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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION

SUBJECT: GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

FILE NUMBER: 62-HQ-75104

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York**

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Acers	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Starke	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	
Files	

GEJ:HGF

March 7, 1944

Director, FBI

PERSONAL & ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: GENERAL DOUGLAS McARTHUR

Dear Sir:

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7 C/T/TE
ON 10-9-97 393349

Please be advised that [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised Special Agent [redacted] that she had information concerning General McARTHUR which she felt should be called to the attention of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for information purposes and she requested that this information be held in the strictest confidence within our Bureau.

This Informant advised that [redacted]

[redacted] that he thereafter became successful in business and rose to the position of [redacted] the Hearst newspaper interests stationed in [redacted] he directed the greatest portion of WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST newspaper enterprises and after a number of years he became intimate with SISKY PATTERSON, the present owner of the "Washington Times Herald" newspaper.

The Informant stated [redacted] was a very heavy drinker, gambled considerably and left his wife and children although he continues to support his family, contributing large sums of money. [redacted] owns property on Long Island which property is retained in her name.

The Informant stated [redacted] originally began his association with SISKY PATTERSON because of her financial status and because of her control in connection with the HEARST-McCORMICK newspaper combine. She stated that on many occasions when SISKY PATTERSON would become enraged or heavily under the influence of liquor, she would call [redacted] and ask her to take him back and get him out of her sight. At the present time [redacted] key man in the HEARST enterprise, being one of the executives [redacted] He spends the largest part of his time between New York and Washington. The Informant does not know at the present time whether he is living with SISKY PATTERSON in Washington or New York.

Informant stated that she learned [redacted] that the HEARST newspapers were in possession of some photographs concerning General

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MAR 2 1944

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INDEXED

84

162-75104-1

MAR 18 1944

Handwritten initials and marks

Letter - Director

March 7, 1944

66
67C
67D

McARTHUR and his relations with a Filipino girl which, if released and became public property, would ruin the career of McARTHUR. Informant stated this is one of the reasons, and believed it is the chief reason, why McARTHUR dropped a lawsuit against DREW PEARSON and ROBERT ALLEN who were writing the Washington Merry-Go-Round which appeared in the "Washington Times Herald" newspaper. Informant stated she had never seen these photographs and had no other definite information that would give any further details concerning this lawsuit by McARTHUR against the writers of the Washington Merry-Go-Round column. The Informant stated that this information is not even known to [REDACTED]

This information is being furnished the Bureau for information purposes.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
E. E. CONROY
SAC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3/14

1944

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Director	Records Section
Mr. Tolson	Personnel Files
Mr. Ladd	Send File
Mr. Coffey	Bring file up-
Mr. Rosen	to-date
Mr. Clegg	Search, serial-
Mr. Glavin	ize, and route
Mr. Nichols	* * *
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	Mechanical Section
Mr. Quinn Tamm	* * *
Mr. Nease	Call me re this
Mr. Long	Note and return
Miss Gandy	See me

SECTION CHIEFS

Mr. Alden	Mr. Mumford
Mr. Burton	Mr. Strickland
Mr. Callan	Mr. Timm
Mr. Carson	Mr. Welch
Mr. Cunningham	Mr.
Mr. Fitch	

b6
b7 (C)

Mr. Tolson	Stamp and mail
Mr. A. Tamm	War and Navy File
Mr. Clegg	State Dept. File
Mr. Coffey	Type
Mr. Glavin	Register & forward
Mr. Ladd	Prepare tickler for
Mr. Nichols	Call these files
Mr. Rosen	File
Mr. Tracy	Place on record
Mr. Mohr	and return
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

See me

EDWARD A. TAMM - 5734

State Dept. Disavows Attack on MacArthur

By CHESLY MANLY

Published attacks on Gen. MacArthur for issuing a statement Sunday warning against the Communist peril in Japan were repudiated by the State Department yesterday.

Lincoln White, State Department press officer, read to reporters an official statement strongly defending MacArthur's right to speak on any phase of American policy and asserting that nothing contained in his VJ-Day anniversary statement was contrary to that policy.

American policy, White said, is set forth in the Potsdam agreement, in the Japanese surrender terms, in a White House statement of September 6, 1945, and in the decisions of the Far Eastern commission. He added that MacArthur is thoroughly acquainted with the basic policy directives and is not required to clear any statement he wishes to make with the State Department.

MacArthur's statement said the "dread uncertainty" of ideological conflict between democracy and communism hangs over Japan and a people "long regimented under a philosophy of the extreme conservative right, might prove easy prey to those seeking to impose a doctrine leading again to regimentation under the philosophy of the extreme radical left."

A copyrighted Washington dispatch to the *New York Herald Tribune*, which was also published on the first page of the *Washington Post*, said unnamed "State Department sources" charged MacArthur with "having launched on his own judgment an anti-communist campaign in violation of his American policy directives from President Truman." The story quoted these anonymous sources as saying American policy is aimed at "building a bridge of friendship to Soviet Russia."

Pro-British Paper

The internationalist *Herald Tribune* is the leading pro-British newspaper in this country but has frequently advocated appeasement of Russia since the war.

Eugene Meyer's internationalist *Washington Post* seems to have even more difficulty than the *Herald-Tribune* deciding whether to be pro-British or pro-Russian. It not only carried the anti-MacArthur, pro-Communist story on its front page but published an editorial berating MacArthur for issuing his statement and for talking "confidentially" to members of the House Military Affairs Committee, who later warned of a possible surprise attack by the Russians in Korea or elsewhere.

The *Post* editorial even denounced publication of an official document predicting that Russia's fighting-age manpower will reach 32 million by 1970. The legislative reference service of the Library of Congress published the booklet in response to a House resolution.

"It is hard to see how this sort of talk can inspire confidence in the United States abroad or how it can contribute to our diplomatic efforts toward working out rational solutions of differences between ourself and Russia," said the *Post*.

The State Department's strong defense of MacArthur contrasted with its attitude of a year ago, when Dean Acheson, as acting Secretary, publicly rebuked the supreme allied commander for stating that his occupation force could be reduced to 200,000 in six months.

Acheson remarked that MacArthur was there as an "instrument" and not as a maker of policy. The reaction to his blast did not enhance the State Department's popularity. The occupation force was reduced below 200,000 in six months and is now down to about 135,000.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

DE-INDEXED

DATE: 2-9-58

35

63 SEP

WASHINGTON TIMES HERALD
MORNING EDITION
DATE

INDEXED

EX-2

162-75104-1

NOT RECORDED
87 SEP 6 1946

Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
 Mr. Clegg ✓
 Mr. Coffey ✓
 Mr. Glavin ✓
 Mr. Ladd ✓
 Mr. Nichols ✓
 Mr. Rosen ✓
 Mr. Tracy ✓
 Mr. Carson ✓
 Mr. Egan ✓
 Mr. Hendon ✓
 Mr. Pennington ✓
 Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
 Mr. Nease ✓
 Miss Gandy ✓

New Plot to Kill 'Mac' Reported

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2 (AP).
 Another plot to assassinate Gen.
 MacArthur was frustrated last
 week, Larry Tighe, American
 Broadcasting Company corre-
 spondent in Tokyo, reported to-
 day in a broadcast heard here.

He said:
 "A tip was received here at
 headquarters that a group of die-
 hards were about to try to shoot
 the Supreme Commander along
 the well-known route that he
 travels between the American Em-
 bassy and his headquarters. Noth-
 ing came of the plot, though, be-
 cause more than 100 extra Japa-
 nese police, a detachment of
 armed GIs and numerous mili-
 tary police mingled along the
 route to discourage any untoward
 activities."

Genl MacArthur

INDEXED
 155
 EX-31
 162-75704-A
 NOT RECORDED
 87 AUG 16 1946

52 AUG 30 1946.

MacArthur Should Lead Way To Japan, Says Service Paper

Warns Against Sidetracking General; Says F. D. Fails to Laud Achievement

The authoritative although unofficial Army and Navy Journal yesterday warned editorially that the American people should guard against any effort to sidetrack General MacArthur from command of the American forces that will invade Japan.

The future of the American general, who has consistently advanced with lowest losses although neglected and under-supplied, has been a matter of speculation ever since he dramatically fulfilled his promise to return to the Philippines.

Political Angle Recalled

MacArthur himself took cognizance of speculation that he will be "through" after liberation of the Philippines in a statement at Manila leaving his future up to his commander in chief, President Roosevelt.

The President had not been kindly disposed toward MacArthur from Pearl Harbor because, as he confided to intimates, he feared that the general might oppose him in the 1944 presidential race. Not until it was clear that MacArthur had no political ambitions did Mr. Roosevelt confer with the hero of Bataan and the Southwest Pacific.

In his Manila statement MacArthur made it clear that he desires to go on to Tokyo. There has been no word from the White House on the statement. However, the President is attending the Big Three conference in southern Russia and may clarify MacArthur's future on his return.

F. D. Failed to Congratulate

In the meantime it was considered significant that the White House had not sent a message of congratulations to MacArthur on the taking of Manila, although one was sent to Osmeña of the Commonwealth. The failure to send a message to MacArthur was the more noticeable because presidential messages were sent to Eisenhower on landings in Africa, Italy and France.

"The American people should

be on their guard to prevent General of the Army MacArthur from being sidetracked from the command of the armies that will invade Japan," the Journal said.

"In view of the superb leadership he has furnished, the significant results obtained by purely American forces, and the low number of casualties sustained, it would seem that there should be no question about his continued leadership. However, reports are current that the plans for the invasion, which have been approved, contemplate his retention for the clean-up job in the Philippines, and the assignment of another officer to command the invading expedition."

Navy's Help Appreciated

The publication states that no one realizes more than MacArthur the value of the Navy's contribution to his successes. MacArthur's co-operation with Admiral Nimitz had been close and highly effective and should be continued in the final stages of the Pacific war, it added.

"Evaluating the achievements of the co-ordinating services, we find that responsible for them were surprise and speed," the Journal continued. "Those factors MacArthur has always preached and always has practiced... There were other activities he employed—efficient reconnaissance from the outset of the campaign, swift movement toward the objective, concentration of personnel at critical points, immobilization of the enemy, striking with maximum power of fire and shock, and exploitation rapidly and fearlessly of every advantage gained."

"All these things entered into the operations which enabled the American flag to fly once again over Manila, and they would be employed should he be permitted to move upon the home islands of Japan. And because he knows them thoroughly and has profited by their use, he is the military commander who should lead our forces into these islands. We hope the President and the War Department will so announce."

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Pennington.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

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NOT RECORDED
87 FEB 27 1945

78 MAR 5 1945

SUN DAY

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
MORNING EDITION 2-11-45

M'ARTHUR GOETS MAYOR OF NAPLES

Lauro Quotes Him as Saying
Wars Between Nations
Are Now Obsolete

Mayor Achille Lauro of Naples, which was badly damaged in World War II, called on General of the Army Douglas MacArthur yesterday and received the General's cheering opinion that war between countries on this earth was probably obsolete.

However, war between the planets may replace it, in the General's opinion, Mayor Lauro reported afterward.

The Neapolitan Mayor, who is stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel during his four-day stay in New York, was scheduled to visit General MacArthur, who resides at the hotel, briefly for an exchange of greetings.

"I am delighted that General MacArthur did me the honor of allowing me to remain for forty-five minutes," Signor Lauro said. "I am also delighted that he is pleased with the Neapolitan workers in his factory in my city."

Sperry Rand Corporation, of which General MacArthur is chairman of the board, recently built a plant in Naples employing 600 persons. It is to be expanded to employ 2,000.

Factors for Uniting World

General MacArthur described himself as "a confirmed optimist" regarding the possibility of another World War, Mayor Lauro said.

"He thinks that another war would be double suicide and that there is enough sense on both sides of the Iron Curtain to avoid it," the Mayor went on.

"He believes that because of the developments of science all the countries on earth will have to unite to survive and to make a common front against attack by people from other planets."

The politics of the future will be cosmic, or interplanetary in General MacArthur's opinion, the Mayor continued. He quoted the military leader as saying that a thousand years from now today's civilization would appear as obsolete as the stone age.

During the visit the two men discussed Dr. Albert Einstein.

"General MacArthur said he admired him as a scientist although not as a politician," Signor Lauro said.

"He quoted Einstein's reply when asked what weapons would be used in a third world war—that he did not know what weapons would be used in a third world war but that a fourth global conflict would be fought with sticks and stones."

Mayor Lauro said General MacArthur was optimistic about the differences between the Soviet Union and the democratic nations. He quoted the General as saying:

"The Soviets and the democracies will adopt the best characteristics of each other, and in the process of many years there will not be a strict line of demarcation between their ideals; therefore no causes for war between them."

Before ending the visit, Signor Lauro obtained General MacArthur's promise that whenever he wanted to Europe he would certainly visit Naples. His young son, Arthur MacArthur, visited Naples last summer.

Mayor Lauro spent yesterday morning sightseeing in New York Harbor, and had lunch on a tugboat. He was the guest of Pan American Airways at a reception in the afternoon and attended a dinner given at the Waldorf by Mayor Wagner. Tomorrow he will fly to Washington.

Cannot believe this interview.

VE

file 4/4/11
62-75104

Gen. Douglas MacArthur

62-75104-A
NOT RECORDED
126 OCT 20 1955

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE:

FROM : D. M. Ladd *pl*

September 7, 1951

SUBJECT: REPORT OF POSSIBLE SABOTAGE
TO GENERAL MACARTHUR'S PLANEDOUGLAS

With reference to the call Mr. Nichols received from Peyton Ford to the effect that General MacArthur's plane had developed mechanical trouble about 10 a.m. today and he had to change planes due to difficulty with one engine, I desire to advise that I called SAC Abbaticchio at Cleveland and instructed him to make an immediate check.

b6
b7(c) SAC Abbaticchio called me back at 3:30 p.m. and advised that [redacted] of the Cleveland Airport and a good contact of the office; that [redacted] advised there was nothing to this rumor; that General MacArthur was supposed to leave Cleveland by plane at 2 p.m. today; that he was delayed in traffic getting to the airport, but did actually leave at 2:38 p.m. and there was no plane trouble.

G. I. R. -9

[redacted] further advised that yesterday, 9/6, General MacArthur's plane was delayed about 45 minutes in leaving New York for Cleveland, due to trouble with a propeller control, which is a very routine thing and frequently happens. There was no indication of sabotage in connection with this matter.

I would suggest that Mr. Nichols telephonically advise Peyton Ford of the above.

DML:CSH

RECORDED - 7

62-75104-2
SEP 10 1951
8

01 SEP 17 1951

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. R.
Nease
Gandy

7-

*Just
checked
9/7*
*OK.
'H'*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: September 7, 1951

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Peyton Ford called and said the Attorney General had spoken to him about an item which he, the Attorney General, had seen on the ticker this morning to the effect that General MacArthur's plane developed mechanical trouble around 10 o'clock this morning and it was necessary to have him change planes as they were having difficulty with one engine.

The Attorney General told Ford he thought we should check into this and see what the difficulty was.

I told Ford it was probably some operational matter and Ford said he frankly didn't see any necessity but since the Attorney General made the request he thought we should ascertain the reason for the delay.

I have mentioned this to Mr. Ladd and a check is being made.

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont

LBN:CMC

Tolson ☒
Ladd ☒
Clegg ☐
Glavin ☐
Nichols ☐
Rosen ☐
Tracy ☐
Harbo ☐
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Nease ☐
Gandy ☐

RECORDED - 71 62-75104-3
SEP 10 1951

SEP 17 1951

New York, N. Y.
March 13, 1952

250
210
Mr. Hoover:

Douglas

General MacArthur, has advised that not long ago [redacted] privately explained the General's attitude about future political plans as follows:

The General definitely will not campaign for the presidency and will continue his present activities without definitely committing himself. However, if a stalemate arises insofar as the Republican nomination is concerned and General MacArthur feels that it will be his patriotic duty to accept the nomination, he will then agree to be nominated.

The same source also stated that according to [redacted] General MacArthur and General Eisenhower had a conference some time in the past. During the course of the conference, General Eisenhower allegedly discussed the possibility of his being nominated by both the Democratic and Republican Parties for the presidency and indicated he would like to run with this dual nomination. General MacArthur literally "blew his top" and asked Eisenhower if he realized what he was saying.

EX-25

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162-25104-462

MAR 14 1952

OFFICE 2 1952

ORIGINAL

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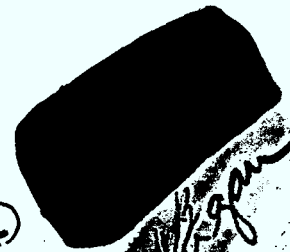
General MacArthur pointed out that this would be destroying the two-party system, by which the citizen is guaranteed a choice of candidates and that Eisenhower's actions would be contrary to the whole political philosophy of this country.


EDWARD SCHEIDT

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Boardman _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mason _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Mr. Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

file 4/CM
Doug 128 M Arthur
62-75104

b6
 b7(c)



Blatt
W
BAUMGARDNER

ADD 2 INFORMATION (109P)

THE SUBCOMMITTEE ASKED ROSS WHY THE SO-CALLED MACARTHUR PAPERS WERE MADE SECRET AGAIN AFTER THEY SUPPOSEDLY HAD BEEN DECLASSIFIED BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S 1953 EXECUTIVE ORDER. THE ORDER ABOLISHED THE "RESTRICTED" CLASSIFICATION WHICH HAD BEEN USED ON THE MACARTHUR PAPERS.

ROSS SAID THE ARMY "UPGRADED" THE PAPERS AND MARKED THEM "CONFIDENTIAL, MODIFIED HANDLING." HE SAID THE ARMY FELT THAT PUBLICATION OF THE 10-YEAR-OLD DOCUMENTS WOULD BE A "SERIOUS VIOLATION OF OUR SECURITY." HE SAID THE ARMY FELT THEY WOULD "DIVULGE WAR METHODS AND WAR PLANS AND WAR OPERATIONS."

THE PAPERS WERE AT ISSUE LAST YEAR BECAUSE OF AN ARGUMENT OVER WHETHER GEN. MACARTHUR ADVOCATED RUSSIA'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR TO BEAT JAPAN. EXCERPTS OF THE DOCUMENTS WERE MADE PUBLIC LAST OCTOBER.

DR. R. A. WINNACKER, ARMY HISTORIAN WHO PREPARED THE EXCERPTS, TOLD THE SUBCOMMITTEE IN A STATEMENT READ INTO THE RECORD, THAT THE JOB OF SCREENING SECRET WORLD WAR II DOCUMENTS WAS "MECHANICALLY INSURMOUNTABLE." HE SAID THERE ARE 100,000 FILE DRAWERS OF SECRET WORLD WAR II PAPERS.

ROSS SAID THE ARMY RECLASSIFIED THE MACARTHUR PAPERS. MOSS TOLD HIM THE ARMY WOULD BE QUESTIONED ON ITS ACTION. HE SAID THE SUBCOMMITTEE WOULD SEEK TO FIND OUT WHETHER SECRET WORLD WAR II MATERIAL IS KEPT UNDER WRAPS BECAUSE OF NATIONAL SECURITY OR "BECAUSE IT MIGHT EMBARRASS AN INDIVIDUAL IN THE SERVICE."

"WE WILL LOOK INTO THAT FURTHER," HE TOLD ROSS. MOSS TOLD ROSS HIS TWO DAYS OF TESTIMONY HAD "PAINTED A PICTURE OF COMPLETE CONFUSION" ON DEFENSE DEPARTMENT INFORMATION POLICIES.
 7/10--GE548P

4-5
62-75104-A
 NOT RECORDED
 126 JUL 17 1956

14
 JUL 17 1956

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

FROM

DO-7

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson _____ ☒
Mr. Ladd _____ ☒
Mr. Nichols _____ ☒
Mr. Belmont _____ ☒
Mr. Clegg _____ ☐
Mr. Glavin _____ ☐
Mr. Harbo _____ ☐
Mr. Rosen _____ ☐
Mr. Tracy _____ ☐
Mr. Laughlin _____ ☐
Mr. Mohr _____ ☐
Mr. Holloman _____ ☐
Miss Gandy _____ ☐

See Me _____ ☐

Note and Return _____ ☐

For Your Recommendation _____ ☐

What are the facts? _____ ☐

Remarks:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 2 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NORFOLK

223PM EST URGENT 4/2/64 CAF

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NORFOLK 2P

GENERAL DOUGLAS MC ARTHUR, INFORMATION CONCERNING

[REDACTED] NORFOLK PD, ADVISES IN VIEW OF CURRENT
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF GEN. MAC ARTHUR, DEPT. OF ARMY HAS DESIGNATED
SECOND ARMY, FORT MONROE, VA., TO HANDLE DETAILS OF GENERAL'S FUNERAL
AT NORFOLK, VA. IN EVENT OF HIS DEATH.

ACCORDING TO SECOND ARMY, ONE DAY AFTER GENERAL'S DEATH HE WILL
LIE IN STATE IN NEW YORK CITY. ON THE SECOND DAY AFTER DEATH HIS REMAINS
WILL BE RETURNED TO DC WHERE HE WILL LIE IN STATE IN CAPITOL ROTUNDA.
ON THIRD DAY AFTER DEATH, HIS REMAINS WILL ARRIVE BY AIR AT THREE THIRTY
PM AT NAVAL AIR STATION, NORFOLK, VA. HE WILL LIE IN STATE AT
MAC ARTHUR MEMORIAL IN NORFOLK FROM AFTERNOON OF THIRD DAY AFTER DEATH
UNTIL NINE THIRTY AM FIFTH DAY AFTER DEATH WHEN FUNERAL WILL BE HELD
AT AT. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NORFOLK, VA. INTERMENT WILL FOLLOW
IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER IN MAC ARTHUR MEMORIAL, NORFOLK. ACCORDING TO
SECOND ARMY, INVITATIONS ARE BEING PREPARED TO BE SENT TO FOUR ZERO
ZERO TOP DIGNITARIES, BOTH AMERICAN AND FOREIGN, TO ATTEND FUNERAL.
IDENTITIES OF THESE DIGNITARIES HAVE NOT BEEN RELEASED BY SECOND ARMY
BUT PRESIDENT OF PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND LARGE DELEGATION FROM JAPANESE
GOVERNMENT WILL PROBABLY BE AMONG THEM.

VD PAGE ONE

53 APR 13 1964

MR. MOHR FOR THE DIRECTOR

CRIME RESEARCH

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Casper ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Evans ✓
Mr. Gale ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

PAGE TWO

NO INFO AVAILABLE AS TO WHETHER PRESIDENT JOHNSON WILL ATTEND FUNERAL
IN NORFOLK.

NO REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM SECRET SERVICE,
NORFOLK. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF FURTHER DETAILS AS RECEIVED.

END

LRA

FBI WASH DC

P

Mr. de Loach

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION

SUBJECT: GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

FILE NUMBER: 62-HQ-75373

New York, N.Y.

March 3, 1944

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

JD:EMC

Director, FBI

Attention: D. M. LADD

RE: ATTITUDE OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Dear Sir:

On March 1, 1944, [redacted] at New York City conversed with [redacted] and a confidential source of information to the Bureau. [redacted] was in New York City for the first time since his extended trip through the South Pacific war theater where he accompanied the late RAYMOND CLAPPER.

During the course of [redacted] conversation with [redacted] outlined somewhat in detail comments made to him by General DOUGLAS MacARTHUR in Australia, as well as other facts concerning General MacARTHUR. In view of the confidential nature of the comments, it is believed that they might be of interest to the Bureau.

[redacted] stated that during World War I, he was an officer in the United States Army in France and as such, met not only General MacARTHUR in France, but became closely associated [redacted] retired, presently [redacted]

[redacted] stated in conversations recently had with General MacARTHUR in Australia; with [redacted] in New York City; and with other high ranking Army officers with the same experience background, he has noted a strong resentment on the part of the individuals already mentioned to President Roosevelt.

General MacARTHUR stated to [redacted] that he could not understand why young men like EISENHOWER and CLARK were placed in charge of the campaign to conquer Hitler when he, MacARTHUR, had actual battle experience in Europe. General MacARTHUR pointed out to [redacted] that neither EISENHOWER nor CLARK had had any actual battle experience in the last war. General MacARTHUR attributes the appointment of these two officers to their high posts to the fact that they will listen to the direction of President Roosevelt, whereas President Roosevelt could not expect the same sort of cooperation from an experienced veteran such as General MacARTHUR.

General MacARTHUR expressed to [redacted] indignation that the President should arrange to have 15,000 planes shipped to North Africa and

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DECLASSIFIED BY 1259
ON 1-3-79

55P/b,a

Director, FBI
JD:EMC

New York, N. Y.
March 3, 1944

England for the use of EISENHOWER while he, MacARTHUR, had to get along with 600. He stated further that it was outrageous that the United States should furnish Soviet Russia with 8600 additional planes and that he, MacARTHUR, after using every argument possible, was only able to get an additional 600, making a total of 9000 planes in the South Pacific.

General MacARTHUR stated that he felt the coming invasion of Europe by American troops was being made solely at the request of Russia. He stated that there was obviously no military reason for such an invasion as the constant bombing of Germany, plus the economic blockades, would bring about the early defeat of that country without any cost to human life. He stated further that it was not even a good political maneuver on the part of President Roosevelt as it was too great a gamble. At this point, [redacted] directly quoted General MacARTHUR as follows: "It is the greatest gamble in history, like playing poker all night and at the end of the evening betting all ones chips on the turn of one card." General MacARTHUR added that the invasion of Europe by the United States could easily result in the death of 500,000 American soldiers. b6 b7(c) b7(D)

Of further interest to the Bureau may be the description of General MacARTHUR as related to [redacted]. He stated that General MacARTHUR feels that he is a man with a divine mission; that nothing he does can be wrong and that all other branches of the service should agree with his plans. [redacted] pointed out to [redacted] that his conference with General MacARTHUR was held in the presence of a Naval officer and that he, [redacted] was the [redacted] as well as being a fellow World War I veteran of General MacARTHUR's. [redacted] pointed out that when General MacARTHUR learned of the United States Navy's plans to invade the Marshall Islands and strike at Truk, he, General MacARTHUR, tried to stop this affirmative action of the Navy's on the grounds that all offensives in the South Pacific should come from the south and not from the east. [redacted] pointed out that following the Navy offensive in the Marshall Islands and the Caroline Islands, General MacARTHUR then changed his own plans and instead of striking at Rabaul, by-passed these fixed Japanese points and raided the Admiralty Islands. [redacted] advised that he had seen the original plans of MacARTHUR's forces as late as January 25, 1944 and that such an offensive action was not in those plans. b6 b7(c) b7(D)

Of further interest to the Bureau may be the fact that none of the soldiers under General MacARTHUR's command have been permitted leave to return to the United States. General MacARTHUR stated to [redacted] that he was afraid to permit these men to go home as such an act would furnish MacARTHUR's enemies with the argument that he did not need additional forces as he was already sending some of his men home on leave.

Director, FBI
JD:EMC

New York, N. Y.
March 3, 1944

b6
b7(C)
b7(D) [redacted] added that he and RAYMOND CLAPPER noticed a feeling among the soldiers under General MacARTHUR's command that they were being deprived of leave for political reasons. [redacted] stated that many of these soldiers had stated either to him or to Mr. CLAPPER, "MacArthur won't let us go home as he's afraid he'll lose the Presidency."

b6
b7(C)
b7(D) Of further interest to the Bureau may be the comment of [redacted] relative to the attitude of the Bureau in Hawaii with respect to the Japanese resident there, as opposed to the attitude of the Naval officials in Hawaii. On [redacted] return to the United States, he met SAC Joel Thornton who advised him that the Bureau had found through its experience that there were many Japanese in Hawaii who were honestly attached to the United States and were of invaluable assistance to the Bureau in combatting subversive activities. SAC Thornton pointed out to [redacted] that the Navy's attitude was that all Japanese were no good. [redacted] stated that in his opinion, the Bureau's attitude as represented by SAC Thornton, was intelligent and worthwhile, whereas that of the Navy was stupid. [redacted] added as an argument along this same line, that he had talked with American Nisei in the United States Army presently being used as interpreters to question Japanese prisoners. He stated that they were doing excellent work and were of invaluable assistance to the Army and the Navy in the South Pacific but that they were getting no credit whatsoever for their aid.

b6
b7(C)
b7(D) [redacted] stated that he was bringing the foregoing facts to the attention of [redacted] as he felt the Bureau should know what is going on in the South Pacific as such knowledge would be needed by way of background. The Bureau will note that [redacted] is a confidential source of information and consequently any use made of the foregoing information should be done in such a way as to protect the Bureau's source of information.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
E. E. CONROY
SAC

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

3 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of 62-75373-1

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-75373-1X

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X for this page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
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XXXXXX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
101825

FROM:
MADRID

TO:
WASHINGTON

353004

TRANSLATION:

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION ASSURES THAT THE EDITOR OF THE "CHICAGO TRIBUNE" HAS GONE TO TOKYO OFFERING TO GENERAL MACARTHUR THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY OF THE UNITED STATES WHICH THE INTERESTED PERSON HAS ACCEPTED.

END OF TELEGRAM

NOTE: UNDERLINED PORTIONS UNCERTAIN.

CLASSIFIED BY SP7 C/T
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3
913349

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11/29/79 DRK-jgth

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY 1259
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE FOR REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 3-89
35812 1-3-79

RECORDED
E.B.I.
INTERNAL SECURITY
158 bh

162-75373-2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

N

4 1947 947

✓ The Director _____ Records Section
 Mr. Tolson _____ Stamp and mail
 Mr. Ladd _____ Prepare tickler
 Mr. Rosen _____ Call file
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Nichols _____ See Me
 Mr. Tracy _____ Call me re this
 Mr. Harbo _____ Note and return
 _____ Please ascertain status
 Mr. Carroll _____
 Mr. Coyne _____
 Mr. Fletcher _____
 Mr. Laughlin _____
 Mr. McCabe _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Tyler _____
 Miss Gandy _____
 Miss Gray _____
 Miss Lyon _____
 Miss Artley _____

FROM DIPLOMATIC

INTERCEPT.

