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Dear General:

We are very proud of you in (Atlanta) Georgia, first, and foremost, I suppose on account of your Southern birth!

We are told - that the English consider you our greatest general.

and so I thought you would like this clipping from our morning paper.

I was in war I and helped (a little) in war II in our nearby BZq factory. My only son at Ga Tech will probably catch war III.

Any words from you - like the past words of 'our' General Robert E Lee are golden. With highest regards I am,

Yours  
W. J. Davis / Britain

# MacArthur Sees Japan in Role of Neutral in War

By G. WARD PRICE

(Copyright by United Press in North and South America)

TOKYO—(UP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur told me yesterday that if Russia attacks Japan "we should certainly defend her."

But he added that he did not believe Russia would attack Japan.

In a long interview at his headquarters, the Supreme Allied Commander in the Far East discussed candidly Japan's place in Anglo-American strategy in the Pacific.

In case of another war "we do not want Japan to fight," he said.

"Japan's role is to be the Switzerland of the Pacific," MacArthur explained.

"But supposing she were attacked?" I asked.

"In that case we should certainly defend her," MacArthur said.

"But I do not believe Russia will attack Japan."

"Even if the Soviet Government had aggressive intentions toward Japan, Russia would be incapable of carrying them out unless she could secure mastery of the air and either had a Far Eastern fleet of her own or possessed the means of neutralizing any action by our fleet."

"Russia could not obtain air predominance. On Okinawa I had constructed at the end of the war 25 air fields with the capacity to dispatch B-29s, then our largest bombers, on 1,500 missions a day."

"The whole of Eastern Asia from Singapore to Vladivostok would lie within range of those machines."

When I asked him the function of Japan in the American strategy of defense, MacArthur said:

"We never intended to use Japan as an ally. All we want her to do is to remain neutral."

"We are helping her to become self-sufficient because that will relieve us of the burden of supplying her."

"I believe that in three or four years she will be able to fend herself either by native production or by paying for imported food with exports."

MacArthur was confident that Anglo-Saxon interests in the Pacific were entirely secure despite the recent Communist victories in China and he was not worried about Communist gains in the recent Japanese elections. He said he did not think Japanese Communists had any direct link with Moscow.

But MacArthur said the strategy of the United States had been completely transformed by the war.

"Our defensive dispositions against Asiatic aggression used to be based on the West Coast of the American continent," he said.

"The Pacific was looked upon as the avenue of possible enemy ap-

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

## EX-MISS ATLANTA 'DINED' TO DIVORCE

LOS ANGELES—  
husband's divorce  
were  
Mrs. A.  
div-



## 'CARTHUR

Continued from Page 1

stretch. Now the Pacific has become an Anglo-Saxon play and our line of defense runs through the chain of islands fringing the coast of Asia.

"Through the advance of the Red armies in China places them on the flank of that position, this does not alter the fact that our only possible adversary on the Asiatic continent does not possess an industrial base near enough to supply an amphibious attacking force."

"War industries in Russia are in the region of the Ural Mountains, from which their output, I believe, of weapons and munitions would have to be hauled over 4,000 miles of mainly single-track railroad to Vladivostok."

MacArthur does not believe that Communism is a danger to Japan despite recent increases of Communist members in the House of Representatives from four to 22 out of a total of 400.

"That proportion probably reflects more than their actual strength in the country," MacArthur said.

"I do not think the Japanese Communists have any direct connection with Moscow. Communism is unlikely to spread in a country where 45 percent of the people are small farmers."

"Land reform, by which we transfer the ownership of the land to the tenants, has given some poor people a stake in the country. It has not reduced Communist influence in Japan as more formidable than in America or Great Britain."

"How is it you have no trouble with the Russians whereas they interfere so much with the Allied occupation forces in Germany?" I asked.

"Perhaps because the Russian mentality is as Oriental as it was in the days of Genghis Khan," MacArthur said. "And I have had 10 years' experience dealing with Orientals."



SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

2 Mar. 1949.

Dear Doug:

The politicians have made so many damn mistakes that one doesn't expect anything else of them. However the enclosed is proof that there are still some sound reason left in our beloved country.

You are still beloved and will always be loved by the mass of real Americans.

My best to you & yours  
Roy Haldemire

To  
General MacArthur  
Tokyo

Datara 3 March '49



„Japan te vuil“

Volgens het te Tokio verschijnende dagblad „Yomiuri“ is Japan „te vies“ om te worden wat generaal MacArthur blijkt te wensen: het „Zwitserland van de Pacific“.

In een hoofdartikel schrijft het blad, dat het Japans ideaal moge zijn het „Zwitserland van de Pacific“ te worden, maar dat dit een zuivere utopie is, aangezien het land „te vuil“, te smerig en te ongezond is om ooit die naam te verdienen. En het ergste is, dat het Japanse volk volkomen onverschillig blijft onder al dit vuil“, zo besluit de „Yomiuri“.

General MacArthur,

I must write you;

„Don't go before you have  
wett you will from Nipon“,

all will be Communist,  
that do Moscow -

You only can make peace.  
God bless you, if you help  
for the good -

(With all my hommages

Madon E. J. van Redade Haan

3 March 1949



General Douglas MacArthur,  
General Headquarters, Supreme Commander of Allied Powers,  
APO 500, c/o Postmaster,  
San Francisco, California.

My dear General MacArthur :

I received this week the copies of GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR and I SAW THE FALL OF THE PHILIPPINES and wish to thank you very much for autographing the two volumes for me.

Would I be asking too much to make a request for an autographed military cap you have worn in your career? I would like very much to have one to add to my collection.

We are indeed grateful and proud of your record and government in the occupation of Japan and only wish such a successful hand could be applied in Germany.

May God's richest blessings be upon you and yours.

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kenneth E. Crouch". A long, thin line extends from the bottom of the signature down towards the typed name below.

Kenneth E. Crouch

Permanent Honorary President  
GEN. DOUGLAS MacARTHUR  
United States

Honorary President  
JOHN D. BRENNER  
Pennsylvania

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# Rainbow Division Veterans



March 3, 1949

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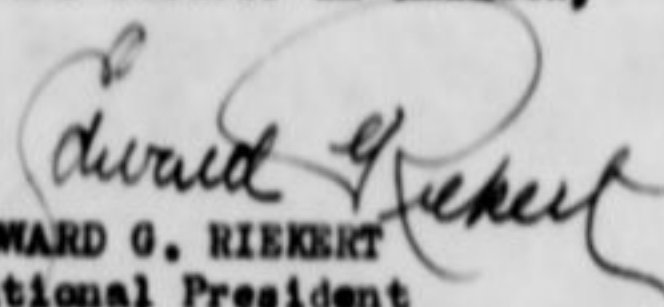
My dear General,

It was mighty nice hearing Sharon Cover read your letter at the annual mid-winter meeting.

Thought you might be interested in some of the kind words spoken about our beloved General during the broadcast. Dan Glossbrenner said he would send you a copy of his speech and therefore an enclosing mine.

With best personal regards and best of health and good luck, I remain,

Yours forever in Rainbow,

  
EDWARD G. RIEKERT  
National President

enc.



# Military Order of the World Wars

P. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
LT. COMMANDER DAVID SHOLTZ



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GENERAL AND TREASURER GENERAL

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OFFICE OF THE  
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March 4th, 1949

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MAJ. EDGAR S. COOPER, MIAMI  
MAJ. GEN. MILTON G. BAKER, PHILADELPHIA

My dear General:

You will probably recall the writer better as an old Gamma Delta Psi who later became Governor Of Florida and I take this opportunity to send you my cordial greetings and best wishes through my friend and business associate, Mr. William J. Rountree who will be in Japan on business of mutual interest. You will find him a fine gentleman, a substantial and one of our most outstanding business men here in New York and one deeply interested in helping with the business situation there in Japan.

I fully realize how busy you are and we all here appreciate the great job you are doing; it is my hope that you will take a little time with Mr. Rountree should the opportunity present itself as he may be of real assistance to you there. Naturally I shall deeply appreciate any courtesies you may be consistently able to extend him and hope myself to see you this coming summer.

Incidentally our mutual friend Admiral Standley succeeded me as Commander-in-Chief and we both inducted the President in as the honorary one. The Order is in a most flourishing condition. With assurances of highest esteem and with kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours

David Sholtz

General Douglas MacArthur  
Supreme Command Allied Forces  
Tokyo, Japan  
DS:E

because I do not want to be  
left alone. The judge men-  
tioned she knew you, & when  
I showed her the photographs  
of our friends over there and  
told her of our visit there  
in 1935 and 1936.

Please convey to your husband  
my grateful thanks, for  
permitting this young artist  
to come to Philadelphia. Par-  
don my intrusion, but I did  
want to express, personally,  
my sincere grateful thanks.

Very truly  
Edna Atmore



Mrs. Craig Atmore

314 Louella Avenue Wayne, Pennsylvania

March 6/1949

My dear Mrs. MacArthur,

I do not know if you or  
your husband get many  
letters of this type, but I  
have wanted to let you know  
of the pleasure you have given  
me and my children, be-  
cause of our meeting Mr.  
Toshiya Eto, the young  
violinist to whom Mr. Gini-  
talist of the Curtis Institute  
of Music in Philadelphia,  
offered a scholarship for in-  
struction in the violin.

I presume, of course, your  
husband's permission en-  
abled Mr. Eto to leave Japan.

I knew nothing about this until on Nov. embou she found - a telephone call came to me from him, that he would like to see me! he had a letter of introduction to one from Mr. Iwano Matsumoto" The Matsumoto family has been part of us - so far as affection and family friendship goes - since 1891. when my husband met Mr. Kenjiro Matsumoto at the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Iwano Matsumoto is one of his sons.

I am very grateful to your husband for opening the doors to certain Japanese land I hope that in due time, more may come for education, as in former years.

I had felt with Mr. Eto's presence here, when he visits me, that I have part of the Matsumotos drawn to me.

In parenthesis may I tell you that several months ago, I had the pleasure of having Mrs. Juggy here. She visited Mrs. Volmer who lives in part of my large home

because I do not want to be  
here alone. Mrs. Jugg mentioned  
that she knew you, & when  
I showed her the photographs  
of our friends over there and  
told her of our visit there  
in 1935 and 1936.

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

THE COMMANDING GENERAL  
CONTINENTAL AIR COMMAND  
MITCHELL AIR FORCE BASE, NEW YORK

8 March 1949

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur  
Commander in Chief, Far East  
Far East Command  
Tokyo, Japan  
APO 925, c/o Postmaster  
San Francisco, California



Dear General MacArthur:

I am delighted with my new assignment to your command. Per telecon conference held with General Whitehead last evening, my planned departure date from Fairfield-Suisun Air Force Base, California, is 21 April, and from the New York area 10 April.

Mrs. Stratemeyer and I are wondering if there are any articles or purchases that Mrs. MacArthur might want us to bring or make for her prior to our departure from the United States. We would be only too happy to comply with any of her wishes.

I have checked with Mr. Masley at Cartier. The diamond pin will be ready and I will bring it.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "George K. Stratemeyer".

GEORGE K. STRATEMEYER  
Lieutenant General, U. S. Air Force

National City Calif

March 7 1949

General Douglas MacArthur  
Supreme Commander of  
Military Government  
Tokio Japan



Dear General: I thought the enclosed  
Excerpts worth while calling to your at-  
tention, if for no other reason, you might get  
a laugh out of it. I am sorry it is not typed.

The subject deals with the invasion of  
Leyte. It is only incidental to "Some War  
Lessons" learned from experience; the author's  
intent being to show how much the Sociol-  
ogists and Anthropologists contributed to the  
success of the undertaking.

Without these Scientists, the implications  
are that the Military, Naval, and Air Forces  
would have had less chance of success.

There is nothing to indicate however that  
after a lifetime of study and contact  
with Asiatics you might have "constructed  
the universals of the Culture Concept" in order  
to form a "Conceptual frame of reference"  
for yourself, in the absence of the so  
called Social Scientists.

As Jimmy Durante would say: "Every-  
body wants to get into de Act"

The evident intent of the author is to propagandize the reading public in the interest of the New-Deal Sociologists and World Reformers who hope to sometime take over and regulate the social activities of mankind.

To one who is nearing three score years and ten, the tragic thing to me is that this stuff and nonsense reaches the uneducated youth of coming generations through the libraries after the historical facts are forgotten.

I note in the quotations the (toughness of our Marines) is mentioned but no reference is made to the Army. G. I. I was with the side too and I fought it out with the Japanese. As a Veteran of War one I resent the omission.

General, I am sure I express the sentiment of all patriotic Americans who honor you for the tremendous victory and triumph over seemingly insurmountable odds.

We all hope for the complete success of your administration and an early return to the homeland and rest from the long and arduous duties.



Respectfully Yours,

E. O. Donahue  
39 East 7th St.  
National City, Calif.

9090  
EM Club  
Yokosuka

March 14 1949

General Douglas Mac Arthur  
Supreme Commander in Chief  
Dai Ichi Building  
Tokyo.



My dear General:-

Ever since the honor given to me to model your bust I dreamed and prayed to do my duty well.

Madame has been very gracious and I received many fine photographs and when she came to my studio last year she gave me kindest encouragement. I am very grateful. At the same time my duty is much heavier to do a very fine work.

It is very important for me to learn about General as much as I can to do a portrait. Lt General Eichelberger told me in many occasions. I hope no misquotation. You were the highest honor graduate of West Point:- a century average 98.4; Captain of Foot Ball Team; great in every sport. In First world war decorated more than any other young officers for bravery etc: fought in front without helmet. A man of word; modest and kind, very handsome; benign character: have strong faith in God.

Other day you were good enough to let me come to A.H.Q. When I saw you I was completely overpowered by your appearance so fatherly; dignified; handsome. I ever saw all in my life. How could a humble sculptor can make a portraiture in a few days. I concentrated all my power to observe what ever I could and know not what I said or did not say. Any "Faux-pas" please overlook.

Some day by your grace I shall be more natural and at ease to make a 9090 masterpiece. I earnestly hope that you will grant me to make over the bust not only resemblance but to show the inner soul of great man I admire so much.

In mean time I trust that general and Madame and Master Arthur are enjoying spring and best of health & remain,

yours ever faithfully  
Gozett



Gozo  
E.M. Club.  
Yokosuka  
March 14 1949

Colonel Sidney L. Huff  
Aide-de-camp  
Dai Ichi Building  
Tokyo.



Dear Colonel Huff:-

This is the first chance I sat down to write a letter since you were good enough to arrange the great opportunity to see General at The Head quarters.

By the grace of almighty the bust of General was casted in Plaster of Paris and patinated ready for the Japan Foreign Trade Fair.

May I thank you for the great help. My only apology is that it was so much in a hurry not able to express whole of my admiration and appreciation to the greatest general. However this is not the final work of the bust I am keep on working to perpetuate the living Savior of democracy and humanity especially to Japan.

One of these convenient time to you I shall be too happy to take several views of your photographs and measurements that is vitally accurate and no guess work and model a portrait bust of you and wish to convince you that my way of doing is very simple. The great French sculptor Houdon made the bust of George Washington from life which is a treasure of America now. He took hundreds of measures and many sittings of the president. His bust of little girl of Louis Brongniart was bought by Metropolitan museum for one million francs many decades ago, as you know it. I eliminate all those tiresome sittings and I feel quite confident in executing the bust in this method.

May be that I am fortunate some day to model the precious son of great General so that he will be glad when he grows up.

