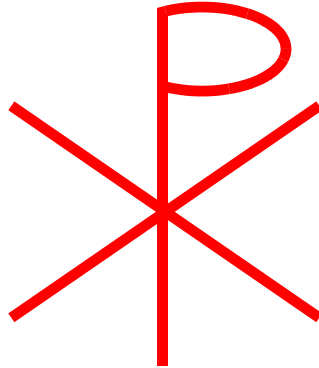


GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR



"History teaches us that religion and patriotism have always gone hand in hand."
– [General Douglas MacArthur](#)



**“NARRATIVE HISTORY” AMOUNTS TO FABULATION,
THE REAL STUFF BEING MERE CHRONOLOGY**



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

1880

January 26, Monday: [Douglas MacArthur](#) was born at the Arsenal Barracks in Little Rock, Arkansas, where his father, a soldier, was stationed.

NOBODY COULD GUESS WHAT WOULD HAPPEN NEXT





DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

1889

July: The family of 9-year-old [Douglas MacArthur](#) relocated to Washington DC.

**LIFE IS LIVED FORWARD BUT UNDERSTOOD BACKWARD?
— NO, THAT’S GIVING TOO MUCH TO THE HISTORIAN’S STORIES.
LIFE ISN’T TO BE UNDERSTOOD EITHER FORWARD OR BACKWARD.**



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

1893

September: The family of 13-year-old [Douglas MacArthur](#) relocated to San Antonio, Texas.

THE FUTURE IS MOST READILY PREDICTED IN RETROSPECT





DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

1897

January: The father of 17-year-old [Douglas MacArthur](#) had risen to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and was reassigned to the Department of Dakota at St. Paul, Minnesota. The family would reside in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

THE FUTURE CAN BE EASILY PREDICTED IN RETROSPECT





DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

1899

June 13, Tuesday: [Douglas MacArthur](#) matriculated at the West Point Military Academy.

The [Delaware and Hudson Canal](#) was drained and abandoned.

DO I HAVE YOUR ATTENTION? GOOD.



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

1903

June 11, Thursday: [Douglas MacArthur](#) was commissioned as a 2d Lieutenant in the US Army Corps of Engineers.

CHANGE IS ETERNITY, STASIS A FIGMENT



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

1918

September 12, Thursday: New Zealanders breached the outer defenses of the Hindenburg Line at Havrincourt, southeast of Cambrai.

The American forces (2d Division, including the Marine Brigade) and French forces attacked the [Germans](#) in the Saint Mihiel salient, near Verdun. The salient would be reduced in four days. Three American officers saw action: [Colonel Douglas MacArthur](#), [Colonel George Smith Patton, Jr.](#) (only temporarily a colonel, as a battlefield expedient), and Captain George C. Marshall.



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

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1941

July 26, Saturday: Great Britain imposed economic sanctions on [Japan](#) and froze all [Japanese](#) assets in areas under their control.

Japanese and Chinese assets in United States were frozen. British notice of denunciation of commercial agreements with [Japan](#).

Army Forces, Far East ([Lieutenant General Douglas MacArthur](#)) was organized.

[President Franklin Delano Roosevelt](#) ordered the 150,000 men of the Philippine military into the United States Army for the duration of the current national emergency.

Ukrainians in Lvov began three days of looting and killing of Jews, unencumbered by occupying [Germans](#).

ANTISEMITISM

Romanian troops completed the occupation of Bessarabia and Bukovina, which had been taken from them by the USSR in 1940.

Ecuador and Peru agreed to another truce in their border dispute.

WORLD WAR II

November 26, Wednesday: The Republic of Lebanon, carved from the predominantly Christian districts of Syria, was declared independent, although French and British troops remain in the country.

Contact was made between the Tobruk (Tubruq) garrison and relieving Allied forces.

At 3AM, Prime Minister [Winston Churchill](#) sent an urgent message to [President Franklin Delano Roosevelt](#), presumably alerting him to Fleet Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto's order to sail that the British had decoded on the previous day ([the content of this message from Churchill to Roosevelt are still unreleased on the grounds that divulging it would harm our national security](#)). Admiral Stark has testified that "On November 26 there was received specific evidence of the [Japanese](#) intention to wage offensive war against Great Britain and the United States." CIA Director William Casey, who was in the OSS in 1941, on page 7 of his book THE SECRET WAR AGAINST HITLER, would write that "The British had sent word that a Japanese fleet was steaming east toward Hawaii." In a message sent on this day from Washington DC, both US aircraft carriers, the *Enterprise* and the *Lexington*, were ordered to exit the anchorage at Pearl Harbor "as soon as possible."¹

The [Japanese](#) Naval Carrier Task Force under Vice Admiral Chuichi Nagumo departed from the Kuril Islands en route to US Naval Station – Pearl Harbor.

1. One impact of this move was to deprive the air defense forces of the Pearl Harbor naval base of 50 fighter aircraft, amounting to 40% of its admittedly insufficient fighter cover.



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

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On this day the US Secretary of State, Hull, delivered an ultimatum to the Japanese government that [Japan](#) must unconditionally withdraw from Indochina and all [China](#). They were to engage in “no support of any government in China other than the National government” of Chiang Kai-shek —or else. Roosevelt’s Ambassador to Japan has referred to this as “The document that touched the button that started the war.” The negative Japanese response to this ultimatum would be delivered in conjunction with its attack on the US naval facility at Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii.²

[General Douglas MacArthur](#)’s command advised Hawaii that the [Japanese](#) attack fleet was in the South China Sea, which is to say, that it was nowhere near Hawaii and was not a threat. This message was sent out by Duane Whitlock, who remembers it.

WORLD WAR II



2. Chamberlain, William Henry. “How Franklin Roosevelt Lied America Into War.” [The Journal for Historical Review](#) (November/December 1994, Volume 14 number 6), as excerpted from the anthology PERPETUAL WAR FOR PERPETUAL PEACE, pages 485-491

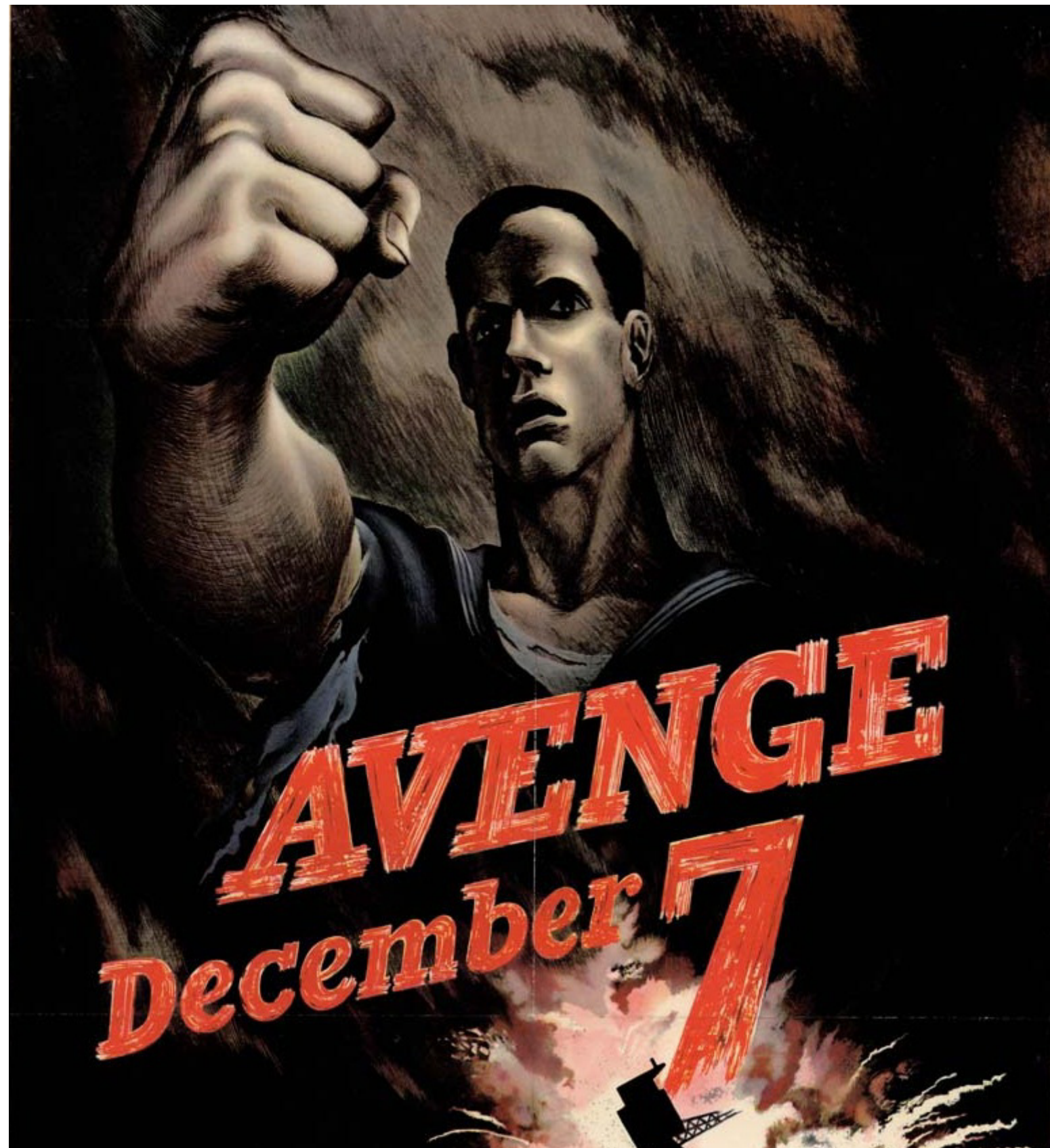
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November 29, Saturday: Sitting in Lafayette Park across from the White House with United Press reporter Joe Leib, Hull displayed a message stating that Pearl Harbor was going to be attacked on December 7th. (Was this the



November 26th message from [Winston Churchill](#) that still remains a national secret?



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The New York [Times](#) on page 13 of its December 8th Pearl Harbor report, under the headline “Attack Was Expected,” would allege that the US had known the week before that Pearl Harbor was going to be attacked — so it seems likely that Leib wasn’t the only reporter whom Hull contacted.)



The [FBI](#) embassy tap made an intercept of an uncoded plain-text [Japanese](#) telephone conversation in which an Embassy functionary (Kurusu) inquired “Tell me, what zero hour is. Otherwise, I won’t be able to carry on diplomacy.” The voice from [Tokyo](#) (K. Yamamoto) said softly, “Well then, I will tell you. Zero hour is December 8 (Tokyo time, i.e., December 7 US time) at Pearl Harbor.”

The *Hiyei* sent a radio message to the Commander of the 3rd Fleet, which we intercepted.

For a 2d time, [General Douglas MacArthur](#)’s command advised Hawaii that the [Japanese](#) attack fleet was in the South China Sea, which is to say, that it was nowhere near Hawaii and was not a threat. Like the message



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sent on November 26th, this one was sent out by Duane Whitlock, who remembers it.



[Germany](#) had pledged to join [Japan](#) if it struck against the United States of America.

WORLD WAR II

The Finnish Parliament declared that its war against the USSR was only to regain territory lost in the 1939-1940 war.

Sarnia: an Island Sequence for piano by John Ireland was performed for the initial time, in Wigmore Hall, London.

[German](#) troops were forced to evacuated Taganrog on the Sea of Azov. Before hundreds of onlookers, 4,500 Jews were murdered in Kerch, Crimea. 2,000 Jews were shot near Kovno (Kaunas).

ANTISEMITISM



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December 2, Tuesday: A [German](#) reconnaissance unit came within ten kilometers of the Kremlin in a blinding snowstorm, but was driven away.

Many [German](#) soldiers refused to continue the attack at Moscow, due to extreme cold and Soviet tenacity.

For a 3d time, [General Douglas MacArthur](#)'s command advised Hawaii that the [Japanese](#) attack fleet was in the South China Sea, which is to say, that it was nowhere near Hawaii and was not a threat. Like the messages sent on November 26th and 29th, this one was sent out by Duane Whitlock, who remembers it.



Why did they call him “Dugout Doug”?

The Washington [Post](#) reported that on the previous day [President Franklin Delano Roosevelt](#) had “assumed direct command of diplomatic and military moves relating to [Japan](#).”



[Tokyo](#) sent a ships-in-harbor report, Striking Force telegram No. 994, to its attack fleet at sea, indicating not only the naval assets present in Pearl Harbor but also the names of these vessels:

Two battleships (Oklahoma, Nevada), 1 aircraft carrier



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(Enterprise) 2 heavy cruisers, 12 destroyers sailed. The force that sailed on 22 November returned to port. Ships at anchor Pearl Harbor p.m. 28 November were 6 battleships (2 Maryland class, 2 California class, 2 Pennsylvania class), 1 aircraft carrier (Lexington), 9 heavy cruisers (5 San Francisco class, 3 Chicago class, 1 Salt Lake class), 5 light cruisers (4 Honolulu class, 1 Omaha class)

Under the new regulations repealing Sections 2, 3, and 6 of the Neutrality Act of 1939 in order to authorize the arming of our merchant ships and the sending of these ships into war zones, the United States merchant ship *Dunboyne* received the first Naval Armed Guard crew.

[WORLD WAR II](#)

General Hein Ter Poorten, commander of the Netherlands East Indies Army, provided the [Japanese](#) “East Winds, Rain” message, their message to their ships at sea indicating destruction of sensitive documents in preparation for a war with the United States of America, to the US War Department.

Commander of the Combined Imperial Fleet Yamamoto radioed the attack fleet in plain (uncoded) [Japanese](#):

Climb Niitakayama 1208

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What might such a message mean? Since Mount Niitaka, at 13,113 feet, is known by all to be the highest mountain in the [Japanese](#) Empire, it is clear that the commander's message means that on December 8th Japanese time (which would be Sunday, December 7th on our side of the International Dateline), his attack fleet was commanded to "climb the highest mountain of all."





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December 4, early Thursday: Ralph Briggs, at the US Navy's East Coast Intercept station, intercepted the "East Winds, Rain" message from [Japan](#) indicating destruction of sensitive documents in preparation for a war with the United States of America and immediately put it on the TWX circuit and notified his commanding officer. This message, their Dispatch # 7001, has since been deleted. In response, the Office of US Naval Intelligence instructed all Far Eastern stations, including our embassy in [Tokyo](#), to destroy their codes and classified documents. The forces responsible for the defense of Hawaii were, however, not informed of the reason for this destruction of codes and classified documents.³

With the Japanese crossing the prearranged line of 100 East and 10 North, the Dutch invoked the "ADB" joint defense agreement. What this means is that, three days before Japan declared war on us, as of December 4th, the United States of America already in accordance with its existing treaties was formally in a condition of war against Japan. General Ter Poorten sent all the details of the Japanese "East Winds, Rain" communication to Colonel Weijerman, the Dutch military attaché in Washington DC, who personally handed this to General Marshall, the Chief of Staff of our War Department.⁴

US General Thorpe, on the island of Java, sent out four messages on this day, warning of an imminent attack upon Pearl Harbor.

WORLD WAR II



**Gen. Thorpe warns:
"It is coming soon."**

3. Washington DC informed the Hawaiian defense forces only that diplomatic codes were being burned world-wide — in order that, when they noticed that the local consulate was burning its codes, they would not put themselves on military alert.
4. British intelligence passed this message to Lieutenant General Walter C. Short.