RECEIVED
58 3 32 PM

Edward A. Tamm

5734

DO-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

Handwritten initials and signatures over the routing list.

See Me _____
Note and Return _____
Prepare Reply _____
For Your Recommendation _____
What are the facts? _____
Remarks: _____

RECEIVED

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FEB 11 10 41 AM '52

FEB 11 10 41 AM '52

FEB 11 10 41 AM '52

MS 70WE2

FEB 11

FEB 11 10 41 AM '52

November 28, 1947

62-75373-3

Mr. Charles H. Sigelow
4858 Lincoln Avenue
Los Angeles 48, California

Dear Mr. Sigelow:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of November 18, 1947, concerning the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the Rainbow Division which was held at the Willard Hotel Ballroom, on the evening of July 14, 1935. I recall that both General MacArthur and I spoke at this reunion which was a banquet affair and as well as I remember it was an informal gathering and General MacArthur wore a business suit.

I have had my secretary check the various newspaper morgues in Washington, D. C., in an effort to find any photographs of General MacArthur on that occasion. But the only photograph of the banquet appeared in the Washington Times Herald, July 15, 1935, issue, and this was a picture of Manning Marous surrendering the gavel to Ruby D. Garrett and both of these men were wearing light business suits. The Washington Post on this same date indicated there were 600 at the banquet in the Willard Hotel Ballroom and that the banquet was followed by a "Champagne Hour." My secretary also checked the New York Times on this date but no photograph of General MacArthur could be found.

It is hoped this information will be of some value to you.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

[REDACTED] says General MacArthur was wearing a business suit. It was hot weather and

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION RECEIVED-11/28/47

BMS: MAILED 3

★ NOV 26 1947 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

60 DEC 11 1947

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RECORDED & INDEXED

EX-76

CHARLES H. BIGELOW

4854 Lincoln Avenue
LOS ANGELES 42, CALIF.

Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 13, 1947.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

An apology for trespassing on your time is most asserd in order in extenuation thereof please accept the following: It has involved on me to oversee the production of an eight page brochure - 5000 issue - of General MacArthur's 1935 address at the annual reunion of the Rainbow Division, in Washington.

DOUGLAS

The front cover page features a likeness of the General; in order that this drawing conforms, as nearly as possible, to his appearance at this event we are trying to find out whether or no he was wearing a uniform. So far the boys are unable to agree as between dinner jacket and undress uniform.

Mr. K. A. Sutherland (Slim) who was at that time Nat'l Secity of the Division, suggests that you are the person who's memory is most likely to be dependable. We wish to reproduce as accurately as possible, as this pamphlet will carry the 42nd emblem. Hoping that you may guide us in this matter, I remain,

Very sincerely,

Charles H. Bigelow
C. H. Bigelow.

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62-75373-3

1 DEC 8 1947

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Mr. E. A. Tamm
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Mr. Glavin
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Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

1. Jones
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Star
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Act 11-26-47
BWS: 75

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
LABORATORY
PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY SECTION

Date 11-20 1947

___ Mr. Harbo	7643	___ Miss Gehan	7121
___ Mr. Long	7641	___ Miss Grobusky	7121
___ Mr. Parsons	7641	___ Miss Hollihan	7121
___ Mr. Baughman	7121	___ Mrs. Kidd	7121
___ Mr. Conrad	7142	___ Miss Stone	7121
___ Mr. Downing	7632		
___ Mr. Sizoo	7601		
		___ Mrs. Hellmann	7407
		___ Miss Jones	7410
___ Mr. Beach	7127	___ Mr. LaRock	7324
___ Mr. Berley	7416	___ Mr. Magee	7407
___ Mr. Berte	7417	___ Mr. McDaniel	7127
___ Mr. Donaldson	7410	___ Mr. White	7407
___ Mr. Duckett	7410	___ Mr. Williams	7416
___ Mr. Duncan	7127	___ Mr. Zimmers	7416
___ Mr. Flach	7328		
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___ Mr. Gormley	7407	___ Miss Mills	7639
___ Mr. Heilman	7417	___ Laboratory Files	
___ Mr. Jevons	7328	___ Records Section	

Mr. Nick
3-6-40

Please See Me
Please Handle

PHYSICS & CHEMISTRY SECTION
Room 7121, Ext. 353

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1947

TO:

Director	Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tolson	Mr. Nease
Mr. E. A. Tamm	Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Clegg	Miss Gandy
Mr. Glavin	Mr. English, 5627
Mr. Harbo	Records Section
Mr. Ladd	Pers. Records Sec.
Mr. Rosen	Reading Room
Mr. Tracy	Mail Room
Mr. Cartwright	Mrs. Chisholm
Mr. Jones	Miss Cowan
Mr. Leonard	Miss Pitts
Mr. McCoy	<i>[Signature]</i>
Mr. McGuire	

See Me
Send File

For Appropriate Action
Prepare Reply

*Could you shed
any light on this.*

[Signature]
J. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext. 691

April 8, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Doughan
Lindbergh has just returned from Tokyo where he spent some time with MacArthur. MacArthur told Lindbergh he was not optimistic over being nominated at the convention, that it would be necessary for him to carry Wisconsin and receive a substantial number of other delegates' votes, that there were certain states wherein he had specifically requested that his name not be entered, such as Illinois; that he of course was not doing anything to get the nomination as his life had demonstrated that he was a man of destiny, that he was bowing to God's will and would do whatever was cut out for him; that it was conceivably possible that his service to the United States could be greater in leading an American-Japanese army into Russia for the purpose of saving the Far East; that he is at present reactivating five Japanese divisions, the War Department is furnishing material to set up Japanese aircraft industries; that he is convinced armed conflict with Russia is merely a matter of time and that he could conceivably save the United States by being on the ground, being prepared and striking hard in the East.

Respectfully,

Mr. Nichols

LBN:RC

INDEXED

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21 APR 15 1948

324
52 APR 17 1948

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5



**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

San Francisco 2, California
June 7, 1948

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

AIR MAIL

Director, FBI

Re: REPORTED THREAT ON LIFE OF GENERAL
DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Dear Sir:

There is transmitted herewith to the Bureau and to the Savannah Office a copy of a summary of information received from Lieutenant Colonel DONALD SPRINGER, A-2, Fourth Air Force, Hamilton Air Base, California, dated June 1, 1948 containing information concerning an alleged threat by ex-Japanese-prisoners-of-war on the life of General MacARTHUR should he return to the United States and be elected president, together with a copy of the statement of the original informant, [REDACTED] U. S. Air force, 75th T. C. Squadron, Greenville Air Force Base, Greenville, South Carolina, dated May 10, 1948.

These data are being submitted as of possible interest to the Bureau and to the Savannah Office.

Very truly yours,

Harry M. Kimball
HARRY M. KIMBALL, SAC

HMK:emb
Enclosures - 2
cc Savannah (with enclosures) -- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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68 NOV 10 1964

INDEXED 31

RECORDED 31

53 J...



- Mr. Tolson ✓
- Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
- Mr. Clegg ✓
- Mr. Glavin ✓
- Mr. Ladd ✓
- Mr. Nichols ✓
- Mr. Rosen ✓
- Mr. Tracy ✓
- Mr. Egan ✓
- Mr. Gurnea ✓
- Mr. Harbo ✓
- Mr. Mohr ✓
- Mr. Pennington ✓
- Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
- Mr. Nease ✓
- Miss Gandy ✓

Declassified by Air Force Headquarters, 1947th Administrative Support Group, Washington D.C. 20315
62-75373-5
letter dated 4/22/78
gnc

COPY

75th Troop Carrier Squadron
Greenville Air Force Base
Greenville, South Carolina

10 May 1948

Major T. J. Hieatt
Squadron T-1, ORD
Hamilton Field, Calif.

Dear Sir:

As I told you. I destroyed the communication after having talked to my then Commanding Officer, when he told me to destroy same. Also as I told you this communication was in printed form and bore the names of some 25 or 30 people who were supposed to have been POWs in the Philippines. However, I did not recognize any of the names printed on the bottom of this communication. However, if the thought I gave you has uncovered such an organization I'm very glad I mentioned it.

At the time I received this communication I thought someone was playing a practical joke on me.

The threat contained therein was "should General MacArthur be elected, the organization would do it's best to see that he never took oath of office," and asked that I agree to assist them. I never wrote or in anyway contacted anyone concerned.

There were several other former POWs on duty in the same district, however, I did not question them concerning receipt of any such correspondence, and I do not know of any one, other than myself, who did get one.

I repeat here that I cannot swear to any name thereon. Nor can I say from where it came, as there was no heading on the communication.

I am sorry that I did not have presence of mind enough to forward this to the War Department G-2 at the time.

There is nothing further that I can say except that I'm truly sorry that I have no further information.

Respectfully yours

signed HERMAN E. WEATHERFORD

HERMAN E. WEATHERFORD
1st Sgt., USAF
75th T. C. Sq.

A TRUE COPY:

signed JAMES A. NELSON, Capt., USAF

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NOV 10 1964

62-75373-5
ENCLOSURE

COPY

SECRET

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

1 June 1948

Subject: Incident - Subversive Activity

Preparing Office: Directorate of Intelligence, Hq Fourth Air Force, Hamilton Field, California

Code for Use in Individual Paragraph Evaluation: Source: usually reliable
Information: truth cannot be judged

Summary of Information:

Investigation was initiated by the Commanding General, this headquarters, to determine or develop any information relative to possible subversive activity of ex-Japanese prisoners of war. Investigation was predicated upon information received from Major T. J. Heatt regarding a communication, contents of which contained a statement that "should General MacArthur be elected, the organization would do its best to see that he never took oath of office." The above information was confirmed by a letter from Sergeant Weatherford (see exhibit one.)

The ex-Japanese prisoners of war, known as Project "J" Club, Hamilton Field, California, were individually contacted with reference to the above correspondence as received by Sgt Weatherford. Of the 77 members of the club, 53 were contacted. None of the men contacted had received any such communication nor did they know of any such movement by any other organization.

Of the 53 men contacted, one informant offered the following information: That the only prisoners of war he had ever known that might be radical enough to be interested in such an organization were two United States merchant marine seamen with whom he came in contact in a Japanese prison camp in Batavia, Java. These men were taken from a U. S. merchant ship which was sunk of Madagascar by a German commerce raider. They were interned at Cycle Camp, Batavia, Java. The only information informant could offer as description is as follows:

Name
Height
Age
Hair

[REDACTED] (first and middle names unknown)
approx. 5'8" or 5'9"
about 30-32, in 1943

b7 (C) sandy
b7 (D) spoke with a Brooklyn or Bronx accent

Name
Height
Age
Hair
Complexion

per Air Force [REDACTED] (first name and middle name unknown)

approx. 5'5"
about 28-29, in 1943
red
freckled
narrow shoulders, wide hips

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22 NOV 10 1964

ADC - 5 : : G-2, Sixth Army - 1

FBI - 1

ONI - 1

File - 1

62-75555-15

CHARLES H. BIGELOW

4858 Lincoln Avenue
LOS ANGELES 42, CALIF.

Los Angeles, Calif., May 30, 1948

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Enclosed please find certain brochures that our small committee have produced for distribution. Limited funds forced us to use different paper.

I trust that use of this drawing of you is satisfactory in-so-far as placing Mr. Hoover next the General which is the spot you occupied at that dinner. Shall hold additional copies in event of your wishing more than enclosed. With kindest personal regards and hoping that your sterling efforts to make harmless the encroaching subversive groups in our country.

Innocuous, I remain

Very sincerely,

C. H. Bigelow
C. H. Bigelow

RECORDED - 116

INDEXED - 116

EX-109

62-75373-6

JUN 22 1948

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Pencil sketch made at Reunion dinner—1935

Prophetic address delivered by General Douglas MacArthur
at the 17th annual reunion of Rainbow Division Veterans,
July 14th, 1935, in Washington, D. C.

62-75373-6

ENCLOSURE

MR. PRESIDENT and Gentlemen of the Rainbow, I thank you for the warmth of your greeting, it moves me deeply. It was with you I lived my greatest moments; it is of you I have my greatest memories.

It was seventeen years ago. Those days of old have vanished, tone and tint. They have gone glimmering through the dreams of things that were. Their memory is a land where flowers of wondrous beauty and varied colors spring, watered by tears and coaxed and caressed into fuller bloom by the smiles of yesterday. Refrains no longer rise and fall from that land that used to be. We listen vainly, what with thirsty ear, for the witching melody of days that are gone. Ghosts in olive drab and sky blue and German gray pass before our eyes. Voices that have stolen away in the echoes from the battlefields no more ring out. The faint, far whispers of forgotten songs no longer float through the air. Youth, strength, aspirations, struggles, triumphs, despairs, wide winds sweeping, beacons flashing across uncharted depths, movements, vividness, radiance, shadows; faint bugles sounding reveille, far drums beating the long roll, the crash of guns, the rattle of musketry, the still white crosses.

And tonight we are met to remember. The shadows are lengthening, the Division's days are multiplying, we are growing old together, but the story which we commemorate helps us to grow old gracefully. That story is known to all of you; it needs no profuse panegyrics. It is the story of the American soldier of the World War.

My estimate of him was formed on the battlefield many years ago and has never changed. I regarded him then, as I regard him now, as one of the World's greatest figures, not only in the era which witnessed his achievements, but for all eyes and for all time. I regarded him not only one of the greatest military figures, but also as one of the most stainless. His name and fame are the birthright of every American citizen. The world's estimate of him will be founded not upon any one battle or even series of battles. Indeed, it is not upon the greatest fields of combat or the bloodiest that the recollection of future ages are riveted.

The vast theaters of Asiatic conflict are already forgotten. The swarming myriads of Timur and Genghis Khan lie in undistinguished graves. Hardly a pilgrim visits the scenes where on the fields of Chalons and Tours the destinies of civilization and Christendom were fixed by the skill of Aetius and the valor of Charles Martel. The time indeed may come when the memory of the fields of Champagne and Picardy, of Verdun, and the Argonne shall be dimmed by the obscurity of revolving years and recollected only as a shadow of ancient days. But even then the enduring fortitude, the patriotic self-abnegation, and the unsurpassed military genius of the American soldier of the World War will stand forth in undimmed luster. In his youth and strength, his love and loyalty, he gave all that mortality can give. He needs no eulogy from me or from any other man. He has written his own history and written it in red on his enemy's breast. But when I think of his patience under adversity, of his courage under fire,

and of his modesty in victory, I am filled with an emotion I cannot express. He belongs to history as furnishing one of the greatest examples of successful and disinterested patriotism. He belongs to posterity as the instructor of future generations in the principles of liberty and right. He belongs to the present, to us, by his glory, by his virtues, and by achievements. The memorials of character wrought by him can never be dimmed. He needs no statues or monuments; he has stamped himself in blazing flames upon the souls of his countrymen; he has carved his own statue in the hearts of his people; he has built his own monument in the memory of his compatriots.

The military code which he perpetuates has come down to us from even the age of knighthood and chivalry. It embraces the highest moral laws and will stand the test of any ethics or philosophies ever promulgated for the uplift of mankind. Its requirements are for the things that are right and its restraints are from the things that are wrong. Its observance will uplift everyone who comes under its influence. The soldier above all other men is required to perform the highest act of religious teaching—sacrifice. IN BATTLE AND IN THE FACE OF DANGER AND DEATH, HE DISCLOSES THOSE DIVINE ATTRIBUTES WHICH HIS MAKER GAVE WHEN HE CREATED MAN IN HIS OWN IMAGE. No physical courage and no brute instincts can take the place of the Divine annunciation and spiritual uplift which will alone sustain him. However horrible the incidents of war may be, the soldier who is called upon to give his life for his country is the noblest development of mankind.

On such an occasion as this my thoughts go back to those men who went with us to their last charge. In memory's eye I can see them now forming grimly for the attack, blue-lipped, covered with sludge and mud, chilled by the wind and rain of the foxhole, driving home to their objective and to the Judgment Seat of God. I do not know the dignity of their birth, but I do know the glory of their death. They died unquestioning, uncomplaining with faith in their hearts, and on their lips the hope that we would go on to victory.

Never again for them staggering columns bending under soggy packs on many a weary march from dripping dusk to drizzling dawn. Never again will they struggle ankle-deep through the mud on the shell-shocked roads. Never again will they stop cursing their luck long enough to whistle through chapped lips a few bars as some clear voice raised the lilt of Madelon. Never again ghastly trenches with their maze of tunnels, drifts, pits, dugouts; never again gentlemen unafraid. They have gone beyond the mists that blind us here and become part of that beautiful thing we call the Spirit of the Unknown Soldier. In chambered temples of silence the dust of their dauntless valor sleeps, waiting, waiting in the chancery of heaven the final reckoning of Judgment Day. ONLY THOSE ARE FIT TO LIVE WHO ARE NOT AFRAID TO DIE.

Our country is rich and resourceful, populous and progressive, courageous to the full extent of propriety. It insists upon respect for its rights and likewise gives full recognition

to the rights of all others. It stands for peace, honesty, fairness, and friendship in its intercourse with foreign nations. It has become a strong, influential and leading factor in world affairs. It is destined to be even greater. Our people are sufficiently wise to improve their manifold opportunities. If we are industrious, economical, absolutely fair in our treatment of each other, strictly loyal to our Government, we, the people, may expect to be prosperous and to remain secure in the enjoyment of all those benefits which this privileged land affords. But so long as humanity is more or less governed by motives not in accord with the spirit of Christianity, our country may be involved by those who believe they are more powerful, whatever the ostensible reasons advanced may be—envy, cupidity, fancied wrong, or other unworthy impulse may direct.

Every nation that has what is valuable is obligated to be prepared to defend against brutal attack or unjust effort to seize and appropriate. Even though a man be not inclined to guard his own interests, common decency requires him to furnish reasonable oversight and care to others who are weak and helpless. As a rule, they who preach by word or by deed "PEACE AT ANY PRICE" are not possessed of anything worth having and are oblivious to the interests of others, including their own dependents.

The Lord almighty, merciful and all wise, does not absolutely protect those who unreasonably fail to contribute to their own safety, but he does help those who to the limit of their understanding and ability help themselves, and this, my friends, is what I call fundamental theology.

On looking back through the history of English speaking people, it will be found in every instance that the most sacred principles of free government have been acquired, protected and perpetuated through the embodied armed strength of the people concerned. From Magna Charta to the present day there is little in our institutions worth having or worth perpetuating that has not been achieved for us by armed men. Trade, wealth, literature and refinement cannot defend a state. Pacific habits do not insure peace nor immunity from national insult and national aggression. Every nation that would preserve its tranquility, its rights, its independence and its self-respect must keep alive its martial ardor and be at all times prepared to defend itself.

The United States is a preeminently Christian and conservative nation. It is far less militaristic than most nations, it is not especially open to the charge of imperialism, yet one would fancy that Americans were the most brutally blood-thirsty people in the world, to judge by the frantic efforts that are being made to disarm them both physically and morally. The public opinion of the United States is being submerged by a deluge of organizations whose activities to prevent war would be understandable were they distributed in some degree among the armed nations of Europe and Asia. The effect of all of this unabashed and unsound propaganda is not so much to convert America to a holy horror of war as

it is to confuse the public mind and lead to muddled thinking in their national affairs. A few intelligent groups who are vainly trying to present the true facts to the world are overwhelmed by the sentimentalist, the emotionist, the alarmist, who merely befog the real issue which is not the biological necessity of war, but the biological character of war. The springs of human conflict cannot be eradicated through institutions, but only through the reform of the individual human being, and that is a task which has baffled the highest theologians for two thousand years and more.

I often wonder how the future historian in the calmness of his study will analyze the civilization of the century recently closed. It was ushered in by the end of the Napoleonic Wars which devastated half of Europe; then followed the Mexican War, the American Civil War, the Crimean War, the Austro-Prussian War, the Franco-Prussian War, the Boer War, the opium wars of England and China, the Spanish-American War, the Russo-Japanese War, and finally the World War, which for ferocity and magnitude of losses is unequalled in the history of humanity. If he compares this record of human slaughter with, say, the Thirteenth Century, when civilization was just emerging from the dark ages, when literature had its Dante, art its Michaelangelo and Gothic architecture, education the establishment of the famous colleges and technical schools of Europe, medicine the organization of hospital systems, and politics the foundation of Anglo-Saxon liberty, the Magna Charta, the verdict cannot be that wars have been on the wane. In the last 3400 years, only 268, less than one in thirteen, have been free from war. No wonder that Plato, that wisest of all men, once exclaimed: "Only the dead have seen the end of war." Every reasonable man knows that war is cruel and destructive. Yet our civilization is such that very little of the fever of war is sufficient to melt its veneer of kindness. **WE ALL DREAM OF THE DAY WHEN HUMAN CONDUCT WILL BE GOVERNED BY THE DECALOGUE AND THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT, BUT AS YET IT IS ONLY A DREAM.**

No one desires peace as much as the soldier, for he must pay the greatest penalty in war. Our army is maintained solely for the preservation of peace or for the restoration of peace after it has been lost by statesmen or others.

Dionysius, the ancient thinker, twenty centuries ago uttered these words: "It is a law of nature common to all mankind which time shall neither annul or destroy that those that have greater strength and power shall bear rule over those who have less." Unpleasant as they may be to hear, disagreeable as they may be to contemplate, the history of the world bears ample testimony to their truth and wisdom.

When looking over the past or when looking over the world in its present form there is but one trend of events to be discerned—a constant change of tribes, clans, nations, the stronger ones replacing the others, the more vigorous ones pushing aside, absorbing, covering with oblivion, the weak and the worn out. From the dawn of history to the

present day it has always been the militant aggressor taking the place of the unprepared.

Where is Egypt? Once a state on a high plane of civilization where a form of socialism prevailed and where the distribution of wealth was regulated, her high organization did not protect her. Where are the empires of the East and the empires of the West which once were the shrines of wealth, wisdom and culture? Where are Babylon, Persia, Carthage, Rome, Byzantium? They all fell, never to rise again, annihilated at the hands of a more warlike and aggressive people, their culture memories, their cities ruins. Where are Peru and Old Mexico? A handful of bold and crafty invaders destroyed them, and with them their institutions, their independence, their nationality, and their civilization.

And saddest of all, the downfall of Christian Byzantium. When Constantinople fell, that center of learning, pleasure and wealth, and all the weakness and corruption with it, a pall fell over Asia and southeastern Europe which never has been lifted. Wars have been fought these nearly five centuries, that have had for at least one of their goals the bringing back under the Cross of that part of the world lost to a wild horde of a few thousand adventurers on horseback whom hunger and the unkind climate of their steppes forced to seek more fertile regions.

The thousand years of existence of the Byzantine empire, its size, its religion, the wealth of its capital city, were but added incentives and inducements to a conqueror. **HER WEALTH WAS NO PROTECTION AGAINST AGGRESSION.** It is no more an augury of military and defensive strength in a nation than it is an indication of health in an individual. Success in war depends upon men, not money. No nation has ever been subdued for lack of it. Indeed, nothing is more insolvent or provocative or more apt to lead to a breach of the peace than undefended riches among armed men. And each nation swept away was submerged by force of arms. Once each was strong and militant, each rose by military prowess, each fell through degeneracy of military capacity because of unpreparedness. The battlefield was the bed on which they were born into this world and the battlefield became the couch on which their worn-out bodies finally expired. **LET US BE PREPARED LEST WE TOO PERISH.**


Edited by C. H. Bigelow

Los Angeles Chapter of Rainbow Division Veterans

Rainbow Division Veterans



PATRIOTIC HALL

1816 South Figueroa St.  41 Los Angeles 15, Calif.

mitted to the high command as certain to drive the Japanese out of the areas they had over-run, and American casualties would not exceed 25,000. The plan was approved; the Pacific Islands reconquered; Japan occupied and 24,600 were lost in action?

THAT since the defeat of Japan he has been Commanding General in charge of the rehabilitation of the Japanese Empire?

THAT he is one of the Five Star Generals of the American Army?

THAT during his military career he has been decorated 13 times for bravery, cited 7 times more for bravery, and was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor?

Edited by C. H. Bigelow

THE MacARTHUR FOR AMERICA CLUB OF CALIFORNIA, INC.

Campaign Headquarters ALEXANDRIA HOTEL
FIFTH and SPRING STS. LOS ANGELES 14, CAL.



"The Lord Almighty, merciful and all wise, does not absolutely protect those who unreasonably fail to contribute to their own safety, but He does help those who, to the limit of their understanding and ability, help themselves."

—MacArthur.

62-75373-6

DO YOU KNOW?

THAT General Douglas MacArthur graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1903 with a four year average of 98.13 percent?

THAT the scholastic record of Douglas MacArthur was the highest in the preceding 100 years of the existence of West Point and that it has not since been equaled, therefore stands as a 145 year record?

THAT when a Lieutenant he was assigned by Theodore Roosevelt to accompany his father, General Arthur MacArthur, as a combat observer of the Russo-Japanese War?

THAT after the Russo-Japanese armistice was signed, Douglas and his father, under confidential orders, visited the strategic capita contiguous to the Asiatic coasts of the Pacific and Indian Oceans?

THAT on this secret mission he met and counseled with—behind closed doors—military leaders in Siam, Java, the Malay States, India—inspected fortifications and discussed defense plans regarding a common defense in these areas if an emergency arose. These reports are still held in Washington labeled: "Confidential Military Information"?

THAT in World War I he was in command of the Rainbow Division and was gassed and wounded three times in action?

THAT from 1931 to 1935 he was Chief of Staff of the United States Army; his Military Aide during a portion of this time was Captain Dwight Eisenhower, now General Eisenhower?

THAT one of the reports made by him to the Congress of the United States, as Chief of Staff of the United States Army, outlined in detail the areas in the Pacific that should be fortified to safeguard the United States or this country would be at war with Japan by the year 1940?

THAT after his retirement as Chief of Staff of the United States Army he was requested by President Franklin Roosevelt to assume command of the American forces in the Philippines and was appointed Field Marshall of the Philippines by President Quezon?

THAT when the fall of Corregidor appeared certain, he was ordered by the Commander in Chief to make his way by PT boat and plane to Australia, there to establish an operation base, assemble and implement a force for aggressive action against the Japanese?

THAT he devised the tactical operation we know as island hopping which he sub-



General MacArthur in a cablegram to the House Foreign Affairs Committee defines and analyzes the issues with which we are concerned in China, considering these problems as inextricably interwoven with our Global policy:

He says—"Care must of course be exercised to avoid commitment of our resources beyond what we can safely spare—the sapping of our national strength to the point of jeopardy to our own security—and the overburdening of our people beyond their capacity to maintain a standard of life consistent with the energies with which they are naturally endowed."

WASHINGTON, March 3.—(AP)—Following is the text of General Douglas MacArthur's cablegram on China aid to the House foreign affairs committee:

I am grateful to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives for the confidence reflected in its desire that I appear before it to give my views on American policy in the extension of aid to China.

The pressure of my operational duties in the administration of Japan, especially at this time of change in the Japanese government, however, renders it impracticable for me to leave my post. And even were it otherwise, I gravely doubt that I could give constructive and helpful advice as to details involved in pending aid proposals, which I have not seen nor had any opportunity to study.

China Navy Control Theater

China, as you perhaps know, is a theater of United States Navy control, outside the scope of my existing authority.

I have no representatives there, and, apart from general background knowledge, such detailed information as has been made available to me has been derived largely by indirection.

Exhaustive investigations of the Chinese situation have been made by responsible United States officials, but these studies are not within my channel of information or command and in consequence I am not adequately familiar therewith. I have furthermore not had the opportunity to visit China for many years.

With this background, you will readily perceive I am not in a position to render authoritative advice with reference to the myriad of details on which a definite policy for this particular area must necessarily rest.

Free China Pacific Keystone

In general answer to your specific questions, I can say without the slightest hesitation that a free, independent, peaceful and friendly China is of profound importance to the peace of the world and to the position of the United States.

IT IS THE FUNDAMENTAL KEYSTONE TO THE PACIFIC ARCH.

Underlying all issues in China is now the military problem. Until it is resolved, little progress can be expected toward internal rehabilitation regardless of the extent of outside aid. Once it is resolved, however, there is little doubt but that China's traditional resiliency will provide the basis for rapid recovery to relative stability.

The Chinese problem is part of a global situation which should be considered in its entirety in the orientation of American policy.

Fragmentary decisions in disconnected sectors of the world will not bring an integrated solution.

The problem insofar as the United States is concerned is an overall one and can only be resolved on the broadest possible global basis.

It would be utterly fallacious to underrate either China's needs or her importance.

Must Bulwark All Frontiers

For if we embark upon a general policy to bulwark the frontiers of freedom against the assaults of political despotism, one major frontier is no less important than another, and a decisive breach of any will inevitably threaten to engulf all.

Because of deep-rooted racial and cultural and business ties, we are prone to overconcentrate on happenings and events to our east and to underemphasize the importance of those to our west. America's past lies deeply rooted in the areas across the Atlantic, but the hope of American generations of the future to keep pace with the progress of those of the past lies no less in the happenings and events across the Pacific.

While fully availing ourselves of the potential to the east, to our western horizon we must look both for hope of a better life through yet untapped opportunities for trade and commerce in the advance of Asiatic races, and threat against the life with which we are even now endowed.

For beyond horizon upon the outcome of the ideological struggles in which opposing forces are now engaged and the restoration of political, economic and social stability, rests war or peace, assurance or threat, hope or fear.

China Problem Somewhat Clouded

The international aspect of the Chinese problem unfortunately has become somewhat clouded by demands for internal reform. Desirable as such reform may be, its importance is but secondary to the issue of civil strife now engulfing the land, and the two issues are as impossible of synchronization as it would be to alter the structural design of a house while the same was being consumed by flame.

Friendly and searching as our interest may be in the reformation of China's institutions and practices to bring them closer into line with our own concept of liberty and justice, and right and wrong, the maintenance of China's integrity against destructive forces which threaten her engulfment is of infinitely more immediate concern.