Am going to write a letter to General MacArthur separate and if you OK it I shall be indeed very happy and grateful to you while I am fully aware of the fact that General's time is so precious but Madame too might be amused to read my poor English letter I sincerely hope.

Trusting to hear from you in near future for the appointment.

With kindest personal regards to both you and Mrs. Huff. I am,

yours most appreciatedly

*J. G. [Signature]*



38 Ethel St  
Forestville  
South Australia  
17/3/49.

To General McArthur,  
Dear Sir,

I cut this badge of  
your clan out of a Scottish paper I  
received from Scotland, being a Scot  
myself. I thought it might interest you.  
The motto is very apt, after  
your labours in the Pacific. Good Luck

I remain

Yours sincerely  
James Cooper.

From a Scottish Newspaper [1949?]

is a branch of  
and is said to be  
It has been  
MacArthurs are  
Arthur of

MacArthurs rose to the  
of their power under the  
of King Robert the Bruce,  
whom they received  
royal service.

Mainly in Argyll  
Perthshire.

Arthur, MacCartair,  
Master.

Bannockburn.

IV club house and  
with thyme.

Blind (O Blind) (Listen)  
(Listen)

centuries a branch of the  
MacArthurs held the position of  
hereditary pipers to the MacDonaldis  
of Sleets.

MACARTHUR



"The of open," the motto of the  
MacArthur Perthshire & Leith  
and its meaning is "Be faithful  
and loyal"



R

ROUTINE - IN THE CLEAR

IG

CinC

LEB/rjs

19 March 1949

FROM: COMMANDER IN CHIEF FAR EAST  
TO: BENN HALL MOFARLIN, CHAIRMAN  
ARMY BASE CELEBRATION  
MURFREESBORO, TENN



THANKS AND DEEP APPRECIATION BUT WE WILL BE IN  
JAPAN AT THAT TIME PD SIGNED MacARTHUR

OFFICIAL:

R. M. LEVY  
Colonel, AGD  
Adjutant General

Copy to: CinC (Return)

CinC's Personal File

JAPANESE TELEGRAPHS

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MURFREESBOROTENN MJ923/SFA73 39 18 12 578

DLT GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR APO 500 TOKYO



THE CITIZENS OF MURFREESBORO TENN WANT YOU AND MRS  
MACARTHUR TO BE OUR GUEST AT THE BIG ARMY BASE CELEBRAT-  
ION 6TH APRIL 1949 BENN HALL MCFARLIN CHAIRMAN  
ARMY BASE CELEBRATION MURFREESBORO  
TENN



20 March 1949.

Dear Kangleon:

Thank you so much for your thoughtful reference for my comment of the text of the historical marker the Government proposes to place at the site of my return to Philippine soil with President Osmena on October 20th, 1944. It seems admirable to me and I have no suggestion for change. It recalls so vividly those poignant days in which your own service figured so prominently and successfully.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR.

Honorable Ruperto K. Kangleon,  
Secretary of National Defense,  
Manila, P. I.

CINC's Personal File

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE  
MANILA

March 1, 1949

General Douglas MacArthur  
Supreme Commander, Allied Powers  
Tokio, Japan.



Dear General MacArthur:

The Philippine Government is going to place a historical marker at Barrio Baras, Candahug, Palo, Leyte, the very spot where you first landed on D-Day.

The inscription on the marker to be placed will read as follows:

"On this spot, PALO, LEYTE, General Douglas MacArthur returned to the Philippines on October 20, 1944, with the forces of liberation. From this point on, General MacArthur personally led the swift drive against the Japanese forces in the Philippines and restored to the Filipino people their four freedoms. With General MacArthur came President Sergio Osmena with Members of his Cabinet. From this point likewise, President Osmena organized, restored and administered the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines."


I would feel honored if you would go over this inscription and make any changes you may desire.



- 2 -

I hope this letter finds you in the best of health. With kindest regards to you, Mrs. MacArthur, and little Arthur, I remain

Faithfully,



RUPERTO K. KAMBLIAN  
(Secretary)





Tokyo, Japan

22 March 1949

Original Personal File

Dear Landers:

Thank you so much for your thoughtful note of the 8th inclosing copies of your broadcasts of October 23, 1944 and Sept. 3, 1946 which I have read with deep interest and poignant memory of those stirring events which crowded the days of which you spoke.

The broadcasts were ably prepared and gave to the American people an understanding not only of significant military developments of the day but something of their underlying spiritual values. It was, indeed, a fine opportunity to utilize your professional knowledge and experience thus to advance the national welfare, and it is characteristic that you so splendidly availed yourself of that opportunity.

Many thanks for your kindly expressions concerning operations here. There is nothing more heartwarming than such expressions from an old and valued comrade-in-arms.

With warm personal regard,

Faithfully,

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Colonel Howard L. Landers, U.S.A., Ret'd.  
241 Cloverleaf Avenue  
San Antonio, 9, Texas



241 Cloverleaf Avenue  
San Antonio 9 Texas

March 8, 1949.

Dear General MacArthur.

I retired for age in June, 1938.  
I broadcast from June, 1941, to March, 1946, the  
last two and one half years over a chain of  
stations in San Antonio, Houston and Dallas.  
The broadcasts were 12 minutes of comments and  
analyses, twice a week, on the war. My broadcasts  
paid more attention to all theaters of activities  
in the Pacific - your chain of islands, the  
C.B.I. and the Aleutians than did the comments  
of any other broadcaster.

The 700,000 words of my broadcasts  
give a well-balanced account of the war  
on every front of land and sea. There is  
nothing else like it available, were the  
broadcasts published. Recently I started  
typing - copying the broadcasts to submit  
some samples to publishers. In reading  
any book published on the war - Eisenhower's,  
Butcher's or the one on Hopkins and  
Korount, the reader wants to know  
what occurred in parts of the world other  
than those treated of in the particular book.  
The broadcasts, if ever I succeed in  
getting them published, would be  
invaluable for schools and libraries.

NOV 1942

Your activities I followed with sympathetic understanding in all their phases, I knew the deep emotional reactions which filled you. I knew that you were doing a magnificent job and would be successful in taking your people out of bondage, I knew, that as overlord for Japan, your administration would be firm, wise and just, and that in time the Japanese people would honor you, probably more than they ever honestly honored an Emperor.

In going over my manuscript, I picked out these two to send you. They cover two of the great dramatic periods of the war and its aftermath. I hope that in reading them you will be able to extract the honesty in writing of my high regard for you and what you were accomplishing, which I put into them.

Mrs. Landers, <sup>and I</sup> Thank God you have had near you your Wife and Son, to comfort you. We thank God you did not come back when solicited to do so by groups of Congressmen. Sometime you will return, and will be given a heroes welcome that will excel that given to any other individual.

Very sincerely yours  
Howard H. Landers  
Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired.



(1)  
Monday, October 23, 1944  
10/23/44

The most thrilling piece of news since Pearl Harbor was the announcement last Friday that General MacArthur, at the head of a powerful amphibious force, had landed in the Philippine Islands, and that constitutional government had been reestablished by President Osmena. From a strictly military standpoint the landing on Leyte was an outstanding mile-post in the journey back to Manila and thence to Tokyo. Just as the landings of General Eisenhower in Africa, Sicily, Italy and France were giant strides to Germany, so getting to Tokyo is as important as getting to Berlin; in fact in my opinion it is more important.

There is an emotional value in the Philippine adventure scarcely equalled in history, and not approached in the present war. General MacArthur has been like a parent grieving for millions of children conquered, enslaved, mistreated--living only in the memory of a solemn promise that he would return. A great military leader who had earned the right to retire, but who was called back to defend the islands in which he lived, and to aid in the ultimate defeat of a treacherous nation. A hero of a lost cause who, because he was best suited of all mankind to wield an avenging sword, was ordered from the Philippine Islands to Australia where he could tool that weapon. A Christian whose soul was scorched by fierce and holy anger, as his thoughts dwelt on the wrecks of what were once his faithful friends, groaning and sweating in prison toil; 16,000,000 souls gasping in slavery set up by a conquering horde of beings, different from collective mankind--self-created cruel beasts, heretofore unknown in modern war. A patriot who grieved as he saw his country's flag torn and trampled upon.

It was on April 4, 1943, the first anniversary of the fall of Bataan, that MacArthur so dramatically expressed his determination to



10/23/44

return. He said: "I was the leader of that lost cause, and from the bottom of a seared and stricken heart, I pray that a merciful God may not delay too long the redemption of those 16,000,000 souls; that the day of salvation be not so far removed that they perish; and that it be not again too late". Those were the soul-stirring emotions that motivated General MacArthur for two and a half years. He is back in the homeland where he had left his heart. He has at his side the President and others of the Philippine Government, and many officers and enlisted men who escaped from those islands. The seat of government of the Philippines has been reestablished on native ground. The events have been dramatic beyond imagination. There existed deep satisfaction in President Roosevelt's words: "But now we shall strike even more devastating blows at Japan. Now we are going to teach Japan her lesson". How joyously the Filipinos responded to MacArthur's broadcast when he said: "I have returned. Rally to me. Let the indomitable spirit of Bataan and Corregidor lead on!"

In this major amphibious operation which seized the eastern coast of Leyte, there occurred a leap-frogging jump of 600 miles from Morotai Island, in American hands, and a total advance of 2,500 miles from Milne Bay at the eastern end of New Guinea. Much of the history of these operations is also the history of another great military leader, well known throughout the entire Southwest where he lived and commanded for so long before going overseas-- Lieut. General Walter Krueger. The presence of Krueger as the commander of the American Sixth Army, under General MacArthur's supreme command, gave to MacArthur a powerful striking arm, and the first effective blow was made December 15, 1943, against the island of New Britain. I said in these broadcasts at the time that when General Krueger's Sixth Army landed on New Britain, it placed



10/23/44

the capstone that bridged two pillars of monumental military progress, and tied together the separate efforts of Admiral Halsey in the Solomons, and General MacArthur in the eastern end of New Guinea. The team of MacArthur, Krueger, Kenney and Kinkaid has made imperishable history. They, with the aid of others, have led their commands in the work of redeeming the Philippines.

The refusal of all American commanders to substitute men for metal on the battle fronts of the war against our enemies, has become proverbial throughout both hemispheres. There has never been a more pronounced example of this policy than in recent happenings along the western front in Europe. United States divisions have been trained to a superlative degree before being sent into battle; they are well officered; they have the most complete assortment of ultra-modern arms ever given an army; their supply of ammunition has been heavy, but not inexhaustible. On every battle field metal weapons of war have been utilized to prevent undue casualties among human elements of conflict. The demands of war, measured in terms of Allied success, have not made it necessary that waves of the living be crashed against enemy concrete and steel defenses, before those defenses were first weakened by air bombings and artillery bombardments.

Those are the rules under which the military leaders in Washington planned victories, and the methods used by commanders in the field to bring about victories. Not always have our soldiers been given the preliminary protection of metal, and a reduction in the severity of their tasks through aid of heavy weapons, but the few times when casualties have been high--casualties that to some extent might have been averted, as at Tarawa and Salerno--we have realized that war will

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always present surprises, some <sup>which</sup> of ~~are~~ are bound to prove costly.

In France and the Low Countries the Allied armies, commanded by General Eisenhower, are ahead of schedule. The significance of that trite and somewhat meaningless remark is that supply lines across France to the front are not of sufficient magnitude in their operations to permit of the accumulation of a huge stock-pile of ammunition; nor of ample reserves of trucks, artillery, heavy and light, and tanks to be parked close up to the battle line. That is why attention has been centered upon the operations of the Canadian First Army, in its efforts to open the western mouth of the Schelde River to Allied water traffic; and to the British Second Army in its attempt to solidify its front from northeast of Antwerp through Hertogenbosch and Nijmegen to the Neder Rhine in the vicinity of Arnhem. The Canadians have seized Eschen, 16 miles north of Antwerp, and the fortified town of Breskens, lying on the south side of the Schelde Estuary, about four miles from the powerfully defended stronghold of Flushing, on Walcheren Island.

When the British Second Army dashed through Belgium six weeks ago, it seized the port of Antwerp and found its facilities to be largely intact. Once this huge port can be used, the flow of war supplies close up to the front will be so heavy as to materially change the strategical and tactical situations now confronting the Allied armies under Eisenhower. Airplane bombing and battle ship bombarding should soon reduce the German-held defenses at Flushing, making it safe to send ocean-going ships into the port of Antwerp.

Tonnage that entered Antwerp before the war was in excess of 30,000,000 a year. The port has a wharfage length of 28 miles. Its railway system has passed 500 miles. Quays flanking the river for three and a half miles are of granite with hydraulic cranes, warehouses and





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other installations. We can feel assured that when the Allied armies on the Western front do begin to strike coordinated blows, all the ammunition needed for constant effort will be at hand.

President Roosevelt, in his New York address last Saturday night before the Foreign Policy Association, made clear his views that peace, when it comes, must be backed by armed force if it is to have any permanent effect--armed force furnished by the United States and by other Allied nations--a military grouping, in so far as this country is concerned, that can be used by the United Nations under constitutional authority previously granted by our government. Reminding his nationwide audience that the immediate objective of the United Nations is to complete their post-war organization "without delay and before hostilities cease", the President said: "Peace, like war, can succeed only where there is a will to enforce it".

When the rather detailed plan (but still incomplete it is true) was made at Dumbarton Oaks for an international organization to be known as "The United Nations", this first product of the historic and far-reaching Moscow Declaration of November 1, 1943, was received by the people of this country in a spirit of hopefulness and thanksgiving. The plan proposed that an armed force, in which various nations were to pledge a quota of air, land and sea power, was to be kept "on the call" of the Security Council of the United Nations, to be used to preserve the peace; and that air units were to be maintained which would be "immediately available" to the same body for the same purpose. That tentative but all-important proviso of the plan went to each of the governments concerned, for consideration by them as to how it should be made effective. In a homely example of its importance, the President indicated that





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unless the United Nations had authority to act to head off a rampaging country, the situation would be quite like that of a policeman who, upon seeing a felon break into a house, had to go to a town-hall meeting to get the authority to arrest the criminal. Then, amplifying his views as to the practicalities of the matter, President Roosevelt said that if we don't catch the **international felon** when we have our hands on him, but let him get away with his loot because there was no ordinance authorizing his arrest, "then we are not doing our share to prevent another world war". It is clear that if the world organization-- the United Nations-- is to have any reality at all then, the President declared, "our representative must be endowed in advance, by the people themselves, by constitutional means through their representatives in Congress, with authority to act". I believe that without doubt Congress will grant this authority to our representative on the Security Council of the United Nations.

It must be realized that on major questions arising in the future, the United States representative will act in accordance with the views of the then President and Secretary of State. President Roosevelt, in his Saturday's address, did not touch upon the controversial point of next importance: will a single major power be authorized to veto a decision, otherwise unanimous? It has been unofficially represented that Russia contends that each of the four big powers shall retain the right to veto any decision of the Security Council. In other words, action by the Security Council of eleven members to be legal, must have the unanimous support of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China, I would like to see the United States placed in that position, and as a matter of fairness I would want Great Britain, Russia and China to have the same rights.