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In Washington DC, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox was telling a group of visiting businessmen that within a few days the US would be at war with [Japan](#) — but not to worry, such a war would be over within six months. The Jap equipment was shoddy, and the Japs themselves, obedient little yellow guys, were inferior human beings who could excel only in banzai charges and suicide.⁵ They could only defeat us if we failed to pay adequate attention to our Protestant Work Ethic:



At this point in time, [President Franklin Delano Roosevelt](#) decided to use the information he had, about an impending attack by [Japan](#) upon the United States of America, to resolve one of his primary problems, which was, how to get the US into a war not with Japan but with Germany — with the US Congress refusing to declare war, and with *Führer* [Adolf Hitler](#) studiously avoiding any confrontation. Thomas Fleming, in his 2001 historical study *THE NEW DEALERS' WAR: F.D.R. AND THE WAR WITHIN WORLD WAR II* (NY: Basic Books, page 26), has reasoned that at this point the Commander-in-Chief, “pondering this awesome problem,” in full

5. [General Douglas MacArthur](#), when he studied the damage done by the Japanese Zeros over Pearl Harbor, would immediately hypothesize that the little yellow Emperor-worshippers must have gotten some German pilots to come over and fly their planes for them.



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awareness that this would be likely to provoke Hitler into an immediate declaration of war against us, intentionally and deliberately directed that US war plan “Rainbow Five,” a plan which revealed that we were simply unprepared for any major action against Germany prior to July 1943, be leaked to the American press so that the Germans would find out about our weakness. The handoff seems to have been from the Commander in Chief, to General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, to General Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Force, by way of an anonymous Army Air Force captain acting as a courier, to Senator Burton K. Wheeler, to the Washington DC correspondent for the Chicago Tribune, Chesly Manly. Six months after the event, the President would brag to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau about his personal trickiness: “You know I am a juggler, and I never let my right hand know what my left hand does ... and furthermore I am perfectly willing to mislead and tell untruths if it will help win the war.”⁶



December 7 (7:40AM Honolulu time; December 8th in Tokyo), Sunday, a day that shall live in infamy: Admiral Husband Kimmel was giving his sailors one last weekend of liberty so they would have a chance to say farewell to their loved ones, and his fleet was all prepared to steam out of Pearl Harbor on Monday, December 8th, to seek a showdown Trafalgar-like battle with the Japanese fleet, destroying its offensive capabilities. The admiral’s battle plan was 113 pages long and had already been approved by Harold Stark, Chief of Naval Operations.

6. The FBI investigation of this, done by Louis B. Nichols, revealed within ten days that the person who had sent the Army Air Force captain as a courier was “a general of high renown and invaluable importance to the war,” and that he was at that time well aware that his leaking this plan would reveal to the potential enemy the US’s “deficiencies in regard to air power.” Nichols has reported about the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s inquiry that “When we got to Arnold, we quit.” Clearly, since no action was taken against General Henry H. Arnold, he must have had the prior approval at least of General George C. Marshall, and it is hard to imagine how General Marshall might have done such a thing without direction from the Commander-in-Chief. According to General Albert C. Wedemeyer, “I can’t conceive of anyone else [anyone other than President Roosevelt], including General Arnold, having the nerve to release that document.” Admiral Erich Raeder of the German High Command immediately noticed the key fact in the leaked “Rainbow Five” document: The US could not launch any sustained military offensive against the Reich prior to July 1943 at the earliest, and so he advised Adolf Hitler to escalate his attacks and be sure to knock out Great Britain and the Soviet Union prior to that date.

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But that's not what happened, is it? The Japanese were a day ahead of us. (I'm reminded of the time one of our draught horses was sick. Grandpa had a piece of water hose from an old washing machine, hanging out in the barn for just such purposes, and so, to get his horse to take its medicine, he shoved the hose down the horse's throat and poured the medicine down the hose. However, he hadn't gotten that hose far enough down the horse's throat —so the medicine wouldn't go down —so he put his lips to the end of the hose, and went to blow the medicine down the hose. Well, I'll never forget this until the day I die — that horse blew first.)

[Japan](#) attacked the United States at Pearl Harbor, Oahu, and attacked Great Britain, invading Siam and Malaya and occupying the International Settlement at [Shanghai](#). A sneak attack! (Well, but although the Japanese naval forces did not go ashore and take possession of the Kota Baharu airport until later in the day, they actually began to shell the Malayan coast at Kota Baharu and at Singora and Pattani, Thailand an hour and a half prior to the first activity at Pearl Harbor — which is strange behavior indeed for someone who is attempting to sneak up on you in your slumbers!) Soon a [Japanese](#) reply rejecting the United States note of November 26th would be delivered at Washington DC, and Japan would declare a state of war with the United States and Great Britain. Later in the day, the Netherlands East Indies, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Canada would declare war against [Japan](#).

I was on my way to one of the Young Friends' meetings Sunday evening at about seven o'clock when the news of Pearl Harbor came over my car radio. Only a few others arriving there had heard it.

JOHN R. KELLAM





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Japanese carrier-based horizontal bombers, dive bombers, torpedo bombers, and fighters totaling 360 aircraft from naval Striking Force under Vice Admiral C. Nagumo heavily attacked ships of the United States Pacific Fleet and military installations at Pearl Harbor and other places on Oahu. Four battleships, 1 minelayer, and 1 target ship were sunk; 4 battleships, 3 cruisers, 3 destroyers, 1 seaplane tender, and 1 repair ship were damaged. Navy Yard and Naval Base, Pearl Harbor; Naval Air Station, Ford Island; Naval Patrol Plane Station, Kaneohe; Marine Corps airfield, Ewa; Army airfields Hickam, Wheeler, and Bellows were damaged; 188 Naval and Army aircraft were destroyed.

Killed or missing:

- Navy..... 2,004
- Marine Corps... 108
- Army..... 222

Wounded:

- Navy..... 912
- Marine Corps.... 75
- Army..... 360

[Personnel casualty statistics for the Pearl Harbor attack have been revised several times after evaluation of new data. The figures presented here were compiled in 1955 from official sources.]

Japanese losses:

- 5 *kaiten* suicide submarines
- 28 aircraft
- fewer than 100 men

Two Japanese destroyers shelled Midway Island. Japanese airplanes bombed Singapore, killing 63. Then bombs began to fall in Manila and other targets on Luzon and Davao in the Philippines as well as Guam, Wake Island, Midway, and Hong Kong. Japanese troops took possession of [Shanghai](#), including the buildings of the United States garrison.

United States naval vessels sunk by air attack, Pearl Harbor: [All ships sunk, except *Arizona*, *Oklahoma*, and *Utah*, would subsequently be raised, repaired, and returned to service.]

- Battleship *Oklahoma* (BB-37).
- Battleship *Arizona* (BB-39).
- Battleship *California* (BB-44).
- Battleship *West Virginia* (BB-48).
- Minelayer *Ogala* (CM-4).
- Target ship *Utah* (AG-16).

United States naval vessels damaged, Pearl Harbor:

- Battleship *Nevada* (BB-36).
- Battleship *Pennsylvania* (BB-38).
- Battleship *Tennessee* (BB-43).
- Battleship *Maryland* (BB-46).
- Light cruiser *Raleigh* (CL-7).



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- Light cruiser *Honolulu* (CL-48).
- Light cruiser *Helena* (CL-50).
- Destroyer *Cassin* (DD-372).
- Destroyer *Shaw* (DD-373).
- Destroyer *Downes* (DD-375).
- Seaplane tender *Curtiss* (AV-4).
- Repair ship *Vestal* (AR-4).



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[Director J. Edgar Hoover](#) ordered existing [FBI](#) war plans put into effect and Attorney General Francis Biddle authorized the Bureau to act against dangerous enemy aliens. Local police, in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, began to round up the Issei leadership of Japanese-American communities both in Hawaii and on the mainland (in today's publicity documents, the Federal Bureau of Investigation unapologetically refers to these community leaders as having amounted to "previously identified aliens who threatened national security," quote unquote).



By 6:30AM the following morning, 736 Issei would be in custody; and within 48 hours, the number would have risen to 1,291. Caught by surprise for the most part, these men would be held with no formal charges and family members would be unable to visit them. Most would spend the war years in enemy-alien internment



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camps run by the Justice Department.



Within 72 hours the Agents would be working a 24-hour day, at the job of rounding up Americans to take them to detention camps. They would take a total of 3,846 citizens into custody as enemy aliens. Any radio capable of short-wave reception would be seized as an obvious weapon of war, as well as any weapons of any kind, their ammo — and, the records assert, dynamite. (Was some farmer blasting out the stumps in his pasture?)

A message was sent from the Japanese Consul in Budapest to [Tokyo](#): “On the 6th, the American Minister presented to the Government of this country a British Government communique to the effect that a state of war would break out on the 7th.” The communique was the December 5th War Alert from the British Admiralty, which has since disappeared. This triple-priority alert was delivered to [President Franklin Delano Roosevelt](#) personally. The Mid-East British Air Marshall informed Colonel Bonner Fellers on Saturday that he had received a secret signal that in 24 hours America was coming into the war. [Winston Churchill](#) would summarize the message in GRAND ALLIANCE (page 601) as listing the two fleets attacking British targets and “Other Japanese fleets ... also at sea on other tasks” (there were three other Japanese fleets also at sea on these other tasks — those sailing toward Guam, toward the Philippines, and toward Hawaii).





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Führer [Adolf Hitler](#) issued his Night and Fog decree.



Very early on this morning, two US Marines, an emergency special detail, were stationed outside the door of the [Japanese](#) Naval Attache. Why, was there something special going on?



At 9:30AM Washington time, Stark's aides were begging him to send a warning to Hawaii — but he wouldn't.

At 10AM Washington time, [Commander-in-Chief Franklin Delano Roosevelt](#) read the 14th part of the decoded [Japanese](#) diplomatic declaration of war.



At 10:30AM Washington time, Bratton informed Marshall that he had a most important message (the 15th part of the decoded [Japanese](#) diplomatic declaration of war) and would bring it to Marshall's quarters, but Marshall



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responded that he would take it at his office.

At 11AM Washington time, [Commander-in-Chief Roosevelt](#) read the 15th part of the decoded [Japanese](#) diplomatic declaration of war, the part setting the time for the declaration of war to be delivered to the State Department as 1PM — which was about dawn Pearl Harbor time.

At 11:15AM Washington time, Navy Secretary Knox was given the 15th part of the decoded [Japanese](#) diplomatic declaration of war —the part setting the time for the declaration of war to be delivered to the State Department as 1PM, which was about dawn Pearl Harbor time— with this note from the Office of Naval Intelligence: “This means a sunrise attack on Pearl Harbor today.” Naval Intelligence also transmitted this prediction to Hull and about eight others, including the White House.



**Who would have thought
they'd sneak up on us?**

At 11:25AM Washington time, according to Bratton, Marshall reached his office. Marshall's story, later, would be that he had been out riding horses that morning — but this cover story would be directly contradicted by the testimony of Harrison, McCollum, and Deane. We know that Marshall perjured himself, because he also testified that he had never received the prior 13 parts of the decoded [Japanese](#) diplomatic declaration of war, and yet we know by his own account that he had read those first 13 parts by 10PM the previous night. Marshall was in no hurry. He read and he re-read all of the 10-minute-long 14-part message (some parts he went over several times), taking more than an hour. Then he refused to use the scrambler phone on his desk, and also refused to send out a warning to Hawaii by the fast, more secure Navy system. Instead, three times he sent Bratton to inquire how long it would take to send out his watered-down warning. When informed that this would require 30 or 40 minutes by Army radio (meaning that his warning couldn't reach Pearl Harbor before the 1PM Washington-time deadline), he seemed satisfied. The warning would be sent out through commercial channels, without any priority identification, and although this message would reach all its other addressees, such as the Philippines and Canal Zone, in a timely manner, at Hawaii it would arrive six hours too late — which, of course, was what was intended.

At 6:30AM an American destroyer collided with a [Japanese](#) minisubmarine within the harbor area.



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At 7:55AM, Hawaii time: “AIR RAID PEARL HARBOR. THIS IS NOT DRILL.”



The battleships USS *Arizona* and USS *Oklahoma* were sunk at anchor, killing 1,177 on the one and 415 on the other. Two other battleships, the USS *West Virginia* (105 killed) and the USS *Tennessee*, were damaged and 196 Navy and 65 Army Air Force planes destroyed. A total of 2,341 servicemen and 68 civilians died that day and there were 1,178 wounded. 15 Navy men would receive the Congressional Medal of Honor, 10 posthumously. We were able to shoot down only 29 of the [Japanese](#) aircraft.

At 1:50PM Washington time, Harry Hopkins, the only person with [Commander-in-Chief Roosevelt](#) when he received the phonecall from Knox that gave him the news of the attack, would write in his memoirs that the Commander-in-Chief had been unsurprised, and that he had expressed “great relief,” quote unquote. When Eleanor Roosevelt would write about the day that shall go down in infamy, on page 233 of her *THIS I REMEMBER*, what she would recollect was that upon Japan’s attack her husband became “in a way more serene.”



At 3:00PM Washington time, as Harry Hopkins would later recall, “The (war cabinet) conference met in not too tense an atmosphere because I think that all of us believed that in the last analysis the enemy was Hitler ...



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and that [Japan](#) had given us an opportunity.”

That afternoon the Chief of Naval Operations communicated:

EXECUTE UNRESTRICTED AIR AND SUBMARINE WARFARE AGAINST JAPAN

A full nine hours after the “surprise attack” at Pearl Harbor, [General Douglas MacArthur](#)’s entire air force would get caught by surprise, and wiped out, in the Philippines. The general’s reaction to the news of Pearl Harbor was strange, for a commander who under normal circumstances prided himself upon being supremely effective. Instead of being on the scene and making necessary preparations, he locked himself in his room all morning, refusing to meet with General Brereton, his air commander, and refusing to engage the [Japanese](#)



forces on Taiwan. Instead the military record of commands issued reveals that MacArthur issued a series of three conflicting orders, that ensured that his planes were on the ground most of the morning. He kept himself informed of the radar tracking of the Japanese planes as they approached, at 140 miles distance, at 100, at 80, at 60, and even at 20 miles distance, and then issued the last order of this series — obviously in order to ensure that his planes were on the ground where they could be destroyed. We would lose half of all the heavy bombers we had in the world. He could only have been acting under orders, since after doing this he retained his command, escaped any reprimand, and got his fourth star, along with, shortly after, the Congressional Medal of Honor. Obviously, it was important that on this day the Japanese succeed in destroying all the capability of our Pacific forces to respond immediately to the attack, putting them in the position of waiting for resupply of war materiel.

At 8:30PM Washington time, the President was commenting to his cabinet, “We have reason to believe that the [Germans](#) have told the [Japanese](#) that if Japan declares war, they will too. In other words, a declaration of war by Japan automatically brings....” (At this point he was interrupted, and we can only wonder what he had had on his mind to say. ;-)



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By 9:30PM Washington time, the [FBI](#) was in war mode, on a 24-hour schedule. (It would need to augment its Agent force with National Academy graduates who took only an abbreviated training course. As a result, the total number of agency employees would rise from 7,400 to over 13,000, of whom approximately 4,000 would be Agents, by the end of 1943.)

At midnight, Washington time, [Commander-in-Chief Roosevelt](#) met with CBS newsman Edward R. Murrow, who found him calm. After going over the latest from Pearl Harbor, the President inquired: “Did this surprise you?” Murrow said it had. Roosevelt then, cryptically, went “Maybe you think it didn’t surprise us?”



The Washington conspirators had produced war, exactly as they desired.

WORLD WAR II

Why would we have been surprised? Our military men do study the history of warfare, and they knew perfectly well that the [Japanese](#) had, once before, initiated a war with this precisely sort of successful surprise assault upon a fleet:

By means of a surprise attack of undeclared war, the [Japanese](#) destroyed a Russian naval group at Port Arthur, and invaded [Korea](#). (Battle of Port Arthur, Russo-Japanese war. Heads up, this is an alert of things to come. Those who do not remember history are condemned to repeat it — and things that happen the first time as tragedy, tend to happen the second time as farce. :-)



Due to the circumstances of betrayal by their Commander in Chief, the US Marine detachments stationed at Tientsin and Beijing were of course obliged to surrender to the [Japanese](#).

