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to get the big money out of the peace and who are willing to disregard the welfare of the mass of their fellow citizens to get it. Mr. Dewey did not dare avow this alliance when he was seeking the nomination. His purpose in refusing to state his position in the pre-convention campaign was to make people think that he stood where he had stood when he was an avowed candidate in 1940. The discovery that he had traded American interests to the bankers came too late to save the party.

If the Republican party is to follow the example of the British army, which makes field marshals of discredited generals, it is going to remain just as ineffective as that army.

## MacARTHUR'S GENIUS.

Gen. MacArthur's maneuver to take the Japanese defenses on Leyte Island from the rear by landing the 77th Division in Ormoc harbor was a characteristically daring and brilliant MacArthur tactical conception. The general always seeks the advantage of surprise, and this time, as so often in the past, he achieved it. He also seeks the short road to his objective, as he has demonstrated in all of his strategy of by-passing and isolating strongly held enemy positions on his way back to the Philippines. While the Japanese forces were deployed against frontal assault, the back door was insecurely held and MacArthur has stepped inside.

The amphibious operation into Ormoc bay leaves the Jap defenders in a desperate position. Their forces have been split in two and the one harbor thru which they have brought in supplies and reinforcements is now denied them. MacArthur's task of securing the whole of Leyte and converting it into a strong base for deeper penetration into the Philippines would seem to have been measurably shortened.

Gen. MacArthur's endeavor has consistently been to achieve his victories at a minimum loss of life, and the Ormoc bay landing, effected, as he says, with negligible ground losses, is another instance of this kind of success. His forces still face hard fighting, but with the advantages they now hold the campaign should go more quickly and easily. Once more MacArthur has proved that there may be a greater saving thru daring than thru the cautious procedure to which so many other generals are addicted.

Gen. MacArthur has shown his willingness at all times in this war to put the most modern military conceptions into practice. His movement of an entire army with all of its equipment and supplies over the Owen Stanley mountains in New Guinea to attack the Jap strongholds at Lae and Buna is still unequalled as a massive demonstration of the possibilities of military air transport. His use of parachute troops to outflank and cut off the Jap garrisons in Northeast New Guinea again showed his receptivity to new techniques.

The remarkable thing is that MacArthur has accomplished his results with very limited resources as compared with those allotted our commanders in Europe. He has been compelled to compensate for his deficiencies in man power thru inventiveness and tactical and strategical genius. The European commanders could probably study his methods. The Italian and German campaigns might be hurried along by use of his surprise and enveloping tactics. He is the greatest and the greatest general the war has produced in any army. The leadership he provides for the total assault of Japan's power.



# G. H. Q., Somewhere in Australia

By Tillman Durdin

**SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA (By Wireless).**  
**W**HEN he was Superintendent at West Point after the World War Douglas MacArthur settled upon the practice of coming late to the office in the morning after his subordinates had already been on the job for some hours. He found that the practice contributed to efficiency. Undisturbed by his presence, his staff was able to clear the decks before he arrived and was ready to go into conference with him when he turned up.

He follows the same practice today at his headquarters in the Southwest Pacific. It works as well in running a war as it did in managing the Military Academy. Guards on duty at his headquarters have learned to expect him around 10 in the morning. They salute smartly as he steps from his car. At his desk he begins to repeat the routine he developed at West Point. Officers are called in, conferences are held, reports are heard, letters and memoranda dictated. The machinery of command begins to hum. These days, with renewed Japanese threats against Australia, the machinery is always in high gear.

Throughout his military life General MacArthur has been the embodiment of the soldier type. Today—he is 63—his lank some six-foot stature is just the least bit stooped; his hair, formerly black, is streaked with just a trace of gray. He is slim and carries himself with soldierly grace. His step, quick and sure, betrays his still great vitality, nervous energy and continued good health. Chiseled and hawk-like, his features are but little marked by signs of age. Wrinkles are confined to the hollows about his eyes and mouth and around his mouth when he critically stern face relaxes into a quiet smile or his eyes light the when he is on an ironic trail or he looks at some one's mistake.