(1)  
Monday, September 3, 1945  
9/3/45

The ceremony of signing the document whereby Japan "unconditionally surrendered" to the Allied Powers, was one of the most dramatically staged events in modern or medieval history. Under a canopy of clouds and misty rain, with a back-drop of fog-hidden shore-lines and wrecked cities, Emperor Hirohito's feudal government acknowledged utter defeat in war, and sullenly accepted the overlordship of an American General, whose rule would dominate the acts even of Japan's descendant of the Gods. Preparations for the momentous occasion had been made with the greatest care; details had been rehearsed to insure a smooth, coordinated continuity of procedure; a time schedule was arranged so that the ceremony, and the recording of it to the American people, would be completed at a prearranged moment to tie in with President Truman's address from the White House in Washington.

At 8:33 P.M., C.W.T., last Saturday night, came the first words of the ceremony. General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, began a deliberate and solemn statement of the purpose for which those aboard the 45,000-ton battleship Missouri had assembled. His first remark was: "We are gathered here, representatives of the warring powers, to conclude a solemn agreement". Just 21 minutes later, at 8:54 P.M., came word that the surrender document was signed and that the Japanese delegation was leaving the Missouri. Then, with a switch to Washington, came the address of the President of the United States. Between 300 and 400 warships filled the rather small Tokyo Bay, and overflowed into the larger Sagami Bay. About 1,500 carrier-borne planes winged their way over Honshu Island with the clearing of the weather. Tens of thousands of soldiers, marines and bluejackets already were ashore in the Tokyo area, prepared



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for any emergency. Scores of high ranking Allied officers crowded the forward deck of the Missouri where the table was set on which lay two copies of the surrender terms, one in English, the other in Japanese. It was shortly after 9:00 A.M. on Sunday morning aboard the Missouri when General MacArthur, with words carefully chosen, declared that it was his purpose, upon the completion of the surrender ceremony, to govern with justice, but with firmness. He warned the Japanese delegates that all the terms contained in the Potsdam Declaration of July 26, and in the surrender document, must be promptly and faithfully complied with. Then he signed the surrender terms and ordered the Japanese delegates to sign.

General MacArthur invited Lieut. General Jonathan Wainwright, hero of Corregidor and recently released from a Japanese war prisoner camp, and Lieut. General Sir Arthur Percival, the British officer who surrendered Singapore in 1942 and then became a prisoner of war, to stand by him while he signed as representative of the combined Allied forces at war with Japan. After that began the parade of nations and dominions, one delegate from each of which was to affix his signature. General MacArthur said: "The representative of the United States will now sign", whereupon Admiral of the Fleet Chester W. Nimitz wrote his name on the two documents. The Supreme Commander then said: "The representative of China will now sign", and then: "The representative of the United Kingdom will now sign", and again: "The representative of the Soviet Republics will now sign". Always the same words, chanted almost with fervid intonation. The instruction to each representative to sign continued to those from Australia, Canada, France, and finally The Netherlands. Then came the abrupt termination of the ceremony with the brief statement by the Supreme Commander: "These proceedings are

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finished. We now have peace". Whereupon the Japanese withdrew from the Missouri and sunlight burst through the mists.

From that moment the situation became one of unprecedented strangeness -- Japan's homeland, with its fleet destroyed and many of its cities devastated, but with a powerful army intact because it had not taken any part in the war, all this came under the rule of a United States Army Officer and Administrator, functioning for the governments of the United States, The United Kingdom, China and The Soviet Republics. The document proclaimed "the unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers of the Japanese Imperial Headquarters and of all Japanese armed forces, and of all armed forces under Japanese control wherever situated". It provided that "the authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the state shall be subject to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate these terms of surrender".

All Japanese civil, military and naval officials were commanded to obey and enforce all of General MacArthur's orders, and to continue all their non-combatant duties until specifically relieved by him. Simultaneously with the signing of the terms of surrender, the Supreme Commander issued Japanese General Orders NO. 1, in which Hirohito was directed to put an end to hostilities immediately, and to carry out fully the provisions of the surrender instrument. General<sup>al</sup> Orders No. 1 disclosed the limitations of the various surrender zones. Japanese forces still on Luzon were to surrender to General Wainwright at Baguio. This has been done. Admiral Nimitz will receive the surrender of the Japanese mandated islands, also of the Bonin Islands. The Bonins surrendered today. Great Britain and Australia will receive the surrender of the Solomons and the Bismarks, and all territories to the west, includ-



9/3/45

ing the Netherland East Indies.

All of Japanese-held China and French-Indo China north of the 16th degree of latitude, together with Formosa, will be surrendered to the Chinese National Government. Russia will accept all surrenders in Manchuria, the south half of Sakhalin Island and the Kuriles which were taken from her in 1904, and of Korea north of the 38th degree of latitude. General Stilwell, for the United States, will receive the surrender of the south part of Korea.

The subservient attitude of all Japanese masks the terrible hate in their hearts of the conditions now faced by them. Their spokesmen have not yet accepted the full impact of Japan's defeat. They confess defeat but angle for concessions. They acknowledge that they will have to pay a very great price for their long-continued wars of aggressive conquest, and in the same breath have the temerity to warn the Supreme Commander that if the treatment meted out by the Allies "is too severe, the Japanese people will resent it". Such veiled threats are certain to react unfavorably against those who make them. The Japanese homeland has yet to learn that the government imposed on it will be a harsh one--at least until there is clear-cut evidence of repentance, regret, and a willingness to rebuild character.

American friendship for Nippon has been asked by a Harvard-educated Japanese spokesman for the government, during the period his country is carrying out the provisions of what he termed the stringent Potsdam Declaration. He referred to the war criminal problem as "very, very delicate, the greatest that faces us". Well he may think of the danger, for punishment of war criminals involves the complete destruction of Japan's war-making power, and the elimination for all times of the authority and influence of those who deceived and misled their

9/3/45

people into embarking on world conquest. Punishment of war guilt comes before all else. The indignation of our people again flames, as more and more reports come from released prisoners of war of tortures inflicted upon them.

Today in **Tokyo** the Emperor and Empress visited three sanctuaries in the Imperial Palace "to report to the souls of their divine ancestors on the termination of the war. We shall not impose other religious beliefs upon the Japanese, but we will endeavor to educate them into an understanding that their faith in the divine source of their Emperor will not excuse acts of violence against, or opposition to, the rule of General MacArthur.



When President Truman declared Sunday, September 2nd, as V-J Day, in his address which followed the broadcast of the surrender ceremonies in Tokyo Bay, he stated that while it marked the formal surrender of Japan, it was "not yet the day for the formal proclamation of the end of the war or of the cessation of hostilities". There is a vast number of Federal activities which will be terminated either when the war is officially declared to have ended, or soon thereafter. Orderly preparations for the abandonment of those activities must be made. Mr. Truman said that V-J Day will always be remembered "as a day of retribution, just as the other day at Pearl Harbor is remembered as the day of infamy". In these broadcasts I have used the word "vengeance". It differs little from "retribution". Retribution means to pay back and to punish for evil done. Vengeance implies indignation on the part of him who punishes another for injuries inflicted.

The President declared that all Americans feel "a sense of gratitude to Almighty God who sustained us and our Allies in the

9/3/45

dark days of great danger, and who made us to grow from weakness into the strongest fighting force in history, and who now has seen us overcome the forces of tyranny that sought to destroy His civilization?

The Japanese signers of the surrender document were Mamoru Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister, and General Yoshijiro Umezu, Chief of Staff of the Japanese Army Headquarters. Three other officers made up the retinue. The Associated Press wire photo made by the U.S. Navy of the Japanese delegation, is one well worth clipping and preserving.

A typhoon of great intensity between Okinawa and Japan was reported yesterday moving toward Tokyo. If its violence does not lessen, it will delay landing of Allied forces on Honshu Island.





Tokyo, Japan.

28 March 1949.

Dear Governor Kennelhus

Thank you so much for your kind endorsement of the invitation I have just received to attend the University of Wisconsin Centennial Dinner to be held on June 18th next. It is with regret that I have been forced to inform the Committee that the heavy pressure of my operational duties here, coupled with the general international uncertainties, offer no prospect of my leaving my post by that time.

note, I remain,

With renewed thanks for your courteous

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

Honorable Oscar Kennelhus,  
Governor of Wisconsin,  
Madison, Wisconsin.

ORIGINAL PERSONAL COPY





**OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
MADISON**

**OSCAR RENNEBOHM  
GOVERNOR**

March 17, 1949

General Douglas MacArthur  
GHQ, SCAP, APO 500  
C/o Postmaster  
San Francisco, California



Dear General MacArthur:

It is my understanding that an invitation has been issued to you to deliver the main address at the University of Wisconsin's Centennial Dinner to be held June 18, the event that will culminate the observance of the University's Centennial year. And it is my earnest hope that you will find a way to accept. Your thousands of friends and admirers in Wisconsin join me in urging you to do so.

For years your native state has waited patiently to pay you tribute so richly deserved. There could be no more appropriate occasion than this as the climactic event in a year of outstanding assemblages in Madison and at a time when Wisconsin's weather is at its best.

If you decide to accept the invitation extended, I shall be glad to marshal our state's resources and facilities in seeing to it that the occasion of your return to Wisconsin will be one you will remember favorably all your life. And whatever your plans and desires may be, following your visit to Madison, you can count on my personal cooperation and that of all the people of Wisconsin in bringing them to fruition.

While Wisconsin and America earnestly appreciate the devotion to duty which has kept you on foreign soil all these years, we hope that the time has now come for your return.

Sincerely yours,

Governor



Tokyo, Japan.

23 March, 1949

Dear Dr. Fred:

Thank you so much for your kind cabled endorsement of the invitation I have just received to attend the University of Wisconsin Centennial Dinner to be held on June 18th next. It is with regret that I have been forced to inform the Committee that the heavy pressure of my operational duties here, coupled with the general international uncertainties, offer no prospect of my leaving my post by that time.

With renewed thanks for your thoughtful and courteous message, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR.

Dr. E.B. Fred, President,  
University of Wisconsin,  
Madison, Wisconsin.

ORIGINAL COPY

COPY

IMPERIAL JAPANESE TELEGRAPHIC

MADISON WISC RJ849/CTR34 49 19 9 36M 19 Mar 49

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SCAP GHQ

APO 500



IT IS A GREAT PLEASURE TO SUPPORT INVITATION OF CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE  
TO SPEAK AT JUNE 18 DINNER WE URGE YOU TO JOIN US FOR THIS GALA  
CELEBRATION OF OUR ONE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY CORDIALLY

E B FRED PRESIDENT  
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Indexed



Tokyo, Japan.

25 March 1949.

Dear Dr. Hyatt:

I am most grateful for your thoughtful note of March 10th renewing your invitation for me to be with you at this year's Commencement on June 7th next. The heavy pressure of my operational duties here, coupled with the general international uncertainties, however, offer little prospect of my leaving Japan by that time. I am, you may be sure, looking forward in keenest anticipation to the first opportunity which will permit me to visit you and your distinguished institution.

Mrs. MacArthur joins me in hearty good wishes to you and Mrs. Hyatt.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

Dr. Frank K. Hyatt, President,  
Pennsylvania Military College,  
Chester, Pennsylvania.

CINC - ORIGINAL COPY

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY COLLEGE  
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA

March 10, 1949



General Douglas MacArthur  
Supreme Commander For The Allied Powers  
Office of The Supreme Commander  
Tokyo, Japan

My dear General MacArthur:

In a previous communication, I advised that the Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania Military College would like the honor of conferring the Degree of Doctor of International Laws upon you in recognition of the grand national service that you have rendered to your Country.

We were very pleased when you accepted the invitation, and we have been anticipating your return to the United States so that this honor, the greatest that any college can bestow, may be conferred in person.

Since our Commencement this year, which takes place on June 7, is the greatest in our history, we are hopeful that you will be back in the United States and can be with us for this grand occasion. The graduating class, about three hundred and twenty men, is the largest in our history and many of the men served under your command.

Dr. Daniel A. Poling visited the College, yesterday, and we had quite a nice talk about you. He spoke of Mrs. MacArthur and of his experience with your son, Arthur, from the time he was six years of age. Dr. Poling gave two fine lectures on this day which was our "Day of Prayer" at the College.

We will be anxiously awaiting word from you, and hope that it will be favorable and that we may look forward to having you with us on June 7.

Mrs. Hyatt joins me in sending warmest remembrances to you and cordial greetings to Mrs. MacArthur.

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Frank K. Hyatt".

Frank K. Hyatt  
President

FKH:B

P. S. I am enclosing a copy of your letter to me dated May 9, 1946.

C O P Y

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER  
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS



9 May 1946

Dear President Hyatt:

I was so glad to receive your cordial letter of May 2nd and to know that things go well with dear old Chester. It is an institution that has always been dear to my heart, and I rejoice in its success and in its noble purpose.

I am deeply moved by the action of the Board of Trustees in proffering the degree of Doctor of International Law. It fills me with a sense of distinction and gratitude. The time of my return to the United States is still indeterminate, but when I do so I will be honored indeed to present myself to you for this new enrollment. If agreeable, I suggest that you might announce the award of the degree, my acceptance, and that the actual ceremony of presentation will take place when I return to the United States but that the date is still not predictable.

In any event I wish you and the Board of Trustees to know how deeply I appreciate your generous and thoughtful action.

Most faithfully,

/s/ Douglas MacArthur

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Mr. Frank K. Hyatt,  
Pennsylvania Military College,  
Office of the President,  
Chester, Pennsylvania

Tokyo, Japan  
28 March 1949



Dear Dr. Best:

Thank you so much for your thoughtful note of March 1st informing me of my selection for honorary fellowship in your distinguished organization.

I am deeply grateful for this honor and I wish that you would accept and convey to the members of your Board of Regents my expressions of gratitude.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Dr. Elmer S. Best  
International College of Dentistry  
Office of the Registrar  
301 Medical Arts Building  
Minneapolis, 2, Minnesota

Clino personal file

U. S. A.



SECTION

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR • 801 MEDICAL ARTS BUILDING • MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINN.

March 1, 1949



General Douglas McArthur  
S.C.A.P. c/o Postmaster  
San Francisco, California

Dear General McArthur,

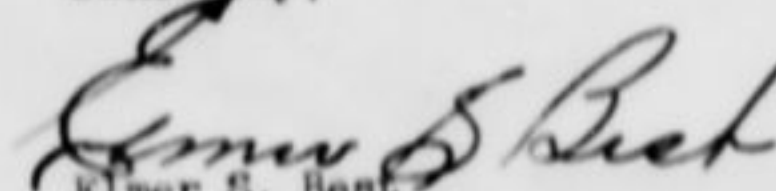
At the recent annual meeting of the U.S.A. Section of the College Colonel Dale B. Ridgely, now living in this country addressed the members of the College assembled on "Dentistry in Japan, Past, Present and Future".

He has explained to us how you have demonstrated the practical application of democracy and the principles for which you fought by giving the Japanese people through the Public Health and Welfare Section all the help you possibly could to attain a better standard of living and an improved sense of well being. From the early turbulent days of the occupation until the present time you have never failed to further the public health program.

The lack of disease and unrest, the most important factor in a successful occupation is due largely to your support of the policies formulated by the Public Health and Welfare Section of which the Dental Affairs Division was a part.

In appreciation of the great service you have rendered our profession an Honorary Fellowship has been conferred on you by the Board of Regents. Your certificate is being sent by first air mail.

Sincerely,

  
Elmer S. Best

ESB/eh



Hiromi Otsuka Chiba  
EWC Box 1215  
1777 East-West Rd.  
Honolulu, HI 96848

May 9, 1988

Dr. Edward J. Boone, Jr.  
Archivist, MacArthur Memorial,  
MacArthur Square, Norfolk,  
Virginia 23510

Dear Mr. Boone,

Thank you very much for your letter of March 3, providing information on the YMCA in Norfolk, and on the MacArthur Foundation grant. (I got married in March, and my name was changed from "Hiromi Otsuka" to "Hiromi Otsuka Chiba".)

