the 7th Fleet which was under your jurisdiction.

For the good of national defense, there has been too much "bunk" put out about the Atom Bomb, which is and has been played up far beyond its value, as a "scare-head" to impress Russia. It so happens that Russia was far advanced in nuclear fission ten years before anyone in the U. S. thought about making a study of it. Nuclear fission work has been going on at the Fusenko power plant, and bombs have been made there and tested. The Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bombs have been played up far beyond any facts. I have detailed studies made by my own experts on military explosives, and have no illusions on the subject. Likewise I have detailed information on the Bikini tests, which, as a military explosives expert, I unhesitatingly declare to have been "flops".

Wishing you every success in the completion of a very difficult and trying task, I am,

Yours very truly,



*James E. Cassidy*  
 JAMES E. CASSIDY, C. E.  
 (Late of the AEF).



Original of this letter filed with VIP Correspondence located  
in Office of Director, Bureau of Archives, MacArthur  
Memorial



Phinlander Mrs  
P. O. Box 1  
S. 126-49.

Dear Douglas:

Alice and I are up here in our beautiful  
Northland, of a thousand lakes for our summer vacation.  
Came up on June 1st and expect to stay until Oct 1st.  
The enclosed picture is one that has created a  
sensation in Wisconsin - The Muscallunge is King  
of our fresh water fish - the only kind I fish for -  
we have both caught a lot of them in our many  
years in the north but nothing like this - It is  
the record - This is the place that I want to take  
you, if you could come home - You will enjoy it  
I am sure.

A letter from David informs me of the  
gracious reception you gave him. Thank you  
so much, he was deeply thrilled. Everything  
he has accomplished has been done by pulling  
on his own bootstraps - When he received his  
first commission he came to see me as soon as  
he could and when I looked at him I saw not  
only my dear lad but in my mind's eye my  
blond Douglas of long ago. My very best wishes.

He is anxious to continue his soldier  
career but has, at times, been alarmed

for fear that he might be retained like so many  
other Reserve Officers. I note that Mr. Johnson has  
just retired 12,000.

Please take an interest in my boy Douglas,  
as I would in Arthur, if conditions were  
reversed - Grant that he may dwell under the  
shadow of thy neighbor's wings"

You are the best of living men, my old friend.  
No soldier is your equal - No Administrator so far  
seeing - He would not ruffle a feather.

This brings me to a thought that I have had for  
some time -

If you should ever find it necessary for you  
to send your family home, let us know and Alice  
and I will make my arrangement to have them  
comfortably domiciled and help to arrange  
permanency if desired -

From what we have learned of your wife I  
doubt if she would leave you. So if you should  
think it wise to do so - send Arthur to me -  
I will give him a home and continue his  
Education exactly as you would yourself -  
we have a wonderful Country Day School -  
People here do not like the situation in  
China - a year ago it was sent rather  
to Germany - he will settle the mess in a hurry.



Now, its "Read MacArthur to China" and too,  
your name is again mentioned for President -  
The politicians ganged up on you Douglas -  
Our junior Senator, but you in Wisconsin.  
His name is Mr. Carthy - Keep him in mind -

If you had only come home at the physiological  
moment, when I wrote you - it would have done  
a lot of good, for the election was not decided at  
that time - When Mr. Truman ended his campaign  
in his home town with the remark that he was  
"just a farm boy coming home to rest." That tied  
it - the great middle, rootless farmers, voted for him  
almost to a man - They really belong to the Republican  
Party -

Derry got himself into trouble with the  
Millin railroad men - His engine backed up  
his train a very short distance to meet the  
water pipe, for his engine, and Derry said,  
when he found some people in the rear of the  
last coach was a little to close for comfort,  
"a man who should be so careless as to do such  
a thing" should be "strung up" and he lost the  
entire railroad vote. Nice work if you can  
get it - Truman did.

Yours and always yours, Douglas.

Frank

[James S. S.]



26 August 1949.

Dear Mr. Moore:

Thank you so much for sending me the clipping from "The Milwaukee Journal" of February 28, 1900. It brought back memories of an era and a time that seem almost as remote to me as the days of the Middle Ages. The world indeed has turned over many times in the last fifty years.

With renewed expressions of my appreciation,

Most sincerely,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Mr. Stanley Moore,  
Fire House No. 1,  
Waukesha, Wisconsin.



C-110-0 Personal File

Fri House no 1:  
Waukegan Wis.  
August 17, 1949



Dear General -:

I have find enclosed a  
clipping from Milwaukee Journal  
Date of Feb. 28, 1900.

Hoping this will be some  
interest to you.

Sincerely yours.  
Stanley Moore  
Fri House no 1  
Waukegan Wis.







Tokyo, Japan  
August 30, 1949

Dear Mrs. MacArthur:

I can't tell you how much the Dennys personally and our Town Hall group enjoyed luncheon with you and General MacArthur the other day. It was the most wonderful way to be introduced to Japan and the tremendous work being done here. You were very gracious to all of us and this is just a note to tell you how very much we appreciate it.

Sincerely yours,

Jeanne Denny  
(Mrs. George V. Denny, Jr.)



Aug. 31, 1949

THIS SPACE FOR WRITING MESSAGES



Ara don:  
To me you  
are Reveille  
Mac Arthur -  
and Wallace is  
our Taps -  
Sergeant R.H. Cory  
8-31-49

GENERAL  
Douglas MacARTHUR  
Tokio  
JAPAN  
900  
ONACARTBUR  
JAPANESE

I HATED TO LEAVE,

BUT....

TAMMANY



MA SAID I  
NEEDED A  
CHANGE,  
QUICK!