His gray wool three-day's work is replaced by a khaki shirt trousers suit as one of the men wear and a leather jacket given to him by the men of the Fifth Air Force. He is especially attached to the jacket, which has "MacArthur" stamped across the breast pocket and four white stars on the shoulders. The famous MacArthur beret for many years has been the gold-braided cap with top unsupported so that it droops jauntily. He rarely gets into full-dress uniform these days and hardly ever dons his full array of more than forty medals.

**GENERAL MACARTHUR** has now been leader of the Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific for more than a year. Under his command are such diverse components as American and Australian Army forces, American, Dutch and Australian naval units, a large part of the Royal Australian Air Force and Spitfires flown by pilots of the U. S. A. F. There are also Dutch guerrillas. Some are members of the Fifth United States Army Air Force and Dutch there who wear American National insignia. Out of this great diversity he has created a smart, hard-hitting military machine.

He runs the war against the Japanese—when he isn't in New Guinea—from a large modern building "somewhere in Australia." His office is unadorned, plainly furnished with desk, leather-covered chair and chair and a large sign full of brass against one wall. There are no wall maps—wall decorations consist of a picture of Washington, another of Lincoln and a framed quotation of Lincoln.

When he reaches his office every morning he has already settled in his mind a good many of the day's problems. He has been up since 7:30 had his morning exercise, breakfast and read at home dispatches that have come into headquarters overnight. If something important has

**How General MacArthur runs the war against the Japanese. He keeps largely to strategy, leaving details to his staff.**



General Douglas MacArthur.

happened he may even have had Major Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, his Chief of Staff, or Lieut. Gen. Joseph E. Starnes, his Air Force commander, into his apartment from their quarters in the same building, to discuss developments with him.

**AT** his headquarters MacArthur runs things chiefly by personal contact. General Sutherland is just next door the hall and in the clearing hours for MacArthur's decisions and ideas. MacArthur frequently calls him in to help him work out problems. Sutherland sits in on almost all of MacArthur's meetings with other officers, records decisions and gets in accordance with them.

I cross the hall from MacArthur's office

into his side, Lieut. Col. Charles E. Morrow. An Army Air Corps doctor, Morrow is presently physician on duty on working side to his chief, who calls him "Doc" and is likely to shout at any time of day asking him to call some one for conference. There are few names out of his office and he rarely calls a big meeting; he prefers to talk with subordinates alone or in small groups.

In the scheme of things, at headquarters, General Sutherland, General Kenney, Vice Admiral Arthur Corpspeider, naval commander for the Southwest Pacific; Brig. Gen. Stephen J. Chamberlin, deputy Chief of Staff for operations; and Brig. Gen. Charles W. Whiting, deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, are the men with whom

General MacArthur keeps in close touch and has daily meetings.

Another member of the "inner circle" at headquarters is Colonel Le Grande Diller, Public Relations Officer, whom General MacArthur sees frequently and who is a regular morning visitor in connection with the drafting of the day's communiqué.

To Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger who recently arrived in the Southwest Pacific to assume command of the Sixth American Army that will take in all the American ground forces within General MacArthur's command, the Allied Supreme Commander will in future be able to leave an increasing amount of responsibility connected with the immediate command and administration of the American forces.

**GENERAL MACARTHUR'S** dealings with Australian Army forces are through Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, Commander in Chief of the Australian Army as well as of Allied land forces in the Southwest Pacific. General Blamey's headquarters are separate from MacArthur's, but Sir Thomas frequently is in the office of the American general, who sometimes goes to see him.

General MacArthur frequently ventures into the office of some one he wants to see, pipe in mouth and, with a "Say, Mac" or "Say, Bill," starts a discussion. Adjoining his office is a branch office of the Australian Ministry of Defense, of which Prime Minister John Curtin is head. This office has teletype and telephone communications with Canberra and General MacArthur is in intimate touch with the Australian Capital. He and Mr. Curtin are warm friends and work together in the utmost harmony.