Enclosed is my application for the MacArthur Foundation grant. Please note that my research schedule has been changed. In my letter of February 26, I wrote that I was planning to visit the MacArthur Memorial around September 5. My current plan is to arrive in Norfolk on August 13 and stay there until August 29.

I will leave Honolulu for Washington, D.C. on June 17, (to participate in a four-week program called "The Washington Campus." After the program ends in July, I will conduct my dissertation research in Washington, D.C. until I leave for Norfolk on August 13.) Therefore, I would appreciate, if you could let me know the results of my application for the grant before I leave for Washington, D.C. (namely, before June 17).

I am looking forward to hearing from you, and to visiting you in August.

Thank you for your kind attention. Aloha!

Sincerely yours,  
*Hiromi Otsuka Chiba*  
Hiromi Otsuka Chiba



Tokyo, Japan.

23 March 1949.

Dear Mr. Berge:

I am most grateful for the kindly thought underlying the invitation of the Centennial Committee of the University to attend the Dinner on June 18th next. Nothing would please me more than the opportunity to be with you on that historic anniversary of Wisconsin's founding. The heavy pressure of my operational duties here, however, coupled with the general international uncertainties offer no prospect of my being able to leave my post by that date.

Please convey to the members of the Committee my grateful appreciation for their thoughtful courtesy.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR.

Mr. John Berge, Executive Secretary,  
Wisconsin Alumni Association,  
Memorial Union,  
Madison 6, Wisconsin.

CIBC - PERSONAL COPY

# Wisconsin Alumni Association

JOHN BERGE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY • MEMORIAL UNION, MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

March 15, 1949



DEAR GENERAL MacARTHUR:

The University of Wisconsin is this year celebrating its hundredth anniversary. Our University was one hundred years old on February 5th.

Centennial activities started last fall with an Educational Conference attended by representatives of leading universities in America and Canada. Each month since then, we have had several events here on the campus to commemorate this hundredth anniversary. These events will culminate with our Centennial Commencement on Friday, June 17, and a big Centennial Dinner on Saturday, June 18.

The Centennial Committee of the University of Wisconsin cordially invites you to give the main address at this Centennial Dinner on June 18. We can give you an audience of at least 13,000 people and, of course, a much larger audience by radio.

We sincerely hope that you can accept our invitation. Your appearance on this program would make this Centennial Dinner the biggest event in our Centennial year.

We hope, therefore, that you will be back in the United States by June and that you will be able to accept our invitation to give this Centennial address.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John Berge".

JB:bh

General Douglas MacArthur  
GHQ, SCAP, APO 500  
C/o PM, San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Mrs. McArthur:

All of us greatly appreciated your  
hospitality on our arrival in Japan.

We are now about to leave for  
Kobe, after a most interesting experience.  
A trip of this kind is far more a  
privilege than an official duty.

I hope you and the General will  
continue to enjoy your service here, - certainly  
with great satisfaction for all that is being  
accomplished.

Sincerely,  
Louis G. Chapin.

Yokohama.  
Wednesday, 23 March.



game started the  
whites by tradition move  
first. So not to waste  
my time and effort of this  
letter my king pawn  
to the fourth power has  
just moved. (P-K4)

Thank you very much  
for your cooperation  
in this game.  
Sincerely yours  
Art Christophard



MR. ARTHUR A. CHRISTOPHARD  
2222 WEST KILBOURN AVE. S. 2227th Ave 42nd  
MILWAUKEE 8, WISCONSIN

MAR. 24th 1949

General MacArthur

Dear Sir

If all possible and  
time permits could we  
have a game of chess by  
mail? I have seen  
you at different times  
during my time in service  
with the 32nd Div.  
One time if you recollect

3. made of you when  
you laid your hand  
on a veteran's shoulder  
and asked him how the  
gub was in New Guinea?  
He said better than  
expected from where we was  
at. Excuse me General  
my ball point ran out.

In other words its life  
came to an end. With  
your permission then.  
In order to get this



2. You were coming through  
a station hospital at  
Rockhampton Australia  
around Nov. 1943. There  
were seven of us lads  
in this particular ward  
with malaria fever  
we had contracted while  
in Buna, New Guinea.  
You stood in front of me  
for a few minutes, and I  
recognized the Power of God  
in you and such a great  
man the Almighty has



Tokyo, Japan

25 March 1949

Dear Phil:

I am grateful for your note of March 15th with reference to my attendance at the University Centennial celebration next June 18th. You were quite right in your estimate of the situation. The heavy pressure of my operational duties here, coupled with the general international uncertainties, render it wholly impossible for me to plan on leaving my post by that time. I have so informed Mr. Berge.

With warm personal regard.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Col. Philip F. LaFollette  
Madison, Wisconsin

OLMO Personal File

PHILIP F LA FOLLETTE

MADISON, WISCONSIN

March 15, 1949



General of the Army Douglas MacArthur  
APO 500  
San Francisco, California

Dear General:

The University is closing Wisconsin's Centennial exercises with a banquet at the University on June 18. The committee in charge is desirous naturally to have you present for the address of the evening and are extending you an invitation, about which they have urged me to write you.

I explained that you have stated publicly that you did not expect to return to the United States until your tasks there were completed, and that I greatly doubted if there were any possibility of your being in America by June of this year. I said I thought you might be willing, however, to send a message for the occasion. You will hear direct from Mr. John Berge of the University.

We had a small dinner in Washington recently where a dozen or more of us who served under your command were present. It was a really special occasion, and I know the common experience of serving under you gave it a special warmth and association.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Philip F. LaFollette".

Philip F. LaFollette

PFL:mb





c/o National Christian Council  
169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road  
Shanghai, China

March 25, 1949

My dear General McArthur:

I cannot tell you how grateful I am for what you have done for Japan since the war. It is the outstanding contribution to the post-war world. To have conquered a people and to have won their respect and even affection is a near-miracle. You have done it.

Only two areas have troubled me seriously: (1) Some of the younger G. I.'s coming to Japan seem to be cancelling some of the fine work being done by devoted helpers of Japan. I came across stories of a teacher's teeth being knocked out by an intoxicated G.I., and others being challenged to fight -- all of it due to liquor. At one railway station I saw a sign: "Intoxicated personnel not allowed to board the trains." I wondered why that sign did not read: "Intoxicated personnel not allowed." It seems to some of us if intoxication itself could be made a breach of army discipline and punished by the lock-up, it might stop some of the incidents before they arise.

I also saw G.I.'s necking Japanese girls at the station across the wooden barriers, in full sight of everybody. That too, it seems to me should be a breach of army discipline.

The other area was pointed out to me again and again by the Japanese pastors: (2) It is now more difficult to get the Christian message to students in government schools since there is an insistence on separation of Church and State. This is interpreted as meaning that no religious message can now be given in government schools. The pastors say that under the old regime they were allowed to give their message; now they are not.

If the parallel is held with America there it works out that it largely depends on the principal of the school. He is free to invite in ministers to speak to his pupils on moral and religious subjects, provided they don't offend people of other faiths. I have had Missions for High Schools in cities like St. Louis and Indianapolis when for ten days I would give my whole time to putting up a direct Christian message to the students, being careful, of course, not to offend any other faith. The school authorities as a whole have backed this and I have had no kick-backs -- only gratitude.

Would the same situation not held in Japan? The Government as a government has nothing to do with religion, but principals

of schools would be free to invite in sane, competent speakers to give moral and religious direction to students, provided they caused no offense to any faith. This moral and spiritual ~~in~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~op~~ <sup>op</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~ation~~ <sup>ation</sup> would be a part of character training. Am I right in this interpretation?

Forgive me for raising questions to which I suppose you have given much thought and consideration.

Thanking you again for what you are doing to make a new Japan,

Sincerely and gratefully,



A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Stanley Jones".

Dr. E. Stanley M. Jones



Tokyo, Japan

25 March 1949

Dear Mr. Campbell:

I appreciate greatly your note of March 18th endorsing the invitation of the University of Wisconsin to attend the Centennial celebration on June 18th next. I have already written Mr. Berge that the pressure of my operational duties here, coupled with the general international uncertainties, render it utterly impossible for me to leave my post by that time.

With all good wishes.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Mr. W. J. Campbell  
Box 878  
Oshkosh, Wisconsin

CHIC Personal File

W. J. CAMPBELL

BOX 878

OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN

March 18, 1949



Brig. General Courtney Whitney  
GHQ, SCAP (Government Section)  
APO 500 C/o Postmaster  
San Francisco, California

Dear General:

I am enclosing you a letter to General Douglas MacArthur which I would greatly appreciate your seeing that he personally receives as quickly as possible. The letter is self-explanatory.

Yours truly,

*W. J. Campbell*

WJC:mk

Enc.

W. J. CAMPBELL

BOX 878

OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN

March 13, 1949



My dear General:

I have just returned from Regents' meetings at Madison and have been requested by John Berge, Secretary of the Alumni Association, to write you regarding the following matter.

On June 18th of this year the university and the state is to hold its concluding celebration of the Wisconsin Centennial, which will have been going on at that time for about a year. This is to be in the form of a dinner and later evening gathering. They want it at the Field House and they want to be assured of a large audience. They all feel that you would be the one who would draw the audience, especially at this time, and they are very anxious to know if you could come here for the occasion on June 18th.

I realize it would be hard, if not almost impossible, for you or any other speaker of the size and caliber we need to say definitely as to the date of June 18th, but I have been hoping that you could say that you would come if it was possible so to do.

I am hoping that I may hear from you by early return airmail.

Very sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "W. J. Campbell".

WJC:sk

General Douglas MacArthur  
GHQ, SCAP  
APO 500, C/o Postmaster  
San Francisco, California

P.S. If feasible to give me your reply by cable, I would greatly appreciate it. Everyone connected with the celebration, including Professor Kiekhofler, is very anxious to receive a favorable reply. Mr. Berge has already written you, but he earnestly requested me to supplement it.



Tokyo, Japan

25 March 1949

Old personal file

Dear Miss Wright:

I am deeply moved by your kind note of March 17th and I want you to know how much such expressions of confidence and understanding from back home mean on this frontier of American effort and how grateful I am to you for them.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Miss Mildred I. Wright  
No. 6 Freeport Road  
Blawnox, Penna.



No. 6 Freeport Road  
Blawnox, Pennsylvania  
March 17, 1949

General Douglas MacArthur  
Arm of the United States  
Tokyo, Japan

Sir:

It was so encouraging to read your statement concerning your stay in Japan until a treaty had been signed. Needless to say, as usual, your decision is received by the American people as conclusive of "having the situation in hand," and by an individualist who has proven to be "the man of the hour" so often during the past several years.

As an aspirant to your exploits and the great work you have, and are, accomplishing in Japan, would it be possible for you to send me a small autographed photo? Have kept a newspaper picture of some description in my desk during your entire stay in the Pacific theater, and have constantly endeavored to secure some other type of picture of you, but have been unable to do so. Therefore, a small autographed photo would be greatly appreciated.

With my earnest prayer for your continued safety and God's richest blessings upon the General who deserves all the respect and admiration the American people can bestow upon him, I trust you will see fit to send me a photo of yourself.

Respectfully yours,

*Mildred I. Wright*  
(Miss) Mildred I. Wright



Tokyo, Japan

25 March 1949

Old personal file

Dear Mr. O'Sullivan:

It is heartwarming, indeed, to receive from an old comrade-in-arms of the first World War such expressions as those contained in your thoughtful note of March 15, and I am grateful to you for them.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Mr. Thomas M. O'Sullivan  
97 Western Avenue  
Ravena (Albany County)  
New York



97 Western Avenue  
Ravena (Albany County)  
New York - U. S. A.  
March 15<sup>th</sup>, 1949



General Douglas MacArthur - U. S. A.  
United States of America Army Hdqrs.  
Tokyo - Japan.

Sir:-  
The interim of Events - the responsibilities,  
the performance of arduous duties, pleasant and  
unpleasant, proven ability, integrity,  
fidelity, leadership - constrains me to  
acknowledge and appreciate, these qualities  
and your diversified accomplishments, as  
another American.

The recognition - and gratitude to you  
from me, is not submitted impudently  
nor presumptuously - and definitely  
without solicitation - and motive.

May you be endowed with continued  
good health and life's best gifts, until  
your tasks are successfully attained.

Respectfully yours  
Thomas M. O'Sullivan  
Ex-U. S. M. C. 117590 War I



Tokyo, Japan

25 March 1949

Dear Mr. Emanuel:

My old friend, Julius Klein, took the liberty of forwarding to me your note to him of March 15<sup>th</sup> and I want you to know how deeply grateful I am for your kindly expressions of confidence and approbation. There is nothing more heartwarming and encouraging than the receipt of such expressions from fellow Americans on this frontier of American effort.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Mr. Victor Emanuel  
Chairman and President  
Aves Manufacturing Corp.  
480 Lexington Avenue  
New York, 17, New York

Old personal file

JULIUS KLEIN  
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING  
38 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET - SUITE 867  
CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS

CABLE ADDRESS  
"JULKLEIN CHICAGO"

TELEPHONE  
DEARBORN 2-4111

March 16th  
1949



Dear General MacArthur:

Do you recall those hectic days when I was at General Richardson's command and rushed off to Washington to watch the situation when the "command decision" was made?

It was Victor Emanuel, one of America's great industrial giants who faithfully stood in the MacArthur corner. And it was Babe Meigs (M. C. Meigs, vice president of Hearst Corporation), who was my teammate at that time.

I was indeed very pleased to receive the enclosed letter. No doubt you will enjoy reading what Mr. Emanuel has to say, and I believe a note of appreciation from you would thrill him.

Should you send along an autographed picture, you will make a dear friend very happy.

Kindest personal regards.

Most respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Julius".

General Douglas MacArthur  
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers  
APO 500, c/o Postmaster  
San Francisco, California

enc.

AVCO MANUFACTURING CORPORATION  
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE  
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

VICTOR EMANUEL  
CHAIRMAN AND PRESIDENT

March 15, 1949

General Julius Klein  
First National Bank Building  
38 South Dearborn Street  
Chicago 3, Illinois



Dear Julius:

Since the first time I met you with our mutually good friend, Babe Meigs, we have often talked of General MacArthur, whom I have never had the honor nor the pleasure of meeting.

I suppose during my time I have met most of the truly great or near great in this country and in England, with a considerable number on the Continent thrown in, but today there is not one single man I can think of in this world who I do not know and who I would like to know except General MacArthur, and I literally mean this.

While I am not a soldier, in fact I have had no military experience except being in the R.O.T.C. during my undergraduate days at Cornell and only served briefly in Naval Aviation during the first World War, I have heard enough from people who do know him to know that General MacArthur is certainly the greatest General we have ever had and probably the greatest the world has ever had, in addition to his having the qualities of learning, statesmanship and humanity.

Outside of your good self, I have talked about him often with Steve Early, the one person I knew in the White House during the recent war who really appreciated the General, with General Eichelberger, with whom I had luncheon a few years back, with my old, lifelong friend, Earl Blaik, who is Coach at West Point and who really does idolize the General, with Frank Gannett, Juan Trippe, and others who have met him. I also used to hear about him from a Mr. Robinson who, I believe, was Australian liaison with England, and from some of my other good friends who were in the English Government at the time I lived in England for seven or eight years.