For with the firm maintenance of such integrity, reform will gradually take place in the evolutionary processes of China's future.

The flow to China of military supplies, surplus to our own requirements, has been resumed.

Additional material support should be measured in equitable relation to such global aid as may be determined

upon in the orientation of American policy, without under-
rating the strategic importance to us, as to the world,
of a free and peaceful China, without ignoring her impover-
ishment and fatigue in consequence of so many years of
violent struggle over her soil, without failing accurately
to assess her potential in the stability and advancement
of our own future standard of life, and without neglecting
to recognize our long and friendly relationship, well tested
through years of peace and years of war.

Must Not Sap Our Strength

In the determination of our global policy, CARE MUST
OF COURSE BE EXERCISED TO AVOID COMMITMENT
OF OUR RESOURCES BEYOND WHAT WE CAN
SAFELY SPARE—the sapping of our national strength to
the point of jeopardy to our own security—and the over-
burdening of our people beyond their capacity to maintain
a standard of life consistent with the energies with which
they are naturally endowed.

FOR IT WOULD BE ILLOGICAL FOR US TO YIELD
OUR OWN LIBERTIES IN THE SAFEGUARD OF THE
LIBERTIES OF OTHERS — TO FORFEIT OUR OWN
HERITAGE OF FREEDOM IN SECURING THE FREE-
DOM OF OTHERS.

No less illogical would it be to extend our material aid
beyond hope of reciprocal repayment through contribution
in one form or another to human progress.

For it would not serve our purpose merely to create in
return for our sacrifice a condition of indigence and men-
dicancy elsewhere, to become a brake upon human advance-
ment.

It is one of the traditional characteristics of the American
people that in time of great crises they have never failed
to rise to masterful height to meet the challenge of the
time.

Never before has our wise, fearless and positive lead-
ership of a confused world been more needed as a sta-
bilizing influence.

Never before have the American people been more ready
to assist others if it be a purposeful sacrifice.

For we on American soil bare before the eyes of the
entire world the working of a way of life which despite the
veil of confusion and disorder and self-serving ambitions,
is the cherished hope and goal of mankind.

LET US ABOVE ALL ELSE PRESERVE IT.



Edited by C. H. Bigelow

**THE MacARTHUR FOR AMERICA CLUB
OF CALIFORNIA, INC.**

Campaign Headquarters ALEXANDRIA HOTEL
FIFTH and SPRING STS. LOS ANGELES 14. CAL.

Pronouncements of General Douglas MacArthur

"The inescapable price of Liberty is an ability to preserve it from destruction."

"Only those are fit to live who are not afraid to die."

"The springs of human conflict cannot be eradicated through institutions, but only through reform of the individual human being."

"History teaches us that religion and patriotism have always gone hand in hand, while atheism has invariably been accompanied by enemies of free government."

"In battle and in the face of danger and death (the soldier) discloses those divine attributes which his Maker gave when He created man in His own image. No physical courage and no brute instinct can take the place of the divine annunciation and spiritual uplift which sustains him."

"It doesn't matter how much you have, as long as you fight with what you have. It doesn't matter where you fight, so long as you fight. Because where you fight the enemy has to fight, too, and even tho it splits your force, it must split his force also. fight on whatever the scale, whenever and wherever you can. There is only one way to win victories: ATTACK, ATTACK, ATTACK!"

Relative national defense:

"To exercise privilege without assuming attendant responsibility and obligation is to proclaim willingness to see this Nation perish rather than participate in its defense."

"An adequate army, to the nation, is identical with an adequate fire department to every town and city . . . The cost of preventing a fire from sweeping a city is insignificant when compared with the cost of destruction when a city is in flames."

Declaration of principle at a dinner in Parliament House, Canberra, Australia:

"There is a link that binds our countries together, which does not depend upon a written protocol, upon treaties of alliance, or upon military doctrine. I bring to you the unbreakable spirit of the free man's military code in support of our just cause. That code has come down to us from even before the days of knighthood and chivalry. It will stand the test of any ethics or philosophies the world has ever known. It embraces the things that are right and condemns the things that are wrong. UNDER ITS BANNER THE FREE MEN OF THE WORLD ARE UNITED TODAY."

General MacArthur's Bible Week message—1942:

"Two thousand years ago a man dared stand for truth, for freedom of the human spirit, was crucified and died, yet this death was not the end but only the beginning, to be followed by the resurrection and the life. For twenty centuries the story of the man of Galilee has served for all Christians as a lesson and as a symbol so that today when we stress the spiritual significance of our united efforts to re-establish the supremacy of our Christian principles we can humbly and without presumption declare our faith and confidence with God's help in our final victory."

1942 Father's Day Message Sent From Australia by General MacArthur:

"By profession I am a soldier and take pride in that fact, but I am prouder, infinitely prouder, to be a father. A soldier destroys in order to build. A father only builds, never destroys. * * * My hope is that my son, when I am gone, will remember me not only from the battle but in the home repeating with him our simple prayer, "OUR FATHER WHO ART IN HEAVEN."

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In this great crisis of war America has achieved unity. In a land where conflicting political and economic groups have enjoyed fully freedom of thought and action, where the right to criticize and disagree, to discuss and debate is treasured as a priceless privilege, there has occurred a singular transformation. We have crystallized into a singleness of definite purpose, not by the imposed dictum of a ruthless dictator, but by the free will of the millions of Americans. This unity speaks to us in the incessant humming of American factories, in the wind stirring the wheat fields of the west, in the drone of planes and ships that carry American strength to the battlefields of the world. This mighty war production comes from free men who treasure individual liberty as a God given inalienable right and who are determined that 'this world shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.'

OF BATAAN:

"I was the leader of that lost cause, and from the bottom of my stricken heart I pray that a merciful God may not delay too long their redemption, that the day of salvation be not so far removed that they perish; that it not again be too late * * * The Bataan force went out as it would have wished, fighting to the end of its flickering, forlorn hope—nothing became it more than its last hour of trial and agony."

OF CORREGIDOR:

"Intrinsically it is but a barren, war-worn rock, hallowed as so many other places by death and disaster, yet it symbolizes within itself that priceless, deathless thing, THE HONOR OF A NATION. Until we lift our flag from its dust, we stand UNREDEEMED before mankind. Until we claim again the ghostly remnants of its last gaunt garrison, we can but stand HUMBLE SUPPLICANTS BEFORE ALMIGHTY GOD. THERE LIES OUR HOLY GRAIL. * * *

Reprint of brochure edited by
Charles H. Bigelow - April, 1943

MacARTHUR FOR AMERICA CLUB

**Campaign Headquarters
Fifth and Spring Streets
ALEXANDRIA HOTEL
Los Angeles 14, California**



"One cannot wage war under present conditions without the support of public opinion—men will not fight and die without knowing what they are fighting for—in the democracies it is essential that the public should know the truth."
—MacArthur.

—MacArthur

June 9, 1948

RECORDED - 116

62-75373-6

Mr. Charles H. Bigelow
4858 Lincoln Avenue
Los Angeles 42, California

INDEXED - 116

Dear Mr. Bigelow:

I received your letter dated May 30, 1948, and want to thank you for sending me the items you enclosed. Also, your most commendatory observations concerning my administration of this Bureau's activities are indeed most gratifying. It has occurred to me that you might find the enclosed literature of some interest. The thoughts prompting your writing as you did are very much appreciated.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

Director's Statement, Secularism, How to Fight Communism
NOTE: By letter dated 11-13-47 correspondent inquired concerning the manner in which General MacArthur was attired at the reunion of the Rainbow Division in 1935 in connection with a brochure which he was preparing. We noted that the General was in civilian clothes in our cordial reply of 11-26-47. (62-75373)

WN:ms

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
JUN 10 1948
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY bja

71 JUL 1 - 1948

DATE OF REMOVAL 5-3-57

DATE OF MAIL 4-20-51

b7(c) HAS BEEN REMOVED FOR [REDACTED] TO BE KEPT PERMANENTLY IN HIS
OFFICE, ROOM 1736

SEE FILE 66-2554-7530 FOR AUTHORITY.

SUBJECT JUNE MAIL

b7(c) REMOVED BY [REDACTED]

FILE NUMBER 12-75373-7

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGEOUT

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: April 20, 1951

FROM : Mr. D. M. Ladd *sl*SUBJECT: CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FROM
AFSA RE GENERAL MACARTHUR, *Dealing*JUNE

Tolson	_____
Ladd	_____
Clegg	_____
Glavin	_____
Harbo	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Tele. Rm.	_____
Nease	_____

PURPOSE:

To furnish for your information an AFSA Bulletin dated April 19, 1951, which reflects an interesting French commentary on General MacArthur's departure from Japan. *sl*

"Nothing had been (1 group missing) to give to the ceremony which yesterday, April 16, marked General MacArthur's departure the character of a grandiose demonstration of attachment of the Japanese people to the man who since August 30, 1945, had exercised over Japan unlimited and uncontrolled authority, but one stamped with a kindly attitude and inspired by a (1 group missing) sentiment of justice and humanity. In fact, the Japanese participation was almost limited to official representatives without great assistance from the crowd, still more prompt in the Orient (2 GM) to detach itself from (1 GM) monarchs.

"The General's dismissal has, however, provoked in governing circles sincere regrets and deep uneasiness.

"It is not through simple courtesy that the Japanese recognize General MacArthur as the principal inspirer of a policy which instead of (1 GM) and crushing the vanquished has constantly tried to aid it materially as well as to gain its confidence and its friendship. Clashes and struggles (6 GM) rather rigid paternalism not exempt from blunders and errors offered as a spectacle to the Japanese people in the guise of initiation to democracy have not always been entirely appreciated. But, on the whole, General MacArthur was considered as animated by an attitude favorable to Japan and by virtue of this the political circles reportedly were anxious (2 GM) for him to retain his functions until the signing of the peace treaty.

"To these sentiments was mixed (2 GM) preoccupation the expression of which I have gathered during conversations with various members of the Government and Parliament, as well as with several newspaper managers.

"General MacArthur's dismissal is attributed to a large extent to British intervention. In the remarks which have been made to me I perceived the fear that the influence of London might (2 GM) further and that it might involve delays in the conclusion (1 GM) treaty or modification of certain of its clauses in a way (2 GM).

SDE:rlp

RECORDED - 85

62-75373-7

aw

VAKA

sl

"Interpreted as the obvious proof of the priority granted by Washington to European affairs, the fall from favor of General MacArthur moreover leads the Japanese to wonder with anguish whether America will continue to show the same interest in the economic recovery of their country and especially in its defense against the Soviet menace.

"Representing one of the essential and permanent factors of Japan's policy, fear of the USSR may, according to (1 GM) play to the advantage or detriment of the Western powers. Japanese leaders already are very hesitant to excite the animosity of the USSR against their country (2 GM) as of the (1 GM). To the extent that they might consider that they could no longer count on Washington, they would be led further still to deal tactfully with Moscow.

"(2 GM) declaration made by General Ridgeway in his new capacity as Supreme Commander and its sending of Mr. John Foster Dulles, who arrived at Tokyo on the very day of General MacArthur's departure, were obviously for the purpose of reassuring Japanese apprehensions regarding the settlement of peace as well as the future orientation of American policy in the Far East.

"Moreover, the preoccupations appear at least premature considering the repercussions on the American internal plane of General MacArthur's fall from favor and of the necessity in which the Administration will find itself to show the firmness of its plans and the continuity of its action whether it is a question of Korea, Japan, or the entire Pacific."

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information. To be referred to [REDACTED] for permanent retention. (b)(7)(C)

62-75373-8
SERIALIZATION.

IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING

SEP 11 1952

mi

Elm

C

Los Angeles, Calif.
April 23rd. 1951.

Mr. Edgar J. Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover;--

Gene Douglas
I have something that was laid on my heart. last night, while most of our nation was asleep. As you will see by the enclosed poem MACARTHUR--MAN OF DESTINY--that the still small voice of God whispers many things to me.

I need not tell you, that the vicious traitors, like a cobra, are ready at this moment to strike at this man--this torch that has come home to save our country from the foul treachery of the Hidden Hand in Washington and other points. For it is spread out like a spider's web through out the nation, into every activity.

We, who are dedicated to this cause must be more alert now, then ever before. to protect this man of God and his family--that the tragedy that was instigated to another American Hero--Charles Lindbergh does not happen again.

Give this your prayerful attention and set all machinery in motion to protect Him and his family at all times, but particularly in crowds and especially in Chicago.

God Bless you for your faithful service to our country.

Cordially Yours,

Exp
EXPEDITE PROCESSING.
APR 27 1951
de

de
b6
b7(C)
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

RECORDED - 53

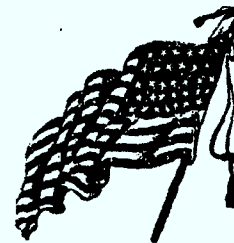
INDEXED - 53

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY *bia*

62-75323-9
MAY 8 1951
25
may

MAC ARTHUR~

MAN OF DESTINY



by

YOUR FRIENDLY — PHILOSOPHER — POET

ARTIST — COLOR PSYCHOLOGIST

BLANCHE DYER BALLAGH

1004 South La Jolla Ave.

Los Angeles 35, California

WIL. 2074

62-75373-9

MacArthur — Man of Destiny



Mankind through the dust of vanishing ages
For the rhythm of candor, ever sought
In its heroes . . . who touch the fine harp strings
of heart. For progress they have fought,
These gallant men of destiny.

Man ever listens for the Cosmic tone
Of truth, to color his shepherd's voice.
A motive true — A Lincoln quite selfless
In service of country — is a worthy choice
In calling a man of destiny.

Man waits today in stark, gray chaos,
Listening in on truth's wave length,
For a man with a principle sacred and high,
A hero courageous with tested strength—
A Sir Galahad of destiny.

Americans! Men of the world! Be true!
Hear the new echoes—quickly explore—
You need not search the sound waves a-far
He, whom you seek held Corregidor—
MacArthur, the man of destiny.

My countrymen, the Creator will hear
Your plea, when just is the cause, that needs
A man of God—A Lancelot du Lac,
A Washington, A MacArthur, with sacred
creeds—
These valiant men of destiny.

Unlike the King with his knights so bold
The American Arthur has no golden crown,
But he wields his scepter for freedom's right,
Hail him! In Freedom's cause, give him
renown—
He is our man of destiny.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR ALLIED POWERS OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER

Tokyo, Japan

April 10, 1948

Dear Mrs. Ballagh:

Thank you so much for your thoughtful note
of March 19th and the beautifully penned poem,
written in 1942 which has moved me deeply.

Faithfully yours,

Douglas MacArthur

April 30, 1951

Los Angeles 35, California

Dear [REDACTED]

I received your letter of April 23, 1951, together with the poem you enclosed. I am also grateful for the good wishes you extended and trust that the efforts of us in the FBI will always merit your approval. I wish to advise that the FBI is strictly an investigative agency and cannot offer the protective service suggested in your communication.

I am taking the liberty of enclosing some material about the work that the FBI is doing.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Hoover's Statement of February 26, 1951
U. S. News and World Report

NOTE: Bufile 61-8131 reflects an interview with [REDACTED] It was reflected that [REDACTED] is a native of Iowa, an artist who maintained an art studio in Los Angeles. She is interested in various religious groups. Bufile 61-7560 reflects her objection in July 1940, to the practice of adopting English war children. In May 1940 she also wrote the Director regarding the fingerprinting of aliens in California.

ROK:ph

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Ladd _____
Clegg _____
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Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

MAY 1 1951
COMM - FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY bja

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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RS

New York, N. Y.
May 29, 1951

Mr. Hoover:

According to [REDACTED] happened to be in Henri Bendel's, which is a fashionable women's shop, during the MacArthur parade in New York, and because all the shop girls were watching the parade she went into a veritable tirade condemning General MacArthur. [REDACTED] stated she heard that [REDACTED] was both loud and noisy and [REDACTED] a friend of [REDACTED] said he had never heard anything like that before.

b6
b7 (C)

[REDACTED] also stated that [REDACTED] a well known socialite in New York, was likewise highly vituperative in her comments on General MacArthur and had even passed the comment that she hoped it would pour during the parade.

b6
b7 (C)

Edward Scheidt
EDWARD SCHEIDT

RECORDED - 43
INDEXED - 43

113
100-75373-10
JUN 9 1951

CRIME

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY kja

60 JUN 18 1951

b6
b7(c)

HOLLYWOOD 28, CALIFORNIA

August 7 1951

John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

No Rec Files
on Corresp

Dear Mr Hoover-

At the request of my good friend--and surely yours--
Mr. Charles E. Bigelow- I am proud and happy to be able to send you
my copy of the General's address to the veterans of the Rainbow
Division at their 17th annual reunion July 14th, 1935- in Washington
D.C.

I - like many others - feel that we need a well led
America before America can attempt to lead the world. I-like many
others- would like to vote for the team of General Douglas MacArthur
and John Edgar Hoover to dignify the Whitehouse and to guide America
back to Americans - to lead us back from this "idea-istic" worldwide
binge of the past few years to the honorably worn ideals of Americans
America - to the proud privilege and humble responsibilities of
E Pluribus Unum.

AUG 15 1951

UNOLO

113

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ack 8-18-51
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112 DEC 16 1951

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Sincerely,

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RECORDS
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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY b1a

INDEXED - 113

RECORDED - 113

162-75373-11

AUG 15 1951
25

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

6 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of 62-75373-6 enclosure

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-75373-11 enclosure

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X for this page X
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XXXXXX

August 18, 1951

RECORDED - 113

INDEXED - 113

EX - 74

b6(C)
b7(C)

Hollywood 28, California

Dear

I have received your letter of August 7, 1951, together with the enclosure prepared by Mr. C. H. Bigelow.

You were indeed thoughtful to write as you did and I appreciate the confidence you have expressed in me. May I take this occasion to point out that I have no political aspirations and I intend to continue to serve my country in my present capacity as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufile 94-39942 reflects correspondence in the past with C. H. Bigelow and a copy of the enclosure has previously come to the Director's attention. A very recent communication from Bigelow is also recalled which is not on record. No identifiable information in Bufiles concerning the correspondent

Tolson _____
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Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Alden _____
Belmont _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

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AUG 20 10 28 AM '51

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-3-79 BY b/a

MAILED 12
AUG 20 1951
COMM - FBI

RECEIVED
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
AUG 20 10 40 AM '51

65 SEP 4 1951

Mr. Tolson

March 19, 1952

H. H. Clegg

Former Special Agent [REDACTED] now located in Japan, called at this office with two Japanese, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the Asahi Chemical Industry Company, Ltd., of Tokyo. [REDACTED] just called to express a message of greeting and to arrange for the two Japanese to be given a tour which was arranged through the Crime Records Section.

DOUGLAS

During the conversations [REDACTED] stated that the feeling among those who know in Japan was that the President was correct in removing MacArthur. MacArthur's first two years in Japan were splendid and then began to deteriorate. MacArthur was very seldom with his staff and knew only four of the Generals in Japan. MacArthur very seldom saw anyone. He stated that MacArthur, although strongly anti-Communist, was really responsible for setting free the Communists in Japan and opening the door for Chinese and other Communists to enter Japan. The existence of the present Communist minority party and the trouble they are causing can be laid at the feet of MacArthur who permitted conditions which led to this result. He stated that even MacArthur's strategy in the Korean War is considered to have been bad during the latter part of his stay in Japan.

HHC:IGS

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Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
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Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY 1,2

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61 APR 10 1952

162-75373-✓
NOT RECORDED
46 MAR 27 1952

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York (67-1777)

SUBJECT: GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR *b7(C)*

DATE: November 26, 1952

PERSONAL AND
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Laughlin ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Winterrowd ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Holloman ✓

b6
b7(C) During an interview by SA [redacted] with General DOUGLAS Gandy
McARTHUR on November 25, 1952, in connection with the investigation of JOHN
FOSTER DULLES, General McARTHUR requested that his greetings and best wishes
be relayed to the Director.

EWW:DMCK

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)
DATE 1/17/79 558115

EXPEDITE *X*DECLASSIFIED BY 1259
ON 1-3-79 558101u

RECORDED - 44

162-75373-12

DEC 5 1952

11-115

Let to Gen MacArthur
12-2-52
hpl

Director

December 2, 1952

RECORDED - 44

62-75373-12

115

General Douglas MacArthur
Remington Rand, Incorporated
315 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear General:

Special Agent [REDACTED] informed me that when talking with you on November 25, 1952, you thoughtfully asked that your greetings and best wishes be extended to me.

Your kindness is deeply appreciated, and it is indeed a source of gratification to enjoy your friendship and support.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

cc - New York
ATTENTION SAC: (Personal and Confidential) Reurlet 11-26

NOTE: Address Remington Rand, Incorporated per directories.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

HPL:amk:umk:

DEC 2 4 46 PM '52

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY 6, a

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COMM-FBI

DEC 17 1952

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
DATE 1/17/79

Declassification
b6
b7(C)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York, N. Y.
April 9, 1954

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

PERSONAL AND
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, FBI
Washington, D. C.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)
DATE 1/17/79 JSP/ISS

Dear Mr. Hoover:

2.3
2.3
0 I had an opportunity to meet General Douglas MacArthur today and enjoyed quite a lengthy conversation with him. He was very complimentary about the Bureau's work, and he stated it could have been done only under your leadership. He believes that the forces of subversion in the country will keep after the Senate investigating committees until such time as they run them out of business, after which he expects that a concerted effort will be made to discredit you. The General stated, "I hope this day never comes, but I'm afraid they're going to try."

It was General MacArthur's opinion that the press and radio-television avenues of communication of the country are under one principal leadership. He believes it more than coincidental that editorially many papers on the same day will play up the same issues, even to including the same words. He believes, and he said that he would not want to be quoted, that the best bet for the real brains of subversive leadership in the country is Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter.

I thought you would be interested in having the above information.

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259
ON 1-3-79
33P/b,a

Sincerely,

James J. Kelly
JAMES J. KELLY
SAC

JJK:MT

RECORDED-119

53 APR 27 1954
F488

12-75373-13
13 APR 21 1954

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: JAN 18 1953

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: General DOUGLAS MacARTHUR - SAC CONTACT
ATTENTION: TRAINING AND INSPECTION DIVISIONALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY 6I. DESCRIPTION OF CONTACT

This contact, a retired Five Star General, is an executive with Remington Rand, Incorporated.

II. SERVICES THIS CONTACT CAN PROVIDE

This contact, because of his thoroughly complete military background and his wide acquaintanceship, can furnish information of value relative to research matters.

III. PAST RELATIONS WITH FIELD OFFICE

This contact, due to his unavailability in the past, has not been requested to furnish any information. It is believed that because of his wide acquaintanceship in this area, that his services may be utilized in the near future. Contact is an admirer of the Bureau. He offered to cooperate fully and make available on request facilities at his disposal.

IV. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF KNOWN HISTORY

General DOUGLAS MacARTHUR was born January 26, 1880. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1903. He is the recipient of many honorary degrees. He has received numerous war decorations and citations from the United States and allies. He was the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the Pacific. He is married and resides at the Waldorf Towers, Waldorf Astoria Hotel, Park Avenue and 50th Street, Apartment 37A, telephone number EL 5-3100.

V. DEROGATORY INFORMATION

New York reference 67-13453, serial 1798, letter to the Bureau dated May 9, 1952, sets out in substance that General MacARTHUR did not have any great objection to a military man being elected President. He also felt in a future crisis there would be a clamor for a military man resulting in a military dictatorship in this country.

VI. RECOMMENDATION OF SAC

It is recommended that General DOUGLAS MacARTHUR be considered an SAC contact in the future.

Letter to N.Y.
67-13453-1798
1/17/53

RECORDED

MMO'R:BJH

62-75373-14

SAC, New York

1-27-55

RECORDED - 48
JAN 28 1955
Director, FBI

62-75-373-14
GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR
PROPOSED SAC CONTACT

Reurlet 1-18-55 wherein you recommend the above-captioned individual as an SAC Contact.

It is not believed desirable to approve General MacArthur as an SAC Contact in view of the pressure of his other affairs. His past friendship indicates he will render any reasonable service; however, you should secure Bureau approval prior to making any contact with him.

MHS:LAB
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY b.i.c.

JAN 27 5 32 PM '55
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/18/55

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR;
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 10/6/55, [REDACTED] who is associated with the newspaper morgue of the "Newburgh News", Newburgh, New York, informed SA [REDACTED] that during the summer of 1955 a woman who identified herself as [REDACTED] a [REDACTED] from New York City, came to the "Newburgh News" morgue and informed that she was seeking information concerning General MacARTHUR.

According to [REDACTED] exhibited a pension check from the City of New York for identification.

Allegedly, [REDACTED] told [REDACTED] that she was looking for scandals which concerned General MacARTHUR and requested the names of some of the old residents of Cornwall, New York. Allegedly, [REDACTED] indicated she wanted these names so that a discreet inquiry could be conducted in the Cornwall area concerning General MacARTHUR.

[REDACTED] also related that [REDACTED] inquired as to the identity and whereabouts of [REDACTED] a member of the armed services. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] was informed that a directory listed a person named [REDACTED] Cornwall, New York.

[REDACTED] stated in conclusion that she did not furnish [REDACTED] any information concerning General MacARTHUR'S activities or residence in Cornwall, New York, and further, that she has no such information in her files.

[REDACTED] is not identifiable in the files of the

NYO

This is being furnished for the Bureau's information.

TJB:MEW

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY bja

62-75373-15

24 OCT 20 1955

CRIME REC.

RECORDED-9
INDEXED-9

67-75373-15

Date: October 27, 1955

VIA LIAISON

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Subject: ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO HARM REPUTATION
OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

On October 6, 1955, a [redacted] who is associated with the "Newburgh News," Newburgh, New York, informed an Agent of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that during the summer of 1955 a woman who identified herself as [redacted] a [redacted] from New York City, came to the "Newburgh News" morgue and stated that she was seeking information concerning General MacArthur. This woman exhibited a pension check from the city of New York as a means of identification.

Allegedly, [redacted] told [redacted] that she was looking for scandals which concerned General MacArthur and requested the names of some of the old residents of Cornwall, New York. Allegedly, [redacted] indicated she wanted these names so that a discreet inquiry could be conducted in the Cornwall area concerning General MacArthur.

[redacted] also related that [redacted] inquired as to the identity and whereabouts of [redacted] a member of the [redacted] services. [redacted] stated that [redacted] was informed that a directory listed a person named [redacted] Cornwall, New York.

[redacted] stated in conclusion that she did not furnish any information concerning General MacArthur's activities or residence in Cornwall, New York, and further, that she has no such information in her files.

[redacted] is not identifiable in the files of the FBI Headquarters or the New York Office. This is being submitted for your information for any action you may deem advisable.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY 614

68 NOV 3 1955

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 23 1956

WESTERN UNION

WUE101 NL PD

NEWYORK NY SEPT 22

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ATTN JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

FOLLOWING NIGHT LETTER SENT TO GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR
CARE RUDOLPH FIELD COMPANY PUBLISHERS NEW YORK CITY

QUOTE URGENT I WRITE YOU FOR THIS END ALSO DID I
WRITE THAT I MIGHT KNOW WHETHER YE BE OBEDIENT IN ALL
THINGS THE PROOF OF YOU THIS I HAVE ALWAYS FELT THIS I

EA

RECORDED-13

FAITHFULLY DEFENDED URGENT OUR MONEY IS NOT SAFE

INDEXED-13

20 SEP 26 1956

MOSTLY OUR CHILDREN YOUR CALL YOUR STARS YOUR

COUNTRY MUST BE FORTIFIED DECEMBER SEVENTH WILL BE TOO

LATE THEE PEOPLE HAVE ANSWERED UNQUOTE

LITTLE WRITERS GROUP

927AME SEPT 23.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

1 OCT 1 1956

Tolson ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Boardman ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mason ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Nease ☒
 Winterrowd ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

TRH

Special Article

Youth Is A State Of Mind

by General Douglas MacArthur

Youth is not entirely a time of life—it is a state of mind. It is not wholly a matter of ripe cheeks, and red lips or supple knees. It is a temper of the will, a quality of the imagination, a vigor of the emotions, a freshness of the deep springs of life. It means a temperamental predominance of courage over timidity, of an appetite for adventure over love of ease.

Nobody grows old by merely living a number of years. People grow old only by deserting their ideals. Years may wrinkle the skin; but to give up interest wrinkles the soul. Worry, doubt, self-distrust, fear and despair these are the long, long years that bow the head and turn the growing spirit back to dust.

Whatever your years, there is in every being's heart the love of wonder, the undaunted challenge of events, the unfailing child-like appetite for what's next, and the joy and the game of life.

You are as young as your faith, as old as your doubt; as young as your self-confidence, as old as your fear; as young as your hope, as old as your despair.

In the central place of every heart there is a recording chamber; so long as it receives messages of beauty, hope, cheer and courage, so long are you young.

When the wires are all down and your heart is covered with the snows of pessimism and the vice of cynicism, then, and then only are you grown old.

104

EX-122

INDEXED - 3

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
 N. Y. Mirror _____
 N. Y. Daily News _____
 Daily Worker _____
 The Worker _____
 New Leader _____

Date _____

62-75373-1
 NOT RECORDED
 126 FEB 5 1957

FEB 12 1957

March 3, 1958

ff
D
General Douglas MacArthur
Waldorf-Astoria Towers
Park Avenue at 50th Street
New York, New York

Dear General MacArthur:

Under separate cover, I am forwarding to you one of the first printed copies of the book "Masters of Deceit," which I have taken pleasure in autographing to you.

I am hopeful that this account of American communism from its beginning to the present will assist in alerting the American people to the deadly menace of atheistic communism and will indicate what can be done to combat it.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

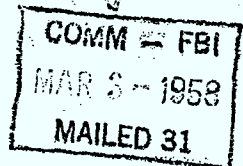
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Honorable Douglas MacArthur
Waldorf Astoria Towers
New York, New York

Dear General MacArthur:

It has been suggested that we write you and, in so, ask you to lead us "out of Egypt." As one of the most respected and loved Americans I feel you can serve mankind by reminding men that there is but one who can lead us to individual and societal well-being - and that, God.