On his staff are Dutch and Australian Army officers and there comes his liaison with the forces allied to the Americans. He deals directly with Air Forces General and William H. Souter of the Australian Air Force on many Australian air matters.

General MacArthur is sometimes regarded as remote, austere, and hard to get to. It is true that he does not see many persons outside military circles, but his office is always open to any officer with important business. At headquarters officers stroll in and out unannounced if they have good reason to see him.

His headquarters staff is hand-picked, many of its members having been at Corregidor or Batavia, and between them and MacArthur is a bond of comradeship established amid the grim conditions of their battle together with the Japanese in the Philippines.

Sutherland is his chief's alter ego, the kingpin of MacArthur generalship. At 49 Sutherland is rated one of the ablest staff officers in the American Army. To him and other staff officers General MacArthur leaves details.

**THE** Commander in Chief travels little, rarely goes into the field or visits camps. He conceives of his job as broad strategy, planning major tactics, supervision—in short, "general command." In filling this job he only infrequently diverges from the orbit of home to office to home.

General MacArthur has a vivid imagination and remarkable powers of seeing a broad picture. He usually paces the floor smoking his pipe when he is thinking, and likes to have some one to talk to.

"Make a note," he will say to whoever happens to be around. When he has finished developing his theme, the recorder, be he admiral or general or colonel, must make a draft for MacArthur and his files.

"It's easy to be loyal to MacArthur." His close associates say, "because he's so loyal to you." His staff and subordinates generally have tremendous admiration and respect for him. (Continued on Page 37)



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In close about the day's work is rough-knitted khaki trousers with an unbuttoned knee wear and a leather jacket given to him by the men of the Fifth Air Force. He is especially attached to the jacket, which has "MacArthur" stamped across the breast pocket and four white stars on the shoulders. The famous MacArthur hatpiece for many years has been the gold-headed cap with top unsupported so that it droops jauntily. He rarely gets into full-dress uniform these days and hardly ever from his full array of more than forty medals.

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sits his aide, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Marshall. An Army Air Corps doctor, Marshall is personal physician as well as working aide to his chief, who calls him "Doc" and is likely to shoot at any time of day asking him to call some one for conference. There are few memos out of his office and he rarely calls a big meeting; he prefers to talk with subordinates alone or in small groups.

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To the rank and file of his battalions MacArthur is a distant symbol, a reputation, a name, a representation of authority, whom one might never expect to see but for whom one is willing to fight to the limit because, as one Ohio private recently put it, "We'd trust his judgment any day." At the same time, MacArthur is a "great guy." A frequent recipient of gift packages of cigarettes, candy, magazines and books from all over the world, he makes it his policy to distribute them to the enlisted men at the base where his headquarters are. He recently presented cigarette lighters to many of the non-coms on duty at his headquarters.

His popularity among the Australian troops was typified last year when he made a tour of the camps at Port Moresby riding in a jeep. "Good luck to you, Yank," the Australians chorused as the general rode away. One American lad sighed, "I've come ten thousand miles to see MacArthur. It was worth it."

A popular weekly published to appeal to the Australian soldiers recently in its "Toast of the Week" said: "Australians should always remember to thank God for MacArthur." Tributes to him are frequent at meetings of the Australian Legion.

MacArthur's visits to the various units are completely unannounced. He gets to camp about 1:30 with his 2-year-old son and 2-year-old daughter, but is gone at dusk early in the afternoon. It is in the afternoon that he sees the few non-military visitors he receives. However, if he thinks a man important enough to see at all, he thinks him important enough to see well. He often gives an hour or two to visitors and talks on a wide range of subjects.



General MacArthur at the New Guinea front.

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A foreign leader commanding Australian forces on Australian soil, dealing with the complexities of the international forces affecting his job, General MacArthur is filling an assignment of extraordinary political difficulty. He has maintained the morale of his troops and the confidence of widely different commands.