Shine, Empire

Powerful and armed, neutral in the midst of madness, we might have held
the whole world’s balance and stood
Like a mountain in a wind. We were misled and took sides. We have
chosen to share the crime and the punishment.

Perhaps justly, being part of Europe. Three thousand miles of ocean would
hardly wash out the stains
Of all that mish-mash, blood, language, religion, snobbery. Three thousand
miles in a ship would not make Americans.



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

I have often in weak moments thought of this people as something higher than the natural run of the earth.
I was quite wrong; we are lower. We are the people who hope to win wars with money as we win elections.

Hate no one. Roosevelt's intentions *were* good, and Hitler is a patriot. They have split the planet into two mill-stones
That will grind small and bloody; but still let us keep some dignity, these days are tragic, and fight without hating.

It is war, and no man can see an end of it. We must put freedom away and stiffen into bitter empire.
All Europe was hardly worth the precarious freedom of one of our states: what will her ashes fetch?

If I were hunting in the Ventana canyons again with my strong sons, and to sleep under stars,
I should be happy again. It is not time for happiness. Happy the blind, the witless, the dead.

Now, thoroughly compromised, we aim at world rule, like Assyria, Rome, Britain, Germany, to inherit those hoards
Of guilt and doom. I am American, what can I say but again, "Shine, perishing republic?" ... Shine, empire.

— [Robinson Jeffers](#)



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

As the Red Army attacked Tikhvin, near Leningrad, the [Germans](#) retired to defensive positions before Moscow on a line Kursk-Orel-Medyn-Rzhev.

Areas ceded by Finland to the USSR on March 12, 1940 were reintegrated into Finland.

[Thomas Merton](#), who had “lost interest in the [Quakers](#),” would attempt to enlist in the military after the attack at Pearl Harbor only to find himself rejected on account of bad teeth. (A few days after this rejection, he would wind up at the gate of the Cisterian Order of the Strict Observance at Gethsemani, Kentucky. He had been glad to become an American because this was the land of [Henry David Thoreau](#) and Emily Dickinson, and would claim that he was going into the silent service there in Kentucky in 1941 for the same reason that Thoreau had gone in 1845 to the shore of Walden Pond: “to front only the essential facts of life.”)⁷



More than 34,000,000 male United States citizens would be registered for the military draft. Of those 34 million, an estimated 72,000 would apply for [conscientious objector](#) status. Approximately 6,000 of those 72,000 applicants for “[CO](#)” status would, like [Friend John R. Kellam](#), be imprisoned. Considering that warfare was not a proper path toward peace was going to constitute a sacrifice — your local draft board made up of your fellow citizens was going to ensure that there would be severe consequences, that this was an attitude that was going to generate not only persistent accusations of cowardice but also as great as possible a level of personal unsafety.



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

WHAT I'M WRITING IS TRUE BUT NEVER MIND
YOU CAN ALWAYS LIE TO YOURSELF

7. As a result of [Roosevelt](#)'s trick to get us into war, 2,403 American lives were lost at Pearl Harbor, and 1,178 Americans received nonfatal wounds, inclusive of our civilian casualties.



Eighteen of our ships were sunk or seriously damaged, including 5 battleships — we visit the USS *Arizona* today, with waving flags, to restore our patriotism. Of our aircraft, 188 were destroyed and 162 damaged. Out of their raiding force of 31 ships and 353 raiding planes, which in this way “achieved complete surprise,” the [Japanese](#) lost only 64 men, 29 planes, and 5 *kaiten* suicide submarines. The Commander-in-Chief’s trick to get us into war has recently been justified by certain historians, on the grounds of necessity: their argument is that we needed to get involved in this war but the American public was, unfortunately, reluctant, and thus we needed to be persuaded by being tricked in some manner. What these historians have missed is that the President had succeeded in two linked objectives rather than one objective on this day: not only had he obtained a morally righteous position by way of a “sneak attack” posturing, but also he had obtained, through the cooperation of [General Douglas MacArthur](#), adequate destruction of our ability to respond in the Pacific to ensure that, as he desired, Japan would be forced to take a back seat and wait to be destroyed until after our VE-day victory over [Germany](#) (“...in the last analysis the enemy was Hitler...”).



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

1942

March 11, Wednesday: Prime Minister [Winston Churchill](#) announced the British government's offer to [India](#), including specific steps toward dominion status.



[General Douglas MacArthur](#) and his family, and Rear Admiral F.W. Rockwell, left Luzon, Philippine Islands by motor torpedo "PT" boat for a 35-hour voyage to Mindanao, Philippine Islands, on their way to Australia.





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A full account of all the numerous large massacres of Filipinos by [Japanese](#) troops is practically impossible. For instance, in Manila, 800 men, women, and children would be machine-gunned in the grounds of St. Paul's College, and when the Japanese entered the headquarters of the Filipino Red Cross in General Luna street, they slaughtered some 70 civilians, patients, and children. In the town of Calamba, 2,500 would be shot or bayoneted. Some 100 would be bayoneted and shot inside a church at Ponson; 169 villagers of Matina Pangin would be rounded up and executed. And on and on. On Palawan Island 150 American POWs would be executed. At the war crimes trials in [Tokyo](#), Document No. 2726 would consist of 14,618 pages of sworn affidavits, each detailing a separate alleged atrocity. The tribunal would list 72 large-scale execution events and 131,028 separate executions in regard to which they would have received what they considered to be overwhelming evidence.

[WORLD WAR II](#)

March 30, Monday: The Joint Chiefs of Staff divided the Pacific Ocean between two commands: Pacific Ocean Areas under Admiral C.W. Nimitz, and Southwest Pacific Area under [General Douglas MacArthur](#).

A Pacific War Council involving United States, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Netherlands, and China was established in Washington DC to plan war policy.

Christmas Island was occupied by [Japanese](#) forces, and Buka Island in the Solomons.

Admiral E.J. King relieved Admiral H.R. Stark as Chief of Naval Operations. Admiral King was Commander in Chief United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations. His principal assistants were Vice Admiral F.J. Horne, Vice Chief of Naval Operations, and Vice Admiral R. Willson, Chief of Staff. Commander Eastern Sea Frontier was given operational control of certain Army Air Force units for antisubmarine patrol duty in the Atlantic.

United States Miscellaneous Auxiliary Vessel *Atik* was sunk by submarine torpedo at 36 degrees North, 70 degrees West.

[WORLD WAR II](#)



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

1944

October 20, Friday: Theme and Variations for orchestra op.43b by Arnold Schoenberg was performed for the initial time, in Boston.

British troops occupied Cesena, 80 kilometers southeast of Bologna.

Seventy workers and students captured the fortress of the Guardia de Honor in Guatemala and distributed the captured arms to their fellows. They opposed the reign of terror by conservative president Federico Ponce. By 5PM a new government was in place, partly organized by foreign diplomats.

The liberation of Belgrade.

US Army forces landed on Leyte Island in the Philippines supported by naval gunfire and carrier-based aircraft. The overall commander was [General Douglas MacArthur](#), the naval commander was Vice Admiral T.C. Kinkaid, and the ground troops were commanded by Lieutenant General W. Krueger. After the beachhead was secure [General "Dugout Dug"](#) came ashore in the company of Philippine President Osmeña and his cabinet.

Naval Operating Base, Guam, Marianas Islands, was established.

United States naval vessels damaged, Leyte area, Philippine Islands:

- Light cruiser *Honolulu* (CL-48), by [Japanese](#) aircraft torpedo, 11 degrees 1 minute North, 125 degrees 7 minutes East
- Destroyer *Bennion* (DD-662), by coastal defense gun, 10 degrees 50 minutes North, 125 degrees 25 minutes East
- LST452, by coastal defense gun, 11 degrees 10 minutes North, 125 degrees 1 minute East

WORLD WAR II

The Committee of National Liberation was set up as the de-facto government of France.

The Greek government in exile under prime minister George Papandreou returned to Athens.

Soviet troops along with Yugoslavian partisans occupied Belgrade. Partisans took control of Dubrovnik.

Soviet, Romanian and Bulgarian forces took Debrecen, 190 kilometers east of Budapest. Deportations of Hungarian Jews resumed.

ANTISEMITISM

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR





DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

October 21, Saturday: Massive [German](#) surrender at Aachen.

[General Douglas MacArthur](#) returned to the Philippines as promised.



Carrier-based aircraft (Rear Admiral G.F. Bogan) attacked Panay, Cebu, Negros, and Masbate, Philippine Islands.

United States naval vessels damaged, Leyte area, Philippine Islands:

- Transport *Warhawk* (AP-168), by collision, 10 degrees 57 minutes North, 125 degrees 2 minutes East
- LST269, LST483, LST486, and LST704, by coastal mortars, 10 degrees 50 minutes North, 125 degrees 25 minutes East

WORLD WAR II



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

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December 25, Monday: In Athens, [Winston Churchill](#) persuaded the Greek communists to join the government of Regent Archbishop Damaskinos. A Soviet representative encouraged them to accept.

Trials of former government officials began in Bulgaria.

American forces attacked near Martelange in their drive toward Bastogne.

The initial batch of [irradiated uranium](#) was produced by a reactor at the [atomic research center](#) in Hanford, Washington.

American forces landed and secured Palompon, the final port on Leyte Island in [Japanese](#) hands, and [General Douglas MacArthur](#) announced that the Leyte campaign had entered the “mopping up” phase.

Naval Air Station, Samar, Philippine Islands was established.

[WORLD WAR II](#)



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

1945

The [Japanese](#) military hatched a desperate last-minute plan to deliver [bubonic plague](#) and the [cholera](#) to the United States mainland by submarine — a sort of “Hail Mary” pass, as it were — no more Mr. Nice Guy. They



blew up the headquarters of Unit 731 in an attempt to conceal evidence of its previous activities. As part of this general attempt to cover up, Dr. Shiro Ishii ordered that the remaining 150 “logs” be disposed of. [General Douglas MacArthur](#), who would be cutting a sweetheart deal with this Japanese [germ warfare](#) activist, was named to be the commander of the victorious Allied powers in Japan. Between 1945 and 1955, our federal government would in its “Operation PAPERCLIP” be smuggling more than 700 Nazi weapons scientists into the US — but of course we couldn’t smuggle any of these Japanese germ people into our nation because, due to their race, they would have been very much too noticeable. The US State Department, Army intelligence, and the CIA were all involved, offering immunity and secret identities in exchange for work on top secret government projects inside the USA. In addition to providing the government with valuable technological expertise, “Operation PAPERCLIP” would eventually be spawning some rather more notorious programs such as “Operation ARTICHOKE” (interrogation techniques, torture) and “Operation MK-ULTRA” (mind control). Eventually, Dr. Frank Olson, the Army biochemist expert in charge of the Special Operations Division at Fort Detrick, with ties to Operation Paperclip, would fall out of a hotel window in New York City. A German documentary would report that “The search for the circumstances surrounding the mysterious death of Dr. Frank Olson begins in 1945, with the liberation of the concentration camp at Dachau, Germany.” In 1975, when the Rockefeller Commission unearthed information about CIA involvement in Dr. Olson’s fatal plunge, we would settle with the Olson family by paying them \$750,000 (the names of Donald Rumsfeld and Dick Cheney came up during the investigation).

WORLD WAR II



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

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January: After one night in the Cleveland jail, and after awaiting trial for awhile in the damp, dark Toledo jail,⁸ draft refuser [John R. Kellam](#) prepared for his big day in court. He was to have been represented by local attorney Arthur Kline, but this lawyer had counseled his client in advance that, for reasons of personal advancement, no local attorney would be able to represent a draft evader in any proper and vigorous manner before the court. Due to the political climate, this would be too dangerous for the defense attorney. Therefore John was obliged to represent himself, without benefit of in-court counsel and representation.⁹ He was tried before Judge Klobe, was convicted, was sentenced to the maximum five years, plus a fine of a thousand dollars (the judge's opinion was that this was the most egregious case he had ever heard), and was packed off to a minimum-security prison in Milan, Michigan, where the warden, Mr. Lemuel F. Fox, was also the chairperson of the prison [draft board](#):



WORLD WAR II

The last draft board that ever considered me reclassified me correctly in 4-E, as a [conscientious objector](#) – at last! I never met any of them, but they were the three top officers in the Milan, Michigan, minimum security prison that I went to first from Toledo, just north of Detroit, maybe fifty or sixty miles north of Toledo.

I wasn't willing to do war work in their shop and their jobs were all geared to the war effort and any inmate was interchangeable at the will of the administration of the prison from one job to another. Even if I were only a janitor, or was in the kitchen, I'd be replacing someone who was in the shops to do war work. They tried to find some kind of work that I might find acceptable and maybe even interesting – something that

8. While an inmate in the Toledo jail awaiting trial for draft refusal, John met a man with brain damage due to the grand mal seizures of his epilepsy: "Nobody was spending a dime more for electrical energy than they could get away with. The food was horrible and everything was as bad as you would expect in the middle ages. People visiting couldn't even see the inmates through all the dark screening and hardware cloths and dense black, that old screening with tiny holes in those screens — I don't think a flea could have gotten through there. I got up early one morning and I heard a fellow grumbling and moaning and I thought the fellow was sick or something. So before I could inquire, at the risk of waking up other inmates, I heard him say, 'How come some folks neva goes to jail and others allus lands in jail? That's me.'

Then there was a silent period and a deep sigh and I heard the same voice saying, 'If I would of knew what I know now I wouldn't of did what I done.'

Well, I wondered how he had gotten himself into jail. It didn't seem as if he had enough intellect to pull off any caper that was clever. So I visited him later in the day and we got to talking. I said, 'Everybody in here is different and in for a completely different kind of a thing.'

I told him what I was in there for.

'Oh, geez,' he said, 'that's tough.'

He recognized that I was in there for trying to be good. He said,

'I'm not very smart. I thought I could make some dollar bills and pass 'em off. I never had a good job but this might get me a few bucks.'

So he was counterfeiting currency but he didn't have plates that were worth anything and I don't know what kind of pictures he was drawing to try to make them look like dollar bills, but it was, I gathered, a very crude job of counterfeiting. He didn't have any real plates to print from, they didn't have very good machines in those days, but then I didn't see any of his work! But he never got started more than a few days before he'd get grabbed. And it had happened repeatedly.

'I've been spending half my life in places like this. I don't even get started before they grab me.'

Apparently he just wasn't smart enough to get by with any quantity at all before he'd get caught."

9. A study of this period in our history should begin with Sibley, Mulford Q. and Philip E. Jacob, CONSCRIPTION OF CONSCIENCE: THE AMERICAN STATE AND THE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR, 1940-1947 (Ithaca NY: Cornell UP, 1952).



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wouldn't appear to be connected too closely to the war effort that all prison shops were engaged in. But this interchangeability of inmates meant that I was in an organization where everyone possible was supposed to be in war work and whatever I did, somebody else wouldn't be needed for because I was doing it. So it just became quite obvious to me that I could not accept any kind of occupational duty in that institution or in any prison, for that matter. If I could do war work, I might as well do it in the army! I was there because I wouldn't! Ha-ha-ha! Well, and they couldn't get me out of there to go into Civilian Public Service for the same reason, that I would feel wrongfully engaged in any CPS camp run by churches, by government or anybody at all as part of the whole war system. I didn't belong in the war system in any capacity whatsoever. Any job considered essential during that time would be helping to kill people.

Lee Stern was a very tender soul, and he and I had some very nice conversations. While we were talking one time, a big cockroach came across the floor and I stepped over there and raised my foot. Lee Stern said, "Oh, please!"

I put my foot down and looked at him and I said, "Well, what do you think we should do with this cockroach? In view of their spreading disease like crazy –"

His answer was, "Well, we could play with him."

He didn't want any living thing to be destroyed. I had never given a second thought to it. But he had an extremely thoroughgoing respect for every kind of life....