The Founding Fathers followed Him and were led "out of Egypt." The situation today is similar to theirs though even more challenging. Men require the faith (in Him) that is necessary to move mountains because they are confronted with the most massive mountain which has yet appeared. However, with sufficient faith in His ability and understanding of His Word, and a willingness to follow Him, we shall be led "out of Egypt." For all things are possible to Him!

By continuing to share your understanding with mankind and by admonishing men to follow men only in so far as they follow Him, you can serve all mankind and "glorify" "Our Father which art in heaven."

I am enclosing two articles which present a standard to which the wise and honest can repair (in my opinion). Perhaps you will find them helpful.

Yours very truly,

C

[Redacted signature]

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Mr Hoover:

Perhaps you'll find the enclosed
I help in the job that is yours.

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SHALL WE CREATE TRUTH?

According to an ardent promoter of the Revised Standard Version of the Bible - "The Bible is an antiquated book. It must be brought up-to-date. There would be no purpose in bringing forth a new translation unless it was to adjust this old-time religion to the findings of modern science and scholarship. The Bible must be made to live again. To accomplish this, old and discredited doctrines must be brought into alignment with the spirit and understanding of modern science." (From "Debate over the New Bible" - SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES, Box 161, Bellflower, Missouri)

It seems reasonable to assume that this promoter would say "yes" to the question Shall we create Truth?

He goes on to say: "Of course, we want a world religion. Communists are part of the world - a very big part. Any religion which embraces all mankind must win the allegiance of the Communist masses."

"The United Nations aims ultimately at a world government. Its counterpart must be a world religion. It is no secret that some of the world's leading statesmen, representing Communist as well as non-Communist countries, have adopted the New Bible as the book that can serve as a common foundation for the world religion which will be required to make the world government effective."

Apparently the "New Bible" is to do for the Communist masses what the "social studies" textbooks do for the non-Communist masses - to "win the allegiance of the masses" to a world government and to create world citizens. Perhaps this is what "they" mean by compromise. We accept Communist political, economic and social ideas (brought up-to-date so as to conform to modern "scientific socialism") and they adopt the Bible (brought up-to-date so as to conform to "modern science"). Compulsory secular education, perhaps designed and certainly used to create world citizens (those who are to conform to the will of the Marxian Almighty God - a world government), has served the compromisers well. Perhaps they'll adopt compulsory church attendance now that we have a suitable textbook. Compulsory education has, by the way, prevented, not provided for, equality of educational opportunity. Is it an opportunity to be forced to go to school, to be compelled to do anything?

It's quite natural to expect these who are wise of the world and who are trying to create God, a Supreme Authority or world government, to realize the need to create Truth as well. Unless "God" or a world government has such a means, how can men conform to or abide by "His Word" - be world citizens? Bear in mind that those who would create God or a Supreme Authority, BY THEIR FRUITS, believe that God does not exist. Since God does not exist they naturally find the Bible an "antiquated book", the work of philosophers who interpreted the world without the advantages of "modern science". Thus The Bible must be revised to conform to "modern science"; "It must be brought up-to-date."

The RSV Bible is an attempt to create Truth, just as the United Nations is an attempt, intentional or not, to create God. Both attempts are designed by the manipulators to facilitate the creation of The General Welfare or "His Kingdom", the kingdom Karl Marx called "a human society", Frederick Engels "a more than individual development", Bertrand Russell "a scientific society", the internationalists "a one world", the humanists "a brotherhood of men", and The Bible "the abomination of desolation."

Karl Marx said: "Philosophers have interpreted the world in various ways; the point, however, is to change it." Those who would change what is, Truth, by conforming it to modern science or what seems to be, are Marxists whether they know it or not. They are Marxists, not by my definition, but by Marx's and by their fruits. "Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them." Thus, BY THEIR FRUITS (RSV BIBLE) those responsible for it are Marxists, not Christians.

By conforming His Word, Truth, to the words of men (modern science or what men ASSUME is Truth), those responsible for the RSV Bible have performed a disservice, not a service. Only in so far as we conform to His Word and permit and encourage others to do the same, do we promote the general welfare (serve men) as well as our own well-being. If we would assist our fellow men we should strive to conform "modern science" to The Science, Truth; we should accept modern science as Truth ONLY IN SO FAR AS IT CONFORMS TO HIS WORD.

By discarding and discrediting the Virgin Birth, these would-be human gods have put The Candle under a "bushel" (modern science). "Neither do men light a candle, and put it under a bushel; but in a candlestick, so that it giveth light unto all that are in the house."

Almighty Government - a god whose law and word is determined by the will of a man (a dictator) or man (the "experts" or the "majority", a majority "educated" to accept the conclusions of the "experts"). In opposing these forces we show by our fruits, that we would follow men only in as far as they follow Him.

If we understand that for which our republic stands and subscribe to these principles, and if we are alert to or have knowledge of the forces which have already deeply penetrated our political, economic, educational, theological and other circles, we know, or should know, that the time has come when we, like The Founding Fathers before us, must pledge "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor" in support of those principles for which our republic stands. Unless we do, we show by our fruits that we are willing to follow men instead of God.

The "flood" converges upon our republic from all sides, a republic which stood and still could stand as a monument to "Our Father which art in heaven." The Founding Fathers built an "ark" in the "wilderness", an "ark" which they wisely set upon a "rock" - The Word of God. For whatever reason, we have permitted this "ark" to slide off its foundation, and it now flounders in a raging sea, ravaged by satanic waves which would engulf and destroy it.

"National Defense", correctly understood, is a HOLY task! It is a human effort to restore the monument which The Founding Fathers dedicated to God and left in our care. But more than that this activity we call "National Defense" is an opportunity to demonstrate our faith in the existence of God, of our faith in His ability, of our willingness to obey His Law and of our acceptance of His Word as absolute and eternal Truth, Omniscience. Whether we restore the monument or not, by our efforts to do so, we prove that we have made our choice between God and mammon. As the father of our country said: "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. The event (the restoration - ED) is in the hand of God."

We have become so engrossed in and awed by the wisdom of the world which both science and "modern science" have bestowed that we have apparently cast aside the formula which our forefathers used, one given to all men in The Bible. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." Again The Bible appropriately and prophetically says: "For the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God. For it is written, He taketh the wise in their own craftiness." Believing we are wise, we are being taken in our own craftiness!

We must defend the "soul" if we would keep the "body" of our republic. Or, as Douglas MacArthur has said: "It must be of the spirit if we are to save the flesh."

To stand up for or defend that for which our republic stands is to do the will of God! To help us perform this task The Bible says: "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." Get the facts and USE them! Know the truth if you would be free! Fear not those who would kill, persecute or defame you but who cannot destroy your faith in God. Instead use your faith to combat those forces which advocate ideas, theories or measures which can "destroy both soul and body in hell," those forces which would CHANGE the "soul" of our republic and deliver the "body" to those in the employ, wittingly or not, of Satan.

"Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven." For "Neither do men light a candle, and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick; and it giveth light unto all that are in the house."

We have a job to do. We must strive to put the "ark" back on the "rock" or the "candle" back in the "candlestick." Only in this way can we serve ourselves, our posterity and all mankind. For we are the "temples" (buildings, creations, expressions) of God, not The Builder, Creator or Expressor. We can promote the general welfare if we seek to understand His Word (use our God-given right - "pursuit of happiness"), if we choose between right and wrong (use our God-given right - "liberty"), and if we express Him or live in accordance with His Word (use our God-given right - "life").

Let us be about our Father's business; let us labor in His vineyard; let us "Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it: .." Let us demonstrate our faith, "multiply" our understanding of His Word, and "replenish" the earth with the fruits of our faith and understanding so that we can "subdue" those forces which would destroy "both soul and body in hell."

To borrow a title of a recent excellent book by Robert Morris - "NO WONDER WE ARE LOSING"! Worshipping the things of this world and fearful of losing them we have let the "soul" of our republic depart almost without notice. Will we join in the procession which would deliver the "body", out of ignorance or intent, to Satan? Or will we do His Will and stand by the "soul" and endure forever? This is our choice. It should be a simple decision for most of us. If we choose the former we need do nothing because the procession is already en route. If we choose the latter we must do something! We must stand up and be counted alongside those who have fought their way out of the line, the "remnant" which stands on the sidelines of the procession WORKING, the "remnant" that will remain!

"But as the days of Noah were, so shall also the coming of the Son of man be." Will we be "eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage" or will we build an "ark" as did the wise Noah? The "flood" comes; the time is now!

THIS IS NOT A RELEASE OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE OF NSDAR. IT IS AN EXPRESSION OF DEEPLY HELD CONVICTIONS AND CONSIDERED OPINIONS OF YOUR NATIONAL DEFENSE CHAIRMAN FOR THE COMING YEAR. IT OUTLINES THE FOUNDATION UPON WHICH FUTURE REPORTS DISCUSSIONS AND VIEWS WILL BE BASED. YOUR SUGGESTIONS AND COMMENTS ARE INVITED.

The Virgin Birth is The Clue to the "sweet mystery of life", and proves that God, not man, is The Creator. No wonder those who would create God, Truth and The Kingdom wish to discard the Virgin Birth and conform His Word to modern science! Modern science says that man, not God, is The Creator. Unless man is The Creator man cannot create God, Truth or The Kingdom of God, and all their efforts to do so are in vain. The solution (for the Marxists) is to conform His Word to modern science (their words) and thereby get rid of "the opium of the people". The Bible is "the opium of the people" because it proves that Karl Marx and his modern, up-to-date prophets and disciples can't fulfill their promises.

Thus the Virgin Birth and the other "miracles" will be discredited and discarded because modern PHILOSOPHERS (impatient scientists) do not yet comprehend Truth, WHAT IS. Instead they would create Truth on the basis of what seems to be, modern science. In discarding Truth (what they do not yet understand) and replacing it with modern science (what they understand as of now) these would-be human gods will give men but one alternative. They will put out The Light and leave mankind in the dark! As a consequence mankind will become the slaves or expressions of the "experts" or the human creators.

"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." As the slaves of the "experts" we will be permitted to know only the truths which these men find and feel it expedient to disclose to us. When, and IF, they discover Truth, will they permit us to know the Truth so that we may be free? Will they permit us to be free from the "God", "Truth" and "Kingdom" they have created?

The RSV Bible is an abomination, one foretold in THE Bible. We are told to pray that "the abomination of desolation" does not come in the "winter", at a time when men are dormant (asleep, apathetic) or drugged ("brainwashed"). Let us pray that we may help men realize that the RSV Bible (and the "social gospel" as well) is a drug which will lead them away from, NOT TOWARD, Truth or freedom from misery, discord, unhappiness or whatever interferes with our individual or societal well-being.

Let us feed the hungry, give drink to the thirsty, welcome the stranger, clothe the naked, visit the sick and in prison by promoting or sharing understanding of Truth, His Word. For many men are "hungry" and "thirsty" for understanding of Truth, many are "strangers" to Truth, and many are "naked", "sick", and "in prison" because they lack faith in and understanding of "the kingdom of God, and his righteousness" - Truth.

"Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of my brethren, (those of "little faith" or understanding of Truth - ED) ye have done it unto me."

Thus as we share and live or demonstrate our understanding of Truth do we serve Jesus and "glorify" God. "Come, ye blessed of the Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world."

Whether we have received "five talents", "two talents" or "one talent" of our "lord's money" (understanding or perception of Truth) let us invest our "talents" so that we may demonstrate our understanding of Truth and increase our "talents" (perception of Truth), and thereby serve all mankind as well as ourselves. Let us not hide our "lord's money" (that which we have received from Him) by refusing to invest it (by refusing to demonstrate our understanding). The General Welfare or the so-called "standard of living" improves in direct proportion to the accumulation of "talents" (Capital, not capital or the things of this world).

Let us be ready and faithful "for in such hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh."

"Who then is a faithful and wise servant, whom his lord hath made ruler over his household, to give them meat in due season?"

"Blessed is that servant, whom his lord when he cometh shall find so doing."

The "due season" is NOW. Let us "give them meat" so that He will find us "so doing", faithful servants.

"Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them." And, by our fruits will He know us!

SHALL WE CREATE GOD ?

If universal harmony and happiness is to be found there must be a recognised Supreme Authority, one with the means to express, carry out and enforce his of its will. Thus there are two alternatives from which we may choose. The first, Americanism, is premised on the assumption that such an authority already exists - God. The second, Marxism, is premised on the assumption that such an authority does not exist. Thus the belief that men require a human leader, organization or organized conscience is basically Marxian, not American. Human leaders, organizations, institutions, governments and the like, can serve men but only to the degree that they or it permits help and encourage men to conform to and understand His Word (which includes ideas, theories and measures premised on or in harmony with His Word, Truth).

If a Supreme Authority does not exist, men must organize a conscience, choose a leader, or create God, and permit this humanly created authority to determine what is right (Truth) and to compel all men to conform to same - to live by "His" or "Its" consent; to express "His" or "Its" will.

If, on the other hand, such an authority exists (God), all men require is the means (conscience) and the right, opportunity or permission to individually seek understanding of His Will, Word or Truth, the right to choose, and the right to live their understanding of Truth - by His consent; to express His Will - in order to understand and find What Is, Universal Harmony. God has so provided. He created all that is and saw that it was very good, harmonious. Thus, according to His Word, universal harmony already exists ~~whether~~ whether men or "modern science" see it or not. Whose word shall we accept, His or the words of men?

Communism, socialism, collectivism, and the like, are premised (avowedly or in effect) on the belief that God does not exist, and that men must therefore create God. Americanism, however, is premised on the belief that God already exists; that He has provided us with the means and right to see The Kingdom or The Perfect Union. Thus men must be permitted to seek understanding of His Word ("pursuit of happiness"), choose between right and wrong ("liberty") and live according to their individual understanding of His Word or express Him ("life"). In recognition of God's existence and of His Universal Government, The Founding Fathers instituted a human government patterned in conformance to His Law. The sole purpose of a human government, they said, is to "secure these rights" so that men will be free to seek understanding of, and to conform to His Word or Will, and thereby "form a more perfect union or demonstrate ever greater understanding of 'the kingdom of God, and his righteousness.'" They designed our Constitution to PREVENT the creation of a human Almighty God in conformance with His Law. ("Thou shalt have no other gods before me.") Of course we must understand and apply our Constitution, the greatest legal document ever penned by men, if we would reap its benefits. When we stand up FOR the original spirit and purpose of the Constitution, we obey His Law and promote the general welfare. When we accept or support unconstitutional (contrary to the original spirit and purpose) laws, amendments, treaties and the like, we DISOBEY His Law.

The Marxists (avowed or by their fruits) institute governments whose purpose it is to create God, a Supreme Authority, empowered to determine what is right and to compel all men to accept same so it can provide for or create the general welfare - The Kingdom. The United Nations, wittingly or not, is such an attempt, and is the most abominable "creation" yet attempted by men. It, and the other abominations attempted or being attempted by men (i.e. conforming His Word to "modern science" or the words of men as in the RSV Bible or the "social gospel") will end in "the abomination of desolation," NOT the paradise promised by the false prophets.

If God exists, men can do nothing but promote the general welfare by individually searching for and conforming to Truth, His Word, and sharing (by living) such understanding with mankind. If God exists the American way is the right way because it permits (via a limited constitutional republic), promotes (via free enterprise) and prepares for (via EDUCATION - fulfilling the individual's right to know the truth) individual responsibility.

If God does not exist, men must necessarily create God (a world government, conscience or leader) empowered to express, carry out and enforce its or "His" will so as to create or provide for the general welfare or The Perfect Union. If God does not exist the Marxian way is right because it permits, promotes and prepares for individual irresponsibility or State (collective) responsibility. Ultimately it compels individual irresponsibility. The irony of it all is that the Marxists would create God, The Provider. If God exists He is already The Provider and has provided. However few apparently comprehend how He provides or are willing to admit or believe that He has provided. Instead men believe that they are "as gods" (in effect at least) and can and do provide for themselves and others. Holding this belief, it is quite natural for men to assume that they are creators and consequently capable of creating God, Truth and the Perfect Union. Such a belief would SEEM to be correct - on the basis of "modern science" and sensual evidence. However such a belief is contrary to His Word and is the prime reason for the successes attained by the Marxists in selling their ideology to mankind.

Why can men believe that God exists without seeing Him on the one hand, but be unable to believe that He has provided our needs on the other because they cannot see what He has provided? Jesus told us how He provides and how we may find what He has provided. He said: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." Thus we are not to direct our efforts toward what "modern science" tells us are the "necessities of life", but to seek to understand "the kingdom of God, and his righteousness" if we would see what He has provided.

Furthermore Jesus proved this "formula" by what men call "miracles." Jesus understood Truth, invested the "talents" he found or earned by applying his understanding. In so doing "the things were added"; Jesus saw what God had provided - abundance, harmony, happiness, The General Welfare or The Kingdom of God. He came to "redeem" us, to show us the way, to teach us The Formula and, lest we doubt the words, demonstrated or proved the rightness of the words. Jesus was a Scientist. He sought and found Truth. He understood and demonstrated Science, His Word, Truth. He knew the Truth and found freedom, overcame the world. "The world is full of tribulations; but be of good cheer (have faith, keep searching - ED) I have overcome the world." (Follow me and you will find freedom too. -ED)

In order to sort the Marxian from the Christian (both prophet-wise and ideologically) we must observe the fruits, not the labels. Any idea which permits, encourages and prepares the individual for individual responsibility is Christian or American. Any idea which compels, encourages and prepares the individual to be irresponsible (to "leave it to George") is un-Christian or un-American. A true Christian or American is one who accepts or supports the former and rejects or opposes the latter - whether he calls himself a Christian, a Jew, an American, a German or something else. Not only do we know others by their fruits but they know us by ours. Only those who, by their fruits, are Christians, are of The Brotherhood of which Jesus speaks. "For whosoever shall do the will of my Father which is in heaven, the same is my brother, and sister, and mother."

The only way to destroy communism in any and all of its insidious disguises, is to be individually responsible and to refuse, at whatever cost, to be otherwise. Communism, a "scientific society" (the "end" of "scientific socialism") is legislated individual irresponsibility. Whether we leave it to the members of the Communist Party or to the "experts" (social, political, economic, legal, mental, educational, physical, theological, etc) makes no real difference. The question is, shall we be individually responsible or not? Shall we conform to His Word or not? Shall we live by His Consent or not? Shall we express His Will or not?

God provided us with the means (conscience) and the opportunity ("life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness") to understand and find His Kingdom - The Perfect Union The Founding Fathers gave us a Constitution which was designed to secure the means which God provided so that we can, if we so choose, find His Kingdom. Shall we, as Karl Marx and others advocate (arrogantly or by their fruits) "CHANGE IT" and create Almighty God, provide "Him" with the means (a world or Almighty government) and the opportunity (the power to seek, choose and legislate, to usurp and monopolize the God-given rights of all men to individually seek, choose and "legislate" or live their understanding of His Will) so "He" can create or provide for the "General Welfare", or what Frederick Engels called "a more than individual development?" Shall we stand by and permit our Constitution to be destroyed and taken from us by misinterpretations, by "God's Law" (The Charter of the United Nations and other Treaty- or executive agreements which are contrary to the original spirit and purpose of the Constitution and therefore UNCONSTITUTIONAL), or the will of the majority (a majority "educated" to believe that the will of the group or majority determines rightness because we live in a "great democracy")?

The time has come when each of us is REQUIRED to demonstrate our faith and understanding. If we find it wanting, we must strive to increase it, - if we would endure or survive. Jesus told us how to increase our faith and understanding. He said: "Ask and it shall be given you; seek and ye shall find; knock and it shall be opened unto you."

In order to "ask", "seek" and "knock" we require the right to choose ("liberty"), the right to seek understanding and to know the truth ("pursuit of happiness") and the right to demonstrate, live, express or TEST our understanding ("life"). What we seem to forget is that if we wish to receive, find and SEE we must be willing to assume and carry out the responsibilities of asking, seeking and knocking individually. Unless we do someone else's will, and we will have to abide by their understanding and decision or will. Because we have become more and more individually irresponsible, and because we have permitted the "experts" to do most of the seeking and choosing,

we now find ourselves not only partially "free" from our otherwise individual responsibilities, but from our opportunities as well; American freedom means equality of opportunity, the opportunity to be individually responsible. Marxian freedom means inequality of opportunity, the "opportunity" to be individually irresponsible. The Marxists want a monopoly on responsibility because only then will they have a monopoly on opportunity - the opportunity to be as God and create or provide for the general welfare or the Perfect Union.

Bertrand Russell says, in speaking of a "scientific society" (The Perfect Union to be created by the experts) that miserable men will be happy because the government tells them so. In other words The Conscience (a world government) administered by the all-knowing experts, will define happiness and distribute "it" to mankind. Having been "educated" (or naturally willing) to let the "experts" assume and carry out their otherwise individual responsibilities and to conform to or accept same, men, who would otherwise think of themselves as miserable, will now believe that they are happy because the government - their new conscience or The Conscience of all - tells them so. We can also expect to be healthy, well-fed, well-clothed, well housed, etc because the government or mankind's Conscience tells "us" so.

Who tells us that we are world citizens? Who tells us that this is peace? Who tells us that our old age is secure? Who tells us that industry and labor are to blame for high prices? Who tells us to expect an epidemic of Asiatic flu? Who tells us that all is well or that we are confronted with a "crisis"? Who tells us we need federal aid for our schools, our farms? Who tells us how to spend 30 % of our income? Who tells us with whom to associate? Who tells us what The Bible should say? Who tells us what the schools should teach? Who told us that the Communists in China were "agrarians"? The answer to all and many more is - The Conscience as expressed by the Marxian "experts".

"Enter ye in at the strait gate; for wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat; "Because strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it."

Unless we turn to God as The Supreme Authority, Conscience and Leader, we will be the blind following the blind, and will fall in the ditch. But those who "stand in the holy place" will endure forever. It is our individual responsibility to determine which is His Way, and to follow men only in so far as they follow Him. We must individually check the words of men against His Word to ascertain rightness, not the reverse, as the "experts", including the theological, have done and would have us do.

There is no middle road between right and wrong that is expedient. The only road that is expedient is the right road. The "middle road" is the certain road to destruction, for if we eat of the tree of knowledge of good and evil (right and wrong) we will surely die. Let us choose the right way and refuse to compromise what we hold to be right with what we hold to be wrong.

George Washington told us how to promote the general welfare when he said: "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair." That he ^{general} realized that men cannot create or provide for the ~~general~~ welfare via Marxism, Americanism or any other human means is demonstrated by the line which follows the above. "The event (in this instance, the general welfare -ED) is in the hand of God."

Our forefathers raised such a standard. The results spoke for themselves. In our pursuit of the things of this world we have failed to raise such a standard and the results speak for themselves. Neither capital, wisdom of the worldly, or any other human thing, theory, institution, organization, etc can create or provide for the general welfare. They can promote it, but only to the degree that they are invested, used or applied in conformance with His Word!

"For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but of the world. "And the world passeth away, and the lust thereof; but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever."

We hear a great deal about "National Defense" and spend vast sums in support of a variety of efforts, activities and organizations which, we are told, are absolutely necessary to our national defense. In spite of all the talk, the vast sums, the efforts, activities and organizations and, I might add, the contributions of "modern science" (which, in the eyes of those who revised The Bible to bring it up-to-date, has already surpassed The Word of God knowledge-wise) the crisis and its related crises become progressively worse. It would seem quite obvious that somewhere along the line we made a serious mistake. Whether the mistake was intentional or not and who was responsible makes little difference now. Let us, instead, ascertain the nature of the mistake and revise our plans to fit the task ahead of us.

After considerable research in regard to the situation confronting us I find the following quotation from The Bible (King James Version, which was translated without the advantages of "modern science") pertinent:

"And fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul: but rather fear him which is able to destroy both soul and body in hell."

If we apply this thought provoking admonition to our republic we read: Fear not those forces which would conquer or destroy the body of our republic (its physical assets) but cannot destroy or conquer the soul of our republic (that for which it stands). Instead fear, and therefore defend it against, those forces which can destroy both that for which our republic stands and its physical assets. When the soul departs, the body is dead and unable to defend itself. While "modern scientists" may not agree, the old-fashioned scientist who realizes that he is not omniscient will.

I submit that the reason we are failing in regard to the job we call "National Defense" is that we fear the destruction of the "body" of our republic and give no thought to the defense of its "soul." As a consequence outwardly the "body" seems to be healthy, but inwardly a malignant growth is steadily destroying the "soul" of our republic, its heart and spirit. I submit further that unless we take steps to defend the "soul" the efforts to defend the "body" are futile. Our republic bereft of its "soul" will fall like a ripe fruit into the hands of those forces which can "destroy both soul and body in hell."

If we are sincere in our desire to defend our republic it would seem apparent that we must first of all understand what it is that we should be defending, but are not.

The American Republic is not simply a considerable area of land, nor is it a vast accumulation of people, buildings or physical resources. The American Republic has a "soul" - that for which it stands. Unless we understand this "soul" we cannot intelligently draw up the plans for its defense.

First of all, our republic stands for a firm faith in the EXISTENCE of God, a Supreme Authority, Conscience, Mind.

Second, our republic stands for a firm faith in God's ability to provide for or govern not only our land but the universe as well, a faith in His ability to provide for the general welfare.

Third, our republic stands for a firm faith in the SUPREME rightness and justice of God's Law and our willingness to obey It.

Fourth, our republic stands for a firm faith in The Word of God as Truth in the absolute, infinite and eternal sense.

In a few words, our republic stands for and was erected as a monument to God. Thus when we endeavor to defend that for which it stands, we show by our fruits that we would serve Him, that we have faith in His existence, ability, Law, and Word.

In addition to understanding what it is that we should defend, we also require a knowledge of those forces which already threaten, or would threaten, our republic. Again, we are not solely concerned with the forces which would destroy or conquer an area of land or an accumulation of people, buildings or physical assets. We are, or should be, more concerned with those forces which would destroy or conquer that for which our republic stands - its "soul." Thus we require a knowledge of those forces which already do or would subvert, pervert or change that for which our republic stands.

First of all, we must combat those forces which support, avowedly or by their fruits, the belief that God does not exist, and that men must and can create God, a Supreme Authority, Conscience or Mind - an Almighty Government.

Second, we must combat those forces which support, avowedly or by their fruits, the belief that a humanly created God (Almighty Government) must and can (has the ability to) determine the general welfare and distribute "it" to all mankind, that Almighty Government can and must provide for the general welfare.

Third, we must combat those forces which support, avowedly or by their fruits, the belief that Almighty Government can and must create rightness or justice by legislating the will of the majority or the "consensus of opinion" of the "experts."

Fourth, we must combat those forces which support, avowedly or by their fruits, the belief that men must and can create Truth (The Word of Almighty Government) on the basis of "modern science", the words of men or knowledge of the worldly.

Briefly, then, it is our job to oppose those forces which would make of our republic a monument to men, a republic which would stand for and serve another god -

Communists and those who work for the same goal - most of whom are not Communists, let alone cited.

FROM

DO-7

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson ()
Mr. Clegg ()
Mr. Glavin ()
Mr. ()
Mr. Nichols ()
Mr. Rosen ()
Mr. Tracy ()
Mr. Harbo ()
Mr. Alden ()
Mr. Belmont ()
Mr. Laughlin ()
Mr. Mohr ()
Mr. Nease ()
Miss Gandy ()

July
1961

See Me ()
Note and Return ()
For Your Recommendation ()
What are the facts? ()

Remarks:

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

MacArthur at 80

GEN. DOUGLAS MacARTHUR all too quietly will celebrate his birthday tomorrow. But the messages and greetings that will pour on him from many of the world's leaders and from his warm friends will surely remind him that he has not achieved the oblivion he has so assiduously sought.

It is a milestone that will bring mixed feelings among his legion of admirers—gladness that he lives on and a touch of sadness that by the count of years he is no longer so young. For Douglas MacArthur's name always has been

associated with youthfulness. He was successively the youngest brigadier general, the youngest major general, the youngest division commander, the youngest superintendent at West Point, and at 50 the youngest chief of staff in Army history.

So it is in this light we shall continue to think of him—the youngest 80-year-old general of all time. We join with a respectful world in toasting his 80th birthday and wishing him still many more.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 Date _____

*Let to MacArthur
 1/26/60
 W.D./HWS/psw*

JAN 25 1960
[Signature]
 602

ENCLOSURE
 62-75373-20

January 26, 1960

General Douglas MacArthur
Waldorf-Astoria Towers
Park Avenue at 50th St. at
New York, New York

Dear General:

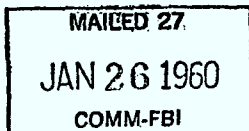
Please accept my sincerest and heartiest
congratulations on the occasion of your 80th birthday.

Yours has been a life and career dedicated
to the protection and defense of our Nation, ~~and your record~~
~~is envied by many but achieved by only a few~~ My associates
join me in expressing hope that this day will bring you an
abundance of happiness and continued success and good fortune.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



EX 109

REC- 65

62-75373-20

23 JAN 27 1960

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

NOTE: Files reflect cordial relations with General MacArthur who
received an autographed copy of "Masters of Deceit" from the Director
with the inscription "with warm regards." Address per last outgoing
and the International Yearbook and Statesmans Who's Who 1959.

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

REC'D WFL ROOM
WLD:cfm/HWG:edm
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY bja

62 FEB 3

3 360

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: February 11, 1963

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: BRIGADIER GENERAL EARL MC FARLAND
4000 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C.
INVITATION FOR DIRECT TO ACCEPT
BOOK ON MAC ARTHUR

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1-3-29 BY [signature]

On February 8, 1963, Brigadier General McFarland called and spoke to Kemper in my office (telephone: [redacted] 67(C))

General McFarland said that some of his West Point classmates who are retired would like to present the Director with a copy of a book on Douglas MacArthur called "Douglas MacArthur--Close-up." He said the book was written by William A. Gano and that Mr. Gano wanted to present an autographed copy to the Director. General McFarland said he knew the Director was a great admirer of Douglas MacArthur.