THROUGHOUT his varied career he has captured the essence of a powerful personality, a tremendous prestige and a mastery technique of generalship. The Southwest Pacific war theatre is unmistakably MacArthur's. Divisions move, strategies get built, vast movements of supplies take place, air squadrons operate—all in accordance with MacArthur's will. Things are done with dispatch, directness

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*Silverfleece*

# You Can't Tame Fashion

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Here is a problem I set myself many years ago but upon which I will spend many more days before I can reach a definite conclusion. Is there any system in the way in which fashion will one year make everybody wear yellow and a year later will declare that green is the color we all should wear? I think there is. Fashion seems to follow the requests of colors of the quadrants. These colors you will recognize from your textbook of physics. But, as I said a moment ago, I will take a guess. Many years of most scientific investigations to find out whether this is true or whether it is a passing fit of fancy. In the

part of the present author. Earlier in this article I suggested the establishment of a "chair" for the History of Fashion in one of our universities. The more I think of it the more desirable it appears to be that Fashion should be at least taught and made a subject of very serious study. Up to now Fashion has been a wild and untempered creature which obeyed no known laws and which by her irresponsible behavior was apt to disgust the moralist while it amused only the cynic. Should we really come to understand the old lady who plays such an important role in the lives of all of us we might discover that she was at heart a most respectable woman, doing the best under very difficult circumstances and wishing nothing more or much as to lead a quiet and peaceful existence, if her most faithful servant she could only give her a chance.

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Signature

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Do you know there is someone of 60 who is dependent on you today?

That person is you—fifteen or twenty years from now.

Making sure that person has a secure future is your job. Would you not feel better about it if you knew a check for \$150 would be coming to every month—for life?

Today, you've got a good position, a steady income—and hopes. You don't want to work all your life. Some day, when you're old enough to retire, you want to be able to retire.

**Now a Man or Woman Can Retire at 60 on a Life Income**

There is a Plan that can give you the income you need when you find it so you will be free to work or not, as you choose, to travel, play and be your own boss on a guaranteed life income.

It's the Phoenix Mutual Retirement Income Plan that thousands of people in all walks of life are using.

Suppose, for example, you're a man of 60 and want to get a reg-

ular income of \$150 a month at age 60. To those who qualify, this typical Phoenix Mutual Plan guarantees:

**A Monthly Check for \$150...** You get a check for \$150 when you reach age 60 and a check for \$150 every month thereafter as long as you live!

**Security for Your Wife...** Your wife gets a life income if you should die before retirement age.

**A Disability Benefit...** If, before age 60, total disability stops your earning power for six months or more, you will not have to pay any premiums falling due while you are disabled.

**Send for Free Booklet**

Send the coupon and receive, by mail, a free booklet which tells about Phoenix Mutual Retirement Income Plans. It explains how to get the life income you want—up to \$150 a month and even more—starting at age 55, 60, 65 or 70. Similar Plans are available for women. Don't delay. Don't put it off. Send for your copy now.

## A NEW LOW COST OFFER FOR WARTIME USE

Some men say "How do I plan for retirement, but the way things are now I can't afford to. Security for my wife and family are all I can handle at present. But some day..."

For you and your like you, a new Plan has been developed which provides extra protection for your family—at a cost that is much less than you would pay for straight life insurance.

In addition, this new Plan enables you to qualify right now—while in good health—for retirement income privileges which, later on, may be no longer available to you. That's the kind of plan you want, isn't it?

The new Plan is for men from 30 to 60. It's called the Phoenix Mutual Security Income Plan, and it guarantees: (1) Your wife gets a monthly income from the time of your death until she reaches 60, the age when Government old-age benefits begin. Your wife's income can be practically any amount she needs, up to \$150 a month, or even more.

(2) When you are ready, you have the right, at any time before age 60 and without further medical examination, to convert your Security Income Plan into a Plan which includes retirement benefits for yourself.