I only hope that some day I will have the opportunity to briefly grasp his hand and tell him that I think he is truly the greatest of Americans.

Anyway, I thought I would let you have these thoughts of mine in the hope that some day when the General returns to this country I shall have the opportunity of meeting him, even though briefly.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to be "Victor Emanuel".

VE:rc

R

ROUTINE - IN THE CLEAR

IC

CinC

LEB/rje

25 March 1949

FROM: CINCPAC  
TO: DEPT OF ARMY

PERSONAL FOR SECRETARY FORRESTAL RE YOUR HOST OF  
FRIENDS AND ADMIRERS IN THE FAR EAST COMMAND JOIN ME IN SENDING THIS  
FINAL MESSAGE OF THANKS AND APPRECIATION RE GOOD LUCK AND GOD BLESS YOU  
RE SIGNED MacARTHUR

OFFICIAL:

R. M. LEVY  
Colonel, AGD  
Adjutant General

Copies to: CinC (Return)



CinC Personal File



Tokyo, Japan  
25 March 1949

Doc personal file

Dear Mr. Michel:

I regret that the heavy pressure of my operational duties here in Japan does not leave me the time to prepare articles such as you suggest, such as I should like to. My views with respect to the vital importance of the missionary movement, however, are well known and I do all in my power to assist and encourage it in Japan.

My concern is not so much in the infusion into Japanese life of any particular pattern of religious ritual or thought, but irrespective of formal religion, to propagate the basic tenets of our Christian faith as a political and social doctrine leading to the firm implantation here of what we refer to as Christian democracy and which we hold is the only path to spiritual enlightenment and the dignity of man. To such end the American missionaries in Japan are doing a monumental service, not alone measured by the number of converts formally to embrace Christianity as a religion of choice, but even more by the number of Japanese who come to pattern their daily lives according to the precepts of Christ's teachings.

In this there is a wise distinction which avoids religious controversy and encourages spontaneous and voluntary deliberation and thought upon the advantages of Christianity as the sponsor of these laudable concepts which fashion our American way of life.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Mr. F. J. Michel  
Laymen's Missionary Movement  
19 South La Salle Street  
Chicago, 3, Illinois

GEORGE W. DIXON, Jr., Vice-Chairman  
EDWARD S. JOUETT, Vice-Chairman  
J. PARK McCALLIE, Vice-Chairman  
ALTON L. MILLER, Vice-Chairman

ARTHUR H. COMPTON, Honorary Chairman  
JUDGE G. W. MORLEY, Canadian Chairman  
ALVAH L. SAWYER, M.D., Chairman, Executive Committee  
HARRY A. WHEELER, Treasurer

CARL SCHULZ, Vice-Chairman  
FRANK F. TAYLOR, Vice-Chairman  
EDWARD WRAY, Vice-Chairman  
J. J. KINGHAM, Recording Secretary

## LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT

OF NORTH AMERICA (Incorporated)

GENERAL AND U. S. A. HEADQUARTERS

19 South La Salle Street

CHICAGO 3

FREDERICK J. MICHEL, Executive Secretary  
EARLE H. MACLEOD, Publicity Director

CANADIAN OFFICE:  
192 Fulham Ave., Toronto 6, Ontario  
CHARLES W. TAYLOR, Vice-Chairman and Managing Director

March 18, 1949

General Douglass MacArthur,  
Allied Supreme Headquarters,  
c/o Postmaster,  
San Francisco, California



Dear General MacArthur:

This year's, the 19th annual observance of  
Men and Missions Sunday.

The theme chosen for that day is -

Let's Act Now  
for  
ONE WORLD IN CHRIST

You will recognize the timeliness of this theme.

We are anxious to have an article from you for the  
Speaker's Manual, or for nation-wide release in preparation  
for Men and Missions Sunday.

It would be helpful if we could have your message  
fairly soon, but we can wait thirty days or more for it if  
you should not be able to make it available at an earlier  
date.

Hoping for your favorable reply, I am, in behalf  
of the Committee

Sincerely yours,

*Fred Michel*  
F. J. Michel  
Secretary

fjm-at

P.S. - A copy of last year's Speaker's Manual is enclosed.

*FJM*

*Millions are Waiting*

**WHILE CHRIST  
WAITS FOR US**



**18**<sup>th</sup> annual observance  
**MEN AND MISSIONS SUNDAY**

November 14, 1948

throughout the U.S.A. and Canada  
and also in other lands

ARCHIVE





Tokyo, Japan

26 March 1949

Dear Mr. Lorens:

I was delighted to receive your note of February 28th and most interested in the attachments. The questions which you pose are, indeed, thought-provoking, and I should not hesitate to give you the answers were it not for the fact that the heavy pressure of my operational duties just does not leave me the time that would be required to do full justice to the subject matter. I know you will fully understand this limitation upon my ability to digress from pressing occupation problems.

It is always so good to hear from my old comrades-in-arms of the Rainbow Division, and your letter brings to me many poignant memories of those stirring days of 1918.

With warm regard, I am,

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Dr. Herbert A. Lorens  
Buck Hill Falls, Penna.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS



HERBERT A. LORENZ

BUCK HILL FALLS, PA.

February 28, 1949.

Dear General MacArthur:

Having served under you in World War I as Captain, Co. B, 167 Infantry, I have been proud to claim that honor. At the present time I am working on a research project in the field of international relations, Columbia University. I am attempting an analysis of "Great Decisions" of World War II, the period of Hitler's rise to power down to the present.

At a Quaker Meeting, here at the Inn at Buck Hill Falls, just after VJ day, and while still in uniform, I contrasted the mess in Europe with a prediction of things to come in the Pacific. I made the prediction on coming events and administration in the Pacific Theatre on the basis of only one fact - that General Douglas MacArthur was in command.

Owing to your participation and keen perception of world events, it would be a most valuable contribution if you would kindly:

1. List what you consider to be the outstandingly great decisions of unusual historical importance. I am greatly interested in those in which your leadership was of prime importance. Comments on other decisions and the personalities involved would be very helpful. I am interested in the "What - Who - Why" aspect.
2. If war is a continuation of policy through the use of force, it follows that the responsibility for military and political decisions is not clear-cut. Since military commanders are at times forced to make political decisions, do you feel that top-rank military personnel should be trained for this function? Would you care to comment more fully on the "Role of Military Commanders in Policy-making"?
3. How can policy-making be improved?

If for any reason you are not desirous of being quoted in whole or in part, please make that indication. Your cooperation in this critical analysis will be greatly appreciated.

It was with great regret that I read in the press that you had decided not to return to the United States at this time. Every Rainbow veteran is looking forward to the time when you return for the home-coming which you so justly deserve. I have recorded an experience on an enclosed sheet, do you recall it?

Very sincerely,  
*H. A. Lorenz*  
H. A. Lorenz.

General Douglas MacArthur  
Tokyo  
Japan

**HERBERT A. LORENZ**

**HUCK HILL FALLS, PA.**



Time: First week in November, 1918.

Place: On road - Bulson to front lines.

Sector: Held by 167 Inf.

The Second Battalion, 167 Infantry was held up by German fire on a hill overlooking the Meuse. The morning fog had lifted leaving the Battalion exposed to fire from German positions in front of the 83d Brigade. The rear approaches to the hill were also exposed to German fire.

My own battalion was in a support position along the Bulson road. Bursts of machine gun fire were sweeping an exposed section of the road approaching the position of the 2nd Bn. I had just posted a sentry to warn anyone from unnecessary exposure when a car approached at break-neck speed from Bulson. The sentry stopped the car. I listened to check if the sentry had understood his orders. He said to the driver, "It's dangerous to go beyond this point. The German's are firing across the road in front of you." The driver turned to the rear of the car and said, "Sir! The sentry said they're firing across the road out there!" (General MacArthur, his aide and orderly in back seat) The General's quick retort, "Can you stop them from firing across that road?" The driver replied, "No Sir!" The General shot back, "Neither can I! Hurry-up! Step on it!" The car lurched ahead and pulled up on the lee-side of the hill ahead. The General, his aide, and the orderly carrying the General's gas mask and helmet, hurried up the hill to find out just what was holding up the Second Battalion. The General was carrying a cane! Down the hill, on the run! The car tore down the road in the direction of Bulson. In less time than it takes to tell it, our artillery was properly directed on the German targets.

A day or so before the above incident took place, I used up a platoon on flank patrols trying to find the 77th Div on our right. If I remember correctly, you found them and had some difficulty convincing soldiers of the 77th that you were General MacArthur, or that any general would venture that close to the front lines.

You will remember July 26, 1918. I do! I took a patrol into the woods that morning and ran smack into a "hornet's nest" at the Croire Rouge Ferme. Later in the day, my Battalion attacked this same spot. The 167th was truly Great in that action! I had to leave with a bullet in my head - but I came back for more. So many that day never did come back. There are details of strategy in that action that I never have been able to fathom. Col. Screws once told me that my patrol report was of special significance to him, but I could never figure it out.

Sir! May I salute the ONE General who is still on the job!

# *A Command Personality*

**Dynamic      Inspiring      Vigorous**



Dr. Lorenz, retired Lieutenant Colonel, served in both World Wars. He was awarded the Purple Heart while serving with the famous Rainbow Division under General Douglas MacArthur in World War I.

Service with the Persian Gulf Command in the recent war presented Dr. Lorenz with an on-the-spot picture of Russian-British-American relations in the Middle East.

Dr. Lorenz also participated in research in connection with physical fitness tests in the army, the results of which changed the method of conducting physical conditioning.



## *Lecture Subjects:*



### **Behind the Fog in the Balkans and Middle East — Russia**

American relations with Russia, Britain and Iran, as observed while assigned to the Persian Gulf Command. The consequences of a policy of appeasement to Russia. What to prepare for.

### **Know Your United Nations**

An analysis of the purposes and principles of the Charter — its possibilities, problems and limitations.

### **Iran — Fabulous Iran**

Facts of interest about Iran and its people.

### **We Do Need Universal Military Service**

A realistic approach to a perennial problem, based on service in both World Wars.

### **The World's Greatest Need — Heightened Leadership**

A challenge which springs from the very roots of survival!

### **Athletics and Sports as Possible Contributors to Better World Conditions**

Discovered by the Greeks, who participated in sport for the sheer joy of action, there are, inherent in sport, values definitely humanistic in character. Sportsmen down through the ages have recognized a real spirit of brotherhood and have ever sought to protect it by codes of sportsmanship. What a real spirit of sportsmanship could do for the World now!

### **The Significance of Positive Physical Well-Being**

Based on principles of healthful living. Joy of living results from a clean spirit, in a sound mind, in a strong body. Why not clean house?

### **To Directors of Colleges of Physical Education:**

Dr. Lorenz can be secured for a combination of inspirational and technical lectures and discussions in the general field of physical education, based on a broad experience as teacher, coach and director in schools, colleges, universities, community recreation, camps, and the army.

# *A Command Personality*

**Dynamic      Inspiring      Vigorous**



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A challenge which springs from the very roots of survival!

### **Athletics and Sports as Possible Contributors to Better World Conditions**

Discovered by the Greeks, who participated in sport for the sheer joy of action, there are, inherent in sport, values definitely humanistic in character. Sportsmen down through the ages have recognized a real spirit of brotherhood and have ever sought to protect it by codes of sportsmanship. What a real spirit of sportsmanship could do for the World now!

### **The Significance of Positive Physical Well-Being**

Based on principles of healthful living. Joy of living results from a clean spirit, in a sound mind, in a strong body. Why not clean house?

### **To Directors of Colleges of Physical Education:**

Dr. Lorenz can be secured for a combination of inspirational and technical lectures and discussions in the general field of physical education, based on a broad experience as teacher, coach and director in schools, colleges, universities, community recreation, camps, and the army.

## 1. Education

Springfield College. Bachelor Physical Education.  
Special Medical Student, University of Kansas. Columbia University.  
New York University. Doctor of Philosophy in Education.

## 2. Teaching Experience

Suffield School, Conn. Bernard School for Boys, New York City.  
State Teachers College, Pennsylvania. University of Kansas.  
Kansas State Agricultural College. Lafayette College. Univ. of Rochester.  
*(Instructor. Coach of football, basketball, track, baseball, swimming and diving, tennis, and wrestling. Professor. Director of Athletics. Director of Physical Education. Radio Commentator).*

## 3. Military

World War I: Plattsburg Camps 1915-17. Captain Infantry Rainbow Division. Purple Heart. Division Athletic Officer. France, Germany. Five combat stars.  
World War II: Athletic Branch, Special Service, Washington, D. C. Persian Gulf Command, Iran. Chief Physical Training, Engineer School, Ft. Belvoir, Va. Retired Lieutenant Colonel. Author, Manual of Physical Training, Engineer School. Articles on Universal Military Service.



## Recent Comments:

*Thank you for your address at the Forum Hour yesterday morning. It was much appreciated by those who heard it and showed careful preparation and thought. It was an added example of the resources available in our Buck Hill community.*

BUCK HILL FALLS, PA. **DR. ALEXANDER C. FURDY,**  
*Director, Foxhove Ass'n.*

*Thank you for giving us such an inspired and educational program. I don't know when we have ever had such response—everyone was enthusiastic in meeting your challenge and wishing to contribute to discussion.*

LILLIAN LEWIS,  
*President, Barrett Women's Club*

*Since your presence at the Stroudsburg Rotary Club, as a guest speaker, your address has been the subject of many complimentary remarks by those who were present to hear you. Your position, associations and experiences in the United States Army gave added significance to your remarks.*

A. J. LILJENSTEIN,  
*President, Stroudsburg Rotary Club*

HEADQUARTERS - THE ENGINEER SCHOOL  
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDANT

Ft. Belvoir, Va.

24 Aug., 1945.

Subject: Commendation

To: Major H. A. Lorenz, Infantry [retired Lt. Col.]

*I desire at this time to commend you upon the high type of service you have rendered during the period of nearly two years you have been assigned here. Your expert knowledge in your chosen field of physical education, gained over a long period of years through research, study and experience, has added much to the physical conditioning program at the Engineer School, and has contributed to the physical training program of the army as well. Your interest and enthusiasm for your work has been transmitted both to those serving with and under you, and to the students under your supervision. Your service has been in accordance with the highest traditions of the Engineer School.*

P. H. TIMOTHY,  
Brigadier General, U. S. Army  
COMMANDANT

**W**ITH over thirty years experience as player, coach and athletic director, Dr. Lorenz is fully qualified to speak on the educational aspects of athletics, sport and recreation. He has had a rich experience in the field of swimming, swimming pool construction, and is the author of several water pageants. He is available as a consultant and technical advisor for planning athletic, swimming and recreational facilities, also for programming.

For Further Particulars, Dates and Fees - Write or Phone.

DR. HERBERT A. LORENZ • BUCK HILL FALLS, PA. • Phone: Cresco 3711

IMPERIAL JAPANESE TELEGRAPHS



IL No.

