

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

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- ☒ 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  
XXXXXX  
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  
93349

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

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

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EXTENDED BY 1259  
REASON FOR EXTENSION  
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DATE FOR REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION 3-89  
35812 7-3-79

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E.B.I.  
INTERNAL SECURITY  
158 bh

162-75373-2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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✓ 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 \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Tolson ✓  
 Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓  
 Mr. Glavin ✓  
 Mr. Nichols ✓  
 Mr. Rosen ✓  
 Mr. Tracy ✓  
 Mr. Egan ✓  
 Mr. Gurnea ✓  
 Mr. Harbo ✓  
 Mr. Mohr ✓  
 Mr. Pennington ✓  
 Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓  
 Mr. Nease ✓  
 Mr. Pennington ✓  
 Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓  
 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:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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FEB 11 1952

FEB 11 1952

FEB 11 1952

FEB 11 1952

RECEIVED



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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DATE 1-3-79 BY 6,9

b6 (c)  
b7 (c)

Handwritten initials and signatures, including "M" and "J".

Handwritten notes and signatures, including "J. Edgar Hoover" and "11/28/47".

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.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-75373-3

1 DEC 8 1947

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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

*1. Jones  
in Post  
Star  
we  
miss Herald  
I checked  
with Neg. Bureau  
and  
ack 11-26-47  
BWS: 75*

*Wash Times Herald  
shows it was  
1944*

*for*

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		
___ Mr. Frazier	7416		
___ Mr. Gallagher	7417	___ Miss Keough	7641
___ Mr. Gormley	7407	___ Miss Mills	7639
___ Mr. Heilman	7417	___ Laboratory Files	
___ Mr. Jevons	7328	___ Records Section	

*Mr. Nichols*  
*3-6-48*

*See Mr. Arthur,*  
*now wearing*  
*a business suit.*  
*I was told*  
*was the informant*  
*per Mr. [unclear]*

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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FBI  
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324  
52 APR 17 1948

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DATE 1-3-79 BY bja

5



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

San Francisco 2, California

June 7, 1948

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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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JUN 10 1948  
FBI

DEPT OF JUSTICE

FBI

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**INDEXED 31**

**RECORDED 31**

*Declassified by Air Force Headquarters, 1947th Administrative Support Group, Washington D.C.*

62-75373-5

203  
letter dated 4/22/48  
gnc



- 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 ✓

*Edm*

*Logg*  
*Y*  
*mb*

53

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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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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DATE 6-3-29 BY

5-EX-109  
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ack 6-9-48  
wn



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

**M**R. 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.**

41

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.'"

**General MacArthur: commends American Industry in wire to Wm. L. Chenery, editor "Colliers" and released by "Colliers," July 11, 1942.**

"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.'"

MacArthur.

# **MacArthur's Tributes to the Defenders of the Philippines**

## **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 ghastly remnants of its last gaunt garrison, we can but stand HUMBLE SUPPLICANTS BEFORE ALMIGHTY GOD. THERE LIES OUR HOLY GRAIL. \* \* \*

## **MACARTHUR FOR AMERICA CLUB**

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



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,

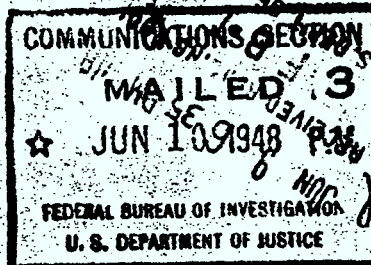
J. Edgar Hoover

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



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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ladd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glavin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Harbo	<input type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nease	<input type="checkbox"/>

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 Japanese 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.

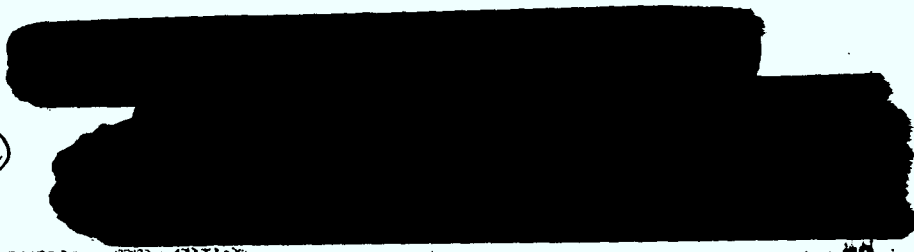
I need not tell you, that the vicious traitors, like a cobra, are ready at this moment to strike at this man--this torch that has come home to save our country from the foul treachery of the Hidden Hand in Washington and other points. For it is spread out like a spider's web through out the nation, into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

*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

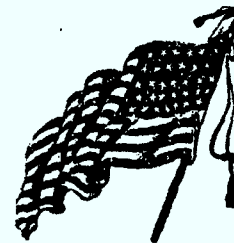
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50-10

*may 1951*

# 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

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
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

RECEIVED READING ROOM  
FBI  
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

113  
1 ENCL 17  
ack 8-18-51  
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112 DEC. 16 1951  
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Sincerely,  
HNC 12

RECEIVED  
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-3-79 BY b1a

11 INDEXED - 113 162-75373-11  
RECORDED - 113 AUG 16 1951  
25

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.

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  
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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 \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Alden \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

ROK:par

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

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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

15227  
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 DILLIES, General McARTHUR requested that his greetings and best wishes be relayed to the Director.

*nm Jones*

EWW:DMCK

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)  
DATE 1/17/79 *Declassification 5/8/75*

EXPEDITE *X gl*

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259  
ON 1-3-79  
*5/8/10 in*

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 \_\_\_\_\_  
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Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

HPL:amk:vmk:

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

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DEC 2 1952

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

12-75373-13  
13 APR 21 1954

53 APR 27 1954  
F488



## 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  
FEB 1 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.

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Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Interrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
le. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Homan \_\_\_\_\_  
andy \_\_\_\_\_