For full information about these and other interesting features of this new Plan, check box at corner of coupon for form. Mail it now.

**PHOENIX MUTUAL**  
Retirement Income Plans

Send me the coupon and receive, by mail, a free booklet which tells about Phoenix Mutual Retirement Income Plans. It explains how to get the life income you want—up to \$150 a month and even more—starting at age 55, 60, 65 or 70. Similar Plans are available for women. Don't delay. Don't put it off. Send for your copy now.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of Children \_\_\_\_\_  
Home Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

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Waldrop in the Editor's Turn

FEATURES  
DRAMA U. S. & U. S. ARCHIVES  
STUDENTS



Friday  
9/19/45  
D.I.

Washington Times Herald 9/16/45

# MacArthur

By FRANK C. WALDROP

THE greatest general in American history, Douglas MacArthur declared about 17 years ago, remains George Washington.

This may come as a surprise to some, for Washington lost a lot of battles, never did have much of an army to command, was always in trouble for supplies, and had plenty of collisions with the civilians for whom he was fighting. But he won.



Frank C. Waldrop

And he was our greatest general, MacArthur explained, because he knew what he had to do to win, and against incredible odds, he did it.

His army was small and ragged, and it took plenty of lickings. But he kept it together when, according to the book, it should have been falling apart. It did have Hell's own troubles.

And it won only because Washington knew what he was after and how to get it. He kept these ragged Continentals in the war on their nerves when they were out of powder and ball. Through his sheer force of character and stalwart guts.

Back-biting civilians did knife and second guess him. So did some of his own generals.

Washington treated them all with the cold contempt they deserved and kept right on marching, scripping, improvising and twining and turning until he had a combination of power worth risking and a psychological master plan for using it. Then he hit and won his war.

MacArthur's estimate of the Washington was given in 1923 when MacArthur was chief of staff of the U. S. Army. He was giving the estimate to the staff of the War Department, and the War Department was to use it.

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this—that our War Department budget for 1923 (fiscal year) was less than it had been in 1893.

MacArthur retired from the U. S. Army in 1935 and left for the Philippines on a strange mission.

He had accepted a commission from the Philippines to organize for them something they had never had before: a system of military training, a program of national defense, and an army to stand off Japan.

He began that job in 1936, on an agreed plan of 10 years in which to finish it. Before it was half done—before the mere organizing had been trooped out—the Japs hit.

WELL, you know the story. MacArthur twisted, turned, sidestepped and played for a combination of power with which to win. And he won, as Washington won, with the second-guessers and knife throwers doing their worst.

Now MacArthur is given an even bigger job than winning the fighting war. His new job is to win the effective subjugation of Japan. He is the only man in the world who really knows how to do it, right.

The London Express the other day quoted with admiration a British expert on the Orient who said MacArthur's handling of the Japs is about unbelievably perfect.

At 107 inches, his towering second with his open collar and unbuttoned shirt when the top-hatted Japs came aboard the Missouri to surrender. That made the Japs' eyes water, because they wanted a lot of bowing, curving and conventional detail that would waste them feel important, even in defeat.

FROM that instant day to this MacArthur has shown the Japs who is boss, in the way they understand. He is telling them to run to Japan, and he will win his campaign as he always does, with style and on the dot of his own schedule.

He is the greatest military hero of this figure of an age. The United States will never see a more brilliant general than MacArthur.

### Cheering News For Christmas

GEN. Douglas MacArthur's far-reaching order to the Japanese Government to separate church and state and to abolish the militarist doctrines of the Shinto cult is the most cheering Christmas-time news in a world otherwise sick with militarism, imperialism, hate, and power politics.

In terse, specific language, the American commander directed the Japanese Government to cease its financial support of the Shinto cult, ordered the removal of the aggressively militaristic and imperialist doctrines from Shinto, and prohibited the teaching of Shinto concepts in the public schools of Japan.