General McFarland said they would like to present the book to the Director at a luncheon to be held at the Army-Navy Club, Farragut Square and I Street, Northwest. He said this could be any day that would be convenient to the Director.

Kemper explained the Director's extremely heavy schedule and stated that the matter would be presented to the Director.

Bufiles contain no derogatory information regarding McFarland or Gano. Bufiles reflect that in 1940 Gano was Chief of Staff of the 2nd Military Area, United States Army, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

RECOMMENDATION:

EX-102

25 FEB 21 1963

Recommend that General McFarland be called back and advised that it will not be possible for the Director to attend the luncheon but that if the General would like to present the book in the Director's office, an appropriate time can be arranged.

- 1 - Miss Holmes
- 1 - Mr. Jones

ECK:geg

(5)

397 [signature] 33 MAR 1 1963

NOTED

[signature]

OK. V. advised
 2-20-63.
 He will call
 later. [signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: March 4, 1963

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: BRIGADIER GENERAL EARL MCFARLAND
BOOK ON MAC ARTHUR [REDACTED] b7(c)
D.C.

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Casper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Conrad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Evans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Holmes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Reference is made to memorandum 11-63, DeLoach to Mohr, wherein the Director approved that he would be glad to accept from Brigadier General McFarland a book on "Douglas MacArthur--Close-up." This book was written by William A. Ganoe. McFarland initially desired to present the book at a luncheon but the Director did agree to have the book presented in his office.

Accordingly, Kemper called General McFarland and the General said that he would call us back as soon as he got the book from William A. Ganoe, the author.

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

On March 4, 1963, General McFarland called back and talked to Kemper. He said that the book had arrived from the author and that it was very handsomely inscribed to the Director.

General McFarland can come in any day this week which would be convenient to the Director. He said that he will be alone and wondered if the Director would have a picture taken so that they might send it to the author.

As previously indicated, there is no derogatory information regarding McFarland or Ganoe.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Director indicate a time when it will be convenient for him to receive the book from General McFarland

Book detached in D.O. *at 10 a.m. march 6 t* *Confirmed*

2. That a photograph be taken for the General and Ganoe. *3-5-63 ec.*

1 - Miss Holmes
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Tour Room

ECK:geg
(6)

REC-54

62-75373-22

ST-117

MAR 7 1963

CORRESPONDENCE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY 610

March 6, 1963

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

REC-54

ST-117

Brigadier General Earl McFarland
4000 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear General:

It was kind of you to visit my office
this morning and to present to me a copy of "MacArthur
Close-up" on behalf of Colonel Gano. I was delighted
to meet you and to receive this fine book. The enclosed
photograph was made during your visit and I thought you
might like to have it.

Sincerely yours,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER L. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.

18 MAR - 7

COMM-FBI

Enclosure

~~Trans-Tampa~~

NOTE: General McFarland was taken on a tour of Bureau facilities
by Special Agent [REDACTED]. He later called and asked if the
Director would autograph the photograph for him and Colonel Gano.

TFM:jaf
(4)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY bja

March 6, 1963

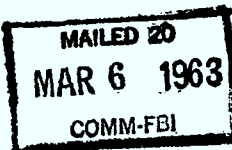
ST
Colonel William A. Ganoe
4196 Roberts Point Circle
Sarasota, Florida

Dear Colonel:

ST
Douglas MacArthur
This morning, General McFarland presented to me a copy of your new book, "MacArthur Close-up." I was honored to accept it and was especially delighted that you saw fit to autograph it as you did. The enclosed photograph was made during General McFarland's visit and I thought you might like to have it.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



Enclosure

NOTE: Colonel Ganoe's title and address obtained from Sarasota, Florida, telephone directory.

hob
Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TFM:mas

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY bja

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

COLONEL WILLIAM ADDLEMAN GANOE
SHOESTRING CHALET, SIESTA KEY
4196 ROBERTS POINT CIRCLE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

March 14, 1963

Dear Mr. Hoover,

For the rare photograph,
your cherished letter and the graciousness
with which you received General McFarland
and the book, no more words can compass my
gratitude.

I hope the little volume will be a help
to you in furthering this practical path-
tern for successful leadership. It was
not written for profit, but to start
a crusade for truth and help.

Admiringly,

William Addleman Gano

William Addleman Gano

Douglas MacArthur

NO ACK
THANK YOU LETTER
8 - Jan.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY bja

REC-120

62-75373-24

9 MAR 18 1963

53 MAR 26 1963

CRIMINAL RESEARCH

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

EXP. PROC.
36
32 MAR 18 1963

UPI-42

(MACARTHUR)

WASHINGTON--GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR WILL UNDERGO SURGERY TOMORROW AT WALTER REED HOSPITAL WHERE HE IS UNDER TREATMENT FOR JAUNDICE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

3/5--GE1039A

UPI-43

ADD 1 MACARTHUR, WASHINGTON (UPI-42)
THE HOSPITAL MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY IN A 40-WORD STATEMENT WHICH DISCLOSED THAT TESTS ON THE 84-YEAR-OLD HERO OF TWO WORLD WARS SHOWED HE HAD AN "OBSTRUCTIVE JAUNDICE OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN."
THE STATEMENT SAID THE OPERATION WOULD BE PERFORMED TOMORROW MORNING.

HOSPITAL SPOKESMEN REFUSED TO AMPLIFY FURTHER ON THE STATEMENT.
3/5--GE1041A

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

12 MAR 6 1964

ENCLOSURE

62-75373-25

and (for ref)
let to MacArthur
3-6-64
OCM/ren

March 6, 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAIN
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY 6,12

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur
Walter Reed General Hospital
6825 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20012

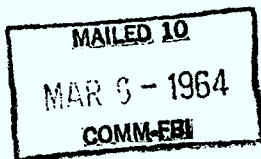
Dear General:

I am very sorry it was necessary for you to undergo surgery today but earnestly hope the operation was a complete success and that you are resting comfortably. I know you will do just as your doctor orders and consider this an opportunity to get some much needed rest.

The thoughts of all of us in the FBI are with you, and you have our best wishes for a rapid recovery.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



1 - New York

NOTE: Bufiles reflect cordial relations with General MacArthur. He has been furnished an autographed copy of "Masters of Deceit" and the Director wrote him 1-26-60 congratulating him on his 80th birthday.

DCM:ncr (4)

REC-23

62-75373-25

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
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Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

MAR 6 9 52 AM '64

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: 4-7-64

FROM : J. GAUTHIER

SUBJECT: FUNERAL OF GENERAL OF THE ARMY
DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR

TIME: Wednesday, April 8, 1964, at 1:25 p.m.

PLACE: Union Station

DIRECTION OF FUNERAL MOTORCADE:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY b.j.w.

- 1:45 p.m. Casket placed on east end of station concourse where President will participate in full military honors.
- 2:15 p.m. Casket in a hearse and a funeral motorcade will proceed on Constitution Avenue, west on Pennsylvania to 14th Street, north on 14th Street to New York Avenue, west on New York Avenue to 17th Street, south on 17th Street to Constitution; thence east on 16th Street.
- 2:30 p.m. Casket will be moved from hearse to a caisson and the procession will move out to the U. S. Capitol over the following route: east on Constitution Avenue to Delaware Avenue and enter the U. S. Capitol Plaza where the casket will be placed in the Rotunda for public viewing.

TRAFFIC CONTROL:

- After 1:30 p.m. Vehicular traffic prohibited on Constitution Avenue from 12th to 23rd Streets and 15th Street between E Street and Independence Avenue.
- After 2:15 p.m. Vehicular traffic prohibited on Constitution Avenue from 12th Street to 2nd Street.
- After 2:30 p.m. No traffic across funeral procession.
- Normal Flow Traffic permitted after last component has passed two (2) blocks from a given point.

LJG:dlg
(4)

- 1 - Miss Holmes (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Tavel (Sent Direct)

58 APR 14 1964

REC-125

62-75373-26

APR 9 1964

3-105

Memo Gauthier to Callahan
RE: FUNERAL OF GENERAL OF THE ARMY
4-7-64

There will be no traffic restrictions along Pennsylvania Avenue west of 6th Street. The Justice Building can be entered and departed from by way of the 10th Street vehicle entrance from Pennsylvania Avenue during the afternoon hours.

Additional orders concerning police regulations to be enforced on Thursday, April 9, 1964, when General MacArthur's body is to be removed from the Rotunda, are being obtained by WFO as soon as these plans are completed. The Director will be kept advised.

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for information only.

[Handwritten signature]
4/7

✓

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: 4-8-64

FROM : L. J. Gauthier

SUBJECT: FUNERAL OF GENERAL OF THE ARMY
DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR

TIME: Thursday, April 9, 1964

PLACE: Rotunda, U. S. Capitol

DIRECTION OF FUNERAL MOTORCADE:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY b, a

1:00 P. M. Casket will be carried on a caisson over the following route:

North on the U. S. Capitol Plaza to Constitution Avenue;
West on Constitution Avenue to a point in front of the
Departmental Auditorium.

At approximately 1:40 P. M., casket will be transferred to a hearse. At
approximately 1:45 P. M. funeral motorcade will move out to MATS Terminal over
the following route:

West on Constitution Avenue to 15th Street;
South on 15th Street and the George Mason Memorial Bridge
to the George Washington Memorial Parkway, arriving at
MATS Terminal at approximately 2:20 P. M.

At approximately 2:20 P. M. funeral motorcade will arrive at MATS
Terminal.

The President of the United States will participate in these Departure from
State Ceremonies at the U. S. Capitol and the funeral procession to MATS Terminal.

TRAFFIC CONTROL

After 12:30 P. M. no vehicle traffic permitted on Constitution Avenue from
2nd Street, Northeast to 17th Street, Northwest. There will be no traffic restriction
along Pennsylvania Avenue at any time. The Justice Building can be entered and
departed from by way of the 10th Street vehicle entrance from Pennsylvania Avenue
during the afternoon hours.

LJG:mah (4)
1 - Miss Holmes (Sent direct)
1 - Mr. Tavel (Sent direct)

(OVER)

Memo L. J. Gauthier to Mr. Callahan

**FUNERAL OF GENERAL OF THE ARMY
DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR**

There will be no travel restrictions in the morning from Rock Creek Park along Constitution Avenue to the Justice Building.

gmc
4/8

from
James
ENC

V.

311
(
TELETYPE

CODE

4-8-64

URGENT

1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Hand
1-Mr. Brennan
1-Mr. Decker

TO SAC NORFOLK

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR, INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REURTEL APRIL EIGHT INSTANT. ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE ADVISED ATTORNEY GENERAL WILL NOT TRAVEL TO NORFOLK UNTIL APRIL ELEVEN NEXT WHEN HE WILL BE THERE FOR FUNERAL SERVICES. TIME OF ARRIVAL NORFOLK NOT KNOWN.

YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO FURNISH THIS INFORMATION TO [REDACTED] NORFOLK PD, AND ALSO TO ALERT SECRET SERVICE, NORFOLK, CONCERNING [REDACTED] OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING [REDACTED] IF NOT ALREADY DONE.

SECRET SERVICE, WHITE HOUSE, ADVISED THAT AS OF NOW PRESIDENT JOHNSON NOT PLANNING TO BE IN NORFOLK FOR FUNERAL SERVICES. THIS IS FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO CONDUCT INVESTIGATION OF [REDACTED] AND SUBMIT REPORT EXPEDITIOUSLY WITH YOUR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HIS INCLUSION ON THE SECURITY INDEX.

AJD:jdd
(7)

NOT RECORDED
141 APR 14 1964

1- [REDACTED] b6 b7(c)
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY b, a

77-51387-138

b6 b7(c)

68 APR 21 1964
725

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 4-10-64

FROM : C. A. Evans

SUBJECT: **BOMBING MATTERS**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY b, a

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

plw *b7(c)*
[redacted] employee of the "Washington Daily News," telephonically advised SA [redacted] of the Special Investigative Division at 10:11 a.m. this morning that he had received an anonymous telephone call from a woman in Portsmouth, Virginia, at approximately 11:50 p.m. in which the woman stated that a man by the name of [redacted] was going to bomb General MacArthur's funeral at Norfolk, Virginia. *b6 b7(c)*

DOUGLAS *b7(c)* *b7(D)* [redacted] said the woman refused to identify herself but did state that she was the wife of a Naval Officer. According to [redacted] the woman sounded sober and was extremely anxious that something be done to stop [redacted]. She said she personally heard [redacted] express great dislike for MacArthur and that he was going to bomb MacArthur's funeral (newspapers indicate funeral will be on 4-11-64). The woman also stated that [redacted] is known to Justice of the Peace Nowiki in Norfolk and that Nowiki is in charge of the Norfolk County Jail. *b6 b7(c)*

b7(c) *b7(D)* [redacted] said that he was turning this information over to his day crew and that the News would probably check with the Bureau later today for any further developments in this matter.

Bureau indices are negative as to [redacted] *b6 b7(c)*

b6 b7(c) In connection with the above, subsequent to the telephone call, the Norfolk Office advised by teletype that similar information had been obtained from the Norfolk Police Department. The police had received a call on the early morning of April 10, 1964, indicating [redacted] was going to bomb MacArthur's memorial after the body had been placed in the memorial. According to the Norfolk Office, the police department had been contacted by representatives of the local newspaper indicating that the newspapers in Norfolk had received similar call. Norfolk advised the MacArthur memorial has been under guard by the local police since before the body was placed in the memorial and that searches of the memorial would be made by the Norfolk police at two hour intervals. Neither Norfolk police nor the Norfolk Office have any record of [redacted]. Norfolk stated local intelligence corps had been furnished the above information.

66 APR 22 1964
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
CPA: lhm

(8)

Enclosure sent 4-10-64

25 APR 14 1964

NOT RECORDED

102 APR 16 1964

Memorandum C. A. Evans to Mr. Belmont
Re: [REDACTED] ^{b6}
b7 (C)

ACTION:

In view of the previous information indicating the Attorney General is to participate in the MacArthur funeral on Saturday, April 11, 1964, this additional information is being furnished to the Attorney General's Office. *yes*

The above information is also being furnished to the Secret Service, and the military authorities by Liaison. *COPIES
W/IN*

Pertinent information has also been furnished telephonically to Mr. Harold Reis, Executive Assistant to the Attorney General. Attached is letter to the Attorney General setting forth available details. *OK*

August 10, 1964

REC-44 62-75373-28

EX 110

RENN
[REDACTED]
* Champ Club of America
Post Office Box 2
Champion, Pennsylvania

b6
b7(c)

Dear [REDACTED]

I have received your letter of August 5th, with enclosure.

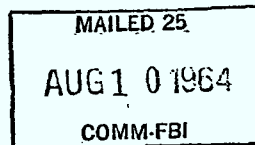
It was good of you to send me this poster containing the inspiring words of General Douglas MacArthur and I want you to know that I appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles. Bufiles contain no record of the Champ Club of America.

RR:asf
(3) *asf*



AUG 10 1 58 PM '64

RECEIVED DIRECTOR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-29 BY b, a

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI ROOM

CULTURE
HUMANITIES
ATHLETICS
MORALITY
PROGRESS

CHAMP

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

August 5, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, FBI
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

History has a way of marking battlefields and ignoring plowed fields.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur worked arduously in both peace and war during his illustrious lifetime.

Many of us will always remember his timely, inspiring and determined words.

We are happy to send you a copy of "Champion" by a man who made history both in peace and war.

It will help you to get through many rough days and they are words to inspire every new class of FBI men.

REC-44

EX 110

Cordially,

21 AUG 28 1964

~~EXP. PROC.~~

AUG 6 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-3-79 BY b/w



CHAMPION

TO BE A TRUE CHAMPION YOU MUST HAVE A HEART THAT IS CLEAN, A GOAL THAT IS HIGH, A TEMPER OF THE WILL, A VIGOR OF THE EMOTIONS, A TEMPERAMENTAL PREDOMINANCE OF COURAGE OVER TIMIDITY, AN APPETITE FOR ADVENTURE OVER THE LOVE OF EASE.

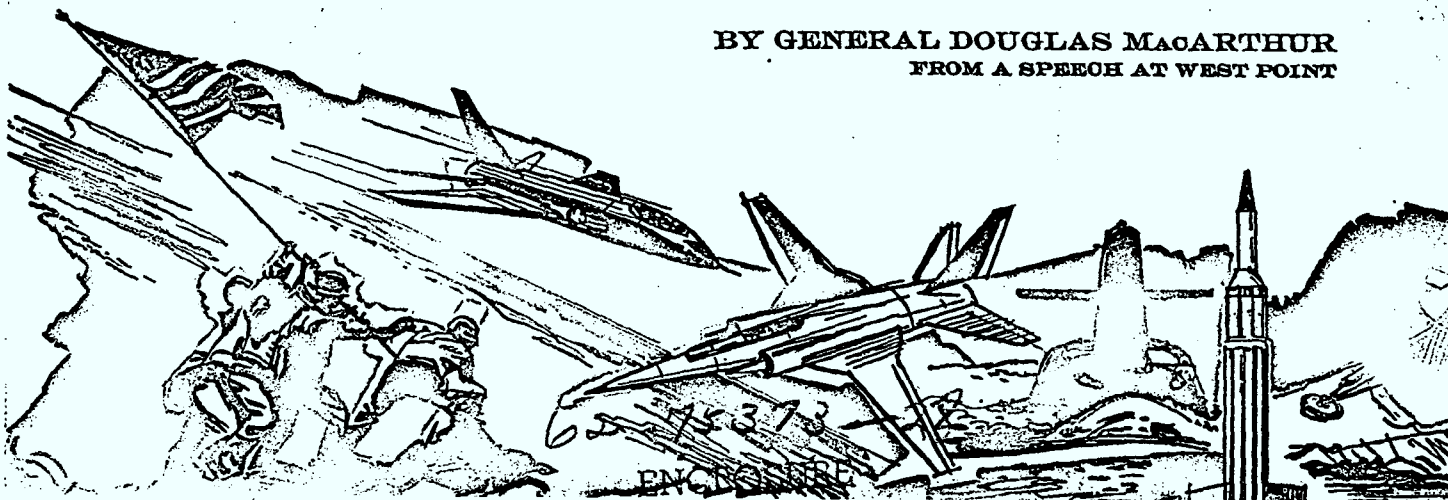
YOU CANNOT SUBSITUTE WORDS FOR ACTIONS, NOR SEEK THE PATH OF COMFORT, BUT YOU MUST FACE THE STRESS AND SPUR OF DIFFICULTY AND CHALLENGE.

YOU MUST LEARN TO STAND UP TO THE STORM BUT HAVE COMPASSION ON THOSE WHO FALL; LEARN TO LAUGH BUT NEVER FORGET HOW TO WEEP; TO BE SERIOUS YET NEVER TAKE YOURSELF TOO SERIOUSLY; REACH INTO THE FUTURE YET NEVER NEGLECT THE PAST; BE MODEST SO THAT YOU WILL REMEMBER THE SIMPLICITY OF TRUE GREATNESS, THE OPEN MIND OF TRUE WISDOM, THE MEEKNESS OF TRUE STRENGTH.

BE STRONG ENOUGH TO KNOW WHEN YOU ARE WEAK, AND BRAVE ENOUGH TO FACE YOURSELF WHEN YOU ARE AFRAID. BE PROUD AND UNBENDING IN HONEST FAILURE, BUT HUMBLE AND GENTLE IN SUCCESS.

ALL THIS WILL CREATE IN YOUR HEART THE SENSE OF WONDER, THE UNFAILING HOPE OF WHAT NEXT, AND THE JOY AND INSPIRATION OF LIFE.

BY GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR
FROM A SPEECH AT WEST POINT



b6
b7 (C)

1 - [REDACTED]

Director
Office of Records Operations and Management

October 10, 1973

ST
phd

Director, FBI *REC-81* 62-175373-29

DECLASSIFICATION OF ITEMS IN PERSONAL PAPERS OF THE LATE GENERAL MAC ARTHUR MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ST-105

Reference is made to the letter of August 13, 1973, received by you from the Chief, Office Management Division, Department of the Army, enclosing messages dated June 16 and August 17, 1948, from the personal collection of papers of the late General MacArthur for declassification, review and comment. The referenced letter and the above-mentioned messages are herewith returned.

This Bureau has no objection to the declassification of these messages since such action will not interfere with any current operations of this Bureau.

Enclosures - 3

JPL:js/wsk (4)

MAILED 9
OCT 10 1973
FBI

NOTE:

The Department of the Army requested the opinion of the Department of Justice relative to declassifying two messages dated June 16 and August 17, 1948, from Shanghai to Commander in Chief, Far East Command. The first message contained a list of Soviet and satellite nationals traveling from Shanghai to the U. S., and the second message pertained to an individual named Soulevich, Manager of a steamship company in Shanghai, who was suspected of being a Soviet Agent. Bureau files reveal no current case on any of the persons mentioned in these messages although we did conduct a limited investigation on an individual named [REDACTED] whose name was included on that list mentioned in the first message.

- oc. Dir. _____
- t. Dir. _____
- Asst. Dir. _____
- Adm. Serv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Intell. _____
- Lab. _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Off. Cong. & Public Affs. _____
- Rec. Mgmt. _____
- Tech. Serv. _____
- Training _____
- Off. Liaison _____
- Off. of the Inspector General _____
- Off. of the Secretary _____

OCT 19 1973

CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL ATTACHED

EM/

OCT 10 1973

RECEIVED

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

WOK

EAP
JPL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

13 AUG 1973

DAAG-ASR-S (73028/3)

Mr. Harry Kulick, Director
Office of Records Operation and Management
Department of Justice
Room 6335, Justice Bldg
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Mr. Kulick:

Douglas
The inclosed two China messages, from the personal collection of papers of the late General MacArthur, are forwarded for declassification review and comment since they appear to contain information of interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

We have determined that there is no objection from a military standpoint to declassification of the two messages in question. Should your response be favorable, we will obtain the views of the Central Intelligence Agency prior to taking any final action.

Sincerely,

CYRUS H. FRANKER *ST-105*

S. J. POMRENZE
Chief, Office Management
Division

Incl
as

2 ENCLOSURE

*Memo to
Director, Office of
Records Operations and
Management
10/10/73
JPL: jg/pwk*

REC-862-75373-29

16
OCT 11 1973

REGRADUED UNCLASSIFIED
WHEN SEPARATED FROM
CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURES

*Declassified per Army
and Justice letters dtd 8-13-73
10-10-73. 1259 ON 1-3-79
SSA/bjw*

1 XEROX
OCT 19 1973

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INCOMING MESSAGE

RECEIVED 15

NIGHT

16 Jun 48

FROM : SHANGHAI PORTAL

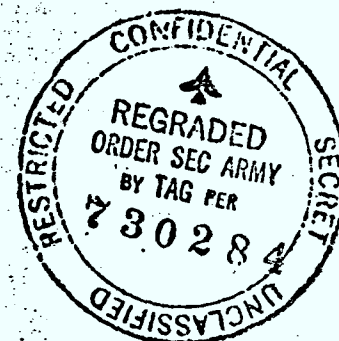
TO : DIRECTOR (G-2)

INFO : CHIEF AND WASHINGTON (G-2)

RE : BKA 370

Soviet and Satellite nationals travelling from Shanghai 15 Jun on US President Lines Gen Gordon via Yokohama and Honolulu: Holiman, Emil; Polish: Kercs, Valter; Estonian; Pajo, Vabulil; Estonian; all following Russians: Kalizin, Paraskovia; Piskel, Anatoly and Natalie with son George and daughter Helen; Pinkus, Harriana; Roshin, Eugene and wife Ezenia; Lebedinsky, Alexander and wife Lydie; Vaina Ioff, Aleksai and wife Nina; Popova, Marina; Skoroff, Boris and wife Taisa, on whom derogatory info is on file as former Japanese collaborator and presently active Soviet agent.

ENTERED



ACTION: G-2

INFORMATION: G-1, AG

ADDED DIST : COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF (17 Jun 48)

NOTE Corrected copy received AG-OR 181520 I.

50780

152350 Z

173741

Paraphrase not required. Security in correspondence per

XEROX

62-75373-29

OCT 19 1973

Handling and transmission of literal plain text of this message as correspondence of the same classification has been authorized by the War Department in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 16-C, 18-E, 53-A, 53-D (1) (2) (3) and 60-A (1) (2) (3) (4) AR 380-5

COPY No.

ENCLOSURE

15-60735-1 GPO

Best available copy

INCOMING MESSAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
ROUTINE

CDC

17 Aug 48

FROM : CC 271ST AACB SHANGHAI

TO : CINCPAC (USPOLAD)

NR : 170215 Z (155 Aug 16, 4 PM)

Re CINCPAC tel C 62485 Aug 9. Sculevich strongly believed
Soviet agent. Accredited agent of Sortorgplot. Manager of
Union Steamship Co in Shanghai.

CABOT

ACTION : C-1

INFORMATION : COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, C-2, C-3,
TRANS, COM & SOI, DIPLOMATIC

13934

ROUTINE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TCO : 170215 Z

MCN : 9430

"Paraphrase not required. Handle as CONFIDENTIAL correspondence
per para E1 1 and 60 a (4) AR 380-5."

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

1
JG
OCT 19 1973

Handling and transmission of literal plain text of this message as correspond-
ence of the same classification has been authorized by the War Department
in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 10, 18-E, 53-A, 53-D (1)
(2) (3), and 60-A (1) (2) (3) (4), AR 380-5, 6 March 1946.

16-50731-1 GPO

COPY NO.

62-75373-29

Truman Text: 'With Deep Regret ...'

The President's statement on the dismissal of Gen. MacArthur, his order to the Far Eastern commander and his order to Gen. Ridgway follow:

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

With deep regret I have concluded that General of the Army Douglas MacArthur is unable to give his whole-hearted support to the policies of the United States government and of the United Nations in matters pertaining to his official duties. In view of the specific responsibilities imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States and the added responsibility which has been entrusted to me by the United Nations, I have decided that I must make a change of command in the Far East. I have, therefore, relieved Gen. MacArthur of his commands and have designated Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway as his successor.

Full and vigorous debate on matters of national policy is a vital element in the constitutional system of our free democracy. It is fundamental, however, that military commanders must be governed by the policies and directives issued to them in the manner provided by our laws and Constitution. In time of crisis, this consideration is particularly compelling.

Gen. MacArthur's place in history as one of our greatest commanders is fully established. The nation owes him a debt of gratitude for the distinguished and exceptional service which he has rendered his country in posts of great responsibility. For that reason I repeat my regret at the necessity for the action I feel compelled to take in his

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Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

STATEMENT BY THE
PRESIDENT
I deeply regret that it becomes my duty as President and Commander in Chief of the United States military forces to relieve Gen. Douglas MacArthur of his commands as Supreme Commander, Allied Powers; Commander in Chief, United Nations Command; Commander in Chief, Far East; and Commander, U. S. Army, Far East.

INDEXED - 35
NOT RECORDED
44 OCT 10 1951

EX-105

G.I.R.-5

Page

Times-Herald 5
Wash. Post _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N.Y. Mirror _____

Date: 4/11/51

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
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 Glavin _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

Text

(Continued from First Page)

mands, effective at once, to Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway. You are authorized to have issued such orders as are necessary to complete desired travel to such place as you select.

My reasons for your replacement, will be made public concurrently with the delivery to you of the foregoing order, and are contained in the next following message. (See attached statement by the President.)

**ORDER TO LT. GEN.
 MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY
 FROM GENERAL GEORGE
 C. MARSHALL,
 SECRETARY OF DEFENSE**

The President has decided to relieve General MacArthur and appoint you as his successor as Supreme Commander, Allied Powers; Commander in Chief, United Nations Command; Commander in Chief, Far East; and Commanding General, U.S. Army, Far East.

It is realized that your presence in Korea in the immediate future is highly important, but we are sure you can make the proper distribution of your time until you can turn over active command of the Eighth Army to its new commander. For this purpose, Lt. Gen. James A. Van Fleet is en route to report to you for such duties as you may direct.

Page

Times-Herald 6

Wash. Post _____

Wash. News _____

Wash. Star _____

N.Y. Mirror _____

Date: 4/11/51

★ Danger of UN split over Korean policy

Until repercussions from the violent shock of General MacArthur's removal from command subside there will be little chance for the voice of reason and common sense to be heard.

Even now, however, it is well to keep in mind that the split between General MacArthur and his followers and the Truman administration with its supporters is only one part of the picture.

There is grave danger that the United Nations itself may be divided into two irreconcilable blocks.

Carlos P. Romulo, 1949 president of the General Assembly of the UN, gives this clear picture of why United Nations forces are fighting in Korea (the Yale Review, December, 1950):

"After centuries of obscurity and submergence, Asia has assumed a new importance in world affairs. It has emerged as one of the main proving grounds of the United Nations, a place of decision on the issue of war or peace, and one of the reasons for which the deep social and economic disequilibrium of modern society will have to be redressed if the future is to be made secure from ruinous conflicts, wars and revolutions.

"Korea, which is the epitome of the plight and the challenge of Asia, is a turning point in the life of the United Nations. The attack upon the Republic of Korea on June 25, 1950, drove the world organization to the wall. It had to resist aggression and maintain the rule of law or surrender its right to continued existence.

UN faced deadly peril

"After five years of alternating crises and recoveries, which sorely tried its vitality and power though never to the point of mortal danger, the United Nations suddenly found itself confronted with deadly peril south of the 38th parallel in embattled Korea.

"There it had to make a stand, politically and militarily, and it did..."

It made a stand, right enough, but about 98 per cent of that stand was made by the United States, and every day it is becoming increasingly obvious that the United States and the United Nations are not, in fact, "standing" for the same objective.

A large section of UN members is growing more and more voluble in its demand that Red China be admitted to membership.

An overwhelming majority of the people of the U. S. on the other hand, do not hesitate to express their conviction

NOT RECORDED
42 OCT 3 1951

LOS ANGELES DAILY NEWS

DATED APR 12 1951

F144

58 OCT 3 1951

that the UN has no more chance to survive Communist cells within its organization than a human body has to survive cancerous tissue.