Dr. Henry Hitt Crane was a minister in Detroit, Michigan. He had heard there were a bunch of COs at Milan. He had a great big church and he was well known as a powerful minister. He decided one time that he'd go and see what COs they had in that prison at Milan – it wasn't too far from Detroit – and see what he could do to be of service to those inmates. Also he'd see how the officers in charge were doing about COs. So he wrote to the bureau of prisons saying that he was going to drive over to Milan, Michigan, and talk to all the COs they had there. A slow letter came a week or two later that if you desire to visit the prison, you first have to make application on the required forms and we will consult the bureau's head office in Washington to see if you would be allowed to do this. Well, he fired back a letter saying that he was not to be told by them what he could and could not do.

"I'm telling you that I'm going to do it on that date. Please be ready."

He said that he would want to meet with all of the COs there, assembled together in whatever conference room would be available. He gave the time of his expected arrival. Well, whatever flurry of correspondence there was within the bureau of prisons, he was told that they would be ready for him to come. They gave him the red carpet treatment. They set up a conference room and they gave him a list of the COs that they had and with a few exceptions he could have them all come.... I was in that



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conference and Dr. Crane learned a lot about all the COs, what their various statuses were and where their families were. He got a lot of addresses and he wrote letters to families who were close enough to visit and others who were not close enough to visit. He was very friendly and serviceable. As for Corbett Bishop, he had to go up to Corbett's hospital cell where he was being force-fed through the tube. Corbett later told me about this Dr. Crane. It was just before Corbett went into not functioning to take care of his own output. But he was just about ready to do that. Dr. Crane asked him how soon this was likely to happen. Well, Corbett said it might be a few hours, it might be a few days, he didn't know yet.

"Whenever the spirit leads me I'm going to follow the spirit," said Corbett. Then he lapsed into his Alabama accent and he said, "As a matter of fact, my back teeth are floating right now!"



Well, before long Corbett and I were in close proximity, separated by just maybe one vacant cell between, and I got kind of acquainted with him after I'd been taken down to that hospital during a fast. Locked in cells, we never did get to see each other's faces.

I could not reach a shower, so I was taken by wheelchair to the one near a ward room, and set on a chair within the curtain. After I got soaked, the water turned suddenly scalding hot as someone turned the cold valve shut. I heard my voice ring out once before my feet lifted to the wall and propelled me and the curtain out backward to the open tiled floor. One or more inmates were being yelled at by a supervisor. I got towelled dry, and was not put into the shower stall again. A practical joke, probably.¹⁰

I got into the fast shortly after a prison censor had taken offense at some of the things I wrote to my wife who was still living in Toledo before moving to Washington DC, back home to live with her mother some more. After Roosevelt died I wrote to



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Carol saying a number of things I had respected him for as he did whatever he could to get this country out of the awful depression. I didn't know yet that he had made things a lot worse deliberately during Hoover's lame duck days, after the election and before the March 4th inauguration. It wasn't January 20th then. It was March 4th and that was a pretty long time in which Roosevelt and his banking friends did some maneuvers that got the country into worse condition so that this charging knight in armor could come in and save the whole country from the "Hoover depression." What he did was to adopt a lot of the



1932



1934



1941

policies that Hoover had tried to get Congress to help with, but they wouldn't do it for him. But they did it right away for Roosevelt. Anyway, Roosevelt used ruses in getting this country into the shooting war by plotting with Churchill, since before Churchill was prime minister, using the heads of state code both ways; he gave that privilege to Churchill when he shouldn't have. And he was figuring out how best to induce [Japan](#) to attack us in some outpost or other, like Guam or the Philippines or some other island base, not dreaming that Japan could come as far as past Midway and all the way down to Honolulu with the big attack.

Well, there was a code clerk in the London embassy under John F. Kennedy's father, Ambassador Joseph Patrick Kennedy. This code clerk, Tyler Kent, felt resentful of the perfidious nature of these communications between Roosevelt and Churchill about how to get Japan to mount some kind of an attack on us. They figured out how to do it together, by building up the US trade with Japan over a year and a half of time so that Japan would have about 90% of all its foreign trade with us, the United States. And that would balance an unusually large proportion, around 10%, of all our foreign trade. Previously, Japan had much less of its foreign trade with us. A necessary balance of

10. The last time I saw Corbett Bishop was in Washington. He came to the FCNL office in order to tell me that he was out and he wasn't likely to have any more trouble from Selective Service because they had washed their hands of him and he was too old for them to be interested in him anymore. They'd harassed him enough so they were satisfied. Cat and mouse harassment. And climbing around on his shoulders was a great big raccoon. He was on a chain leash and was thoroughly domesticated and was interested in meeting other people, anybody that Corbett was willing to have him meet was fine with him! Ha-ha-ha! It was wonderful getting acquainted with an animal that was different than I'd ever known before. Later on, oh maybe five or so years after that meeting, I learned that Corbett Bishop was dead. Some kind of a quarrel had happened and somebody down in Alabama had been offended by somebody else and in the melee Corbett was mortally injured.



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currency could be maintained. We could get Japan heavily dependent on us, without our becoming too heavily involved with Japan. Then, all of that trade could be shut off suddenly, like turning a faucet quickly enough to cause a water hammer in the pipes. Japan's economy could receive a very serious jolt, insulting them for their tripartite link with Germany and Italy, bringing up revengeful reactions. Hopefully, this would provoke them to retaliate by some military attack, probably on a minor outpost of the US in the western Pacific. Then, with public approval, Congress could be persuaded to declare war on Japan, and in short order FDR expected a quick victory to take Japan out of the "axis powers." But, more immediately, our declaration would obligate Germany and Italy to declare war on us which is exactly what Roosevelt and Churchill wanted. Until that happened, any US declaration against Germany would be too hard to win from Congress. We couldn't do more than be a mere supplier of weapons and war materials in convoys to Britain. And at the same time Roosevelt was assuring the parents of young Americans that they would not be sent to fight in foreign wars, "except in case of attack." Tyler Kent was incensed at this secret deception in direct violation of the American public's strong desire to stay out of war. A powerful determination arose in him, by hindsight somewhat recklessly, to see if he could "blow the whistle" on Franklin Roosevelt.

Tyler arranged that, on his annual stateside furlough, he would be seeing the chairman, Tom Connolly, of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. They were the leaders for setting foreign policy for the United States which the State Department, under the president, would be implementing. That's the way things were in those days. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee did have that power to design our foreign policies. So this young coding clerk thought this was the most perfidious thing he could imagine happening, worse than anything he'd ever heard of. He resented having to translate through the codes machine, the messages both ways between these two leaders. He could easily understand that Churchill was loyally defending his own homeland from Hitler's forces by every possible means, fair or foul, as his proper duty. But FDR was deceiving all America against this nation's determination to stay isolated from direct military action far away from the Western Hemisphere and our homeland. Therefore, Tyler considered one of these leaders corrupt and infuriating. He assumed, mistakenly, that Connolly would not have been informed about Roosevelt's crooked deal with Churchill.

So, Connolly blew the whistle back at Tyler Kent. He told Roosevelt about it. Roosevelt told Churchill that he wanted Kent arrested and tried in secret by a British tribunal and sent away long enough so that the war would probably be over before he ever saw daylight again outside that prison. So he was secretly tried and sentenced to prison on the Isle of Wight for seven years. He did about five years of his sentence. Tyler's mother, Mrs. Anne H.P. Kent, noticed that the publicity about it was



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squelched in the American press almost as soon as it began in June 1940, and was distraught and wanted to get her son out of that British prison and brought over to this side because, as an embassy employee, he was supposed to have immunity under British law. If he did anything that violated British law, he was supposed to be brought over here and tried in our courts for it. After all, we were buddies with Britain! But she wanted him tried in open court so that his reasons for doing what he did, even without statutory protection for whistleblowers, could be exposed. He had a conscientious reason for doing what he was doing. Well, Roosevelt and Churchill weren't going to allow that. She came, Tyler Kent's mother, to the Florida Avenue (Quaker) Meetinghouse to a specially called meeting sometime in 1942, to see if there was anybody there -she'd been meeting with various church groups all around the Washington area- anybody there who might have an idea on how she could get her son tried as he should have been under American law in open court. This is supposed to be a democracy and she thought it could be a democracy even in wartime. Of course what she didn't realize was that it wasn't one. The people are supposed to believe that they are still in one, but as a practical matter, when the chips are down, there isn't any such thing in America. It's a conversational democracy. That's about all it can be during the war effort.

We got the whole story of how Mrs. Kent's son had gotten into this terrible trouble and how he had been betrayed and how Roosevelt had been so perfidious, plotting to get us into war and at the same time assuring every American parent that he wasn't going to send their sons into any foreign war, "except in case of attack." He gave himself that little out, while he was arranging for us to be attacked. He was calculating how to get [Japan](#) to do it. Well, when foreign trade with Japan between July 1941 and September 1941 went from a bustling trade to a tiny trickle within just two months, that threw the Japanese empire's whole financial system into such a chaos that they suddenly had only about 10% of their world trade left and they had a war in China to feed with it. So they felt that we had been pretty sneaky. Japanese concepts of revenge were strong. So they outdid themselves by sinking so many of our ships at Pearl Harbor. They had phenomenal luck, and the Americans not dreaming that anything like that could be done by Japan, didn't defend. They didn't really keep track, although there was some important information from decoded Japanese messages that Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Lieutenant General Walter Short were sacrificed for not using. Naturally, they were underinformed about those intercepted messages indicating the preparations for the attack.

The [FBI](#) had a perfectly easy job to get me convicted. They didn't have to lift a finger outside of the truth. I'd signed the whole statement acknowledging what I'd refused to do when they'd offered me the oath of induction into the army and they knew before that, it was on the record on file. My whole Selective



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Service file was full of it. I knew exactly who and what I was and they'd even interviewed a whole lot of people about me and found out that it was all hanging together. So, my having admitted exactly what I did and setting things straight in context in an order of time, they didn't have to lie in court, under oath to the judge in order to win their case. It wasn't their case anyway. Selective Service was insulted by my behavior in refusing.



So, I began to wonder seriously about the [FBI](#). Judge Klobe had an animus. He had one week earlier been bawled out in his own courtroom, before he could stop the guy, by a Jehovah's Witness person who didn't claim to be conscientiously opposed to all war. Let the war of Armageddon come around and he would have been the best warrior in the world! But he was a minister of the Gospel and therefore, by law, he claimed to be exempt from the draft. But all of Jehovah's Witnesses are ministers, even their kids. So the government wasn't having any of what sounded like nonsense. Anyway Judge Klobe was still smarting from that incident. He didn't let me open my mouth for one word. When he and his prosecutors had scared out my attorney who was all prepared to defend me as well as possible in court – the attorney, by the way, was the chairman of the Toledo City Planning Commission, and he liked my work! – I was getting nicely settled in the job, assistant city planning engineer. He thought that my work was fine. They were very dismayed when the draft caught up with me and sent me to Cleveland and I had to refuse. I'd given them as much warning of it as I could.

Arthur Kline was his name, the attorney who was there to defend me. But through the court system, the federal court system there, they said that if he tried to defend this draft dodger, they'd see to it that he got mighty few bits of lawyering to do in Toledo anymore. And he knew they could do it so he called me to let me know that he had his law practice to defend. So I went to my boss, the city planning engineer, the head of the staff, and I told him what Arthur Kline had said.

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"Well," he said, "Arthur has been a close friend of mine for all the years I've been in this job, maybe a dozen years, and I think he should keep on being the man of principle I always thought he was. Don't you let him off the hook! He doesn't have an ethical right to abandon you just because he's been threatened by some monsters in prosecution uniforms."

So he wanted his very good friend to be held to his duty for me. But I didn't feel all right about that. I was very appreciative of Arthur Kline's willingness to defend me. He was one of the better known lawyers in town. When I couldn't have him and I had no way of finding anybody else, I didn't want to hang him with all that kind of responsibility that had been ripped away from him really by some ruthless people who were in a position to know better about ethics and law.

I had two very long fasting periods. One was after communication had been cut off and no more mail could go between me and Carol unless I agreed to write about only what the prison authorities would approve of. I was force-fed for some time, just as Corbett Bishop was. The gunk that they poured into us was extremely constipating. So there were some trials involved in that. He was either released or transferred out of there so I didn't see him anymore. Then I was ultimately transferred to Lewisburg because



Milan didn't want to monkey with me anymore. Ha-ha! I was a pretty strange egg in Milan. They considered me a bad influence because the whole population knew that there was a guy who wasn't working and he's not eating, that they're force feeding him, and that kind of thing gets mentioned all over the place because there were inmate orderlies even in that section of Milan. So they thought as long as I was there, I wasn't a very good influence on the population that had all kinds of speculations about me and about the officials' frustration over me. For a while, I was getting some scuttlebutt out of inmates saying that I was likely to be sent to Leavenworth or to some extreme medical center near there in the midwest, from which I might never emerge alive. Those were the inmate rumors. Of course inmate rumors are sometimes on the button and sometimes very wild mythology. I had to accept all of it with that kind of a grain of salt.

I mentioned a chess player, a former Navy petty officer. There was another chess player I found who was very interesting. I think his name was Gruber, or perhaps Grober. He was a man from New York City, I forget what borough he came from, but I think he got into federal prison for tax evasion. There were a



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number of people who were white collar criminals and sometimes they claimed, maybe correctly, that their accountants had gotten them into such trouble. Sometimes they hired crooked accountants so they could take those chances and lost. Well, Mr. Gruber had another problem and that's why I met him in the hospital at Lewisburg. He had multiple sclerosis. He was in a wheelchair but he sometimes walked very uncertainly on a couple of canes. They didn't have the elbow canes yet in those days so he was in danger of falling on the hard terrazzo floors. He usually stayed in his wheelchair whenever he had to go more than just a very few steps. He played chess with others. He was an intellectual who failed to get a real education. He only had business training for whatever business he had been in. It might have been wholesaling of some sort. I can't remember any thing more specific than that. He thought he'd gotten multiple sclerosis from somebody, a woman that he had had an affair with—the one and only time, he said, that he had ever cheated on his wife— and he found out later that that woman had MS and hadn't told him or maybe didn't know it but anyway he got it. After a few years of its incubation it hit him so he was going to be downhill sooner or later. It might in some cases take three or four years and in some cases it might be ten or fifteen years. So he certainly rued the day when he did a little cheating on the side.

I have from my files a letter that I wrote to Carol two months after I arrived in Milan, Michigan. "My Dearest Cary, This handwriting will be a bit worse than my usual because of having sprained my right thumb catching a softball on the roof yesterday afternoon. Perhaps I'll be able to make this legible holding the pencil between two fingers and going slowly." Then this next letter looks quite a bit different, because I had broken the end phalange of the thumb of my right hand, catching a ball up on the roof of the cellblock during recreation. I reached up to get the ball and it somehow hit the end of my thumb and bent it backward. So it wasn't just a sprain. The end bone was broken, and so I had to have my thumb put way back as far as it would go so that the bone fragments would be together and then cast in there. So with my hand in that kind of a cast, I couldn't write, so I had to write with my left hand. I did that for six weeks. After the six weeks when my hand could come out of its shell, my thumb was still very straight and I could not bend it very much and I couldn't even hold a pen for a while. I tried to write another letter with my left hand and it wouldn't! It seemed to have a will of its own, as if saying, Well, now you've got the right thumb out of its cast and you'll have to go back to it because I'm tired! Ha-ha! So even though it was a great strain at first, I had to write the next letter with my right hand, even though it was so stiff and unhandy! But Carol wrote to me on a typewriter. She was doing stenographic work in the office of the U.S. News and World Report magazine in Washington while I was in Milan and Lewisburg.