This revolutionary action by Gen. MacArthur comes as a dramatic climax to a program of democratization which has followed logically from the American commander's historic pledge aboard the U. S. S. Missouri to pursue a course based on reconstruction rather than revenge, on help rather than hate—a course whose goal was to be the building of a free, democratic, peaceful Japan, instead of a bitter, brooding, revenge-minded nation such as we are making again of Germany.

STEP by step Gen. MacArthur has built the foundation for a new and democratic Japan. The initial steps to smash the Japanese military machine were followed by a program for guaranteeing civil and political liberties. Then came the decrees for encouragement of labor unions and coopera-

tives, to be followed by orders for smashing the power of Japanese monopolies and the financial oligarchy. Then in turn came the program for breaking up the feudal land system and the encouragement of small, independent farmers. And now comes the order to smash the war-breeding hold of Shinto.

This magnificent start toward building a progressive, democratic Japan deserves the unstinting support of every American liberal. Two New Dealish commentators for the liberal Chicago Times—Irving Pfann, foreign affairs editor, and Carleton Kent, columnist, agreed in print last week that Gen. MacArthur's program in Japan establishes him as "one of the most successful liberal reformers of all times." *The Progressive Dec. 24 1945*



Columbus, Ohio  
STATE JOURNAL  
6 February 46

### MacArthur's Word

A FEW months ago when Washington officials were preaching the gospel of huge forces of occupation overseas, the need for continuing conscription in peace time and postwar armies of uncommitted size Gen. Douglas MacArthur tossed a verbal bombshell from Tokyo by asserting that within six months he would need only 200,000 men for the job to which he had been assigned. Today six months have but yet passed and the word spoken that MacArthur already has made good his promise. His forces are down to about 200,000 officers and men, and during the last five months he has sent more than 200,000 others home. In short, MacArthur not only lived up to his word, but he even exceeded the time limit he originally set. Today, he has Japan so subdued that with the exception of military police and guards, men and officers go about unarmed.

Nothing could better attest to the wisdom of placing MacArthur in overall control in Japan. His years of years in the Orient and the knowledge he gained of the enemy and Jap psychology have paid off in a big way, for with 200,000 men we now control, without opposition, a nation of 70,000,000 that showed in many island battles that its people fight to the death when ordered. By the same token, they are as docile as sheep when they are told the game is over and it is time to play good doggie.

Ever since MacArthur left Corregidor with the promise, "I shall return," he has made good every word he gave. He moved from Australia to Japan in a series of brilliant tactical and strategical maneuvers which saved men and won, not just ground, but whole areas. And along with his military genius he carried his obligation to his spoken word.

and "shocked" by what they learned FROM TESTS.  
MONEY BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

And how much the help is doing now!

SEVERAL months ago it was reported that Gen-  
eral MacArthur had been reported that Gen-

# The "Defense" Of Korea



*Bataan*

## FROM WASHINGTON - By Burris Jenkins Jr.

Howell that was not that which is spiritus,  
but that which is natural; and afterward that  
which is spiritus.—1-Corinthians, XV, 45.  
(The text for today is suggested by Rev. T. Philip Lee,  
pastor, Church of the Holy Spirit, Brooklyn. The next  
text will be suggested by Rev. Lewis C. Coffey, pastor, St.  
Paul's Lutheran Church, Brooklyn.)

—ELIAS RAMPAGE SAYS  
We must not sacrifice our own America or the lives of our people  
to foreign objects and ideas.