F 10

Date

By

Collected by

504 PRESIDENT MONROE CHOSHIRADIO 1 78 16 09 25G

US MAR COM DOL



GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR COMMANDING  
US FORCES TOKYO

AS JAPAN FADES AWAY WE WISH TO THANK YOU AGAIN  
FOR YOUR SPLENDID HOSPITALITY AND KINDNESS WHILE IN  
JAPAN THE SUN IS NOW SETTING BUT THANKS TO YOU THERE  
IS A NEW DAWN FOR JAPAN THAT MEANS EVERYTHING FOR  
OUR COUNTRY OUR PRAYERS ARE WITH YOU KINDEST REGARDS

# IMPERIAL JAPANESE TELEGRAPHS

R. No.

out

Time sent

By

Controlled by

P2



TO MRS MACARTHUR AND TELL HER THE BATES ARE ON THEIR  
WAY BEST REGARDS TO COLONEL AND MRS HUFF  
ED AND MARY FLETCHER

7 50S 4158

ALC - 0815



THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS, INC.  
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, FOUNDER  
120 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

BASIL O'CONNOR  
PRESIDENT

March 28th, 1949



My dear General:

In the name of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, I wish to thank you and your Command for the outstanding contribution that has just been received from them for the 1949 March of Dimes. The enthusiastic participation of your Command can only reflect its high morale.

Please thank Mrs. MacArthur personally for me for her kindness in opening our March of Dimes and giving it the impetus which has carried it to such a high fulfillment.

With my deepest gratitude, I am

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Basil O'Connor'.

President

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur  
Commander-in-Chief  
Far East Command  
APO 500, c/o Postmaster  
San Francisco, California

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



33D INFANTRY DIVISION HISTORICAL COMMITTEE

1115 SEVENTEENTH STREET N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

29 March 1949

General of the Army  
Douglas MacArthur,  
Supreme Commander  
APO 500, P.M.  
San Francisco, California



Dear General MacArthur:

There is being sent to you under separate cover a copy of the History of the 33d Infantry Division in World War II. This volume is being sent to you by the former members of the Division in appreciation of your inspiring leadership which influenced them to perform outstandingly in combat under your command.

Sincere good wishes go with this volume from the war-time 33d Infantry Division to its Commander in Chief.

Sincerely yours,

P. W. CLARKSON  
Major General U.S.A.  
War Time Commander  
33d Infantry Division

English 10, Rm. I. Room 107  
Moorae High School  
St. Paul, Minnesota

March 30, 1949

General Douglas Mac Arthur, U.S.A.  
Supreme Allied Commander in the Far East  
Allied Supreme Headquarters  
Tokyo, Japan



Dear General Mac Arthur:

Our class has just read a news article by Henry Mc Lemare bringing to our attention your fifty years of service to our country.

We wish to express our gratitude, and thank you for your unselfish devotion to the United States.

Respectfully yours,

Ed Albrecht	Donna Phillips	Jeannette Hamilton
Pat Anderson	Shirley Miller	Dorothy Ruthrock
Bob Urban	Joan Mudrick	Patricia Walsh
Alana Blatow	Don Black	Theresa Weingittel
Joan Daeffler	Ray Marsh	Bob Wedell
Shirley Mc Fay	Daisy Chaffee	Roy Woodhouse
Fran Scott	Gary Hoge	Jack Lueben
Barbara Meyer	Janne Kubesh	John Mortensen
Marcia Ramsey	Marvin Marshall	
Jay Pippberger	Leonard E. Powderly	



Tokyo, Japan

31 March 1948

CINC personal file

Dear Mr. Ingandson:

I am delighted to have your thoughtful note of March 20th and congratulate you on being the father of three sons who contributed in full measure to our victories in the past great war. You are blessed, indeed, that these sons all survived those tragic and perilous years of war as the country is blessed that they may yet carry their share of the responsibilities of peace.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Mr. Roy P. Ingandson  
5129 Beard Ave. South  
Minneapolis, 10, Minn.



Minneapolis,  
March 20, 1949.

Dear General MacArthur.

Three of my sons served in the war - One, Sgt. Charles headed a small radio squad on Negros while you were on Leyte and was awarded the Bronze Star medal for his work there. Two of my other boys also served throughout the war. You have been a hero to all of us and we are so proud of you and your achievements.

I would deeply appreciate a line or a sentiment from you to add to my mementos of the struggle.

May God continue to bless and keep you.

Cordially yours

Roy P. Sigmondson

5129 Pearl Ave So.  
Minneapolis 10 Minn.



Mr. Roy P. Ingmanson  
5129 Pearl Ave South,  
Minneapolis 10  
Minn. U.S.A.



Tokyo, Japan

31 March 1949

C150 Personal File

Dear Colonel Schoenfeld:

I am most grateful for your thoughtful note of March 16th sponsoring a previous invitation I had received from Mr. Burch to attend this year's Flag Day ceremony to be held in Philadelphia on next June 14th. I am sending you herewith a copy of my reply to Mr. Burch's invitation which is self-explanatory.

Needless to say, I do not undervalue the tremendous importance of your work in maintaining unimpaired the traditional American veneration for the Flag and I wish that it were possible for me to join you. I know that you will understand, however, in these uncertain times how impossible it is for me to orient my movements to a course of personal choice.

With renewed thanks for your kindly and thoughtful reference, and with warm personal regard, I am,

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Colonel Frederick Schoenfeld  
U. S. A. Rtd.  
532 City Hall  
Philadelphia, Penna.

# PHILADELPHIA FLAG DAY ASSOCIATION

HON. LEOPOLD C. GLASS, FOUNDER AND FIRST PRESIDENT



HON. FRANCIS F. BURCH, PRESIDENT  
882 CITY HALL (7)  
MRS. GUSTAV KETTERER, 1ST VICE PRESIDENT  
FRANK J. EUSTACE, JR., 2ND VICE PRESIDENT  
SAMUEL J. KARSEVAR, 3RD VICE PRESIDENT  
LESTER W. MINCHIN, 4TH VICE PRESIDENT

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS ALL OFFICERS AND

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DR. LOUIS WOLSEY

March 16, 1949



PERRY F. RAMEY, SECRETARY  
712 BENCKLA BUILDING (7)  
PHONE MA 7-7197  
CHARLES H. HALL, TREASURER  
4082 N. 8TH ST. (40)  
COL. THOMAS B. LANARD,  
SOLICITOR

General of the Army  
Douglas MacArthur,  
Supreme Headquarters  
Tokyo, Japan.

Dear General,

In the name of the Philadelphia Flag Day Association sponsored by the City of Philadelphia and the citizens of Philadelphia I take the liberty and pleasure as a retired officer of forty-one years service who served under your command many years ago, in inviting you and those selected by you to accompany you to attend our great American Flag Day celebration and parade on Tuesday, June 14, 1949, as the principal speaker and reviewing officer.

The City will arrange a greeting party headed by the Mayor of Philadelphia to meet you and your party at the Philadelphia Airport as well as arrange accommodations in Philadelphia for your group.

Your acceptance of this invitation would mean very much to the citizens of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, who are very anxious for your return, even though brief, to the area you commanded some years ago. I am enclosing herewith a past program as a guide to the procedure of Philadelphia's celebration of the birth of the American flag. Plans for this year's celebration will be completed upon receipt of your reply. The invitation of the President, Judge Burch, was forwarded to you on February 18, 1949; copy of which is also enclosed.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

COLONEL FREDERICK SCHOENFELD  
U.S.A., rtd.,

Member, Board of Directors.

FS:B





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P  
Y



February 18, 1949

General Douglas MacArthur  
Supreme Commander  
U.S. Occupation Forces of Japan  
Tokyo, Japan.

Dear General MacArthur:

You may recollect that last year I as President of the Philadelphia Flag Day Association extended to you on behalf of the association an invitation to be our principal speaker and guest of honor on Flag Day last June. You were unable to accept. We then suggested that we hoped you would note ahead Flag Day of this year and suggesting we would like very much to have you for our celebration on Tuesday, June 14, 1949.

Recently we had a meeting of the Board of Directors, and I am authorized to again extend to you the association's invitation by unanimous vote of the officers.

The Philadelphia Flag Day Association is composed of representative citizens in all walks of life and is sponsored by the City of Philadelphia. It has been customary for the association to have a nationally prominent speaker at the exercises held in Independence Square at Independence Hall, Philadelphia. I am stating a few of those who have honored us in past years - they include, Senator James J. Davis, Hon. Owen J. Roberts, Paul V. Nutt, Senator Edward Martin, Senator Raymond D. Baldwin, and Major General Leland S. Hobbs. Prior to the address each year there is a military parade composed of the branches of the service and all veteran commands in the Philadelphia area. Approximately 20,000 are in the line of march who pass in review for the guest of honor; ranking Army and Navy officials of the Second Army and Philadelphia District; the Mayor of Philadelphia and city officials. The exercises at Independence Square are held immediately after the military parade.



February 18, 1949.

-#2-

General Douglas MacArthur:



We are looking forward to the privilege of having you address our citizens in this historical city on the natal day of our flag, and we are anxiously awaiting word from you, so that we may complete our arrangements for your accommodations and reception.

Very respectfully yours,

FFB:B

(signed) FRANCIS F. BURCH  
President.



Tokyo, Japan

31 March 1949

CINC Personal File

Dear Betty:

I am delighted to have your fine letter of March 15th and most gratified to hear of the confidence and support of the members of your history class.

Give them all my affectionate greeting and tell them that from the lessons history now teaches must come much of the orientation designed to make our country no less relatively strong in future than it has been in past.

Faithfully,

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Miss Betty LaClair  
Saint Joseph's Academy  
Brasher Falls, New York

Saint Joseph's Academy  
Brasher Falls, N. Y.

March 15, 1949



General Douglas MacArthur  
Tokyo, Japan

Dear General MacArthur,

In connection with the American history class I have been chosen to write to you.

Each year the members of this class write to famous persons. The letters we receive in return are kept in an album. Our album now contains letters from many of the world's greatest people. It would be deeply appreciated by the class if you could find it convenient to honor us with a letter.

The members of our class wish to congratulate you on your ability to win the affection of such an Atheistic country, as Japan used to be.

In our history class we have studied about your work in the Pacific theatre of war. We are particularly glad that you are keeping communism out of Japan. We, like many other American citizens admire you because you have done such wonderful work in the past.

Very sincerely yours,

*Betty La Clair*

(American history class)



Tokyo, Japan

31 March 1949

Clinc personal file

Dear Mrs. Powers:

Thank you so much for your thoughtful note of March 19th enclosing several letters received by you at the time of the dinner given in Milwaukee on my birthday.

It is good to hear from you and I am most grateful for your kindly references.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Mrs. Irene Powers  
1801 MacArthur Ave.  
Ashland, Wisconsin

1301 Mac Arthur Avenue  
Ashland, Wisconsin  
March 19, 1949



General Douglas Mac Arthur  
Supreme Allied Commander  
Tokyo, Japan

Dear General Mac Arthur:

Enclosed you will find several letters received by our committee at the dinner given in Milwaukee on your birthday. We regret that it was not possible for you to attend and hope that in another year you will be with us.

We were most grateful for your message to us, read by Mr. Warren Wright.

We extend our best wishes and hope that the continuation of this committee will meet with your approval.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Irene Powers".

Irene Powers  
Executive Secretary  
Mac Arthur Birthday Committee

## GOP Delegate



Mrs. Irene Powers

Mrs. Irene Powers, 913 Nineteenth street, state chairwoman, of the MacArthur for President clubs in Wisconsin, will leave Friday to attend the State Republican convention at Milwaukee, June 12-13. Mrs. Powers is also chairman of the MacArthur committee in the Tenth Congressional district.

Long active in organizational work for the Republican party, Mrs. Powers has been Douglas county delegate to the party's state convention during the past four annual meets.

## GOP Delegate



Mrs. Irene Powers

Mrs. Irene Powers, 913 Nineteenth street, state chairwoman of the MacArthur for President clubs in Wisconsin, will leave Friday to attend the State Republican convention at Milwaukee, June 12-13. Mrs. Powers is also chairman of the MacArthur committee in the Tenth Congressional district.

Long active in organizational work for the Republican party, Mrs. Powers has been Douglas county delegate to the party's state convention during the past four annual meets.



**CLASS OF SERVICE**  
 This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EDAN  
 PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS	
DL	Day Letter
NL	Night Letter
LC	Deferred Cable
NLT	Cable Night Letter
	Other Radiogram

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CT. WA325 GOVT PD=BU WASHINGTON DC 26 329P.  
 =MRS IRENE POWERS, GENERAL MACARTHUR BANQUET:  
 :HOTEL PFISTER MILW:

=I SINCERELY REGRET NOT BEING ABLE TO ATTEND CIVIC DINNER IN HONOR OF OUR ILLUSTRIOUS SON GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR. I JOIN WITH OTHERS WISHING HIM MANY YEARS OF HEALTH AND HAPPINESS:

=CLEMENT J ZABLOCKI MC=



THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

ALEXANDER WILEY, WIS., CHAIRMAN  
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J. W. FULBRIGHT, ANN.  
J. HOWARD MCGRATH, N. I.

HAROLD H. WILDE, CLERK

## United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

January 19, 1949

Mrs. Irene Powers  
135 West Third Street  
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin



Dear Mrs. Powers:

I am sorry that I cannot be on hand to attend the dinner given on January 26 at the Pfister Hotel in Milwaukee in honor of General MacArthur.

He is Wisconsin's first citizen and recognized by all that he is one of the great generals and men of this age. It is well that Wisconsin citizens, together with citizens everywhere, honor his birthday. I have been asked to attend a similar dinner in New York City, but it looks as if, because of the pressure of work here, there will be no opportunity to go either to Milwaukee or to New York.

May the occasion be a memorable one.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Alexander Wiley".  
Alexander Wiley

em



# The State of Wisconsin

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

STATE CAPITOL

MADISON 2, WISCONSIN

WARREN R. SMITH  
STATE TREASURER

January 21, 1949

Mrs. Irene Powers  
135 West Third Street  
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin



Dear Irene:

Thank you for inviting us to attend the civic dinner to be given January 26th at the Pfister Hotel in honor of General MacArthur.

I regret very much that previous commitments prevent Dena and I from attending. I hope, however, that your meeting will be very successful.

Sincerely yours,

*Warren R. Smith*  
Warren R. Smith  
State Treasurer

WRS:f



**WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE**  
**SENATE CHAMBER**  
MADISON

January 21, 1949



Mrs. Irene Powers  
135 West Third Street  
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

Dear Mrs. Powers:

The writer is today in receipt of your letter of January 20th in which you invite me to attend your dinner in honor of General MacArthur at the Pfister Hotel, January 26th.

It is with regret that I have to advise you of my inability at this time to accept your invitation, but I am sure you will understand that it is necessary for me to be in Madison on this date as the Senate will be in session.

Thanking you once again, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

George M. Smith  
Lieutenant Governor

GMS:mo

FRANK B. KEEFE  
5TH DISTRICT WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN OFFICE  
OHROSH NATIONAL BANK BUILDING  
OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN

COMMITTEE:  
APPROPRIATIONS

**Congress of the United States**  
**House of Representatives**  
**Washington, D. C.**

January 22, 1949



Mrs. Irene Powers  
135 West Third Street  
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

Dear Mrs. Powers:

I regret that it will not be possible for me to attend the civic dinner to be given on January 26 at 7:30 p.m. in honor of General Douglas MacArthur.

I assure you that it would afford me great pleasure to be present at this dinner and thus testify to the esteem in which he is held by not only citizens of Wisconsin but a grateful people throughout the entire nation. Wisconsin should be proud to do honor to such an ultra-distinguished man who claims Wisconsin as his place of residence and who entered upon his military career from the city of Milwaukee as an appointee to the Military Academy at West Point.

I congratulate the sponsors of this idea in paying tribute to the genius of one of the great men of the world.

Very respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Frank B. Keefe".