As of today, at least, it appears that the Truman administration is unwilling to compel a showdown on this issue as it would be doing if it followed General MacArthur's proposed program.

This unwillingness may be caused by some important facts that are not available to the public.

For one thing, the MacArthur plan of war against China might cause an immediate split between the United States and her European allies at the very time when General Eisenhower is moving heaven and earth to prepare defenses against Red aggression in Europe.

U. S. would stand alone

In any event, it seems certain that if we were to pursue an uncompromising policy of all-out war against communism in Asia we would have to stand alone except for such manpower help as could be organized among the rebellious hordes within Asia itself.

Even though the Truman administration were in agreement with the MacArthur policy in principle, the practical question of whether we are yet ready for the drastic action called for by that policy is one this writer, certainly, is unprepared to answer. And being unprepared he feels that hot, emotional outbursts would be a grave disservice to the public.

For many years the Daily News has been expressing the conviction that the Era of the Pacific is at hand; that with mass man on the land mass of the world, which is Asia, and not Europe, which is the sick appendage of Asia, rests the fate of western civilization.

Our course of action, however, must be the product of extremely careful timing, enlightened statesmanship and diplomacy.

It is very easy to get into a terrible war of destruction and almost impossible to get out of it. It seems to us that now is the time to prepare defenses against war rather than a time to expand the one we are in.

The Communists are not getting stronger in Asia. Starvation, disease, internal confusion, lack of transportation, oil and production facilities combine to work against them.

The United States, on the other hand, is getting stronger with each passing week.

For all of these reasons we cannot escape the feeling that the administration had no choice but to head its team in Asia with a commander who can conscientiously play the kind of game upon which we are now relying to win the long, weary years that lie ahead in the battle of readjustment.—*Manchester Boddy*

April 12, 1951

NATIONAL SECURITY OUR FIRST CONCERN

The dismissal of Gen. MacArthur is sweeping this nation and the world with heated, emotional discussion, unaccompanied by objective analysis.

There seems to be no middle ground. Opinions are violent. One of the most unfortunate aspects of the situation is the way both sides appear to be making a political football out of our national security, which should be our primary concern.

This is a time when, above everything else, we need objective, dispassionate examination of all the facts.

Perhaps it would have been wiser to let MacArthur resign without furor. (Certainly there was no need for the cheap and gratuitous insult implicit in Mr. Truman's observation that the general is now free to travel where he wishes. The Army customarily asks retiring generals where they want to go.)

The factual history of the past nine months (as shown in the administration white paper on dealings with MacArthur) leaves very little doubt that the general disregarded and disobeyed his orders. Quite clearly he violated the military tradition that generals do not enter into political affairs.

On the other hand, his ouster must be accounted a great victory for the extreme left wing of the Socialist British government. It is also comforting news to Russia and Red China, as evidence of a serious division within the ranks of the free nations.

There are two basic issues involved in the MacArthur controversy.

The first issue involves Gen. MacArthur's responsibilities in the four commands from which he was relieved by Mr. Truman. He was supposed to carry out the policies and directives of the

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NOT RECORDED
42 OCT 3 1951

MIRROR
APR 12 1951

63 OCT 8 1951

U.S. government and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He was under orders NOT to question those policies in his public statements.

That is the only issue the administration is discussing. That is the issue on which he was dismissed, because he actively opposed the policies of the U.S. government.

The second issue, and the one which is certain to become the main field of the coming debate, is our Far Eastern or, in fact, our entire foreign policy.

Gen. MacArthur holds that Asia, partly because the shooting started there, is our main theater of decision in defense of the free world. He wants a full campaign against Red China.

His opponents admit that the ban on bombing Chinese bases is unrealistic, but argue that it is the lesser evil in comparison with precipitating a world war at this juncture, when we are still unready.

Even former President Hoover, who deplores MacArthur's dismissal as a national tragedy, has warned repeatedly against involvement in war with Red China's millions.

There are those, in considerable number and with considerable authority, who fear that full scale war on Red China will bring in Russia, and start the third world war we hope to avoid.

That is the basic issue in the great debate that now is shaping up. Should we and can we wage an all-out war with Red China? Can we, at this point in time, risk involvement in a world war before we are fully prepared?

It is the vital concern of every American that this argument should be settled without recourse to emotions, personalities or politics. It can and must be divorced from the personal elements of the MacArthur dispute. The national security is the only issue.

VIRGIL PINKLEY

April 12, 1951

Made in England

American foreign policy is now a British product.

Furthermore, as General MacArthur's un-American dismissal shows, British authority extends over our armed forces abroad.

British Socialists now decide why and where and when American soldiers shall die on foreign battlefields.

* * *

General MacArthur would not have been removed from his commands if the British Socialists had not demanded his removal.

Their motive was plain.

The mercenary-minded British Socialists want to retain the old Tory Hong Kong trade, which is now **TRADE WITH THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS**.

So they did not want MacArthur to win an anti-Communist victory.

Therefore they instituted a virulent campaign against him, with the aid of American copperheads.

Betraying humanity and freedom for the sake of profits, they desired a **COMMUNIST PEACE**.

And, through their own Foreign Office, our Hiss-laden State Department and Truman's "invincible ignorance," they got MacArthur removed.

The United States capitulated to Socialist Britain.

Now the British Socialists propose to write a Korean peace, and also a Japanese treaty, with **COMMUNIST CHINA** and **SOVIET RUSSIA** participating.

This portends another American capitulation—**TO COMMUNISM**.

* * *

Quite evidently, we Americans are "in for it."

Under Truman, we have no American policy.

Under Truman, the United Nations may engage us in Socialist wars anywhere in the world—wars that we cannot win.

And under Truman, as Korea proves, **SOCIALIST BRITAIN** will misdirect and misguide us in these wasting wars—to the greater glory of Karl Marx, and the pecuniary benefit of British Socialism, and the ultimate supremacy of **RUSSIAN BOLSHEVISM**.

O'Dwyer Keeps In— Hiss Goes to Prison— But M'Arthur Ousted

What a travesty of government we are seeing!

Our ambassador to Mexico, William F. O'Dwyer, friend, pal and intimate of hoodlums and gangsters—as revealed by the Kefauver probe—continues to hold the confidence of Mr. Truman and the New Deal government and is retained in perhaps the most important diplomatic post in the Western Hemisphere.

Alger Hiss, spy and traitor, staunchly upheld by our Secretary of State Dean Acheson despite charges leveled against him, has been convicted by our courts and has gone to prison with a light sentence.

William F. Remington, former Commerce Department trusted government employe, has gone to prison for five years on conviction of perjury, perjury he committed when he testified that he had not been a member of the Communist Party and Soviet spy while serving on the War Production Board. ①

But General Douglas MacArthur, a military leader of the highest ability, a man of unquestioned integrity, and a statesman who, almost alone, has saved occupied Japan from becoming a Russian satellite state, is fired by President Truman for daring to disagree with the weak-kneed foreign policy of Russian appeasement advocated by Dean Acheson and General Marshall.

MacArthur is sacrificed for purely political reasons.

Traitors and spies are harbored within the government, are petted and pampered by our State Department, and when convicted get off with a tap on the wrist and a smiling reproof—but MacArthur is ordered out of the job he is better able to fill than any man in the world.

It doesn't make sense and the American people are up in arms over what is only too obvious—an impending "deal" with Communism.

The people know full well that when General MacArthur leaves his post, the cause of peace and American safety is in jeopardy.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

MacArthur Events Disclosed

By Drew Pearson

It was not until about 11:30 Tuesday night that President Truman actually decided to issue his a. m. statement firing General MacArthur.

The decision to make this momentous step had already been taken, but the timing was set for Friday, not Tuesday midnight. And the reason for the sudden nocturnal press announcement was a telephone



Pearson

call from Secretary of the Army Pace in Tokyo tipping off Truman that MacArthur planned to jump the gun and get out his own statement first.

The President was still smarting from an incident around March 24 when MacArthur had jumped the gun on him, so naturally he was leery. He had sent MacArthur a policy statement for his perusal and personal reaction—a policy which the White House planned to announce as a peace feeler to China. But MacArthur, without notifying Washington, issued the statement himself.

So when Secretary Pace called from Tokyo Tuesday night intimating that MacArthur might rush into print again, the President called Secretary of State Acheson and Deputy Undersecretary Dean Rusk to the White House where they prepared the MacArthur press release.

Prior to that, late on Monday afternoon the Joint Chiefs of Staff held a highly secret session at which there was unanimous sentiment that MacArthur must go.

Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and a most mild-mannered man, was hottest under the collar against MacArthur. He complained to colleagues that MacArthur's constant bawling-off about war with China was undercutting our whole defense plan in Europe, and making General Eisenhower's work three times as difficult.

Admiral Forrest Sherman, Chief of Naval Operations, and reported by some as favoring MacArthur's strategy against China, actually threw his weight behind the Navy. Though MacArthur's tactics included a naval operation against China, Admiral Sherman said that we can't afford to get involved in war with China, and if you go into China just in bombing bases.

Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg of the Air Force, and Gen. Joe Collins, Army Chief of Staff, concurred.

Only military man who dragged his feet on MacArthur's ouster was Secretary of Defense Marshall, who has known MacArthur a long time, is 70 years old against MacArthur's 71, and who was in France as a World War I captain when MacArthur was a brigadier general.

One highly significant exchange of information made between the Pentagon and Lieut. Gen. Matthew Ridgway in Tokyo was a cable from Ridgway stating that no matter what happened, his troops could hold out for 60 days. Regardless of what was thrown at him, Ridgway informed the Joint Chiefs of Staff, he could hold for two months.

This cable was in reply to White House fears that following MacArthur's removal, there might be a Chinese attack and a series of American defeats for which Truman, having removed the supreme commander, would get the blame.

Humble Harry

President Truman's usual peevish remarks have not been in evidence during the MacArthur controversy—not even to his personal advisers. The nearest he came to pepper was at last week's Cabinet meeting, just after former Speaker Joe Martin released the MacArthur letter.

"It's time to show the MacArthur, the Time-Life people and the Scripps-Howard newspapers who is running American foreign policy," he observed tartly.

Day after MacArthur was relieved, however, Truman received a call from former Congressman Maury Maverick of Texas, who congratulated him.

"What you have done will make sure that my grandchildren will be free and that civilian government will continue in the United States," Maverick said.

The President was neither cocky nor apologetic. He looked a little sad, as if he had made a terrifically hard decision and knew that a terrible storm was going to break over his head.

"Thank you, Maury," he replied. And he wept just a little. "I do my best. I have to follow the Constitution."

Truman went on to tell how hard he had tried to cooperate with MacArthur, how he had flown across the Pacific to meet him on Wake Island.

He will never know how hard

General MacArthur's grand strategy for China has never been spelled out in detail to the public but it has been argued back and forth repeatedly with Army Chief of Staff Gen. Joe Collins and Adm. Forrest Sherman during their trips to Tokyo. Here is what it boils down to:

1. A mighty United States air strike against Chinese bases in Manchuria where Chinese reserves do their regrouping; also against the Mukden arsenal which sends arms to Korea.

2. A United States air and bombardment of the China coast. This would include United States battleship bombardments of China's big coastal cities, such as Shanghai and Tientsin.

3. Chiang Kai-shek's troops be armed by the United States and landed on the Chinese mainland as a major invasion.

4. Simultaneously an all-N. attack in Korea, with additional troops sent from the United States.

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NOT RECORDED
42 OCT 9 1951

Page

Times-Herald

Wash. Post 1513

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

N. Y. Compass

Date: APR 13 1951

file
File

FILE 7

0-15
Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Garrity

15
Marsh

Ouster Hailed by Red Paper

At least one source was jubilant yesterday that General Douglas MacArthur had been stripped of his military duties—the People's World.

The daily paper, recognized as the official Communist outlet, headlined the dismissal as the "MacArthur Affair" and said "All Europe Hails the Ouster."

A photo showing General MacArthur touring battle lines in a jeep was captioned "They Called Him Emperor." Another reference termed him a "fallen idol."

Under an editorial headed, "The People Must Act," the People's World joyfully proclaimed "he was removed because the people of the world demanded it."

A story in the issue quoted MacArthur's aide as saying, "I think this has been his finest hour." It carried a heading which read: "Trouble Is the Hour's So Late."

LOS ANGELES EXAMINER

OCT 8 1951

APR 18 1951

NOT RECORDED

OCT 3 1951

MacArthur Ouster Hit by Admiral

BY NORMA H. GOODHUE

In scorching terms President Truman was yesterday criticized for "his public dismissal and humiliation of a great U.S. general."

This was done by Rear Adm. Leslie E. Gehres, USN, ret., of San Diego, speaking before the North Hollywood Republican Woman's Club.

"That act has given the United States its most shameful hour," he said. "It has given Russia a great victory, a victory that belongs to us by the blood of our 60,000 casualties in Korea. And it has given a victory to British Socialists."

Tune Changes

"These Britons who have urged MacArthur's removal are the same people who called Gen. MacArthur their savior when he saved Australia for them, when he returned to the Philippines, when his military genius regained for Britain her islands in the Southwest Pacific—those islands whose destroyed palm trees cost us so much money."

"Through President Truman's act of dismissing and humiliating the general, who stands for all that is American, we have submitted our foreign policy in Asia to Downing St. in London, to appease Red China."

Surrender Seen

"Now we can expect to conform to Socialist Britain's demand that we seat Red China in the United Nations; that we

Surrender Formosa to Red

"President Truman's act has been Dean Acheson, the supporter of Alger Hiss, Remington, Lattimore and the rest of the scabby creatures who betrayed the land of their birth for one of theatheists whose temple is the Kremlin," Adm. Gehres declared.

Services Cited

He said "MacArthur is a great American who deserves better treatment than this. Through all his life he has served his country without stinting self or family. He has been humiliated by a little man dropped by fate into shoes not made for him."

Adm. Gehres does not believe that impeachment is either practical or possible, he said. He does believe that Gen. MacArthur should be called before Congress to make his report and to give his untrammelled opinions.

War Noted

"Red China is at war with the United States and makes no bones about it," he said. "By reason of their attacks upon our forces the Congress of the United States can exercise its Constitutional authority and declare an ipso facto state of war."

"As a result, President Truman would be prevented from giving a seat at the peace table to Red China. He would be prevented from giving aid and comfort to the enemy. He would be forced to protect Formosa and Korea. These are essential to our position in Japan and in the Philippines," he concluded.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
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LOS ANGELES TIMES
DATED

APR 13 1951

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Let MacArthur Speak

AROUSED to deep indignation and concern over the abrupt dismissal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the American people are forcefully demanding that the general return home to address a joint session of Congress.

There should be no delay on the part of Congress to heed this universal demand.

The people have every right to be told the truth by General MacArthur himself.

They want the facts and are entitled to them.

They already know instinctively what lies behind the President's brusque removal of General MacArthur from command. They are not gulled by the President's absurd pretense that he was merely disciplining a disobedient officer.

THEY SEE CLEARLY THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR WAS DISMISSED AS THE FIRST ESSENTIAL STEP IN A PROGRAM OF SHAMEFUL AND TIMOROUS APPEASEMENT TOWARD DISLOYALTY AT HOME AND COMMUNISM ABROAD.

They understand that the President, willingly and ignominiously, yielded to the sinister influences led by Secretary Acheson and General Marshall, which betrayed China to the Communists and have piously shielded treachery at home.

It has long been no secret, of course, that the British, French and Italian Communists were determined to destroy or at least discredit General MacArthur.

But in acceding to their wishes the President cannot assure them that their ends are accomplished.

For nothing is so obvious today, than that the curt dismissal of General MacArthur has elevated him to new heights of affection, respect and admiration in the regard of his countrymen.

There are several sound reasons that underlie the overwhelming demand that General MacArthur return home and address the nation from the rostrum of Congress.

First is a natural desire to show great honor to a national hero.

Then there is the ingrained spirit of fair play, asking that General MacArthur tell his side of the story.

But greatest of all is the deep want of great leadership from a man whose courage and patriotism can match and master the crises that beset America today.

That is why Americans want General MacArthur to come home—**TO SUPPLY THE GUIDANCE AND STRENGTH THAT HAS SO LONG AND TRAGICALLY BEEN WANTING.**

And, in this critical instance, Americans are dead right.

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LOS ANGELES EXAMINER
DATED

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57 OCT 8 1951

Story Is Out

MacArthur's Wake Island Role Told

The real story of what happened at Wake Island on October 15 is out. It is a story of how Gen. Douglas MacArthur apologized to President Truman for embarrassing him on the Formosa issue. Now MacArthur expressed confidence that Red China would not intervene in Korea, and how MacArthur offered to send some of his best troops in Korea to Europe before the end of 1950.

It came out in a scoop in yesterday's issue of the New York Times, written by Anthony Leviero, who until a month ago was the Times' White House reporter.

White House Press Secretary Joseph Short would only say "No comment" when asked about the story. There was no indication that the White House would make public the documents on which the story was based, but presumably they will come to light.

Red China Surprised

Everyone, Whitney Says

Maj. Gen. Courtney Whitney, an aide to General MacArthur, says so far as he knew nobody had any idea at the time of the Wake Island conference that Chinese Reds were preparing to enter war. Page 3.

through a congressional investigation.

When President Truman and General MacArthur met on Wake Island, the communique that was issued told little of what had really happened. Mr. Truman, in a speech at San Francisco, said there was "complete unanimity in the aims and conduct of our foreign policy in the Far East." Reporter Leviero, in the Times story, said he had gained access to "documented sources" on the Truman-MacArthur meeting, and gave this as a summary of their contents:

"1. General MacArthur said that he could make the Second Division available to General of the Army Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to dispatch to Europe by last January. Page 3.

"2. Harmony and agreement was achieved at Wake, in that conference on October 15, at least the necessity of adhering to the policies made in Washington. Harmony might have continued to this day if the victory predicted by General MacArthur had materialized. The Chinese Communists intervened, however, though he said they would not.

"After the crisis of what he called an 'entirely new war,' on November 29 as a result of this intervention, the United Nations Commander pressed for a more aggressive policy in the Far East and became increasingly outspoken against the President. The harmony turned into disillusionment in the White House and the Pentagon.

"3. Victory after Korea should be followed up with a rehabilitation program costing about 500 million dollars, including physical and psychological rehabilitation, with free elections and the withdrawal of all troops. The victory would come by Thanksgiving Day, and General MacArthur hoped to return the Eighth Army to Japan by Christmas.

"4. A Japanese peace treaty should be concluded as rapidly as possible in fairness to that country, which had been so cooperative with the occupation authority, and until there was a treaty, the United States should bear part of the occupation costs.

General MacArthur suggested calling a peace conference and inviting Russia and Red China, then proceeding without them if they did not participate.

"5. President Truman should make a clarification declaration of a Truman Doctrine of the Pacific, to be invoked on the outbreak of direct aggression as in Korea.

"6. The possibilities of intervention by Red China and Russia were discussed, and General MacArthur said that he did not believe either country would do this.

"7. Some sober criticism was made of the quality of the French army, and there was a discussion of how this might affect the defense of Europe.

"8. A determination to try to make France use her forces in Indo-China as effectively as the Dutch in Indonesia. (The French have improved their situation there since then.)

"9. General MacArthur apologized to the President for embarrassing him on the Formosa issue and told Mr. Truman he now reiterated his position on that

Last August MacArthur sent a message to the Veterans of Foreign Wars convention, suggesting American occupation of Formosa where Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists took refuge when driven from continental China. The President asked MacArthur to withdraw the message, which he did, but it had by then already been published.

The President has favored neutralization of Formosa by naval force until its status could be settled by the United Nations. Apparently it was this position which MacArthur at Wake said he then understood.

Leviero said that MacArthur made his apology at a meeting at which only he and Mr. Truman

(Texas) said in Washington the Times' account was "no news to me."

But Whitney declared there were no stenographic notes taken at the conference and part of it was a secret meeting between only MacArthur and the President.

The implication seemed to be that any detailed report of the Wake Island meeting could come only from President Truman himself.

Some Republicans in Congress accused the Administration of leaking a "one-sided" account of the Wake Island conference in an effort to "discredit" MacArthur.

At the same time, Chairman Russell (D., Ga.) told reporters the Senate Armed Services Committee will demand "all available documents"—including those covering the Wake Island meeting—in its inquiry into Far Eastern military and foreign policies.

Senator Capehart (R., Ind.) told reporters he thinks President Truman himself is responsible for the leak in hitherto confidential documents.

Senator Long (D., La.), an Armed Services member, told a reporter it was "extremely unfortunate" that the Administration's version of the Wake Island meeting had been made public "under these circumstances."

"There already has been too much confidential information divulged by both sides in this controversy," he said. "The Wake Island conference information is material that should have been submitted to Congress for study in closed session."

Senator Cain (R., Wash.), another Armed Services member, said, "That's not the way I heard

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"No reason yet set forth indicates that such a course would stop the fighting in Korea. In fact, such a course might well have the opposite effect. It might and most probably would produce attacks by the Chinese Communists or by Russian units in areas outside Korea."

McGrath said that "we went into Korea with the overwhelming approval of the American people because we wanted to prevent World War III."

"We are fighting a little war be-

cause we want to prevent a big war," he added.

"Any policy—military or political—which ignores the United Nations and which would have us settle the complex issue of the world by force of our arms alone is doomed to failure," he said.

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OCT 10 1951
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Times-Herald
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Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Mirror
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Date: 2-15-50

Hill to Demand Full Publicity

By LAURENCE BURD

Congress moved yesterday to strip the secrecy from events preceding the peremptory Truman firing of Gen. MacArthur as MacArthur's chief aide challenged the Administration's line of defense.

On Capitol Hill leaders of both parties demanded "full story" be made public. This is imperative, they said, in view of an unofficial piecemeal version, published yesterday, of the Truman-MacArthur conference at Wake Island last October.

Joint Staff Statement

The Pentagon meanwhile sought to bolster the Administration's case. A statement issued late yesterday by the Defense department said the joint chiefs of staff approve of the present conduct of Far Eastern operations.

"Operations in the Far East are being carried out in accordance with the view of the joint chiefs of staff," the statement said. "These views will be fully explained to the appropriate congressional committees. An analysis of the basic differences which exist between the joint chiefs of staff and Gen. MacArthur will be presented at that time."

The statement issued by Clayton Fritchey, director of information, did not reply directly to MacArthur's statement to Congress Thursday that Truman military advisers, including the joint chiefs, shared his views from a military standpoint for stepping up the Korean offensive by carrying the fight to the Communists.

Leak on Parley Published

The Administration version of the Wake Island meeting, which was "leaked" to the New York Times by Administration sources, was based on "documented sources" of the island conference, the Times said. The story represented Gen. MacArthur as telling Mr. Truman he did not believe Red China would intervene in the Korean war. It also said MacArthur "apologized" to the President for embarrassing him on the Far East policy.

In New York, Maj. Gen. Courtney Whitney, MacArthur's military secretary, promptly challenged the published account as inaccurate on several major points.

"Political" Issue

As to the story's claim that it was "documented," Whitney said no stenographic record was taken of the "most vital" portion of the Wake Island session when the President and MacArthur conferred alone for more than one hour. Moreover, Whitney said, no one else was present besides the President and the general. Later, the two men met for two hours with advisers present.

Whitney told reporters that whether Red China would come into the war was recognized to be solely political and far beyond the reach and knowledge of Army

field intelligence." Red China, Whitney noted, did not enter the Korean war until more than a month after the island conference.

Whitney noted that Gen. MacArthur had warned publicly that the danger of Red China's intervening in Korea was "inherent" in the Korean war.

The White House, State department and Pentagon refused to comment on Whitney's statement or on the Times' story. President Truman himself was away from his office, cruising in the Chesapeake bay on the yacht Williamsburg. He is due back in Washington today.

At the White House, Truman aides were visibly concerned over the prompt rejoinder of Gen. Whitney. White House press secretary Short postponed his lunch until 2:30 p.m. to huddle with Clayton Fritchey, Pentagon press officer. When the session finally broke up Short said he had "no comment." It was presumed that Short also talked by telephone to the yachting President before deciding against making a statement.

MacArthur to Testify

In Congress, Chairman Russell of Georgia of the combined military-foreign relations investigating committee predicted Gen. MacArthur will be the first witness when his group opens its inquiry into the historic controversy on April 30.

Russell said that his committee will demand all the evidence bearing on MacArthur's dismissal and other Asiatic policy decisions, including a full account, with whatever documents are available of the Wake Island conference.

"I can assure the American people that as far as I am concerned there will be a fair and thorough hearing," Russell said. "Very naturally the committee will want to go into the Truman-MacArthur agreements on Wake Island."

Sen. Hill (D) of Alabama said information published so far seems to show that "Gen. MacArthur was in full harmony and agreement with the United States policy in Korea and the Far East."

"I think all the facts in this entire case should be made available to Congress," Hill said, "and as much as possible should be made public, within the confines of military security."

Any documents in the case should be turned over to the Senate committee now so there won't be this battle of something leaking out here and there. We don't want to resolve this thing through a battle of the headlines."

Congress Left in Dark

Sen. Aiken (R) of Vermont noted that the Administration version of the island meeting was leaked to a newspaper before it was even submitted to Congress.

"If a newspaper can gain access to such information, then I say it's time the Administration make it available to Congress," Aiken said. "It should do so promptly."

Sen. Kefauver (D) of Tennessee, famed for his crime investigation and a member of the armed services committee, said it is "imperative" that Congress get all the pertinent data bearing on the MacArthur case. Kefauver disclosed he had asked defense undersecretary Robert Lovett whether yesterday's published account of the Wake Island meeting was correct. The senator said Lovett refused to comment "until the whole matter could be presented together."

Meanwhile, Sen. Kem (R) of Missouri called on President Truman to tell his program for ending the Korean war, if he has one.

Kem said he has listened to recent speeches by State Secretary Acheson and Gen. Bradley, chairman of the joint chief of staff, attacking MacArthur. The Truman officials talked of peace, but not how to get it, Kem said in a statement.

Reject MacArthur Plan

"In his speech before the Congress, Gen. MacArthur presented a definite, specific, concrete plan," Kem said. "Mr. Truman and Mr. Acheson are not willing to accept Gen. MacArthur's plan. What have they to offer? Congress is no longer interested in statements from them about communism—protecting our form of government—and the blessings of peace."

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"What we wish to know is: How shall we end the Korean war?" "The President's hasty, emotional decision at 1 o'clock in the morning to fire Gen. MacArthur was a tragic error. Mr. Truman has deprived the republic of the services of one of our greatest military leaders at a time when he is sorely needed."

"Gen. MacArthur has demonstrated he knows more about America's problems in the Far East than any other man now alive. He is the chief architect of Allied victory in the Pacific. The terrible-tampered Mr. Truman should seek and welcome his advice instead of refusing to listen even over television or radio. The welfare and safety of our boys now in Korea and those to be sent there should rise above pride of personal opinion and petty partisan politics."

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Page 1 & 2
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Date: APR 22 1951

MacArthur's Racist Policies Exposed--Fascist Ties Noted

By John Pittman

The staged welcomes for General Douglas MacArthur occurred too late for headlines of the majority of Negro newspapers dated April 21, 1951, but President Truman's dismissal of MacArthur occasioned some comment in several big weeklies. The Baltimore Afro-American scooped

the Negro press as a whole in recognition of the news value of MacArthur's return, and greeted the imperialist's Asian proconsul with a major page one spread. A story by James Hicks revealed the white supremacist policies of MacArthur in relation to Negro troops. Hicks, who was the Afro's chief correspondent in Korea, documented the record with details and incidents. Some Hicks' quotes:

"The 24th Regiment went into combat without adequate and modern equipment and the Army was so highhanded in its refusal to give them what was needed that some of the men actually spent their own money to get their equipment fixed by Japanese craftsmen . . .

"In the Tokyo Quartermaster Depot, right under the General's nose, a white officer was permitted to transfer some colored men from a white chemical unit despite the fact that this unit had been integrated in the states and sent to MacArthur as a mixed unit.

"Most of this racial discrimination and segregation against colored people was done with the usual subtlety but the General showed his true character most flagrantly in his treatment of the Japanese. Tokyo looks like Mississippi so far as racial signs are concerned. There's only one difference--instead of saying 'white' and 'colored' the signs read 'Japanese Only,' 'Al-

lied Personnel Only.' In MacArthur's own headquarters one finds such signs. Every drinking fountain, every toilet, every public facility bears a sign."

IN ADDITION to Hicks' expose, the Afro editorialized on MacArthur's dismissal, starting its editorial on page one. "We Shed No Tears," it declared. "We refuse to go along with the idolizing of a military man, who refused to concede that history has passed him by. General MacArthur unquestionably is one of the few remaining disciples of the white imperialist domination school glorified by Rudyard Kipling."

"Given the usual ration of colored troops by Washington," the Afro continued, "he made it a point to see that they, for the most part, were neatly segregated on a separate island of their own, far removed from General Headquarters at Tokyo. He was so openly prejudiced, we have yet to find a single colored soldier who served under him in the Pacific, who had a good word for him."

"Men of the 93rd Division, who were left forgotten and forsaken to swelter in the fever-ridden jungles of Bougainville, while he was yelling for more and more fighting men, certainly have no love in their hearts for MacArthur . . . Of recent date, MacArthur displayed his hostile attitude toward colored Amer-

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Page 10 of the
Daily Worker

Date 4-23-51

Clipped at the Seat of
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...by the large number of men hastily court-martialed and sentenced to serve terms in the Korean conflict . . . We applaud President Truman for his bold action in getting rid of an egoistic, prejudiced, white supremacist, who has long since outlived his time and usefulness."

Less forthright was the Pittsburgh Courier's view of MacArthur's dismissal. The Courier wanted to "wait before passing judgement until it could study the 'chronology of events' and make a 'careful perusal of the text of General MacArthur's pronouncements and the sequence of orders and suggestions from Washington."