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Ironically, after the [Japanese](#) surrender had been accepted in Tokyo Bay it would be revealed that during this same month, there was a possibility that Japan might have surrendered even before the [A-bomb](#), a prospect that President Franklin Delano Roosevelt had simply been disdainful to follow up on. The following would allegedly be published on August 19, 1945 in the Chicago [Tribune](#) and the Washington DC [Times Herald](#), on page 1:

BARE PEACE BID
U.S. REBUFFED
7 MONTHS AGO

BY WALTER TROHAN

[Chicago Tribune](#) Press Service
Washington, D.C. Aug. 19 - [1945]

Release of censorship restrictions in the United States makes it possible to announce that [Japan](#)'s first peace bid was relayed to the White House seven months ago.

Two days before the late President Roosevelt left for the Yalta conference with Prime Minister Churchill and Dictator Stalin, he received a Japanese offer identical with the terms subsequently concluded by his successor, President Truman.

The Jap offer, based on five separate peace overtures was relayed to the White House by Gen. MacArthur in a 40-page communication. The American commander, who had just returned triumphantly to Bataan, urged negotiations on the basis of the Jap overtures.

All Acting for the Emperor

Two of the five Jap overtures were made thru American channels and three thru British channels. All came from responsible Japanese, acting for Emperor Hirohito.

President Roosevelt dismissed the general's communication, which was studded with solemn references to Deity, after a casual reading with the remark, "MacArthur is our greatest general and our poorest politician."

The MacArthur report was not taken to Yalta. It was preserved in the files of the high command, however, and subsequently became the basis of the Truman-Attlee Potsdam declaration calling for surrender of Japan.

News Kept Secret

This Jap peace bid was known to THE TRIBUNE soon after the MacArthur communication reached here. It was not published, however, because of THE TRIBUNE'S established policy of complete cooperation with the voluntary censorship code.

Now that peace has been concluded on the basis of the terms MacArthur reported, high administration officials prepared to meet expected congressional demands for explanation of the delay. It was considered certain that charges would be hurled from various quarters of congress that the delay cost thousands of American lives and casualties, particularly in such costly offensives as Iwo Jima and Okinawa.

It was explained in high official circles that the bid relayed by MacArthur did not constitute an official offer in the same sense as the final offer, which was presented thru Japanese



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diplomatic channels in Bern and Stockholm for relay to the to the for major allied powers.

War Lords Feared

No negotiations were begun on the basis of this bid, it was said, because it was feared that if any were undertaken the Jap war lords, who were presumed to be ignorant of the feelers, would visit swift punishment on those making the offer.

It was held possible that the war lords might assassinate the emperor. Officials said Mr. Roosevelt felt that the Japs were not ripe for peace, except for a small group, who were powerless to cope with the war lords, and that peace could not come until the Japs had suffered more.

The offer, as relayed by MacArthur, contemplated surrender of everything but the person of the emperor. Japanese quarters making the offer suggested that the emperor become a puppet in the hands of American forces.

Full Surrender Offered

Jap proposals in the MacArthur communication contemplated:

1. Full surrender of Jap forces on sea, in the air, at home, on island possessions, and in occupied countries.
2. Surrender of all arms and munitions.
3. Occupation of the Jap homeland and island possessions by allied troops under American direction.
4. Jap relinquishment of Manchuria, Korea and Formosa, as well as all territory seized during the war.
5. Regulation of Jap industry to halt present and future production of implements of war.
6. Turning over of Japanese the United States might designate war criminals.
7. Release of all prisoners of war and internees in Japan proper and in areas under Japanese control.

Meanwhile [Mrs. John R. Kellam](#) would return to Washington DC to live with her mother, work — and wait out her pregnancy with her husband an imprisoned felon. She would work as a secretary for the United States News until about a month before their daughter Susan would be born on August 30, 1945.

January 9, Tuesday: The British launched an offensive aimed at Mandalay.

Army forces land in Lingayen Gulf area, Philippine Islands under cover of naval gunfire and carrier-based aircraft. [General Douglas MacArthur](#) was in overall command of the operation. Vice Admiral T.C. Kinkaid commands the naval forces, and Lieutenant General W. Krueger was the ground force commander. In support of the landings, aircraft fast carrier task force (Vice Admiral J.S. McCain) bomb [Japanese](#) airfields and shipping in the Formosa, Ryukyus, and Pescadores Islands areas.

United States naval vessels damaged:

- Battleship *Mississippi* (BB-41), by [Japanese](#) Kamikaze suicide plane, Philippine Islands area, 16 degrees 8 minutes North, 120 degrees 18 minutes East
- Battleship *Colorado* (BB-45), accidentally by United States naval gunfire, Philippine Islands area, 16 degrees 8 minutes North, 120 degrees 10 minutes East



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- Light cruiser *Columbia* (CL-56), by [Japanese](#) Kamikaze suicide plane, Philippine Islands area, 16 degrees 8 minutes North, 120 degrees 10 minutes East
- Destroyer escort *Hodges* (DE-231), by [Japanese](#) Kamikaze suicide plane, Philippine Islands area, 16 degrees 22 minutes North, 120 degrees 12 minutes East
- Transport *Warhawk* (AP-168), by [Japanese](#) suicide boat, Philippine Islands area, 16 degrees 20 minutes North, 120 degrees 10 minutes East
- Oiler *Guadalupe* (AO-32), by collision, Philippine Islands area, 20 degrees 6 minutes North, 121 degrees 34 minutes East
- LST925 and LST1028, by depth charges, Philippine Islands area, 16 degrees 20 minutes North, 120 degrees 10 minutes East

[Japanese](#) naval vessels sunk, Formosa area:

- Submarine chaser #61, by carrier-based aircraft, 22 degrees 40 minutes North, 120 degrees 4 minutes East
- Submarine chaser #90, by carrier-based aircraft, 22 degrees 40 minutes North, 120 degrees 0 minute East
- Coast defense vessel #3, by carrier-based aircraft, 27 degrees 10 minutes North, 121 degrees 45 minutes East

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May 5, Saturday: Ceasefire on the Western Front.

GERMANY

There's always someone who doesn't get the word! Our last U-boat loss was Captain Charles Prior's freighter SS *Black Point*, sunk on this day while carrying a load of coal to Boston by Captain Helmut Fromsdorf's U853, off Point Judith, [Rhode Island](#). 12 crewmen died, 34 survived.



U853 would be found by depth charges from escort destroyers, with no survivors.

Liberation of the Mauthausen concentration camp.

The [Japanese](#) home islands had for some time been launching balloons with high explosive devices, to drift in the recently discovered "jet stream" in the general direction of America. Some 9,000 such devices were launched and there would be a sum total of 342 bomb reports filed in the US. Tragically, east of Bly, Oregon on this spring Saturday a pastor and his wife were taking five children for a picnic. While the Reverend Archie Mitchell was parking the car he heard his pregnant wife Elsie call out, "Look what I found, dear." There was



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an explosion.



During a bombing run over southern Japan, one of our B-29s was rammed by a [Japanese](#) kamikaze.





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The crew of our B-29 bomber parachuted and the planes crashed near the town of Takete. The American flyers were taken to Fukuoka, about 100 miles north of [Nagasaki](#). The pilot, Captain Marvin Watkins, was taken on to Tokyo for interrogation, and would survive the war. However, at the anatomy department of Kyushu University, the other 8 flyers would be being used for bizarre student “medical experimentation.” One of the flyers, badly wounded, was anesthetized for an operation and presumed that what was happening was that these medical students were going to attempt to repair his body — nope, instead they practiced their surgical techniques by removing one of his lungs. Soon afterward, he would die. Some would be having portions of their livers excised, to find out how much could be chopped out of a human liver and the patient remain living. They would deliberately shoot a flyer in the stomach, in order to practice the removal of bullets. In one of their experiments they would use sea water as a substitute for saline solution, in order to discover whether this might prove to be an adequate substitute. The students would be practicing their amputation skills on the legs and arms of the flyers exactly as if they were doing this training as usual on cadavers. (After the war 23 of the doctors and hospital staff would be found guilty on various charges at the Allied war crimes trials held at [Yokohama](#). There would be 5 death sentences, which would not, however, be carried out, and there would be prison sentences, although when the Korean war would begin in June 1950, [General Douglas MacArthur](#) would reduce most of the sentences. All those who would be convicted in this atrocity, including those sentenced to death for their war crimes, would by 1958, which is to say, 13 years later, again be free men.)



All's fair in love and war.

United States naval vessels damaged, Okinawa area:

- Seaplane tender *St. George* (AV-16), by Kamikaze suicide plane, 26 degrees 10 minutes North, 127 degrees 19 minutes East



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- Surveying ship *Pathfinder* (AGS-1), by Kamikaze suicide plane, 26 degrees 38 minutes North, 127 degrees 53 minutes East

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June 28, Thursday: Suite française op.248 for orchestra by Darius Milhaud was performed for the initial time, in New York.

[General Douglas MacArthur](#) announced that combat operations in Luzon were over despite the fact that many [Japanese](#) units had not yet surrendered their weapons.

Tomasz Arciszewski, president of the Polish government in London, gave over power to Edward Osóbka-Morawski. The transfer of power was effective upon their arrival in Warsaw from the Moscow conference.

United States naval vessels damaged, Balikpapan area, Borneo:

- Motor minesweeper YMS-47, by mine, 1 degrees 19 minutes South, 116 degrees 55 minutes East
- Motor minesweeper YMS-49, by coastal defense gun, 1 degrees 0 minute South, 117 degrees 0 minute East

[Japanese](#) naval vessel sunk:

- Destroyer *Enoki*, by mine, Sea of Japan, 35 degrees 26 minutes North, 135 degrees 44 minutes East

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July 5, Thursday: Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia died of heart disease at his residence in Canberra.

A general election was held in Great Britain, but results would not be posted until July 25th after the votes of overseas British military personnel could be counted.

The United States and Great Britain recognized the new government in Poland.

The US military government seized all assets of I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G. within their zone of occupation.

US President [Harry S Truman](#) ordered that Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company's plants being struck in Akron, Ohio be seized and occupied and operated by the federal government.

General of the Army [Douglas "Dugout Doug" MacArthur](#) announced the liberation of the Philippine Islands.

United States naval vessel damaged:



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- Destroyer *Smith* (DD-378), accidentally by depth charge, Balikpapan area, Borneo, 1 degree 0 minutes South, 117 degrees 0 minutes East

[Japanese](#) naval vessel sunk:

- Auxiliary submarine chaser #37, by submarine *Lizardfish* (SS-373), off Java, Netherlands East Indies area, 8 degrees 10 minutes South, 114 degrees 50 minutes East

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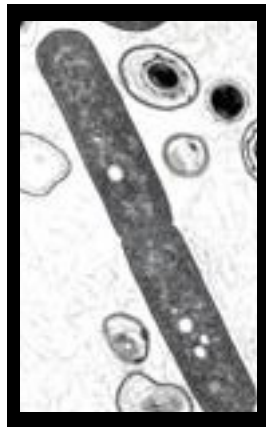
August 8, Wednesday, 1945: [Elbert Russell](#) delivered the address that would become be distributed as THE INNER LIGHT IN THE HISTORY AND PRESENT PROBLEMS OF THE SOCIETY OF [FRIENDS](#): THE HISTORICAL LECTURE DELIVERED AT [NORTH CAROLINA](#) YEARLY MEETING ON EIGHTH MONTH, THE EIGHTH, 1945 (North Carolina Friends Historical Society).

The Allies established a [War Crimes Tribunal](#), to prosecute the war crimes that had been committed by the side that had been defeated.¹¹

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WAR CRIMES TRIALS

Pingfan, the [Japanese](#) experimental Biological and Germ Warfare Centre in occupied [Manchuria](#), had been established by General Shiro Ichii in collaboration with an Imperial prince and cousin of Emperor Hirohito, the documentation authorizing the establishment being sealed with the Imperial Seal of the Emperor. The Experimental Units 731 and 100 of the Germ Warfare Complex at Pingfan was experimenting primarily upon Chinese and Manchurian prisoners. It is not known exactly how many Western POWs were also subjected to these experiments, but their numbers, relatively, would have been few. It is estimated that a total of some 60,000 prisoners, including the Chinese and Manchurian slave labor, died at Pingfan and Mukden. At Pingfan were 4,500 flea-breeding machines capable of producing batches of 100,000,000 fleas infected with the bubonic plague, [typhoid fever](#), [cholera](#), and [anthrax](#) every few days. This facility had been intended to save the homeland through the dropping of infected fleas on invasion forces.



GERM WARFARE

11. Guess what? [German](#) war crimes would be prosecuted, [Japanese](#) war crimes would be prosecuted, but precious little attention would ever be given, in parallel, in regard to war crimes that had been committed by the side that had been victorious!



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When Russia invaded [Manchuria](#), the [Japanese](#) government ordered the destruction of the facility. Most of the available plague-infected fleas were released (in northeastern China at least 30,000 people would perish over the following three years from plague and other diseases). After the prisoners in holding cells had been killed, Chinese and Manchurian slave laborers who had been being used around the complex were machined-gunned. Some 600 bodies were cremated in ovens similar to the ones used in Nazi death camps and the ashes dumped into the Sungari River, and the complex was then blown up. Although the terrible experiences suffered by these prisoners at Pingfan and Mukden, has been, for over 40 years, a rather poorly kept secret, it has been a rather poorly kept secret that few of us have wanted to be aware of. Except for one or two, the Japanese scientists and doctors at Mukden or Pingfan would not be brought to justice, because they had been granted an immunity deal by [General Douglas MacArthur](#) and were providing us with their scientific data.



Fill my cup with your poisons.

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Repeatedly, requests by war crime investigators for the arrest of General Ishii and Imperial Prince Takamatus (Emperor Hirohito's brother) would be rejected at MacArthur's headquarters. About 35 of these scientists and doctors would hold top positions in postwar [Japanese](#) scientific and medical institutions. General Ishii would succumb to throat cancer in 1959.



This sort of conduct is readily comprehensible, to Disney, ABC, and radio personality Paul Harvey:



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"For what it's worth, after the attack on Pearl Harbor, [Winston Churchill](#) told the American people, "We didn't come this far because we are made of sugar candy," and that reminder was taken seriously. We proceeded to develop and deliver the time bomb, the bomb. Even though roughly 150,000 men women and children perished in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, with a single blow [WWII](#) was over. Following New York's September 11 Pearl Harbor [Winston Churchill](#) was not here to remind us. That we didn't come this far because we're made of sugar candy.



So, we mustered our humanity. We gave old pals a pass. Even though men and women from Saudi Arabia were largely responsible for the devastation of New York, and Pennsylvania and our Pentagon, we called Saudi Arabians our partners against terrorism and we sent men with rifles into Afghanistan and Iraq, and kept our best weapons in their silos. Even now, we stand there dying. Daring to do nothing decisive because we've declared ourselves to be better than our terrorist enemies. More moral, more civilized. Our image is at stake, we insist. But we didn't come this far because we're made of sugar candy. Once upon a time, we elbowed our way onto and across this continent by [giving smallpox-infected blankets to Native Americans](#). That was [biological warfare](#). And we used every other weapon we could get our hands on to grab this land from whomever. And we grew prosperous. And yes, we greased the skids with the sweat of slaves. So it goes with most great nation-states, which -feeling guilty about their savage pasts- eventually civilize themselves out of business and wind up invaded and ultimately dominated by the lean, hungry up-and-coming who are not made of sugar candy.

- Disney/ABC radio personality Paul Harvey, expressing family values on June 23, 2005



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August 9, Thursday: After flying around over another city for half an hour waiting for a break in the clouds, our silver airplane had gone to try to hit one of its secondary targets, the oldest [Japanese](#) port city, [Nagasaki](#), with its American POW camp. “Fat Man,” our other [atomic bomb](#), the implosion-mechanism Plutonium₂₃₉ bomb that had been so eagerly sponsored by John von Neumann, missed its target by 1.9 miles and was utterly inefficient at its task of converting matter into energy, damaging no portion of its target area but detonating directly above the largest [Roman Catholic](#) cathedral in the Far East. Oops!