Frank B. Keefe, M. C.

FBK:mjf

MARVIN B. ROSENBERY  
CHIEF JUSTICE

CHESTER A. FOWLER  
OSCAR M. FRITZ  
EDWARD T. FAIRCHILD  
JOHN D. WICKHAM  
JOSEPH MARTIN  
ELMER S. MARLOW JUSTICES  
ARTHUR S. MILROD  
CLERK

The State of Wisconsin  
Supreme Court Chambers  
Madison

January 24, 1949

Mrs. Irene Powers,  
135 West Third Street,  
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.



Dear Mrs. Powers:

Replying to your letter of January 17th, inviting the members of the court to attend a civic dinner given in honor of General MacArthur on the 26th day of January, at seven-thirty P.M., permit me to say that due to the fact that driving appears to be impossible at or about this time, and that this is study week for the court, the members of the court find it impossible to attend.

We regret that it is impossible for us to join in paying a much deserved tribute to Wisconsin's most illustrious son.

Very truly yours,

*Marvin B. Rosenberry*

M. B. Rosenberry

MBR:G

ANSUL CHEMICAL COMPANY  
MARINETTE, WISCONSIN

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD  
HARVEY V. HIGLEY

January 27, 1949

Mrs. Irene Powers,  
125 West Third St.  
Oconomowoc, Wis.



Dear Miss Powers:

I am sorry that your letter of January 17 regarding the dinner in Milwaukee in honor of General MacArthur arrived too late for me to send a message as you suggested. Forwarding from Marinette was evidently delayed, so that I received just this evening, and your banquet was yesterday.

Thank you for thinking of me. We are vacationing here at Ft. Lauderdale, so attendance would have been impossible. I hope that your dinner was a fine success.

Yours sincerely,

*Harvey*  
H.V. Higley

B. C. ZIEGLER AND COMPANY  
BONDS - MORTGAGES - REAL ESTATE - INSURANCE

*West Bend*  
WISCONSIN

CHICAGO OFFICE:  
19 South LaSalle Street  
Chicago 1, Illinois

January 25, 1949

Mrs. Irene Powers  
135 W. 3rd Street  
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin



Dear Mrs. Powers:

It was real nice of you to invite me to the MacArthur dinner at Milwaukee on Wednesday, the 26th, and I wish that I could attend. It happens that I have business appointments in Michigan on that day, and so cannot get back in time for the dinner. I hope it will be real successful. Thank you again.

Certainly General MacArthur as Wisconsin's most distinguished son deserves the recognition which your committee is providing. It is fine that Mr. Kopmeier has interested himself in the project also.

Sincerely yours,

*Delbert J. Kenny*  
Delbert J. Kenny

DJK:REH



**Congress of the United States**  
**House of Representatives**  
**Washington, D. C.**

January 22, 1949  
Dict. 1-19-49



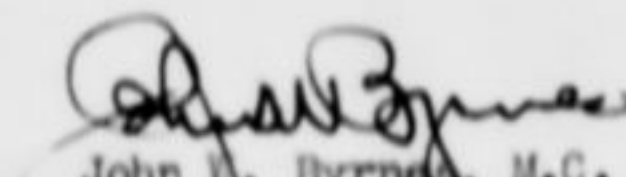
Mrs. Irene Powers  
135 West Third Street  
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

Dear Mrs. Powers:

I wish to thank you for your kind letter of January 17, inviting me to attend the civic dinner at the Pfister Hotel in Milwaukee in honor of General MacArthur on January 26.

I regret exceeding that duties here in Washington will prevent my being present. I do, however, wish to express my hope that the dinner is a great success.

Yours truly,

  
John W. Byrnes, M.C.

JWB:lp

J

MERLIN HULL  
9TH DISTRICT  
WISCONSIN

WM. E. SANDERSON  
SECRETARY

OFFICE ADDRESS  
403 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

HOME ADDRESS  
BLACK RIVER FALLS, WIS.

**Congress of the United States**  
**House of Representatives**  
Washington, D. C.

January 21, 1949



Mrs. Irene Powers  
135 West Third Street  
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

Dear Friends:-

Your kind invitation of January 17th to attend the dinner to be given at the Pfister Hotel on January 26 in honor of General MacArthur is at hand and is greatly appreciated.

I much regret that because of the activities here I shall not be able to attend.

With sincere regards and best wishes for a happy event, I am

Very truly yours,

*Merlin Hull*

MH:jn

GLENN R. DAVIS  
2D DISTRICT, WISCONSIN

SECRETARIES:  
JACK CORY  
RUTH LANGE  
HELEN KAYSEN

**Congress of the United States**  
**House of Representatives**  
Washington, D. C.

January 19, 1949

COMMITTEE:  
VETERANS' AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON OFFICE:  
421 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

HOME OFFICE:  
270 WEST BROADWAY  
WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN



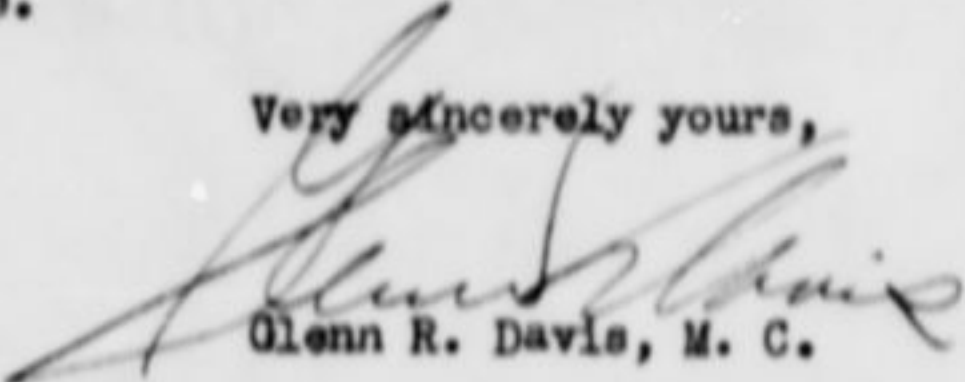
Mrs. Irene Powers  
135 West Third Street  
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

Dear Mrs. Powers:

I regret that it will not be possible for me to be in Wisconsin on January 26th, and consequently I shall be unable to attend the dinner in honor of General MacArthur at the Pfister Hotel in Milwaukee on that date.

I will suggest to the other Republican members of the Wisconsin delegation in Congress the idea of a joint message that can be read by Mr. Kopmeier at that time.

Very sincerely yours,

  
Glenn R. Davis, M. C.

GRD:ml



**WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE**  
**ASSEMBLY CHAMBER**  
MADISON



February 7, 1949

Mrs. Anita K. Koenen  
1314 East Auer Avenue,  
Milwaukee 12, Wisconsin

My dear Mrs. Koenen:

I want to thank you for your kind letter regarding the MacArthur resolution and I especially want to thank you for a grand evening, which in my opinion was one of the finest things that could be done for a great American citizen.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Alex L. Nicol  
Speaker of the Assembly

ALN; jb



Tokyo, Japan  
31 March 1949

Class personal file

Dear Miss McElreath:

I am deeply moved by your kindly note of March 19th and know that Arthur will be delighted at your gracious thought to send him those 1948 copies of Life Magazine.

It is most heartening to receive such expressions of confidence and approbation as yours. Especially is this true when they come from one as you who describes herself as "just a common American citizen--a teacher." On the teaching profession our country has always depended for the education of American youth and the inculcation into his heart and mind of those great historical and traditional concepts and ideals upon which has been built our moral strength and which has ensured our national greatness. In the confidence and invincible support of what you term the "common American citizen," I have ever found the source of my greatest strength. God grant that however complex and difficult the times it shall never fail me.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Miss Naomi McElreath  
1500 Wayne Ave. N.E.  
Atlanta, Georgia

Miss Naomi McElreath  
1380 Wayne Ave., E.

Atlanta, Ga. March, 19, 1949

General Douglas MacArthur  
Tokyo,  
Japan.



Dear General MacArthur:

Although I am just a common American citizen - a teacher - may I not be allowed to express my appreciation of the great work you have done and are doing in reconstruction of Japan and your great contribution to World Peace.

Today I've read again, from Life, 1945, as you stepped from the plane, named Bataan; these words, quote, "From Melbourne to Tokyo is a long road..... But this looks like the payoff..... The Japs seem to be acting

Miss Naomi McElreath  
1380 Wayne Ave., S. E.  
Atlanta, Ga.



in complete good faith."

Your faith in God and man,  
has made you, in my opinion,  
one of the greatest Leaders of all  
time.

May I again refer to a Life  
magazine of September 17, 1945  
where in an article intitled,  
"Japan Signs the Surrender,"  
you called on those present to  
rise above hatred, in these  
great and significant words,  
quote, "To that higher dignity  
which alone benefits the  
sacred purposes we are about  
to serve." Magnanimous are  
these words.

While I know your life's

Miss Naomi McElreath  
1980 Wayne Ave., E.  
Atlanta, Ga.



accomplishments will be  
recorded on the pages of history  
still I would take pleasure  
in sending these two copies of  
Life; with the accompanying  
pictures, to your son, if he  
would like to have them.

May God's blessings continue  
to abide with you and your  
great work.

Sincerely,

Naomi McElreath

P.S.  
You may have the inclosed picture.  
any way I'll send it as I think it  
interesting. The teacher is a friend  
of mine. M. M.





Kindergarten children at Smith School with the patriotic quilt they made for Arthur MacArthur.

## COVERING UP LITTLE MacARTHUR

Atlanta kindergarten kids make a quilt for hero's son. Open season on seniors is here. What a censor writes home about.

**L**ITTLE Arthur MacArthur isn't going to get cold this winter if the kindergarten children at Smith School can help it. They've made a quilt for the son of America's hero, and their teacher, Miss Willie Kate Terrill, is going to send it to him just as soon as she can find out his address. We told her we thought "Australia" would reach him, but she said she'd insure it, anyway.

The quilt has red-white-and-blue as its predominant colors. It is made of large squares, each with some patriotic motif hoisted on. Miss Terrill designed it and cut out the eagles, parachutes, stars, bombers, liberty bells, shields, etc. The children, nine of them, basted the emblems on and sewed the squares together, after which Miss Terrill laudfully took the quilt home and made everything secure on her sewing machine.

The children who had a hand in the making of the quilt are Lew Hayes, Sara Nash, Milton Carver, Carole Ann Wainey, Martha Dean, Eula Mae, Norman Hamrick, Sara Daniels and Charise Hall.

"You'd be amazed," says Miss Terrill, "at how much these babies know about the war and civilian defense, and all that. Why, the other day I was putting planes around the wall, and one little fellow, only 5 years old, mind you, said, 'Miss Terrill, you've got that seaplane upside down.' He knew it, though I didn't."

"We're going to write General MacArthur's baby a note, telling him our appreciation for what his father is doing for the babies of America."



Tokyo, Japan

31 March 1949



CINC personal file

Dear Pedro:

I was delighted to receive your fine and newsy letter of the 17th yesterday and want you to know how grateful I am for your efforts to present abroad a faithful report on events and happenings in Japan. There is so much misunderstanding of the situation existing, generated both by ignorance and misrepresentation, that yours is, indeed, a work of great value.

I trust that this finds you and your fine family in the best of health and that in your future endeavor you will be rewarded by every success.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Major Pedro Lopez  
528A Colorado St.  
Manila, P. I.



AIR MAIL

528A Colorado Street  
March 17, 1949



My dear General,

I just got back from Washington where I finally terminated my connections with the War Department. Here I find myself trying to re-establish a law practice in a country torn in political turmoil. Observers find the same pattern developing in these islands that caused the fall of the Chiang government in China. Electoral frauds and grafts committed by top leaders in high places are providing cause for further unrest. The Chinese parallelism ends with the saving grace that our people are enlightened enough to rebel against it and to assert their rights to do something to bring about a change. Politicians are conscious of that too, for they themselves are vying with each other on a pre-electoral campaign for honest and clean government. As an editorial of the New York Herald Tribune aptly pointed out about a month ago, what Asiatic countries most need today is not so much brilliant leadership but rather an honest one.

People here are apprehensive about the net effect of the North Atlantic Pact. Fear is expressed that it might mean abandonment of Asia and total concentration of American defense in Europe. In this reflected in the reduction of the American military installations in the islands and the gradual disbandment of the Philippine Scouts? And would it not result in America underwriting European imperialism in the Far East in order to humor France over Indo-China, Netherlands over Indonesia? My feeling on the American bases here is that the letter and spirit of the treaty require that those bases should be impregnable to repel attack; to leave them weak is merely to invite aggression. In all fairness, the Philippines must be told frankly and at once of any major shift in any American policy, so that we can readjust ourselves accordingly to the changing scene.

On my way to Washington last December, I passed through Manila and I called on Mrs. Quezon who was looking fine. I extended to her your best wishes and greetings of the season, for which she was most thankful for your thoughtfulness. She inquired about her grandson, and I told her from what I heard he was in the best of health and progressing splendidly. In San Francisco I talked over the telephone with Colonel Soriano. The other day he was voted the business man of the year for 1947, and during the ceremonies of the award he lambasted the policy of the present regime in disregarding entirely the rights of management in order to court the favors of labor.

Both in the Philippines and in America I seized every opportunity to enlighten our people with the wonderful work you are doing in Japan, especially in containing communism with a revolutionary equi-



table land reform that built up a satisfied land-owning middle class, and freed the Japanese worker from feudalistic bondage.

Back home I find our people still loyal to you, with the exception of a few of those who collaborated and whom by military necessity you were impelled to order their concentration in the early days of the liberation. The other day I met the usual crowd at the 19th hole in the Manila Hotel all of whom talked very highly of you. Representative opinion was that expressed by Mr. Silverio who related that he stayed in room 515 in the Manila Hotel right across your penthouse before the war. He recalled how one day he saved your son from stepping into the gaping hole of the elevator shaft. He can't get over the fact too that immediately after the liberation a big Cadillac stopped suddenly beside him and ~~who~~ would come out of it but Mrs. MacArthur who warmly greeted him and even went so far as to offer him financial help in the form of a five hundred peso bill. He recited all these with practically tears of gratitude in his eyes.

Immediately before my departure from Japan I confided to General Whitney that very likely Mr. Mahoney, our common friend, might be persuaded to become an assistant to Colonel Louis Johnston when he becomes Secretary of National Defense, succeeding Mr. Forrestal. Mr. Keenan, Mr. Mahoney and I were together in Washington.

With my kindest regards.

Very sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to be "P. L. L. L.", with a long horizontal flourish underneath.

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur  
Supreme Commander Allied Powers  
APO 500



Tokyo, Japan  
31 March 1949

CINC personal file

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

I am just in receipt of your letter of March 18th and I feel deeply honored by your desire for my views with respect to the temperance issue now before the people of Oklahoma. I am sure that as a distinguished lawyer you will understand, however, the delicacy of my position and the questionable appropriateness of the injection of my views into a local issue of this kind.

Community life as it has influenced the evolution of our American political system has, and should ever be, the keystone to the arch of representative government. The very essence of community strength as a contributing link to the chain of national solidarity lies in the reservation to the citizenry itself of the full, free and untrammelled right to resolve local issues, not affecting the common welfare of all the people, without the slightest outside interference.

It is according to just such a pattern of interrelated and autonomous communities that I am endeavoring here to build the future Japan.