"If it is right to remove General MacArthur for disobedience, as charged," asked the Courier, "how can it be right to permit other Army officers to disobey another Presidential directive even more flagrantly?" And the Courier urged the dismissal of officers who have not carried out President Truman's directive to end jimcrow.

Courier columnist Marjorie McKenzie believes "the dismissal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur is an act of leadership . . . To make a martyr of General MacArthur is not to act for freedom. Whatever strength he had was the strength of the American people." But Miss McKenzie injects more confusion into her own thinking by dragging into her comment the irrelevant observations of a couple of other first-rate confusionists—the writer Philip Wylie and Justice Jackson of the U. S. Supreme Court.

NEW YORK CITY Councilman Earl Brown, in his column in the midweek Amsterdam News recalls that "MacArthur has been defied by the native fascists and reactionaries since the beginning of World War II. He has been built into some kind of symbolical crowbar to pry loose from the American people their elementary democratic rights." And Brown predicted the attempt by "antidemocrats" to make MacArthur "a martyr and a hero." The General's supporters, Brown wrote, "are anti-Negro, anti-Jewish and anti labor. They are hypocrites. They are the real danger to world peace and to democracy. So is MacArthur."

National Urban League secretary Lester Granger, in his column in the Amsterdam News is partial not only to MacArthur but to MacArthur's policies. Granger, whose close ties to the banker-militarist cabal running the government were strengthened when he became the Negro protege of the late James Forrestal, says that "the tragedy of the matter was that MacArthur was, himself, in an impossible position." Then Granger lists the points subsequently made by MacArthur in his speech to the U. S. Congress.

How is it that this high official of a national organization purporting to help the Negro people should see eye-to-eye with a rabid, white supremacist imperialist and militarist?

Hero Doesn't Hold Truman Responsible

BY WALTER TROHAN

It can now be told on highest authority that Gen. MacArthur blames State Secretary Acheson for the White House decision which ended a military career spanning 52 years.

The five star general does not feel that President Truman or the military high command was responsible for his ouster. He conceded to intimates the belief that Acheson maneuvered the firing almost from the outbreak of the Korean war.

Harbors No Bitterness

Acheson, the son of British-born parents, has strong leanings toward Europe and has long neglected Asia. Acheson has been credited in Congress along with Defense Secretary Marshall for the policy which paved the way for communization of China.

Friends of MacArthur hold that Acheson, the man who would not turn his back on Alger Hiss, the Red spy-perjurer, would and did stab the Pacific hero in the back. MacArthur shares this view. It was learned from unimpeachable sources.

MacArthur harbors no bitterness or rancor against the President, Defense Secretary Marshall or even Acheson, but he feels strongly that continuance of Acheson's policies will spell disaster for the nation. Many members of Congress believe that the firing of MacArthur spells the end of Acheson, which has been predicted for months.

Wrote Bradley Speech

MacArthur is aware that Acheson's State department wrote the speech Gen. Bradley delivered at Chicago during the week, which was critical of MacArthur's Asia policies. The speech was written for the general weeks ago.

MacArthur sees the hand of Acheson behind the smear campaign the Administration is undertaking against him. It was reported during the week in Congress that military intelligence agencies had been ordered to dig up MacArthur's military career for material which might be used against him.

The first fruits of the campaign were revealed yesterday with the publication of a "leaked" story in the New York Times which detailed some of the historic conference between MacArthur and Mr. Truman at Wake Island last October 15. The story also intimated MacArthur's belief that Chinese Communists would not enter the war.

Apology Is Alleged

It was alleged MacArthur apologized to the President for embarrassing him on the Formosa issue. A spokesman for MacArthur hinted that the White House had leaked the story in an attempt to offset the mounting public support of the general.

Gen. MacArthur's attitude on Formosa was given to the world by the Chicago Tribune and the Washington Times-Herald with the first publication of the text of a speech the general sent for reading at the convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Chicago.

Efforts were made by the Administration to suppress and withdraw the speech. The Chicago Tribune and the Times-Herald first printed the text in full. Other papers followed. The State department began gunning for

MacArthur's scalp with renewed vigor.

This correspondent learned from a source of highest veracity that MacArthur's speech to the veterans' organization was sent to the White House three weeks before delivery and that the general tried several times to get clearance. When no word came, he assumed that there was no objection to his message.

MacArthur can produce records to prove he submitted the speech and called it to the attention of the White House several times.

The general is also prepared to refute the White House charge that he advised the President the Chinese Communists would not attack. The general was dependent upon the State department for estimates of Chinese intention because he was not allowed to make reconnaissance over China. Intelligence gathering in the area was in the control of the State department.

This correspondent was advised that MacArthur has documents to support his assertion before Congress that responsible military men, including the joint chiefs of staff, were in accord with his views in the Orient. He has a file of messages exchanged with Washington which he is ready to offer to the Senate armed services committee, which is to conduct an investigation into military policy.

MacArthur is opposed to State department domination of the military. He is reported to feel that military policy in Asia and in Europe has been dictated not by military men, whose life business is national security, but by state department men who make policy and direct the military to cut the cloth to fit their crazy quilt patterns.

Intimates of the general report he feels that Acheson and his State department colleagues have reduced military men to the status of messenger boys. The general feels that direction of national security should be returned to the trained military patriots.

At the moment MacArthur was defending his policies in his dramatic and historic speech before Congress, Mr. Truman was closeted at the White House with Acheson. It was assumed here that Acheson was offering the President suggestions on how to offset the impact of the general on the American people.

Acheson was identified as one of the pro-Soviet bloc in the State department during the Hiss investigation by Adolph A. Berle, former assistant secretary of state. He has long been regarded as the head of the pro-British bloc.

Acheson is credited with selling Mr. Truman on the European aid plan, which was named after Gen. Marshall, then Secretary of State. He is credited with a major role in the 3.75 billion dollar gift-loan to Britain.

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Page

Times-Herald P 1 &
Sec I

Wash. Post _____

Wash. News _____

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Mann Warns MacArthur Of Hatch Act

If Gen. Douglas MacArthur delivers the keynote address at the Republican National Convention Monday, a local attorney promises to lower the Hatch Act on him.



Mann

The attorney, C. Harrison Mann, former chairman of Arlington County's Democratic Executive Committee, wrote the general that members of

the armed forces are not exempt from an act provision barring partisan political activity by Government workers.

Mann declared he would exercise his prerogative "as any ordinary citizen may do when another assumes that he is above the law" if MacArthur keynoted the convention, and charge a Hatch Act violation.

The attorney told the general that "there cannot be two sets of rules; one for you, a Federal employe of high rank, and the other for all the rest of the Federal employes."

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Times-Herald _____

Wash. Post 3

Wash. News _____

Wash. Star _____

N.Y. Mirror _____

N.Y. Compass _____

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183
76 JUL 29 1952

INDEXED - 57

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98 JUL 23 1952

18

M'ARTHUR DATA SEEN WITHHELD

Administration 'Mum On Ouster, Aide Says

New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 27 (AP)—The New Bedford Standard-Times quoted a former aide to Gen. MacArthur as saying Saturday the Eisenhower administration has not told the "real story" of the General's row with former President Truman because its policies to meet communist aggression are similar to those of the Truman administration.

Col. Laurence E. Bunker, a member of MacArthur's staff for nine years, told the Standard-Times in an interview at his home in Wellesley that the administration is avoiding the subject because anti-MacArthur personnel control the Pentagon.

"It is very conspicuous that officers holding MacArthur's views are being retired, Bunker said.

"Assurances" to Reds

He said Gen. James A. Van Fleet went "counter to the Pentagon by saying the Korean war was the right war at the right time at the right place and he was allowed to retire at 60."

Bunker said Gen. Mark Clark repeated MacArthur's views that there is no substitute for victory and "he went out at 57."

MacArthur was removed as Far East commander in 1951 by President Truman in a dispute over conduct of the Korean war.

Bunker said "the complete record would show that the Chinese Communists were given assurances beforehand that there would be no punitive action against their Manchurian communications and supply facilities if the Chinese entered the war."

Bombing Overruled

"Also untold," Bunker said, "is the full record of the tremendous handicaps placed between MacArthur and military victory. Three hours after the general issued the directive for bombing of the Yalu river supply lines it was overruled from Washington, directly to the air force."

He added that intensified bombing would not have brought full scale retaliation from the Communists because "they just didn't have—and, in fact, do not have now—the petroleum resources for such an operation."

213
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INDEXED 68

EX-120 NOT RECORDED
191 MAR 17 1954

Times-Herald _____ 16
Wash. Post _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N.Y. Herald Tribune _____
N.Y. Mirror _____

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 Mr. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

23

Today in Washington

Truman Remark Puzzling On Firing of MacArthur

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Many people here who have a respect for the facts of contemporaneous history are still puzzled over the remark made by former President Truman the other day that his only regret about the MacArthur episode is that he didn't fire the General "two years sooner."



This would have been April, 1949. That date was more than a year before the Korean war began. Gen. MacArthur at the time was being applauded widely—in Washington, too—for the success he was making as the commander of the American occupation forces engaged in the reconstruction of Japan.

Also, after April, 1949, Mr. Truman on more than one occasion publicly and privately showed his confidence in Gen. MacArthur. Thus, early in July, 1950, Gen. MacArthur was appointed commander-in-chief of the United Nations forces in Korea and he wired President Truman:

"I can only repeat the pledge of my complete personal loyalty to you as well as an absolute devotion to your monumental struggle for peace and goodwill throughout the world. I hope I will not fail you."

To this, Mr. Truman replied: "Your words confirm me . . . in my full belief in the wisdom of your selection."

Again, on December 25, 1950, Mr. Truman congratulated

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Gen. MacArthur on the successful maneuver of his troops out of the pocket into which the intervention of Red Chinese armies had placed them in Korea. The message read:

"I wish to express by personal thanks . . . for the effective operation. It is the best Christmas present I have had."

Agreed About Formosa

There was an incident in August, 1950, when a misunderstanding arose about a message which Gen. MacArthur had sent to a convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Chicago. It was in this telegram that the General had outlined the importance of holding on to Formosa and supporting the Nationalist government. But, two months later—Oct. 15—Mr. Truman and the General were holding their famous conference at Wake Island, after which the President told the press:

"Gen. MacArthur and I have talked fully about Formosa. There is no need to cover that subject again. The General and I are in complete agreement."

It was only six months later when Gen. MacArthur, answering what he thought was a routine inquiry from a member of Congress, wrote to Rep. Martin of Massachusetts expressing the same views that he had expressed before on Formosa and the importance of winning the war in Korea. Yet it was this letter which aroused the ire of Mr. Truman and caused him to dismiss the General without so much as the courtesy of a hearing.

No outcry over this failure of "due process" and obvious disregard of "constitutional rights" came from the "Left wingers." Maybe if the General had shown some sympathy with the Communist cause or had had an uncle or an aunt in the Communist party, there would have been a wave of protest from the "Left wingers." But he was only an American General who had gallantly fought his way back to the Philippines from island to island in the Western Pacific and who had served his country under fire not only in two world wars but also in the Korean "police action" in which 33,600

Americans were killed and 103,500 wounded.

Speaking also of constitutional rights, the "Left Wing" has always raised a furor over legislation to authorize "wire tapping," which the Department of Justice thinks under certain safeguards should be allowed so as to help catch criminals. But not protest came from the "Left Wingers" in a flagrant case of eavesdropping which is in the records in connection with the Wake Island conference. A stenographer was allowed to listen at a keyhole and when, in later months, it suited the Administration politically to slip the notes to a newspaper, this was done in an effort to injure MacArthur.

Describing the incident in a recent issue of "Life" magazine, Gen. Courtney Whitney, MacArthur's "Man Friday," writes: "Without our knowledge the private secretary of Philip Jessup, a member of the Presidential party, had evidently been secreted behind a partially opened door to the conference room. Lurking behind the door, she could record only what she could hear through the small opening and what she could see by peeping through the keyhole, with the result that her account of the conference could at best be sadly inadequate."

Remark Still a Puzzle

There was, Gen. Whitney declares, a political purpose behind the Wake Island conference. He writes:

"But what Truman personally—and the Democratic party—gained by the trip was tremendous in terms of political advantage. By this one stroke, only three weeks before the 1950 Congressional elections, the President was able to establish a connection between his administration and the military strategy against which most of his military advisers had argued but which had just won the great victory at Inchon."

So it is still a puzzle as to why Truman now says he should have fired MacArthur "two years sooner."

MacArthur Denies Any Hand in Yalta

MACARTHUR—Fr. P. 1

against Japan have been the center of an angry controversy between Democrats and Republicans. The Defense De-

partment report did little to quiet it.

Last spring MacArthur said he would have opposed Russia's entry "at that late date"—the time of Yalta—had he been asked.

Democrats have countered that pressure from MacArthur and other United States military leaders to get Russia into the war led Mr. Roosevelt to agree to territorial concessions. Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-

N. Y.), who touched off the MacArthur controversy last spring, said the Defense Department document "clearly supports" his statement that the General was among military leaders who advised Mr. Roosevelt to bring Russia into the Japanese war.

"General MacArthur denied that he had at any time entertained any such views," Lehman said in a statement. "I am satisfied with the Defense Department disclosures."

The Defense Department showed that MacArthur in June, 1945, about five months after Yalta, messaged Gen. George C. Marshall, then Army Chief of Staff, that the "hazard and loss will be greatly lessened" if Russia attacked Japanese forces on the Asiatic mainland before United States forces invaded Japan.

At the same time, the Defense Department document showed that other United States military leaders were leaning away from the belief that Russian entry into the war was essential to the proposed United States invasion of Japan's home islands.

About two months before MacArthur messaged Marshall, a Joint Chiefs of Staff report said "early Russian entry into the war against Japan" to pin down Japanese forces in Manchuria "is no longer necessary to make invasion feasible."

MacArthur's Statement

The text of MacArthur's statement:

"The report of the Department of Defense fully confirms that I was never consulted concerning the Yalta conference, that I exercised no influence whatsoever thereon and knew nothing about its secret agreements until after they had been

consummated and communicated to me.

"The report furthermore clearly demonstrates that the basis of such agreements lay in decisions taken by the State Department on political policy and the Joint Chiefs of Staff on military policy long before Yalta.

"Of these I was not informed. However, once such decisions had been taken and communicated to me following Yalta, they became binding upon me as upon any other theater commander. All future discussions thereon with War Department representatives necessarily became limited to consideration of their ultimate application to the conduct of the war. The attempt to interpret any statements I may have made in the course of such post-Yalta discussions as reflecting my pre-Yalta views and convictions is wholly unwarranted.

Urged Russian Attack

"The issue involved at the origin of this controversy was not whether Russia should have been brought into the Pacific war—this should have clearly been done at the very beginning—but whether we should have made vital territorial concessions at the expense of Chinese sovereignty to induce Russia to come in at the end. On Dec. 13, 1941, I urged that Russia attack immediately from the north. This would have saved countless lives, billions of dollars and spared the Philippines, Malaya, the Dutch East

Indies, New Guinea and many Pacific islands.

"There is not the slightest hint of documentation over my signature in the entire Defense Department report which even remotely suggests my support of these territorial concessions which so adversely altered the course of future events in Asia; or that after my initial recommendation in 1941 I advocated prior to Yalta that Russia enter the Pacific war. To hold the contrary is to prevaricate the truth and the record.

"I repeat had my views been requested concerning the secret agreements bearing upon Russia's entry into the Pacific war I would have opposed them as fantastic."

These Days

By George Sokolsky

MacArthur's Birthday

AS ONE LIES here and thinks of men and events and the courses and tides of history, it comes to me that on Thursday, Gen. Douglas MacArthur will celebrate his 76th birthday. I hope I have the date right but here I may not look anything up or telephone.



Sokolsky

MacArthur's birthday ought to be marked in some manner, for this is an extraordinarily truthful man in an era of mediocre time-servers. His is a philosophic outlook on the history and future of his country rather than an over-specialized emphasis on personal self-preservation. He is acknowledged in his own occupation to be our greatest general, perhaps the most competent military mind we have produced since Robert E. Lee; so he was kicked out by military lackies, most of whose names we have already forgotten. They may have gotten rid of MacArthur from the Army but not from his place in history.

AND AS HE remains alive, we must ask him about Gen. Matthew Ridgway's disclosure that a report to the Nation was faked and who was responsible for faking it. For MacArthur suffered much from the moral irresponsibility of the Pentagon, where men become so engrossed in detail that they never think of the consequences of what they do. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, as a military man, could not understand why he was instructed to go into a war to achieve a defeat. There was never a question of insubordination because he led his Army to defeat as he had been

instructed to do. But how to understand these orders? How to interpret them? How to make them fit a philosophy of war? That he could not do. And so he spoke out and got fired after serving his country from West Point to a commander of a theater.

WHEN MEN speak of morale in the Army or clergy, or in schools or anywhere, they really speak of that quality of pride that men have in their work and their associations. The "old tie" may be a phrase for service that held better than all the rules books ever devised. When Gen. MacArthur was dismissed summarily, without even a face-saving device, a blow was struck not at him but at the morale of our Armed Services. A noble overtone of service disappeared. It all became

nothing but a job for those who learn how to stand in right, who know just what to say at the right moment, the apple-polishers.

Efficient and competent as they may be, and nobody doubts that, they lack a moral elan, and their lack is conveyed all down the line to the men. A hero's breed must be heroic and these men who knifed MacArthur to please politicians were not heroes.

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THESE DAYS:**A Noble Figure of This Confused Era**By **GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY**

AS ONE lies here and thinks of men and events and the courses and tides of history, it comes to me that tomorrow, General Douglas MacArthur will celebrate his 76th birthday. I hope I have the date right but here I may not look anything up or telephone. For only one hour each day I am excused from being a vegetable and thus far, there have been no untoward results. During that one free hour, I write these little essays just as I am sure a fiddler would want to run over the strings of a violin. We are all creatures of habit and for nearly 40 years now, I have informed the world on this and that and the habit is too strong to break.

To return to Douglas MacArthur, his birthday ought to be marked in some manner for this is an extraordinarily truthful man in an era of mediocre time-servers. His is a philosophic outlook on the history and future of his country rather than an over-specialized emphasis on personal self-preservation.

He is acknowledged in his own occupation to be our greatest general, perhaps the most competent military mind we have produced since Robert E. Lee; so he was kicked out by military lackies, most of whose names we have already forgotten. They may have gotten rid of MacArthur from the Army but not from his place in history.

Ridgway's Charge

And as he remains alive, we must ask him about General Matthew Ridgway's disclosure that a report to the nation was faked and who was responsible for faking it. For MacArthur suffered much from the moral irresponsibility of the Pentagon where men become so engrossed in detail that they never think of the consequences of what they do.

I met General Ridgway at a dinner shortly after he returned from Korea and his conversation was all in one direction, that MacArthur had been right and the politicians in Washington all wrong and he spoke privately of how the lives of our sons were endangered because of arms shortages.

Many crimes have been committed in the name of politics, or loyalty to the "commander-in-chief," whatever that may be in American life. But now the honest men are talking it up and it is not going to be easy to answer. Nobody can answer Ridgway's charge of lying to the American people.

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P 28
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General Douglas MacArthur, as a military man, could not understand why he was instructed to go into a war to achieve a defeat. There was never a question of insubordination because he led his army to defeat as he had been instructed to do. But how to understand these orders? How to interpret them? How to make them fit a philosophy of war? That he could not do. And so he spoke out and got fired after serving his country from West Point to a commander of a theater. He was fired like a little boy chased off the block. It was a cheap, an uncouth dismissal. It was like sticking one's tongue out at a great historic monument.

Blow at Morale

When men speak of morale in the army or clergy, or in schools or anywhere, they really speak of that quality of pride that men have in their work and their associations. The "old tie" may be a phrase for amusement but it represented just this high quality of loyalty to a service that held better than all the rules books ever devised. When General Douglas MacArthur was dismissed summarily, without even a face-saving device, a blow was struck not at him but at the morale of our armed services. A noble overtone of service disappeared. It all became nothing but a job for those who learn how to stand in right, who know just what to say at the right moment, the apple-polishers.

Efficient and competent as they may be, and nobody doubts that, they lack a moral elan and their lack is conveyed all down the line to the men. A hero's breed must be heroic and these men who knifed MacArthur to please politicians were not heroes. And where are they today?

And so there he stands, as noble as ever, Douglas MacArthur, from whom has even been withheld a nominal honor, the title, "General of the Armies." On his birthday, I congratulate him that time has proved him a noble figure in a confused era.

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MacA Ousted By 'Red Plot,' Says Martin

Washington, Jan. 26.—House
GOP Leader Joseph W. Martin
Jr. (Mass.) today said Gen.



Joseph W.
Martin Jr.

Douglas MacArthur's retire-
ment five years
ago was
"forced" by the
"world conspir-
acy of interna-
tional com-
munism."

Martin also
said, in a pre-
pared speech,
that MacArthur,
who is 76 today,
has never "be-
trayed freedom
for the plaudits of traitors, spies,
saboteurs and degenerate fellow
travelers."

Martin took a dig at the Demo-
cratic-controlled House Armed
Services Committee for pigeon-
holing his resolution to make
MacArthur a general of the
armies—the highest possible mili-
tary rank. Such an honor would
be a "fitting climax to a great
career," said Martin, but the
resolution "sleeps in the Commi-
tee on Armed Services."

Deletes Some Remarks

In delivering his speech to the
House, Martin deleted all tex-
tual references to MacArthur's
"forced" retirement, and mention
of "traitors, spies, saboteurs"
and "treachery."

None of the Democrats present
took exception to it as revised.
MacArthur was removed from
command by President Truman.

On the Senate side, MacArthur
was hailed by several Republican
Senators, including William F.
Knowland (Calif.), H. Alexander
Smith (N.J.), Alexander Wiley
(Wis.) and Herman ~~Walker~~

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CAPITOL STUFF

By JOHN O'DONNELL

Washington, Feb. 8.—Former President Harry Truman's personal story of how he came to fire Gen. MacArthur from his Far Eastern command on April 11, 1951, and the general's stunning reply to Truman's statements make great American history. Here is the dramatic climax—charge and refutation come face to face. That's for the alltime story of our republic.

Immediately, in this Presidential year, the printed record has its direct political consequence. Politically, the one who suffers the deepest wound in this battle is a Democratic Presidential aspirant, Gov. Harriman of New York. Truman is out of the political picture as an active candidate. MacArthur has just celebrated his 76th birthday. But Harriman is in the picture—and he figures importantly in these new revelations of the Truman charge and the MacArthur retort as printed in the current issue of Life magazine.

Truman, after telling of what he calls MacArthur's "insubordination" in the winter of 1951, writes that in April he decided that "the time had come for me to draw the line."

And he continues:

"I asked Acheson (his Secretary of State who swore he would never turn his back on Alger Hiss) Marshall and Bradley (two generals who had deep-seated personal jealousy of MacArthur) and Harriman to meet Friday morning to discuss MacArthur's actions. We discussed the question for an hour. Harriman was of the opinion I should have fired MacArthur two years ago. Secretary of Defense Marshall advised caution. . . . Gen. Bradley wished to consult with the chiefs of staff. Acheson . . . counseled that the most careful consideration be given to the matter because it was of the utmost seriousness."

At 1 A. M. on the morning of April 11, Truman's White House press secretary, the late Joe Short, called an extraordinary press conference and the formal news of MacArthur's firing was made public. Interesting to note from Truman's report is that at the beginning it was Harriman who was all out to get MacArthur's scalp.

Didn't Trust Bradley, Says MacArthur

Gen. MacArthur, in his observations on the Truman biography, points out that Gen. Marshall and Bradley, officers of "high distinction and notable service, were both personally hostile to me. Gen. Marshall's enmity was an old one, but Gen. Bradley's was more recent. It undoubtedly had its origin in my refusal to accept him as my senior ground commander for the invasion of Japan when he was recommended by Gen. Marshall. I frankly preferred my own commanders, Kruger and Eichelberger. I was doubtful of Gen. Bradley because of his decisions and actions connected with the Battle of the Bulge, where he was the ground commander and which resulted in approximately as many American casualties as were sustained in the entire Southwest Pacific area campaigns."

Then the general pays his respects to White House aspirant Harriman.

"Averell Harriman, a distinguished diplomat, had called on me in Tokyo shortly after my visit to Formosa and just before Inchon," writes MacArthur. "He pointedly cautioned me of the extreme disapproval with which President Truman regarded Chiang Kai-shek. He said that the mere mention of the generalissimo's name aroused in this President a paroxysm of anger."



Gen. Douglas MacArthur
Found 2 generals hostile

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52

"To illustrate his point, Harriman told me that the then Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson, despite his long and proven devotion, was on his way out because the President suspected him of being on too friendly terms with the generalissimo. In effect, it was a warning to be a conformist or risk following Louis Johnson. The interview was distasteful to me and Harriman probably recognized my distrust. His prejudice could have resulted."

Points Out Acheson Never Saw Asia

Acheson gets a quick brushoff from the general—other than observing that Truman's Secretary of State was frequently petulant and impatient because the occupation authorities in Japan did not "follow certain socialistic concepts" which the Fair Deal State Department wanted to impose on the Japanese people and noting that Acheson, like Truman, "had never visited Asia and had no personal knowledge of its special problems and was a complete stranger to Oriental psychology."

MacArthur adds tartly:

"These were the four men with whom the President conferred, although he himself states with cynical inconsistency that he had definitely decided to relieve me."

It is to Truman's charge that he as President "could no longer tolerate his (MacArthur's) insubordination" that the old general comes back with his most devastating answer. Writes MacArthur:

"Over the years many conflicting reasons have been given by Mr. Truman or his supporters for my abrupt relief when victory was within our grasp. Now, for the first time, he bases his action on what he terms 'insubordination'—one of the most serious of all military offenses and one which throughout our military annals has never been made without the officer concerned being given a hearing and the opportunity to defend himself."

"Indeed, the code which the Congress enacted to govern the military establishment specifically makes such a hearing mandatory. Had Mr. Truman made such a charge against me at the time of my relief or even later during his tenure of office, I would have had the right and privilege to ask that a court of inquiry sit in judicial judgment upon his allegations. But he made no such charge."

"This belated claim of insubordination is made by him, not as a public citizen but as a private citizen. In making it, he conveniently ignores the fact that the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, my military superiors in the conduct of the Korean war, unanimously denied under oath that I had ever been guilty of insubordination."

Truman and MacArthur

Trade New Blasts

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 Boardman ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mason ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Parsons ☒
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 Gandy ☒

Associated Press
 The Truman-MacArthur controversy exploded with new fury yesterday.

Former President Truman asserted he fired Gen. Douglas MacArthur as Far Eastern commander because MacArthur was guilty of "insubordination" that threatened—in Truman's view—to embroil the Nation in an atomic World War III.

MacArthur charged the former President with spiteful distortion of the truth. The General linked his ouster with a spy ring reaching into the British Foreign Office and said his "savage and brutal" dismissal disastrously undercut this country's struggle against world communism.

Mr. Truman and MacArthur slugged it out in parallel articles in the current Life Magazine. Mr. Truman's memoirs are being serialized by Life. The magazine gave MacArthur an opportunity to answer the former President's charge in this issue that MacArthur was "in open defiance" of orders from the White House and the United Nations.

MacArthur leaped at the chance. "Violence to the truth . . . fancy and fiction . . . distortion and misrepresentation . . . spite and vindictiveness" are a sample of the accusations he hurled in contending his onetime Commander in Chief was falsifying for money the true story of the Korean war.

Mr. Truman, on the other



MacArthur Truman
 . . . a disagreement

hand, professed "the greatest respect for Gen. MacArthur, the soldier." But he said MacArthur's Far Eastern policies in 1950 "might well mean all-out general world war—atomic weapons and all." And he declared:

"I could no longer tolerate his insubordination."

The two agreed on one thing:

The immediate cause of MacArthur's dismissal was a message the General sent to Rep. Joseph Martin (R-Mass.) endorsing the idea of using Chinese Nationalist troops against the Communists in Korea. The message contained the famous sentence:

"In war there is no substitute for victory."

But MacArthur said the real reason for his ouster may well have been a recommendation he made "that a treason trial be initiated to break up a spy ring responsible for the purloining of my top secret reports to Washington."

MacArthur asserted there was a series of leaks and that one of his dispatches was published in a Washington newspaper "within a few hours of its receipt" in the capital.

(The General did not identify the source of the leak.)

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Text of MacArthur Data On Russia's War Role

Following are the texts of material on the position of Gen. Douglas MacArthur regarding Russia's entry into the war against Japan as contained in a newly released Defense Department report on that subject.

1. A December 10, 1941, message from Gen. MacArthur to Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff:

The mass of enemy air and naval strength committed in the theater from Singapore to the Philippines and eastward established his weakness in Japan proper and definite information available here shows that entry of Russia is enemy greatest fear. Most favorable opportunity now exists and immediate attack on Japan from north would not only inflict heavy punishment but would at once relieve pressure from objectives of Jap drive to southward. Information being secured by Knight, who is known to Miles, establishes that heavy air attack on Jap objectives would not only pull in much of present widely dispersed air strength but would destroy much of their exposed oil supply. Golden opportunity exists for a master stroke while the enemy is engaged in over-extended initial air efforts.

Lincoln's Report

2. A report to Gen. Marshall by Brig. Gen. George A. Lincoln, a member of a group of Wash-

ington planning officers who talked with Gen. MacArthur on February 25, 1945:

Concerning over-all plan General MacArthur considers it essential that maximum number of Jap divisions be engaged and pinned down on Asiatic mainland, before United States forces strike Japan proper.

3. A paragraph from a March 8, 1945, memorandum Gen. Lincoln wrote for Gen. Marshall on the same convention after his return to Washington:

As to Russia, Gen. MacArthur pointed out that politically they want a warm water port which would be Port Arthur. He considered that it would be impracticable to deny them such a port because of their great military power. Therefore, it was only right they should share the cost in blood in defeating Japan. From the military standpoint we should make every effort to get Russia into the Japanese war before we go into Japan, otherwise we will take the impact of the Jap divisions and reap the losses, while the Russians in due time advance into an area free of major resistance. Gen. MacArthur stated he considered the President should start putting pressure on the Russians now.