The image is a composite graphic with an orange background. In the top left, there is a small periodic table with the title "Periodic Chart". In the bottom left, there is a "KEY: Electronic Configuration" section. It shows a box for the element Sodium (Na) with the following information: Atomic Number 11, Name Sodium, Symbol Na, and Atomic Mass 22.990. The electronic configuration is shown as 2, 8, 1. In the center-right, there is a large, stylized element card for Plutonium. The card displays the atomic number 94, the name "Plutonium", the symbol "Pt", and the mass number "~239". To the right of the name and symbol, the shell numbers 2, 8, 18, 32, 24, 8, 2 are listed vertically.

Why, I bet nobody ever told you that!

Masahito Hirose was a junior high school student when he watched the white mushroom cloud rise above Nagasaki. He lost a cousin in the blast, and later an aunt would die a slow and painful death while bleeding from her nose and gums. Now, in the Year of Our Lord 2011, he is 81 years of age and subsequent to the disaster at Fukushima Daiichi, he has begun to inquire “Is it Japan’s fate to repeatedly serve as a warning to



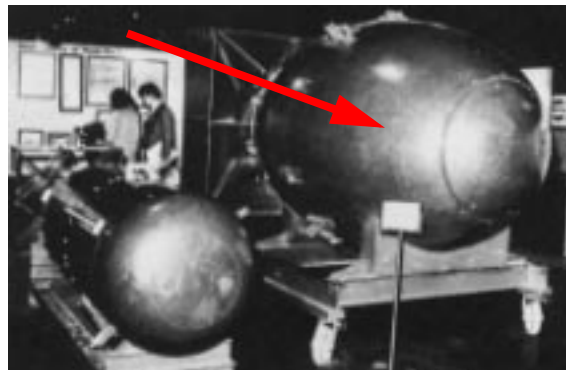
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the world about the dangers of radiation?"



I do not know how many grams of Pt_{239} were packed into the wedges of the Nagasaki bomb, or what the efficiency of the device should have been. All I can tell you is that of the amount used, which at an impossible 100% efficiency could have been as little as 5 kilograms, almost all of it was simply vaporized, and only approximately one gram was converted into the entire energy of the explosion. The energy from conversion of one gram of this matter is, however, equal to the energy released by the explosion of 18,000,000,000 grams (20,000 tons) of ordinary military-grade TNT. The energy from this one gram of Pt_{239} killed almost instantly about 250 Japanese soldiers, about the same number of American prisoners of war, and approximately 70,000 noncombatant men, women, and children.



Why, I bet nobody ever told you that!

Flight report and operations order indicate that Bomber 44-86292, the [Enola Gay](#), flew as the weather plane

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on this second atomic mission.

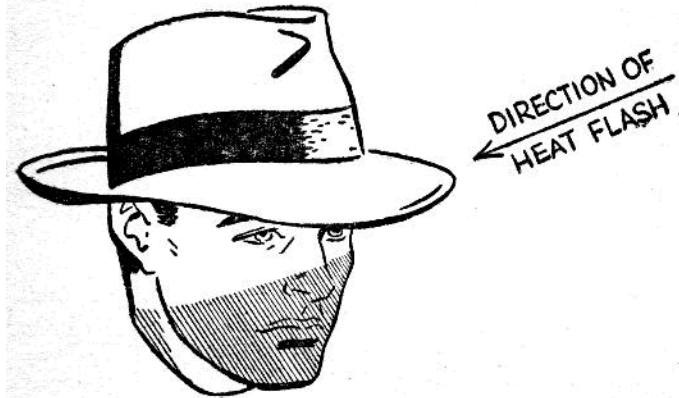


A headline in The New Republic read “Thank God for the Atomic Bomb.” The blast at [Nagasaki](#) did not alter the outcome of the war for the Japanese had already determined to surrender, but since we had managed to test both our devices under real war conditions, the US would have a better basis for determining whether to continue production at our Tennessee Valley facility, or at our Hanford facility. General Leslie “Can’t Drive a Spike With a Tackhammer” Groves, facing a congressional committee, would offer that in his opinion dying of radiation poisoning, as was happening in the surviving civilian populations in the [Hiroshima](#) and [Nagasaki](#)

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areas, must be relatively “a very pleasant way to die.”¹²The Enola Gay exhibit now provides us with outright



If you are caught outdoors in a sudden attack, a hat will give you at least some protection from the heat flash.

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12. Jonathan Kwitny has raised some hypothetical questions in the pages of the LA Times Book Review section for August 6, 1995 (page 10). What, he asks, would be the impact on us were we to find out certain things about our history as a nation:

But what if Gen. Eisenhower, Gen. MacArthur, Adm. Leahy, Gen. Bradley, and Adm. Nimitz –the top American brass in World War II– had all believed Japan would surrender in mid-1945 without our dropping atom bombs, and without an American invasion of Japan? What if Assistant Secretary of War John McCloy, a Cold War hawk, agreed, and so did hawkish press tycoons Henry Luce and David Lawrence, and even Air Force Gen. Curtis LeMay (of “Bombs Away With Curtis LeMay” fame when he ran for vice president on the George Wallace ticket)? What if a commission to study the bombings appointed by President [Harry S Truman](#)¹ and directed by cold warrior Paul Nitze also thought the bombing unnecessary to obtain Japanese surrender? What if even President Truman and Secretary of War Henry Stimson in the weeks before the bomb was dropped had embraced in writing every significant argument against the Hiroshima and Nagasaki attacks, and ordered that the bomb not be dropped on civilian populations? What if Gen. Marshall, the future secretary of state, and J. Robert Oppenheimer, who invented the bomb, had said it needn’t be dropped on civilian populations? What if Truman-friendly historian Herbert Feis, who was given exclusive access to the diaries, records and people, concluded that “There can hardly be a well-grounded dissent from the conclusion . . . Japan would have surrendered if the atomic bombs had not been dropped . . . and even if no invasion had been planned”?

1. No period after the S because, like “Truman,” it doesn’t stand for anything. See pages 150-151 of Lifton and Mitchell’s HIROSHIMA IN AMERICA: FIFTY YEARS OF DENIAL (NY: E.F.Dutton & Sons, 1995).

Kwitny’s recitation of these True Facts ends with the observation that as of the 50th anniversary of our destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki we “might want to ponder whether indiscriminate killing and maiming so many [Japanese](#) civilians dishonored rather than honored the brave American servicemen who truly won the war in combat. But until now [with the late publication of THE DECISION TO USE THE ATOMIC BOMB by Gar Alperovitz by Knopf, 847 “exceptionally large” pages, and HIROSHIMA IN AMERICA by Robert Jay Lifton and Greg Mitchell, 425 “more imaginative” pages], we haven’t been allowed such luxury.”

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half-truths such as that “special leaflets” were “dropped on Japanese cities,” warning their civilians to evacuate. (“Well then, I suppose that if anyone got poisoned by the radiation, it must have been their own fault. Gosh, knowing that makes me feel a whole lot easier about the whole thing.”) This Smithsonian exhibit carefully neglects to inform us that it was only after Tokyo had been destroyed by conventional firestorming, and Hiroshima and [Nagasaki](#) had been destroyed by nuclear devices, that we had begun to drop any such leaflets!

Russia of course chose this opportunity to declare war on [Japan](#). What fun!
Aircraft from fast carrier task forces of the Third Fleet (Admiral W.F. Halsey) attacked airfields and shipping in northern Honshu and Hokkaido, [Japan](#).

Battleships and cruisers (Rear Admiral J.F. Shafroth) bombarded industrial targets at Kamaishi, Honshu, [Japan](#).

Battleship, cruiser, and destroyers bombarded Wake Island.

United States naval vessels damaged:

- Destroyer *John W. Weeks* (DD-701), accidentally by United States naval gunfire, off Honshu, Japan, 35 degrees 0 minute North, 143 degrees 0 minute East
- Destroyer *Borie* (DD-704), by [Japanese](#) Kamikaze, off Honshu, Japan, 37 degrees 21 minutes North, 143 degrees 45 minutes East



[Japanese](#) naval vessels sunk:

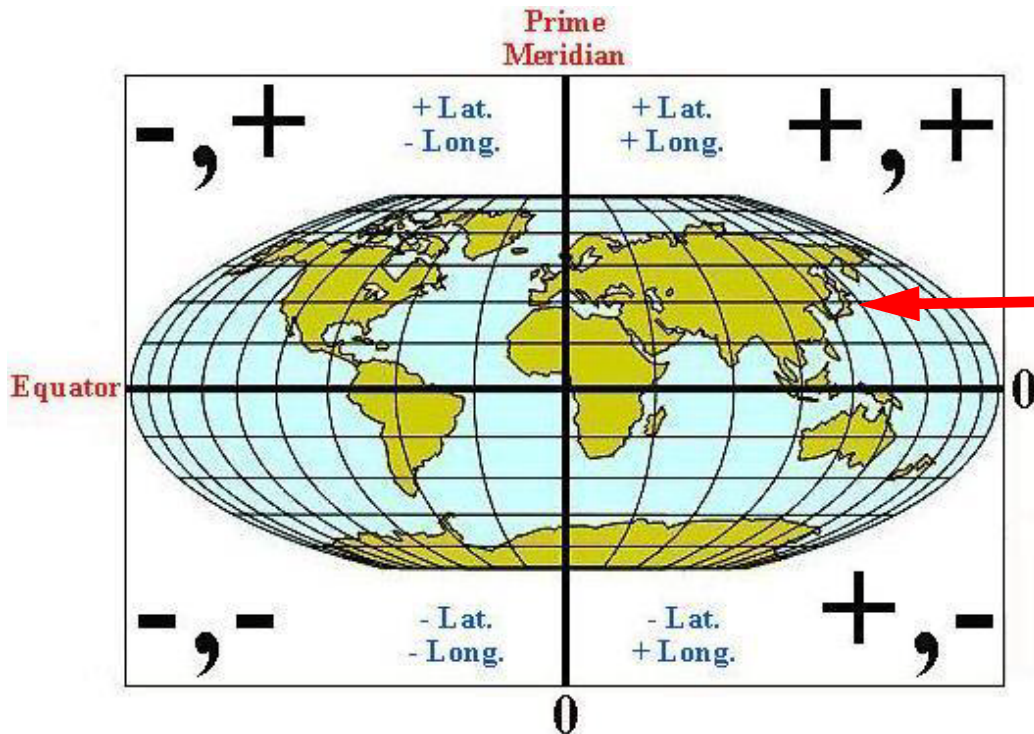
- Minesweeper #33, by carrier-based aircraft, off northern Honshu, Japan, 38 degrees 26 minutes North, 141 degrees 30 minutes East
- Frigate *Amakusa*, by United States and British carrier-based aircraft, off northern Honshu, Japan, 38 degrees 26 minutes North, 141 degrees 30 minutes East



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- Frigate *Inagi*, by carrier-based aircraft, off northern Honshu, Japan, 38 degrees 26 N, 141 degrees 30 minutes East



The US Army issued General Order #65, honoring a brave, or stupid, 2d Lieutenant for his bravery, or stupidity:

CITATION: 2d Lt. Murphy commanded Company B, which was attacked by 6 tanks and waves of infantry. 2d Lt. Murphy ordered his men to withdraw to prepared positions in a woods, while he remained forward at his command post and continued to give fire directions to the artillery by telephone.

Behind him, to his right, 1 of our tank destroyers received a direct hit and began to burn. Its crew withdrew to the woods. 2d Lt. Murphy continued to direct artillery fire which killed large numbers of the advancing enemy infantry.

With the enemy tanks abreast of his position, 2d Lt. Murphy climbed on the burning tank destroyer, which was in danger of blowing up at any moment, and employed its .50 caliber machine gun against the enemy. He was alone and exposed to German fire from 3 sides, but his deadly fire killed dozens of Germans and caused their infantry attack to waver. The enemy tanks, losing infantry support, began to fall back.

For an hour the Germans tried every available weapon to eliminate 2d Lt. Murphy, but he continued to hold his position and wiped out a squad which was trying to creep up unnoticed on his right flank. Germans reached as close as 10 yards, only to be mowed down by his fire. He received a leg wound, but ignored it and continued the single-handed fight until his ammunition was exhausted. He then made his way to his company, refused medical attention, and organized the company in a counterattack which forced the Germans to withdraw. His directing of artillery fire wiped out many of the enemy; he killed or wounded about 50.

2d Lt. Murphy's indomitable courage and his refusal to give an inch of ground saved his company from possible encirclement and destruction, and enabled it to hold the woods which had been the enemy's objective.



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That had happened not recently but near Holtzwihr, France back on January 26th. In March Lieutenant Audie Leon Murphy had been called to Nancy, France by order of the 3rd Infantry Division Commander, Major General John “Iron-Mike” O’Daniel, and put on ice awaiting an appropriate occasion to make use of his record of exploits. On this day, while we were dropping the other shoe on Japan, General O’Daniel presented to 1st Lieutenant Murphy the Distinguished Service Cross and Silver Star.

After “Iron Mike” had pinned the medals on Audie’s uniform, he pulled out of his pocket a Medal of Honor. Without handing it over, O’Daniel showed the medal to Audie and advised him that General Alexander Patch, the 7th Army Commander, would soon pin it on his chest at a separate ceremony.¹³

Somebody please assure me that this was just a coincidence, that it wasn’t intended to distract us from the atrocity against civilians that we had just perpetrated at [Nagasaki](#)!

August 10, Friday: Aircraft from fast carrier task forces of the Third Fleet (Admiral W. F. Halsey) attacked shipping, airfields, and railroads in northern Honshu, Japan.

Russia having declared war on [Japan](#) on the previous day, Russian forces entered [Korea](#).¹⁴

[Japanese](#) naval vessels sunk:

- Minesweeper #1, by carrier-based aircraft, off northern Honshu, 38 degrees 26 minutes North, 141 degrees 30 minutes East
- Transport #21, by Army aircraft, Inland Sea, Japan, 33 degrees 59 minutes North, 132 degrees 31 minutes East

13. As we probably are all aware, Audie Murphy went on to become a Hollywood star. His first role would come in a film released in 1949 by Allied Artists, titled “Bad Boy.” In 1950 he would sign a star-system contract with Universal-International, and over a 15-year period he would act in 26 Universal Studio films, 23 of them “westerns.” His 1949 autobiography TO HELL AND BACK would of course be a best seller. He would play himself in a film biography released by Universal-International in 1955. “To Hell and Back” would hold the record as that studio’s highest grossing picture, until 1975 when its boxoffice record would be surpassed by the movie “Jaws.” He would earn more than \$3,000,000 in those years, in an era in which a million dollars was not small change, but he had drug-dependency problems and loved to play the horses. He would gamble most of the money away. Over Audie’s 25-year period in Hollywood, he would act in a total of 44 feature films. (For some reason, the Oscar would ever elude him.)



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A story that the guilty officials of the US federal government hoped would never see the light of day has now, 60 years after it was suppressed by military censors, finally been communicated to us. During the occupation of the Japanese home islands, [General Douglas MacArthur](#) would declare the southern main islands of Japan, where we had dropped the two atomic bombs, to be off-limits to our news media. We have belatedly received,



however, George Weller's firsthand account of conditions at ground zero, and we have finally learned of the horror that was being covered up. Weller disobeyed MacArthur and rode local trains and then used a rowboat to reach the char of [Nagasaki](#). His account of the tragedy would be suppressed by the military censors, who would neglect even to return his draft to him, so he would never be able to send it on to his editors at the Chicago [Daily News](#). Meanwhile, independent journalist Wilfred Burchett would ride a local train for 30 hours and then hoof it into the char of [Hiroshima](#). Burchett's story would promptly be published, in the London [Daily Express](#), as "The Atomic Plague":

- "In Hiroshima, 30 days after the first atomic bomb destroyed the city and shook the world, people are still dying, mysteriously and horribly — people who were uninjured in the cataclysm from an unknown something which I can only describe as the atomic plague."
- "Hiroshima does not look like a bombed city. It looks as if a monster steamroller has passed over it and squashed it out of existence. I write these facts as dispassionately as I can in the hope that they will act as a warning to the world."