With renewed thanks for your thoughtful reference, I am,

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Mr. William S. Hamilton  
Attorney at Law  
Pawnee, Oklahoma

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Pawhuska, Oklahoma  
March 18, 1949

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Gen. Douglas McArthur  
Army of Occupation  
Tokyo, Japan

Dear Sir:

Through Postmaster  
San Francisco, California

The Christian Church, also known as Disciples of Christ, is in the midst of a campaign of three years duration under the slogan, or title, of "Crusading for a Christian World." I am a member of that church. State convention of that brotherhood will be held in Oklahoma City April 26, 27, and 28, 1949. I have consented to address the convention on the subject, "Crusading for Temperance."

There is pending before the Governor of Oklahoma a petition asking for the repeal of the state-wide prohibition law which was embodied in the Oklahoma Constitution at statehood, 1907. The prohibition ordinance was made a part of the state Constitution by separate special vote at the time the Constitution was adopted.

At three different times since the coming of statehood the prohibition repeal has been submitted to the voters of Oklahoma. On each occasion by substantial majority the repeal has been defeated. There has also been an effort to get the Oklahoma Legislature to submit the repeal question at a special election. The Legislature has killed the bills seeking submission.

I desire to discuss this subject in an intelligent way. My thought is to develop my address on personal temperance on the part of Christians, temperance in discussion of the subject, practicing temperance by influencing and supporting law enforcement.

In my opinion, some Christians have accepted and repeated statements with reference to law violation that are not justified. I think they are intemperate in their use of these expressions. They repeat that there was more use of intoxicating liquor and more law violation with reference thereto under national prohibition than since the repeal of national prohibition.

I would be pleased to have letter from you with any data which you can furnish which will be helpful in the preparation of my address. I desire to quote you if I may be permitted to do so.

Gen. Douglas McArthur  
March 18, 1949  
Page 2

You are held in such high regard in our brotherhood, even although you are a member of another brotherhood, that I desire very much to be able to have letter from you which I may quote.

By the way, I was born on January 16, 1880. Therefore, being ten days your senior, I feel authorized also to make a request of you.

Very truly yours



*Wm. S. Hamilton*  
Wm. S. Hamilton

WSH:LR

Tokyo, Japan

31 March 1949



CINC personal file

Dear Dr. Holt:

Thank you so much for your kind note of March 17th enclosing the newspaper clipping describing your special convocation for the President last March 8th. I saw a newsreel of this convocation the other night and was, indeed, impressed by the great dignity of the occasion to which in large measure your own presence contributed.

You may be sure that although the complexities of the times do not yet permit me the luxury of planning personal life far ahead, I am looking forward in keenest anticipation to the first opportunity which will permit a visit with you and your distinguished university.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Dr. Hamilton Holt  
President, Rollins College  
Winter Park, Florida



**ROLLINS COLLEGE**

WINTER PARK, FLORIDA

HAMILTON HOLT, PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 17, 1949

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



My dear General MacArthur:

This morning's radio broadcast reports that you have said you will not be in the United States in the immediate future, certainly not until the fall. I have been hoping for many months to have the announcement made that you are coming, for I have been looking forward to having you come here to Rollins and let us confer upon you the honorary degree which you have so graciously accepted when you first come back home.

I do not believe you can realize the welcome you will receive, for you seem to me and I think to many Americans the only one except Washington of whom it can justly be said you have earned the distinction of being "the first in war and the first in peace."

You may be interested to know that last week, on March 8, President Truman interrupted his vacation at Key West to fly here and let us give him the same reception that we are planning for you. I had the president of every college in Florida present, so that in a sense the representatives of the higher cultural life of the State joined with Rollins to welcome him.

I venture to enclose you a newspaper clipping telling about the event. But the President told me and told his aides and the Secret Service men who arranged for the Convocation said it was a model convocation and they would insist if possible that it be a precedent for any future occasions of the kind the President may attend. In giving the citation when the degree was conferred I tried to deal with the President's possible future rather than his past. This citation was read by the Governor of the State, and the President referred to it as a "masterpiece."

I know that when you do come back other colleges and universities will want to honor you. But I am hoping that Rollins will have the honor of being the first.

Very sincerely yours,

*Hamilton Holt*

HH:MP  
Encl.

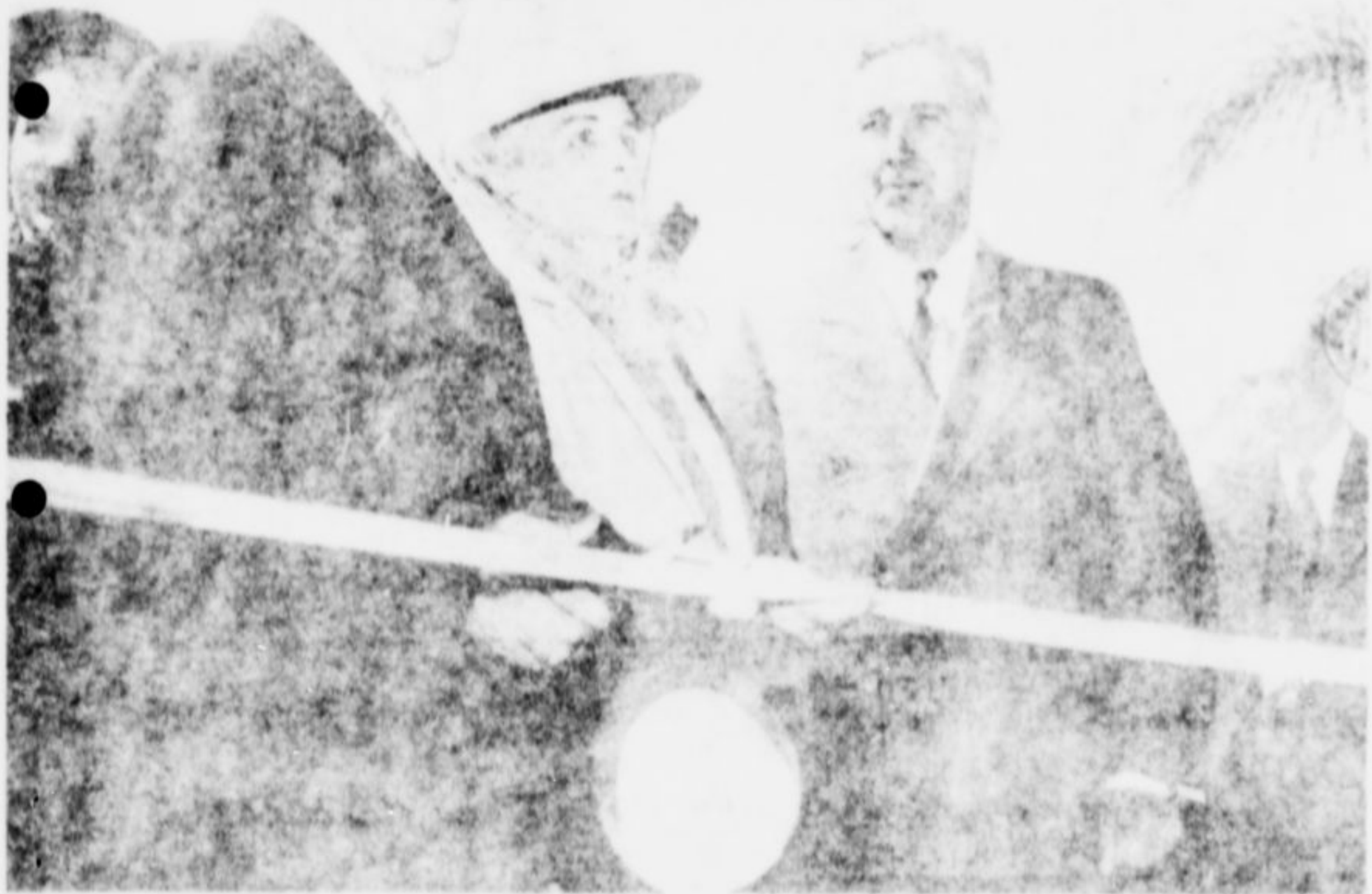
# Orlando Morning Sentinel

*'Tis a Privilege to Live in Central Florida—The World's Most Beautiful Place for Abundant Living*

☆

ORLANDO, FLORIDA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1949

TELEPHONE 3-4411



PRESIDENT TRUMAN CUTS RIBBON

...ribbon-cutting ceremony at the new Federal ... building in ...

# President Stresses Educational Fight Against Communism

More than 100 thousand spectators from infants in arms to the aged in wheel chairs enthusiastically greeted Pres. Harry Truman yesterday as he rode in procession through applauding crowds along eight miles of Orlando and Winter Park streets in an historic visit to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities at Rollins College.

In an exacting program that went off without a hitch and kept the Chief Executive busy from 10:30 a. m. when he alighted from the Presidential plane the independence, at Orlando Air Force Base until 3:15 p. m. when he departed for Key West to resume his short vacation, Pres. Truman took occasion to notify the world that "through education alone can we combat the tenets of communism."

"The unfettered soul of free men," he said "offers a spiritual defense unconquered and unconquerable."

"We may not know what is behind the iron curtain, but we do know that the intelligence of the people in the embattled democracies of Europe, who live in front of the iron curtain, is the world's best hope for peace today."

The President urged Congress to act on legislation authorizing Federal grants to States for education.

"If our country is to retain its freedom in a world of conflicting political philosophies, we must take steps to assure that

(See Stories, Page Two)

every American youth shall receive the highest level of training.

It was a triumphant entrance to Central Florida that took the President from one event to another in the busy day's program, which included the dedication of the causeway on N. Mills St. at Lake Estelle in the memory of his late friend of Senate days, the Hon. Charles O. Andrews of Orlando; the re-dedication itself in the Rollins Chapel; the placing of the Harry Truman Stone, from the Truman ancestral home in Missouri in the Walk of Fame on Rollins Campus; the olive luncheon at the home of Pres. Hamilton Holt of Rollins.

At all vantage points along the long line of route, especially at intersections where the procession made slow turns, there were thousands of onlookers, some cheering, others applauding with their hands.

At one point in Orlando, before reaching the crowds in Winter Park, the smiling chief executive was reported to have remarked "Every one in Orlando must be out to greet us."

At the causeway ceremony, the President alighted from his automobile, and backed by Mrs. Andrews, State Rep. Charles O. Andrews, Jr., Walter Hays, president of the Florida State Chamber of Commerce and others and listened to official greetings from Mayor William Beardall. He then accepted a pair of scissors and cut the ribbon symbolizing the dedication honoring the memory of Sen. Andrews.

More cheering thousands greeted the Presidential party along the full length of Winter Park Streets and Rollins campus as they swept up to the front entrance of the new administration building where they were taken to chambers for the robing with mortar board caps and gowns.

Washington State county and city officials abounded throughout the proceedings. Sen. Spessard Holland and Claude Pepper, Cong. Syd Herlong, Gov. Fuller Warren and his complete staff were at the airport when the president's big plane arrived. The governor and his party arrived by plane only 15 minutes before the President's plane was spotted in the sky. Dr. Holt was on hand early.

Army, Navy and Air Force ranking officers were on hand, flanked by the colorful military company of several hundred Air Force personnel in white helmets drawn up at attention. Other hundreds of the military lined both sides of the base highways as the Presidential party in dozens of automobiles, jeeps, police cars, press correspondents' military busses, and State Highway Patrol cars left for Orlando and Winter Park.

Every seat in the Rollins Chapel was reserved and occupied for the colonial ceremony of the investiture where-

Gov. Warren in a short address presented the President for the awarding of the honorary degree by Pres. Holt.

Gov. Warren, in his address presenting the President for the honorary degree, outlined his thoughts on the various activities in which Pres. Truman has already played the role of leader, specifying the race issue, the economic issue and the peace issue as "the fundamental issues of justice."

Awarding of the degree by Dr. Holt followed quickly after Gov. Warren's talk, and Pres. Truman mounted to the rostrum to deliver his brief address in which he took occasion to compliment the talk of Gov. Warren as "a masterpiece, which covers the situation with which we are faced."

That Pres. Truman was impressed by his reception in Central Florida and the solemnity of the occasion which brought him here was evidenced by the remark of one of the White House correspondents who said: "I have never seen the President so apparently serious minded, and refraining from his usual jovial, bantering mood."

Pres. Truman and Dr. Holt were first to leave the chapel after the ceremony and made their way across the campus ahead of the crowd to take part in the simple ceremony of putting a cord which gently draped

KEY WEST — Pres. Truman returned to Key West from Orlando yesterday, landing at Boca Chica Naval Air Station at 4:30 p. m. (EST). Mr. Truman's only comment was "It was a fine trip."

into its place on the Rollins Walk of Fame, a square slab of stone which was brought several years ago from the president's ancestral home at Grandview, Missouri. The stone was presented to Rollins by the late mother of the President, who asked particularly that Dr. Holt use Grandview, the President's birthplace, in the inscription instead of his later home at Liberty, Mo.

The President listened quietly as he was told of the incident, but made no comment.

The luncheon at the home of Dr. Holt on Inverness Ave. brought together an informal gathering of state, national, county and city officials together with the leading Florida educators from Florida Southern College, University of Florida, Florida State University, Stinson College and Miami University.

The Presidential party returned to the Air Force Base by the Lakemont Ave. route known as the "back way" which had not been announced. However, word had leaked out, evidently through the activities of swarms of Secret Service men and State Highway Patrol, and large crowds were on hand along the route all the way into the Base. The President was greeted by the commanding officers of the Base and 14th Air Force and escorted on a tour of inspection, followed by a review under the wings of the Presidential plane.

A smiling chief executive turned a happy face to hundreds of spectators and friends, and waved his hand in farewell before stepping into the doorway of his plane, and was borne aloft with his party for a renewal of his interrupted vacation at the little White House at Key West.



[March 1949?]

General Douglas M. Arthur  
Tokio, Japan



My dear Mr. Arthur,

Please accept our appreciation for your tribute to the memory of my brother. Your words brought us comfort at a time in which there seemed no comfort in the world.

On every trip which he made back to the U. S., he was unstinted in warmest praise for you; as a man, and as an able head of a difficult assignment. He carried those convictions to every conference he had.

Sincerely yours,  
Miles Laughlin's Sister,  
Cora Laughlin

[March 1949?]

Dear Mrs. McArthur:

Although a rather humble  
member of General Craig's party, may  
I express my appreciation of the honor  
of being included in the luncheon party  
of March 10.

It is not often that we of  
the pick and shovel group are so honored,  
hence my feeling of gratitude for your  
kindness so graciously extended.

Charles H. French  
M.C. 2142



## OUR G. I. s

---

From the **Maginot Line**, we'll march on the Rhine,  
There'll be no goose stepping, but we'll all be in time,  
Our losses were heavy, the blood and tears  
Will endure in the memories of our G. I. s for years.  
With 'Old Blood and Guts' and our four star 'Ike',  
We'll storm o'er the Westwall to conquer the Reich.  
Unconditional surrender is the Superman's lot  
And we'll sing praises to 'Heaven' as the last gun is shot.

Like **Aesop's fable**, the Tortoise and Hare  
The Nazis started first but never reached there,  
We started from scratch we're up on our toes  
'Blitzkrieging' the foe trading blow for blow.

Our task is not finished, the Japs in the East  
Will have to be conquered before there is peace.  
**MacArthur** and **Nimitz** will set the peace  
To pound 'em and hound 'em and make them 'lose face'.  
From foxholes and portholes back to our dears  
The blood and the tears will endure through the years  
The peace table boys we hope and we pray  
Our trials and triumphs don't toss away.

Christian Grannan