Summary by Freeman

4. An informal memorandum written by Col. Paul L. Freeman, Jr., on February 23, 1945, and labeled "summary of an hour and

a half conversation with Gen. MacArthur."

Gen. MacArthur then elaborated on his concept of operations for the ultimate defeat of Japan. He was in thorough agreement that the only means of defeating Japan was by the invasion of the industrial heart of Japan. He stressed the potency of the Japanese army and stated that when we entered Japan we must be prepared to reckon with the Japanese army in far greater strength than is now there. He was apprehensive as to the possibility of the movement of the bulk of the Manchurian army and other Japanese forces from China to the defense of the homeland. He emphatically stated that we must not invade Japan proper unless the Russian army is previously committed to action in Manchuria. He said that this was essential, and that it should be done without the three month's delay upon the conclusion of the defeat of Germany as intimated by Marshal Stalin to the President. He said that it was only necessary for action to commence in Manchuria to contain that force of Japanese in order to make possible our invasion of Japan and the rapid conclusion of the war. He understands Russia's aims; that they would want all of Manchuria, Korea and possibly part of North China. This seizure of territory was inevitable; but the United States must insist that Russia pay her way by invading Manchuria at the earliest possible date after the defeat of Germany.

Still Favored Plan

A.—He understood that the Navy still favored a plan whereby they would ring Japan proper with air bases and naval bases and eventually blockade and bombard them into submission. He said that this never would be effective. (I informed him that that was the opinion of the JCS and was agreed upon at Sextant Code name for Cairo Conference, November-December 1943.)

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Boardman ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. Harbo ☒
Mr. Mohr ☐
Mr. Parsons ☐
Mr. Rosen ☐
Mr. Tamm ☐
Mr. Sizoo ☐
Mr. Winterrowd ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Mr. Holloman ☐
Miss Gandy ☐

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HISTORIC MOMENT—Gen. Douglas MacArthur is seen as he signed the Japanese surrender papers aboard the USS Missouri September 2, 1945.—AP Photo

B.—Gen. MacArthur agreed that the Tokyo Plain was the proper place to invade Japan and he was fully conversant with the restrictions of seasons. He believed it would be a mistake to make a prior landing in Japan, either in Kyushu or Hokkaido. He felt that proper timing, in conjunction with a move by the Russians and the strategic surprise to be gained, would be a far greater advantage in landing initially in the heart of Japan whereby the enemy force could be split, rather than to tip our hand by first landing at some other part of the Japanese islands.

Wire from MacArthur

5. A telegram from Gen. MacArthur read by Gen. Marshall at a June 18, 1945, meeting of military leaders with the President:

I believe the operation presents less hazards of excessive loss than any other that has been suggested and that its decisive effect will eventually save lives by eliminating wasteful operations of nondecisive character. I regard the operation as the most economical one in effort and lives that is possible. In this respect it must be remembered that the several preceding months will involve practically no losses in ground troops and that sooner or later a decisive ground attack must be made. The hazard and loss will be greatly lessened if an attack is launched from Siberia sufficiently ahead of our target date to commit the enemy to major combat. I most earnestly recommend no change in OLYMPIC. Additional subsidiary attacks will simply build up our final total casualties.

6-19 (7-8-55)

'Never Consulted' on Yalta

MacArthur Concedes Urging Russian Aid

By Charles Corddry
United Press

Gen. Douglas MacArthur conceded yesterday he urged Russia's entry into the war against Japan but leveled a bitter new attack on concessions granted the Soviets at the Yalta Conference.

The former Far East commander also declared that if his views had been sought in advance by the late President Roosevelt and others, he would have opposed as "fantastic" the secret agreements made at Yalta to get Russia into the war.

MacArthur made the statements in a sizzling reply to a report made public Wednesday by the Defense Department on long-secret documents which stated that MacArthur strongly

favored Russia as an ally in the fight against Japan.

In a 350-word statement issued from his Waldorf Astoria headquarters in New York, MacArthur asserted that any attempt to associate him with concessions made at Yalta would be "wholly unwarranted" and "prevaricate the truth and the record."

But he declared that the newly-released Defense Department documents show he "was never consulted about the Yalta Conference" and its concessions to the Soviets and that he "knew nothing about its secret agreements."

For years MacArthur's views on Russia's entry into the war

See MacARTHUR, Pg. 20, Col. 1

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by the newspaper, nor did he give the date of his reference.

He went on to say:

"I insisted that those responsible be prosecuted in order that such subversive activity be stopped but the case was never processed and I was shortly (early in 1951) relieved of my command.

"It was not until the recent exposure of the British spies, Burgess and MacLean, that the true facts began to unfold. These men with access to secret files were undoubtedly links in the chain to our enemy in Korea through Peiping by way of Moscow. I believe my demand that this situation be exposed, coming after the Alger Hiss and Harry Dexter White scandals, caused the deepest resentment and that it prob-

ably was branded a political move to embarrass the Administration . . .

"I do not intend to impugn in any way the loyalty or patriotism of President Truman . . . but the obstinacy which dictated the failure of President Truman to recognize the damage that could be done by Red infiltrators and his 'Red Herring' characterization of

all efforts to unmask them are among the astounding features of an astounding epoch."

MacArthur's reference was to two British Foreign Office officials, Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean, whose disappearance behind the Iron Curtain touched off sharp repercussions throughout the Western World.

Asserting MacArthur "left

me no choice" but to fire him when the General publicly proposed expanding the Korean war, Mr. Truman said he

"leaned over backward" to protect the General's military reputation—until the April 5, 1951, message to Martin.

THESE DAYS:**Gen. MacArthur's
Views on Taxes**By **GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY**

GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR in his role of Chairman of the Board of the Sperry Rand Corporation delivered an address which because of its limited purpose and locale passed unnoticed. MacArthur's address was more like that of a British board chairman who often uses such an occasion to speak on subjects which interest him and which may be of public moment. On this occasion, General MacArthur commented on taxes and what he said seems to be of value in the record:

"...In the lexicon of government there is no more grim and pertinent aphorism than Chief Justice John Marshall's warning as early as 1819 that the power to tax includes the power to destroy. Indeed, this is the weapon that Karl Marx declared was the vital one to displace the system of free enterprise—the system on which our nation was founded—the system which has made us the most prosperous people of all history. Reasonable taxation is of course an essential of government, but when taxation is used as a social regulator it becomes a menace to freedom. When its rate is so excessive that men work month after month with all that they earn going to government, it amounts almost to forced labor. It practically reduces them for protracted periods to something akin to involuntary servitude. It is an unwarranted arbitration that a handful of men, centered in government, largely bureaucratic not elected, can spend the proceeds of toll and labor to greater advantages than he who creates the money. Its excessive application can reduce free men to serfdom, can destroy initiative, absorb the capitalistic system and level representative government to sovietism."

Similar Platforms

The two "open" conventions at Chicago and San Francisco which adopted platforms that are so much like each other in essence that there is little quarrel in the country over fundamentals offer little more hope to the American citizen who would like to save a few dollars, honestly earned and honestly set aside, for his own later years or for his progeny to inherit. We are living in the era of Keynesian economics and the two parties of moderation plan to do nothing to help restore morality to a nation which is suffering from the psychotic ingratitude of bearing the income tax return. Where is the man who can find tax sanctuaries abroad, the ordinary citizen can only hope that the deductions will help him over a bad year and that he will not run up against a "field man" who enjoys making miserable anyone who earns more than he does. One once told me, when I complained of his general attitude, that I ought to follow his example: earn little and have no problems.

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Not only is tax punitive but in recent years it is being collected punitively, the object, of course, being to operate a government agency efficiently even if it drives the nation to Poujadism in the United States. It is significant that the man who is most ardently and diligently attacking the income tax system is T. Coleman Andrews who was the collector of the tax during most of the Eisenhower Administration and who resigned after he became convinced that his was a foul institution, a weapon for the destruction of American traditional life. MacArthur says of it:

Symbol of Revolts

"It has been the cause of more bloody revolutions in the history of government than any other one provocation. It precipitated our own Revolution which resulted in the founding of the United States of America. The Boston Tea Party is still symbolic. The Biblical story of Christ's repudiation and expulsion of the tax tyrants from the temple is still a warning..."

It is possible that some day Americans will have another Boston Tea Party, but that can only happen when the dollar has sunk so low in purchasing power as really to pinch most of the people. It used to be that the High Cost of Living stirred anger, but enough of our citizens are narcotized by subsidies and escalator clauses to satisfy them for the moment. Increasing government subsidies for all organized pressure groups will not help those who receive fixed salaries, such as school teachers, policemen and firemen. In such an inflation as we have now, the white collar class suffers most and those who have the means and know how to speculate benefit most. It is not a sound situation.

These Days

By George Sokolsky

MacArthur on Taxes

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THE TWO "OPEN" conventions at Chicago and San Francisco, which adopted platforms that are so much like each other in essence that there is little quarrel in the country over fundamentals, offer little hope to the American citizen who would like to have a few dollars, honestly earned and honestly set aside, for his own later years or for his progeny to inherit. We are living in the era of Keynesian economics and the two parties



Sokolsky

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These Days By George E. Sokolsky

The New Era

GENERAL Douglas MacArthur speaks to the American people too seldom. His knowledge is universal; his wisdom is a product of vast experience with great affairs. He does not become a prey to the slogans of the moment, nor does he seek applause and empty promise with truth.



Once a year, Sokolsky he might be expected to speak out and that is at his annual stockholders' meeting of the Sperry Rand Corporation. It is unfortunate that such an occasion should be limited to the few listeners who attend stockholders' meetings; such an address as General MacArthur delivered this year should have been broadcast. I quote a paragraph.

"The world is entering an age of evolution greater than it has ever before known. Never in the two billion year history of human life, in the five billion years in which the earth has spun through the black vacuum of space from the sun, has man's faculty for learning assumed such immense new scope and power. We are acquiring an ever greater degree of control and mastery over the processes of nature. We are now exploiting, not only scientifically but practically, the cosmic energy. We are graduating from earthly to universal dimensions. This evolution has happened so quietly and naturally—with

out ceremony or undue emphasis, without great debate or acid controversy—that we hardly know the exact instant that the change occurred. The tick of the clock sometimes sounds so softly we do not hear it; yet we know the hour has struck. Vast panoramas will unfold before us, wave following wave, of a magnitude and diversity not as yet fully comprehended. Machines and mechanical devices will more and more operate other machines in an endless growing cycle, defined as automation, of labor-saving and multiple production systems."

TRULY, this is a description of the fundamental revolution of our time, a technical revolution which is changing not only our habits, but our thoughts. This technical revolution has now reached the phase when it must be related to economics and politics and international relations.

Before the technical revolution fully influences us, its consequences will be absorbed by religion and philosophy and we shall have a broader and better understanding of our world.

General MacArthur has a philosophic cast to his mind and delves deeply and profoundly into the inner meaning of life. Thus, he says:

"Nuclear energy and electronic advances cannot fail to bring an age of relative plenty. For the first time there will be provided the tools which promise to mankind the satisfaction of his basic economic and material needs. Some of you may well

live to see the day when we will be drawing energy not only from the sun but from the tides and the winds; will be creating unheard-of synthetic materials; will be purifying sea; will be mining ocean floors for basic minerals; will be celebrating a life span of a hundred and more years; will be launching space ships to reach the moon; will see poverty for the first time faced with possible extinction. Living standards will be the highest, scientific advances will be the most revolutionary, world affairs will be the most exciting in all history."

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These Days

A Page of History

By George E. Sokolsky

HISTORY is often made by what is not done. The entire course of a nation can be changed by acts of omission, by failure to function, by the avoidance of a specific step.

On Dec. 10, 1941, General Douglas MacArthur addressed a message from Manila to General



Sokolsky

George C. Marshall who was then the boss of the Army in Washington. This message was sent three days after Pearl Harbor. It was sent by secret radio and was marked "Extra Priority." General Marshall sent it to "War Projects." "War Projects" favored MacArthur's idea. The message was pigeonholed and is not cited in the literature concerning this period. Until Sept. 27, 1958, it was a secret, hidden document. But now it is history and must change the perspective on the war and its results. So here is the document:

"RADIOGRAM

December 10, 1941
1:30 a. m. (2:25 a. m.)
12:04 p. m.

Extra Priority

Manila P. I.

General George C. Marshall
December Tenth

The mass of enemy air and naval strength committed in the theatre from Singapore to the Philippines and eastward established his weakness in Japan proper and definite information available here shows that entry of Russia is enemy greatest fear. Stop. Most favorable opportunity now exists and im-

mediate attack on Japan from north would not only inflict heavy punishment but would at once relieve pressure from objectives of Jap drive to southward. Stop. Information being secured by Knight who is known to Miles establishes that heavy air attack on Jap objectives would not only pull in much of present widely dispersed air strength but would destroy much of their exposed oil supply. Stop. Golden opportunity exists for a master stroke while the enemy is engaged in overextended initial air efforts.

MACARTHUR."

CERTAIN facts need to be recalled in connection with this document. Soviet Russia did not enter the Far Eastern War until within a week before its termination. Soviet Russia entered the war after the United States hurled the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki (Russia entered one day before Nagasaki), laying Japan low and breaking the spirit of the Japanese people.

Had General MacArthur's proposal, three days after Pearl Harbor, been given consideration, the Japanese could not have continued their long course of victories which included the Philippines, Malaya, the Dutch East Indies and the approaches to Australia. Had Soviet Russia entered the Far Eastern War in 1941, Chiang Kabshek's forces would not have become exhausted and the Chinese Communists would not have taken control of China.

This is all speculative but those who pigeonholed General MacArthur's message speculated on the possibility

of winning a war without the aid of Russia, actually with Russia neutral and, in effect, giving aid to our enemy in the Far East while allied to us in the German side of the war, and conducting an agitation within the United States for a "second front"—a campaign which diverted the United States from its principal target which was then Japan.

THERE IS a note on this message, written in long-hand. It is initialled L. S. K.—which stands for Major L. S. Kuter, then Assistant Secretary of the General Staff. The note reads:

"Gen. Marshall is taking this up with HW. WPD recommended that every effort be made to bring Russia into war."

Little by little the documents of history come out of hidden files to add another page to the long story of human stupidity and ineptitude, of frailness and jealousy, of projects that cannot be carried through. Each of these small episodes costs thousands of lives and millions in wealth. Thus do empires rise and fall, the weak grow strong and the strong become weak. It is the story of mankind.

Small men in high positions can destroy what they seek to protect. This is the danger that all nations face. Kingdoms have been built by strong men only to be dissipated by their stupid grandsons. Republics are only strong as long as the people can check their officials; when an elite class develops which functions in secrecy, a republic dies.

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

MacArthur No Fire-Eater on Cuba

By Drew Pearson

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, sometimes considered a military fire-eater, was not that way at all when he conferred with President Kennedy regarding Cuba. He advised a cautious wait-and-see course — that which former Vice President Nixon has privately described as inspired by fuzzy-minded liberals.



Pearson

Purely by accident, President Kennedy had received some advance intimation as to how the retired 81-year-old General of the Armies felt about Cuba. After Mr. Kennedy's appointment with Gen. MacArthur was already set, but before he left for New York, some old friends of the General had dropped in to see him. They frankly favored military intervention, but not MacArthur.

"The United States is like the bamboo tree," said the military sage of the Waldorf Tower. "When the floods come and the winds blow, the tree bends. But when the waters subside the bamboo straightens out again."

"The almond tree, which stands straight up, is torn up, roots and all, by the storm. But not the bamboo tree."

MacArthur went on to say that Cuba was no mortal danger to the United States,

and like the bamboo tree we could bend with the storm and wait until the people of Cuba worked out their own salvation.

General Mills in Alaska

All news is local—especially as far as Senators and their better halves are concerned. This Charles H. Bell, president of General Mills, discovered during his company's recent dinner in honor of its bake-off winners from the 50 states.

He was introduced to the charming wife of Sen. Gruening (D., Alaska), who apparently caught only the end of the introduction.

"General Mills," she said sweetly, "have you ever been stationed in Alaska?"

Former Vice President Nixon held a secret breakfast meeting last week at the home of Wiley Buchanan, former chief of protocol who handled visiting bigwigs during the Eisenhower regime. What Nixon said at this breakfast regarding President Kennedy and Cuba was certainly not as complimentary as his public statements of support.

The former Vice President said that Mr. Kennedy had bungled by not throwing United States armed forces into battle when it was obvious that the rebel invasion would fail.

Had the Republicans and Mr. Eisenhower been running the show, Nixon said, they would have been all ready

with United States troops to follow up the freedom fighters and wipe out Castro in toto.

Nixon said that Mr. Kennedy seemed to be under the influence of "fuzzy-minded liberals."

If Mr. Kennedy takes a strong position in regard to Cuba, he'll have the wholehearted support of the Republican Party, Nixon said.

Some of those at the breakfast recalled that it was the Eisenhower Administration which originated the plan for the undercover invasion of Cuba and had located the camps in Guatemala and Nicaragua where the freedom fighters were trained. Nixon did not deny all this. But he made it plain that if Ike had been in the White House running the show, things would have been entirely different.

Note—It was originally proposed by the Eisenhower Administration to launch the undercover invasion of Cuba last November. But because it was an election year, and because Mr. Eisenhower didn't want to start something he might not be able to finish, he decided to postpone the showdown and let Mr. Kennedy handle it. There was no disagreement between the President-elect and the retiring President on this point.

De Gaulle Warms Up

President Charles de Gaulle's opinion of President John F. Kennedy has shot up considerably as the result of Mr. Kennedy's transatlantic

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calls offering American military aid to smash the French army revolt.

De Gaulle, who considers himself a man of destiny, had certainly not previously considered the young new President of the United States a man of destiny. He had resented Sen. Kennedy's speech some years ago proposing independence for Algeria. And even though de Gaulle got around to Mr. Kennedy's ideas some time later, he had remained aloof when the President recently proposed a meeting between the two.

But when Mr. Kennedy telephoned to de Gaulle to offer the United States Sixth Fleet to help crush the revolt of the Algerian generals, de Gaulle reversed himself completely.

He has now told friends he will never forget how, in France's darkest hour, the young new President of the United States stood up and was counted as a real friend of France.

What impressed de Gaulle was that Mr. Kennedy took this stand even after the French generals had sent secret messages to the White House pledging to give the United States complete cooperation which de Gaulle had withheld — if Mr. Kennedy helped them defeat de Gaulle.

However, the President not only scornfully rejected the generals' deal but ordered Ambassador Gavin in Paris to inform de Gaulle what had happened.

These Days Endorsements

By George E. Sokolsky

A13

THE MAIL brings all sorts of things, including a very well printed brochure about endorsements. The brochure

fills a great hole in my sum of knowledge. I have often wondered how a soap, a face powder, a cigarette and even a beer manages to get itself endorsed by all sorts of



Sokolsky

great men and women. For instance, sometimes I see a man endorsing cigarettes when I know that he only smokes cigars. One day, I shall see an endorsement of a soap by a Beatnik!

So it seems that this is an organized business like everything else in these parts. On Madison ave. is an agency which finds endorsers. They list all sorts of people as endorsers—the Duchess of Windsor, Eddie Rickenbacker, Bettys Palmer, Sherman Billingsley, Gen. Douglas MacArthur. The agency boasts that it has found 10,000 famous persons to endorse 7500 different products.

Nothing is said in the brochure as to how much an endorser is paid. One may assume that some distinguished persons endorse a product free of charge, but that lesser persons are less

modest and demand a goodly fee. The brochure says:

"I represented . . . Company that gave a \$1000 watch each year to the American who distinguished himself most in service to this country. When MacArthur returned from Japan I phoned him, had to hold the telephone for 46 minutes, and finally an aide agreed to give me five minutes. General MacArthur agreed to accept it. This was the first and only time that this great American general ever let his name be used in an ad."

Naturally, General MacArthur never did it again, for he is not likely to support any more lost causes.

ON ONE PAGE it is said that celebrities fear the collector of endorsers more than gossip columnists. Is that good or bad? Gossip columnists are only to be feared by the guilty and by restaurant-owners who lose customers who prefer to eat their food in peace without a rubber-neck coming up to the table, to make a fifth wheel. Most of their material, however, comes from those who wish to be better known, for good or evil, than they should be. If it makes them happy, let them have their day in paradise!

But why should one fear a collector of endorsers? Of his work, he says:

"He has teams of capable and smart young interviewers who contact celebrities to

find out what soaps, toothpaste, automobiles, hair tonic, they actually use; their favorite smokes and drinks."

I FOUND this brochure on endorsements particularly interesting because it gave the show away. I often wondered, as many must do, how these arrangements were made, bringing together the maker of a soap and a good-looking girl whose beauty is a gift from heaven. The politician cannot endorse soap, but he can endorse a cigar or a baby carriage. The latter would be particularly popular for politicians if they were also made in America.

The mail brings its quota each day of the serious things in life—how men and women earn their livelihoods, how they think up gimmicks and devices and how they arrange to take in those who are unwary or are gentle and believe everything that comes their way. The mail brings circulars from hormone sellers and from members of Congress who have discovered how to save the world; the mail brings fat volumes to which learned men have devoted many years and it will all come to nothing. But rarely does the mail bring anything quite as humorous as this advertisement on how endorsers are recruited. It proves that private enterprise is for the ingenious who produce a scheme a day.

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 Re MacArthur Charges:

Did 3 British Defectors Betray Our Korea Plans?

By JACK STEELE

Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

The late Gen. Douglas MacArthur's charges that the British betrayed Korean War strategy and battle plans to the Chinese Reds have since been buttressed by the exposure of three top British diplomats who had access to these war secrets as Soviet spies.

The three Donald Maclean, Guy Burgess and Harold Philby—all subsequently defected and fled behind the Iron Curtain.

LUCAS INTERVIEWED

Gen. MacArthur's bitter charges were made in a 1954 interview with Scripps-Howard reporter Jim G. Lucas and were published yesterday by Scripps-Howard newspapers.

Gen. MacArthur told Mr. Lucas every message he sent to Washington during the Korean War was turned over by the State Department to the British who in turn leaked it to the Chinese communists "within 48 hours."

A British Embassy spokesman's assertion yesterday that there was "no foundation" to the MacArthur charges echoed similar claims made by the British Foreign Office and other officials even as the Burgess, Maclean and Philby spy cases were unfolding.

1956 ARTICLE

Gen. MacArthur himself, in a 1956 article in Life magazine about his dismissal by President Truman as UN Commander in Korea, briefly cited the Burgess-Maclean case (Philby had not yet been exposed as a member of the team.)

Noting that the defection and exposure of Burgess and Maclean had started to unfold the "true facts" about leaks of Korean War secrets to the communists, he wrote:

"These men with access to secret files were undoubtedly links in the chain to our enemy in Korea thru Peking by way of Moscow."

Gen. MacArthur added that President Truman and other U. S. officials presumably had refused to investigate his warnings about such leaks since they came "after the Alger Hiss and Harry Dexter White scandals" and therefore "the deepest resentment."

As a curious coincidence, Philby once referred to himself to friends as "the British Hiss."

Burgess, Maclean and Philby all became friends and dedi-

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noted communists when they were fellow students at Cambridge University. Burgess and Maclean were homosexuals and heavy drinkers. Philby was a Burgess protege. All three came from distinguished families.

KEY POSTS

Altho it was later disclosed that all three often voiced strong anti-American and pro-communist views, they rose fast in the British foreign service and occupied key posts in U.S.-British relations during the Korean War.

Donald Duart Maclean, who served in the British Embassy here from 1944 until 1948, headed the American section of the British foreign office from October, 1950, until he secretly fled to Moscow on May 25, 1951.

Guy Francis de Moncy Burgess was Second Secretary of the British Embassy from August, 1950, until May, 1951, when he hurriedly returned to England and defected with Maclean. He died in Moscow on Aug. 30, 1963.

Harold A. R. Philby was First Secretary of the British Embassy and a top British Intelligence officer in Washington from October, 1949, until June 1, 1951, when he was recalled to London and dismissed. He later went to the Middle East as a journalist and fled to Moscow in January, 1963.

AT LONG LAST

Only after Philby defected last year, did the British Government finally admit he was the "third man" who had warned Burgess and Maclean that British and U. S. intelligence agencies were about to expose their spy activities.

The Saturday Evening Post, in a recent article on the case, reported that Philby received an FBI report that Maclean and Burgess were being investigated as communist agents and called in his friend Burgess to tip him off.

Burgess, according to this report, immediately fled to England, where he warned Maclean. They then arranged with Soviet Intelligence to spirit them out of England and behind the Iron Curtain.

A labor member of Parliament charged in 1955 that Philby was the "third man" in the case, but Harold Macmillan, then Foreign Secretary, vigorously denied it, insisting the British Government had no evidence he had warned Burgess and Maclean.

Later, British officials said Philby had been "cleared" and



HAROLD PHILBY



DONALD MACLEAN



GUY BURGESS

permitted to go to the Middle East in hopes he would lead them to other Soviet spies.

U. S. THREAT

The Saturday Evening Post article, however, charged that the Foreign Office had fired Philby in 1951 only because the FBI and Central Intelligence Agency had threatened otherwise to break off all Intelligence liaison between the two governments.

A British "white paper" on the Burgess-Maclean case made public in 1955 sought to minimize both the significance of their defection and their access to military and diplomatic secrets during the Korean War.

Scripps-Howard reporter R. H. Shackford wrote at the time, however, that the admission they were Soviet spies "revived the strong presumption that both men not only betrayed their own country but also the United States."

"At various critical times at the end of the war and afterwards, both men had access to top British-American secrets, including atomic information and Korean War military decisions," Mr. Shackford reported.

REC-21

Tolson ☒ ✓
 Belmont ☒ ✓
 Mohr ☐
 Casper ☐
 Callahan ☐
 Conrad ☐
 DeLoach ☒ ✓
 Evans ☐
 Gale ☐
 Rosen ☐
 Sullivan ☐
 Tavel ☐
 Trotter ☐
 Tele Room ☐
 Holmes ☐
 Gandy ☐

✓

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58

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

MacArthur Had Faulty Memory

By Drew Pearson

It's too bad that the Old Soldier who was laid to rest last week authorized those two bitter interviews regarding the Korean War. Both President Truman, who had some reason to dislike Gen. Douglas MacArthur, and President Eisenhower, who didn't speak to him during the war years, had forgotten the past and paid him personal tribute.



Pearson

But the posthumous interviews, in which MacArthur tried to write history the way he thought it should be—not the way it was—have now opened old wounds. They also have opened some hitherto confidential files in the Pentagon.

These files, plus other conversations with the Old Soldier, show that in his latter years sitting high in the Waldorf Towers, he was a bitter, brooding man—brooding over the last battle he fought, which ended in his summary retirement.

He continued so bitter that in the summer of 1960 he told one distinguished diplomat: "Eisenhower was always weak, even as a young officer."

And, regarding the young Senator who was later to become President, he said: "I remember Kennedy when he

was PT boat commander in the Pacific. He should have been court-martialed. Those PT boats carried only one torpedo. They were under orders to fire and then get out. They were defenseless. Kennedy hung around, however, and let a Japanese destroyer mow him down.

Secret Bombing Deal

When you're sitting all alone in a hotel room, with a long vista of years to look back on, it's only natural that memory becomes dim and history is mentally rewritten. However, the real history of the Korean War, as shown in the files of the Pentagon, proves the contrary of Gen. MacArthur's memory.

And since the reputations of other military men, along with a former President of the United States, are at stake; and since many people have blamed Truman for refusing to permit bombing north of the Yalu River, this column will undertake to report from the Pentagon files.

They show three points which Gen. MacArthur either ignored or forgot:

1. There was a secret agreement with the Chinese Communists that we would not bomb north of the Yalu River and they in turn would not bomb south of the 38th Parallel.

2. The Chinese Air Force alone had 2000 planes, twice the force we had committed

D-11

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

Date _____
 APR 14 1964

NOT RECORDED

46 APR 20 1964

66 APR 22 1964 F 67

to Korea and the Russians had an even bigger air armada massed in the Far East. This made the bombing agreement attractive to the United States.

3. American troops and supplies were confined to a concentrated area in Korea. This was a much easier target to hit than the vast plains of Chinese Manchuria or Siberia. If we had bombed Siberia, furthermore, it would have touched off World War III.

Here is a confidential statement from Pentagon files, made by the late Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg, then Chief of Staff of the Air Force.

"We of the Air Force," he said, at a secret briefing not previously declassified, "have been concerned about the rising number of Russian twin-jet light bombers known as IL-28s. These jet light bombers have already been introduced into the Chinese Air Force, and the number is growing rapidly.

If committed in quantity against U. S. airfields, ports and supply lines in South Korea, these high-performance bombers could quickly jeopardize our whole position there.

"The situation in Korea is a special one such as never has occurred before and is not likely to occur again. Because of the peculiar circumstances of the Korean War, which are familiar to all of us, neither side has made full use of its airpower. . . .

"They have made no effort whatever against our bases in

Korea and Japan, despite their superior strength in aircraft. Their ability to damage us grows every day as they introduce more and more jet light bombers into the Chinese Air Force."

Supply Lines Vulnerable

Other data inside the Pentagon shows that American and U. N. forces in Korea were dependent on the single port of Pusan, which was choked with shipping and very vulnerable to bombing attack. Our supply lines—one rail line and three highways—were equally vulnerable.

This fact could not be published to refute MacArthur's criticism and still has not been declassified.

On the other hand, a target survey of Manchuria made by our Air Force during the Korean War showed only a dozen targets worth hitting. Most of these were in the staging areas, neither as strategic nor as vulnerable as our centers in South Korea.

Yet Gen. MacArthur, brooding in the Waldorf Towers to Jim Lucas and Bob Considine 10 years ago, claimed he could have won the Korean War in 10 days if given a free hand.

Much of the secret story of the Korean War remains to be told. How the bombing agreement was made with the Chinese and how MacArthur's intelligence proved faulty will be reported in an early column.

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