14. Tsuyoshi Hasegawa's *RACING THE ENEMY: STALIN, TRUMAN, AND THE SURRENDER OF JAPAN* (Cambridge MA: Harvard UP, 2005) has made the case that this was the decisive event. From the point of view of Japan's leaders, he writes, what we did with impunity to Hiroshima and Nagasaki was not materially different from what we had just done with impunity to Tokyo and other cities. Total destruction is total destruction, regardless of the technological means employed. American bombers incinerated Tokyo, and then they would go on to incinerate Hiroshima, and then they would go on to incinerate Nagasaki. The fact that they incinerated Tokyo with multiple incendiary devices but would incinerate Hiroshima and then Nagasaki with one single high-explosive bomb apiece was essentially an irrelevancy. He argues that instead it was the Soviet Union's entry into the war that really drove the decision-making process of Japan's leaders. Notice that if the Hiroshima bombing did not induce surrender and if the Soviet action was central and if—as this historian asserts—the decision to surrender unconditionally was in fact already made before the Nagasaki event, not due to Hiroshima but due to the Soviet declaration of war, then the standard explanation for our dropping the atomic bombs in order to force Japan's unconditional surrender has been utterly undermined.

Now as to President Truman's order to drop the atomic weapon on Japanese cities: Hasegawa points up the fact that a cryptic response by Truman to Secretary of War Stimson, "Suggestion approved. Release when ready but not sooner than Aug. 2," was not any sort of presidential order to drop the bomb — instead, this had to do with the timing of a mere press release. Hasegawa goes on to point out that although Truman would claim "he issued the order to drop the bomb on his voyage back to the United States somewhere in the middle of the Atlantic," in fact there never was any such Presidential order. "The fact is that the atomic bomb was dropped without Truman's explicit order." The only explicit orders we can find, to drop atomic bombs on Japanese cities, were almost entirely within military channels. An order was drafted by General Lesley Groves and approved by George Marshall and Henry Stimson and delivered by General Thomas Handy to the commander of the Army Strategic Air Forces, General Carl Spaatz. Nobody said anything to the President since everyone involved clearly understood that he did want these weapons used just as soon as ready. President Truman "was not involved in this decision but merely let the military proceed without his interference."



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Meanwhile, the US government would categorically dismiss these stories of the deadly lingering effects of radiation as so much “[Japanese](#) propaganda” — and we Americans would of course in general believe our government (since it would be so utterly disquieting to disbelieve our government).

George Weller would die in 2002. Then, however, Mr. Weller’s son Anthony would discovered among his father’s papers a carbon copy of the suppressed dispatches and would manage finally to get it published, not in America but in Japan, by the major newspaper [Mainichi Shimbun](#):

- “In swaybacked or flattened skeletons of the Mitsubishi arms plants is revealed what the atomic bomb can do to steel and stone, but what the riven atom can do against human flesh and bone lies hidden in two hospitals of downtown Nagasaki.”
- “The atomic bomb’s peculiar ‘disease,’ uncured because it is untreated and untreated because it is not diagnosed, is still snatching away lives here.”

However, during the war the US Department of War was making use of its propaganda weapon: It had on its payroll a science writer whose cover was that he was also employed by [The New York Times](#). Mr. William L. Lawrence had even been granted a seat on the plane that dropped the bomb on Nagasaki!

- “The Japanese are still continuing their propaganda aimed at creating the impression that we won the war unfairly, and thus attempting to create sympathy for themselves and milder terms. ... Thus, at the beginning, the Japanese described ‘symptoms’ that did not ring true.”

(Mr. Lawrence would of course, for such curious fictions, be awarded a Pulitzer Prize.)

[WORLD WAR II](#)

August 14, Tuesday: The family of Hirotami Yamada, who is now secretary general of the Nagasaki chapter of the Hidankyo or Japanese A-bomb survivors, had collected themselves together at their destroyed home and taken stock of their various injuries, such as from flying glass, and had counted themselves relatively fortunate. His baby brother had happened to be wrapped in a futon at the time, a futon that had served as a cushion, and had suffered no apparent injuries — and then on the third day afterward the infant had simply stopped breathing (they knew, of course, nothing of radiation).

On this day Japan accepted the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration and agreed to surrender. General of the Army [General Douglas MacArthur](#), was named Supreme Allied Commander to receive the [Japanese](#) capitulation and conduct the occupation of [Japan](#).

[Vietnam](#)’s puppet emperor, Bao Dai, abdicated. Ho Chi Minh’s guerrillas occupied [Hanoi](#) and proclaimed a provisional government.

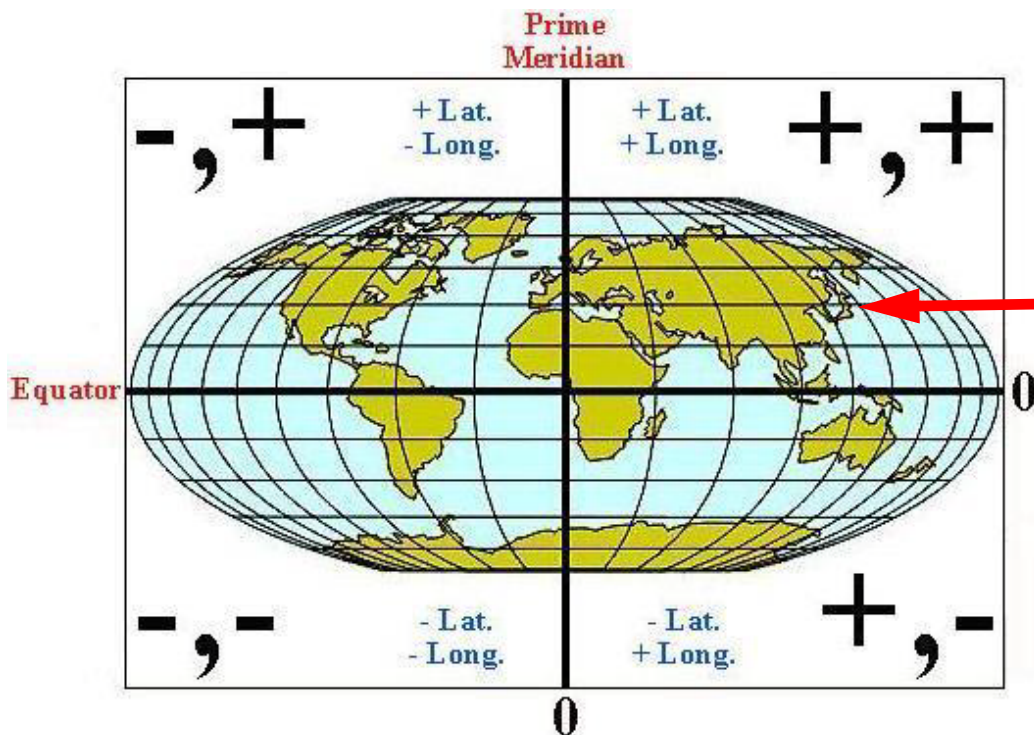
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In the Andaman Islands, as food shortage had become acute during the last month of the war, the Japanese had decided to rid themselves of any of the natives who were no longer useful to them. Deprived of all personal possessions and household goods, one batch was loaded aboard three boats and taken to a point a couple of kilometers from the shore of Havelock Island and told to swim for it. Most of this batch of natives, about 100, of course drowned on the way and anyway, those who made it to the shore of the uninhabited island would starve there. There was another batch of 800 Indian civilians who were boated by the Japanese to another uninhabited island, Tarmugli. On this island it took just over an hour for a detachment of 19 Japanese to bayonet or shoot all but a couple of the natives, who had managed to hide.

Japanese naval vessels sunk, Sea of Japan:

- Coast defense vessel #13, by submarine *Torsk* (SS-423), 35 degrees 42 minutes North, 134 degrees 35 minutes East
- Coast defense vessel #47, by submarine *Torsk* (SS-423), 35 degrees 42 minutes North, 134 degrees 36 minutes East



Finally, having tested both the Plutonium₂₃₉ version and the Uranium₂₃₈ version of our new atomic weapon on the civilians of their cities, having found out at the cost of the lives of Japanese civilians what we needed to find out in order to decide which of these two civilian-killing devices we desired to continue to manufacture, we were able to allow the Japanese government to agree to an unconditional surrender.

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The image displays a composite educational graphic. On the left, a small periodic chart is shown with the element Plutonium (Pt) highlighted in orange. Below it is a 'KEY' section that explains the layout of an element card using Sodium (Na) as an example. The key labels are: Atomic Number (11), Name (Sodium), Symbol (Na), and Atomic Mass (22.990). The electronic configuration (2, 8, 1) is also shown. On the right, a large element card for Plutonium (Pt) is displayed. The card features the atomic number 94, the name 'Plutonium', the symbol 'Pt', and the atomic mass '~239'. To the right of the card, the electronic configuration is listed vertically: 2, 8, 18, 32, 24, 8, 2.

Periodic Chart

KEY: Electronic Configuration

Atomic Number: 11

Name: Sodium

Symbol: Na

Atomic Mass: 22.990

Electronic Configuration: 2, 8, 1

94

Plutonium

Pt

~239

2
8
18
32
24
8
2



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The graphic contains three main components:

- Periodic Chart:** A small grid representing the periodic table with the label "Periodic Chart" at the top.
- KEY: Electronic Configuration:** A diagram showing a smaller element card for Sodium (Na) with atomic number 11 and atomic mass 22.990. Arrows point from labels to fields: "Atomic Number" points to 11, "Name" points to Sodium, "Symbol" points to Na, and "Atomic Mass" points to 22.990. To the right of the card, the electronic configuration is shown as 2, 8, 1.
- Large Element Card for Uranium (U):** A large card with the atomic number 92 at the top left, the name "Uranium" in the center, the symbol "U" in the middle, and the atomic mass 238.02 at the bottom. On the right side, the electronic configuration is listed vertically: 2, 8, 18, 32, 21, 9, 2.

August 15, Wednesday: The US Navy released information about the sinking of the USS [Indianapolis](#) (CA-35). The press began to ask questions, such as why this ship had been sunk without being missed. Eventually the father of Tom Brophy, who had drowned while attempting the swim to the PBV, went to Washington to meet with Captain Charles B. McVay III. According to Mr. D.J. Blum, the father was told to arrange the meeting for the following week because the officer had a prior commitment. When Brophy trailed the captain, he discovered that the "prior commitment" in question was a party. Furious, he contacted a Washington friend of his, President [Harry S Truman](#), who got in touch with Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, the officer who appointed the members of the court, all of whom depended of course upon this Admiral for their promotions. A court-martial would be scheduled.

Nationalist leader Ho Chi Minh asked the US to declare Vietnam an American protectorate, similar to the Philippines. He would receive no reply.

A Paris court found Marshal Henri-Philippe Petain guilty of intelligence with the enemy and sentenced him to death. His property was confiscated. Marshal Petain would be flown to Portalet Fort in the Pyrenees to there await the pleasure of President de Gaulle.

When Die Dreigroschenoper was performed in the Hebbel-Theater, Berlin, the music of Kurt Weill was heard in [Germany](#) for the first time in a dozen years.

The US government ended rationing on gasoline, fuel oil and oil stoves, canned fruits, and vegetables.



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For the first time the voice of [Japanese](#) Emperor Hirohito (recorded) was broadcast over the radio, in an announcement of the intention of his government to surrender. Among other things he asserted that it had been “far from Our thoughts either to infringe upon the sovereignty of other nations or to embark upon territorial aggrandizement,” as if the entire affair had been some sort of lamentable miscommunication. The cabinet resigned.

In the Andaman Islands, a burial detail of Japanese troops went out to the island of Tarmugli where they had conducted the massacre on the previous day, to destroy all traces of this. Within twenty-four hours they would collect all 798 bodies and reduce them in funeral pyres to fragmented bones and ashes. This residue they then buried in deep pits they dug on the beach. (The presiding Japanese officer would be tried by a British Military Court and sentenced to two years imprisonment.) Following the Emperor’s radio broadcast, 16 captured B-29 crewmen on Kyushu Island were trucked to a wooded hill, led into the woods stripped of their clothing, and executed. Before the announcement of the end of hostilities was received by our forces, aircraft from fast carrier task force (Vice Admiral J.S. McCain) raided airfields in the [Tokyo](#) area and encountered heavy airborne opposition.

President [Truman](#) announced that [Japan](#) had unconditionally surrendered (actually, the surrender hadn’t been exactly unconditional as we had promised to allow them their emperor). Anyway, VJ Day was declared. In the course of the war 6,255 Minnesotans had been killed in uniform. In Minnesota, land of euphemism, it was being continuously asserted that what had happened was that our boys had “given their lives for their country.” The state legislature embraced an official state song, “Hail! Minnesota.” Naval task group (Commodore R. W. Simpson) was established to liberate, evacuate, and extend medical care to Allied prisoners of war in Japan. An agreement divided [Korea](#) into US and Soviet occupation zones along the 38th Parallel.¹⁵

On this day President [Truman](#) authorized a study of war events — when this study would be released more than a year later, it would baldly declare that what his generals and admirals had been insisting to him —that there was no military necessity to drop the [atomic bombs](#)— had been entirely accurate, and that his decision to drop the A-bombs and then pronounce that this had been out of military necessity could only have been either a mere cover story intended for domestic political purposes, believed not even by himself, or at best, if he truly himself at the time believed it, a tendentious and devastating error in judgment:

[C]ertainly prior to 31 December 1945, and in all probability prior to 1 November 1945 [the date on which the US had planned to launch its major landing of US troops across the beaches of the Japanese home islands], Japan would have surrendered even if the atomic bombs had not been dropped, even if Russia had not entered the war, and even if no invasion had been planned or contemplated.



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**New research on Hiroshima, Nagasaki
Truman was a war criminal**

by John Catalinotto

Why was [Harry Truman's](#) decision to use atomic weapons against [Hiroshima](#) and [Nagasaki](#), Japan, 60 years ago, like George Bush's decision to invade Iraq in 2003? They were both war crimes, of course. And they were both based on a Big Lie.

In Bush's case the lie was the now-discredited claim that the US had to invade Iraq to stop the use of "weapons of mass destruction." In Truman's case, it was that the US had to drop A-bombs to force the Japanese to surrender – or this would require a land invasion that would cost hundreds of thousands of US casualties.

With the 60th anniversary of the bombings coming up, it is more than likely that the big lie of 1945 will be repeated ad nauseam by politicians, corporate media and bought-off historians of US academia. There are, however, two historians who are marshaling old and new arguments and facts to expose this lie.

They are Peter Kuznick, director of the Nuclear Studies Institute at American University in Washington DC, and Mark Selden, from Cornell University in Ithaca NY. Kuznick and Selden presented their latest findings at a press conference July 21 organized by Greenpeace in London. The Greenpeace site has a video presentation by the two historians.

Their findings support an argument made earlier: that the main reason the US used nuclear weapons on Japan was to get a jump start on the war against the Soviet Union. Truman used the bomb in 1945 so the US could threaten to use it against Korea, Vietnam and in many other battles. These new findings reveal that the US officials making the decisions themselves knew and admitted their Big Lie was a lie.

The two historians studied the diplomatic archives of the US, Japan and the USSR. They found that on August 3, 1945, three days before Hiroshima, Truman agreed at a meeting that Japan was "looking for peace." All the U.S. senior generals and admirals, including General Dwight Eisenhower, General Douglas MacArthur and Admiral William Leahy, told him it was unnecessary to use the A-bomb to defeat Japan. "Impressing Russia was more important than ending the war," Selden says.