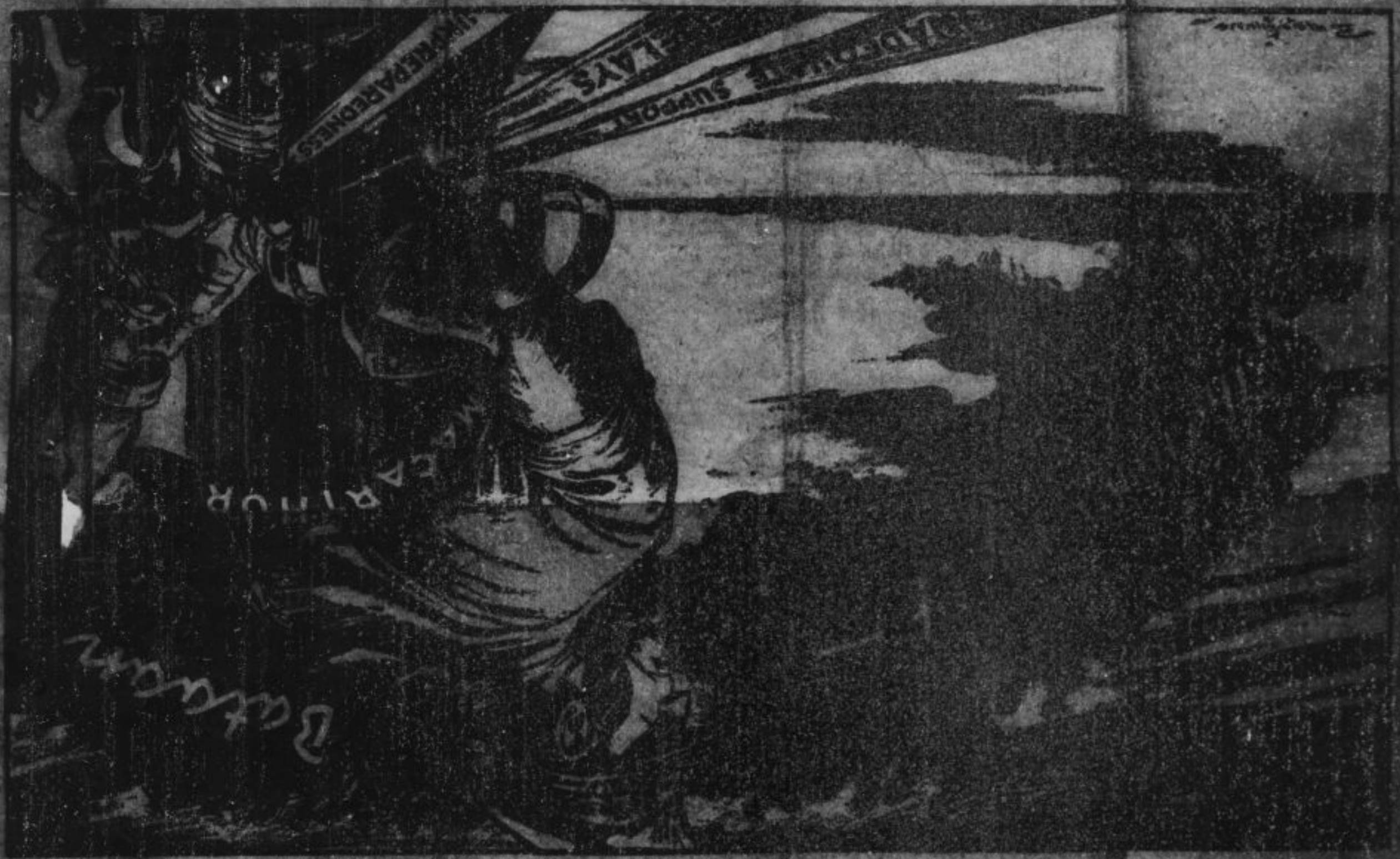
EDITORIAL PAGE  
PUBLIC SERVICE

and "shocked" by what they learned FROM TESTS  
MONEY BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

And here is the help in being sent

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eral Douglas MacArthur had said that the

# The "Defense" of Korea



BY RIMOR

Bataan

## FROM WASHINGTON! -1- By Curtis Jenkins Jr.

Readers! Don't you find it strange to see  
that that which is necessary and of course that  
which is spiritual—1-Corinthians, XV, 46.

### —MILITARY RANGERS BATTLE

We want not sacrifice our own America on the altar of a  
devotion to foreign objects and ideas.

PUBLIC SERVICE

State Dept. Journal-Special Editorial Page