Kuznick and Selden also show that the Japanese authorities were anxious to avoid a Soviet invasion of the Japanese main islands. The USSR officially entered the Pacific war on August 9, 1945, sweeping through Japanese-occupied China and half of Korea.

At the press conference, Kuznick and Selden didn't discuss in detail why the Japanese imperialists feared a Soviet occupation more than one by the US, when the US posture was so hostile to Japan. The Japanese imperialists' fear can only be explained by the socialist underpinnings of the USSR, which threatened a change in property relations wherever the Red Army liberated



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territory. This happened, for example, in Eastern Europe and East Germany.

On August 15, 1945, Truman ordered a survey of the war events. Published over a year later, it stated: "Based on a detailed investigation of all the facts, and supported by the testimony of the surviving Japanese leaders involved, it is the Survey's opinion that certainly prior to 31 December 1945, and in all probability prior to 1 November 1945, Japan would have surrendered even if the atomic bombs had not been dropped, even if Russia had not entered the war, and even if no invasion had been planned or contemplated." November 1 was the date the US had planned the invasion.

"A crime against humanity"

In Hiroshima, an estimated 80,000 people were killed in a split second on August 6. Some 13 square kilometers of the city were obliterated. By December, at least another 70,000 people had died from radiation and injuries. Three days later, on August 9, the US dropped an A-bomb on Nagasaki, resulting in the deaths of at least 70,000 people before the year was out. About 10 percent of the casualties were Koreans forced to work in Japan at the time.

Kuznick and Selden put most of the blame on Truman. "He knew he was beginning the process of annihilation of the species," says Kuznick, "It was not just a war crime; it was a crime against humanity."

A revealing comment regarding US war crimes came from John Bolton, recently appointed US ambassador to the United Nations. Bolton was arguing in 1998 against the International Criminal Court. "Much of the media attention to the American negotiating position on the ICC concentrated on the risks perceived by the Pentagon to American peacekeepers stationed around the world," wrote Bolton. ... "[O]ur real concern should be for the president and his top advisers."

Bolton continued: "The definition of 'war crimes' includes, for example: 'intentionally directing attacks against the civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities.'"

Bolton wrote that under the ICC rules, US leaders could have been found guilty of a war crime for dropping atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and for all the aerial bombardments of German and Japanese civilian areas.

The A-bombs were not the only crimes. US nighttime raids using conventional bombs against residential areas of [Tokyo](#), [Osaka](#) and other industrial cities caused hundreds of thousands of Japanese civilian deaths, and Dresden, Germany, was obliterated in early 1945, killing mainly refugees. But Truman's decision opened the door to massive use of these new terror bombs.

Now the Bush administration, fresh from being caught in a series of lies justifying aggression against Iraq, plans to increase the Pentagon's reliance on a new generation of nuclear weapons. On the 60th anniversary of Hiroshima, it is past time to organize



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to prevent the new crimes US imperialism has in its plans.

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WORLD WAR II

August 19, Sunday: A [Japanese](#) delegation in Manila was informed of the terms of their surrender as dictated by [General Douglas MacArthur](#).

Near Hankow in northeast [China](#), a civilian group of Chinese managed to capture 26 [Japanese](#) soldiers. They beheaded the initial 4, then tied 4 to posts and shot them in the back of the head, then broke and crudely amputated the arms and legs of the next 4, and cut off the hands and feet of 4 and stuffed their genitals into their mouths.



Then with the remaining 10, they gouged their eyes and used them for bayonet practice. (Were these dudes trying to prove that Chinese can be as inventive as Japanese?)

HEADCHOPPING



1932

1934

1941

The war being over, the American newspapers revealed that there had been in January 1945, while [John R. Kellam](#) was in the Toledo jail awaiting his big day in court, a possibility that Japan might surrender before the [A-bomb](#), a possibility upon which then-President [Franklin Delano Roosevelt](#) had simply refused to follow up. The following appeared in the Chicago [Tribune](#) and the Washington DC [Times Herald](#), on page 1:

WORLD WAR II

BARE PEACE BID
U.S. REBUFFED
7 MONTHS AGO

BY WALTER TROHAN
[Chicago Tribune](#) Press Service
Washington, D.C. Aug. 19 - [1945]



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Release of censorship restrictions in the United States makes it possible to announce that Japan's first peace bid was relayed to the White House seven months ago.

Two days before the late President Roosevelt left for the Yalta conference with Prime Minister Churchill and Dictator Stalin, he received a Japanese offer identical with the terms subsequently concluded by his successor, President Truman.

The Jap offer, based on five separate peace overtures was relayed to the White House by Gen. MacArthur in a 40-page communication. The American commander, who had just returned triumphantly to Bataan, urged negotiations on the basis of the Jap overtures.

All Acting for the Emperor

Two of the five Jap overtures were made thru American channels and three thru British channels. All came from responsible Japanese, acting for Emperor Hirohito.

President Roosevelt dismissed the general's communication, which was studded with solemn references to Deity, after a casual reading with the remark, "MacArthur is our greatest general and our poorest politician."

The MacArthur report was not taken to Yalta. It was preserved in the files of the high command, however, and subsequently became the basis of the Truman-Attlee Potsdam declaration calling for surrender of Japan.

News Kept Secret

This Jap peace bid was known to THE TRIBUNE soon after the MacArthur communication reached here. It was not published, however, because of THE TRIBUNE'S established policy of complete cooperation with the voluntary censorship code.

Now that peace has been concluded on the basis of the terms MacArthur reported, high administration officials prepared to meet expected congressional demands for explanation of the delay. It was considered certain that charges would be hurled from various quarters of congress that the delay cost thousands of American lives and casualties, particularly in such costly offensives as Iwo Jima and Okinawa.

It was explained in high official circles that the bid relayed by MacArthur did not constitute an official offer in the same sense as the final offer, which was presented thru Japanese diplomatic channels in Bern and Stockholm for relay to the four major allied powers.

War Lords Feared

No negotiations were begun on the basis of this bid, it was said, because it was feared that if any were undertaken the Jap war lords, who were presumed to be ignorant of the feelers, would visit swift punishment on those making the offer.

It was held possible that the war lords might assassinate the



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emperor. Officials said Mr. Roosevelt felt that the Japs were not ripe for peace, except for a small group, who were powerless to cope with the war lords, and that peace could not come until the Japs had suffered more.

The offer, as relayed by MacArthur, contemplated surrender of everything but the person of the emperor. Japanese quarters making the offer suggested that the emperor become a puppet in the hands of American forces.

Full Surrender Offered

Jap proposals in the MacArthur communication contemplated:

1. Full surrender of Jap forces on sea, in the air, at home, on island possessions, and in occupied countries.
2. Surrender of all arms and munitions.
3. Occupation of the Jap homeland and island possessions by allied troops under American direction.
4. Jap relinquishment of [Manchuria](#), [Korea](#) and [Formosa](#), as well as all territory seized during the war.
5. Regulation of Jap industry to halt present and future production of implements of war.
6. Turning over of [Japanese](#) the United States might designate war criminals.
7. Release of all prisoners of war and internees in Japan proper and in areas under Japanese control.

In fact the idea that the [Japanese](#) would never surrender had been little more than an American wartime myth, and rather than being a piece of useful realism had constituted the primary obstacle to negotiation toward a Japanese surrender. How do we know this? Well, we can trust the attitude of the Sinologist George Edward Taylor of the University of Washington on this one, because he was a cold warrior on the inside and anything but a bleeding-heart liberal — he would become a Nixonian reactionary and support the Vietnam War on the campus of the University of Washington. Questioning the wisdom of using atomic weapons against Japanese civilians to end the war in the Pacific, it appears, had not been a position reserved for the softhearted: before the dropping of the atom bombs there had been embedded conservative members of the military-intelligence community, international men of intrigue, hawks, who had viewed this as an unnecessary atrocity. During WWII Taylor worked with Rand Corporation, with the Department of State, and with other articulations of the revolving door of American intelligence institutions private and public. As the Deputy Director for the Far East of the Office of War Information, he supervised a small army of anthropologists who were, basically, weaponizing anthropology against the Japanese. It was Taylor's team that crafted the leaflets dropped from airplanes on Japanese soldiers and civilians. His team of government anthropologists had access to 5,000 diaries seized from captured and killed Japanese soldiers and studied such documents carefully for clues as to Japanese behavior tendencies. At the beginning of the war Taylor had viewed his psychological warfare programs as a means of ending the war by helping the Japanese overcome all the cultural obstacles preventing their surrender, but as the war progressed and it became abundantly clear that the American side would triumph he began to see his job as being one that needed to be done at home: he needed to convince US civilian and military leaders that they did not in order to end the war need to engage in any acts of genocidal annihilation. He came to perceive the War Department and the White House as in the grip of racist stereotypes of maniacal Japanese soldiers and citizens fighting to the death, and he and his staff began to struggle against this domestic attitude as a prime obstacle to peace. In the typescript of a speech that he probably delivered in 1944, we find him arguing that "If we accept, as we must, the view that Japanese soldiers, in spite of their indoctrination, are



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as human as other troops, we shall be the less surprised at the mounting evidence of their very human reactions to defeat. We are taking more and more prisoners. Two years ago it would have been very unusual for 60 men to allow themselves to be picked up out of the water when their transport had been sunk. In New Guinea and Burma stragglers are coming in out of the jungles to surrender without a struggle. We have known for a long time that many Japanese officers have been evacuated from indefensible positions and that their reaction on places such as Attu, where escape was impossible, was not to fight to the last man.” Such thinking would be ignored by the War Department and White House. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt insisted on including the demise of the Japanese Emperor as part of America’s demand for unconditional surrender, and it was not until after this man had collapsed and died that the government was able to communicate a more relaxed position on this point to the Japanese. A May 11, 1945 communication intercept being studied inside the US government had supported the attitude of Taylor and others at the Office of War Information that the Japanese military were ripe for surrender: “Report of peace sentiment in Japanese armed forces: On 5 May the German Naval Attaché in Tokyo dispatched the following message to Admiral Doenitz: ‘An influential member of the Admiralty Staff has given me to understand that, since the situation is clearly recognized to be hopeless, large sections of the Japanese armed forces would not regard with disfavor an American request for capitulation even if the terms were hard, provided they were halfway honorable.’” To this communication intercept, someone in US military intelligence had appended the following: “Previously noted diplomatic reports have commented on signs of war weariness in official Japanese Navy circles, but have not mentioned such an attitude in Army quarters.” A July 20, 1945 communication intercept had revealed that Japanese Ambassador Sato was advocating a Japanese surrender providing that the United States would assure the Japanese that the “Imperial House” would remain in existence. Like many others, regardless of how hawkish they were, Taylor would come to consider that what President [Harry S Truman](#)’s decision to use of nuclear weapons probably had to do with was “scaring the hell out of the Soviet Union,” and that the idea of saving American lives during an invasion of the [Japanese](#) homeland islands was a mere cover story that of course the American public would readily buy into in order to avoid the thought that we had committed a war atrocity.

August 28, Tuesday: 150 Air Force Technicians in an advance team of the American occupation forces, led by Colonel Charles Tench, landed at Atsugi Airdrome near [Yokohama](#). They were the initial foreign conquerors ever to set foot on Japanese soil.

Administrative and operational control of the Seventh Fleet (Admiral T.C. Kinkaid) passes from Commander in Chief Southwest Pacific Area ([General of the Army Douglas MacArthur](#)) to Commander in Chief Pacific Fleet (Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz).

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August 30, Thursday: The Royal Navy reached [Hong Kong](#).

Byelorussia and Syria ratified the Charter of the United Nations.

[General Douglas MacArthur](#) arrived in [Japan](#). Landings by the occupation forces began in the Tokyo Bay area, spearheaded by the 4th Marines, under cover of the guns of the 3rd Fleet plus Naval and Army aircraft. The surrender of the Yokosuka Naval Base was accepted by Rear Admiral R.B. Carney and Rear Admiral O.C. Badger and a headquarters for the Commander 3rd Fleet was established there.

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[John R. Kellam](#)'s and [Agnes Carol Zens Kellam](#)'s first child, [Susan Kellam](#), was born on the couple's 1st wedding anniversary.

When Carol came back from Toledo, to Washington to live with her mother up on River Road NW, she returned to attend Friends Meeting in Washington. As soon as they knew she was back, they welcomed her very warmly and asked her what she needed and so on. The baby was imminent, due in August, which was almost eight months after I went into prison. She didn't have a crib yet, and suddenly a crib appeared, having been shipped in for her by various younger and older Friends from Florida Avenue Meeting who chipped in. There were many other ways in which Friends helped Carol all the way through that period and beyond and until I got home. Even beyond that, they helped to get me settled. They found that another member, Frederick Libby, could use another employee in the National Council for Prevention of War. He was one of the most active members in the ministry to that meeting. In fact he spoke too often! He was just full of feelings and ideas and ways of trying further to get wars put into the background of history. His office had been right across Eighteenth Street from the State Department Office which is now the Executive Office Building of the President. So they had several big posters displayed in rotation in the windows and new ones coming out with lettering large enough to be read from the windows of the US Department of State. The staff realized that even with the war going on, here was this little pacifist agency continuing to work to get some improvements in the world that would let wars be less likely or obsolete. There were some hotheads who would take various means and occasionally destructive means, letting that organization know that they didn't approve because everybody had to be for the war. While we were in the war it was only the people with adverse political ideas that would be so stubborn as to say that the war was bad. And such a "good war" was going on!

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September 2, Sunday: There had been no actual fighting for a number of days (very few warriors are eager to be the very last warrior to die in a given war). On this day [Japanese](#) officials came aboard the battleship USS *Missouri* (BB-63) at anchor in Tokyo Bay to sign formal articles of unconditional surrender. [General of the Army Douglas MacArthur](#) signed for the Allied Powers, and Fleet Admiral C.W. Nimitz signed for the United States. Representatives of [China](#), Great Britain, the USSR, Australia, Canada, France, Netherlands, and New Zealand added their signatures to the celebration. It is estimated that roughly 50,000,000 human beings died in the course of [World War II](#) including 20,000,000 Soviets, 7,000,000 [Germans](#), 6,000,000 [Chinese](#), 6,000,000 Poles, 6,000,000 Jews, 3,000,000 [Japanese](#), 1,500,000 Yugoslavs, 511,000 from the British Commonwealth nations, 420,000 Greeks, 363,000 Americans, 240,000 Dutch, 36,000 Indians, 27,000 Finns, and untold thousands from other cultures. At the end of the ceremony, [General MacArthur](#) announced, “These proceedings are closed.” Army forces were disembarked at [Yokohama](#) from a naval task force under the command of Rear Admiral J.L. Hall.

In related ceremonies, [Japanese](#) troops on Truk in the Caroline Islands, on Pagan and Rota Islands in the Marianas Islands, and in the Palau Islands were meanwhile surrendering to other United States Naval and Marine officers on board other naval vessels at various locations.

On this same day, Ho Chi Minh proclaimed the independence of [Vietnam](#) to a crowd of 500,000 in Hanoi by quoting from the text of the American Declaration of Independence, which had been supplied to him by our



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OSS — “We hold the truth that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among them life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This immortal statement is extracted from the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America in 1776. These are undeniable truths.” Ho declared himself president of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and would pursue American recognition but would repeatedly be ignored by President [Harry S Truman](#).



During the WWII period 1941 to 1945, a total of some 2,700 or more Liberty Ships had been constructed in 18 shipyards, as general cargo carriers. One of these had been designated the SS Henry D. Thoreau. The last datapoint that we presently possess is a radio news announcement during this month: that cargo vessel was in the Caribbean, it was caught in a storm, and its highly explosive deck cargo had broken loose.

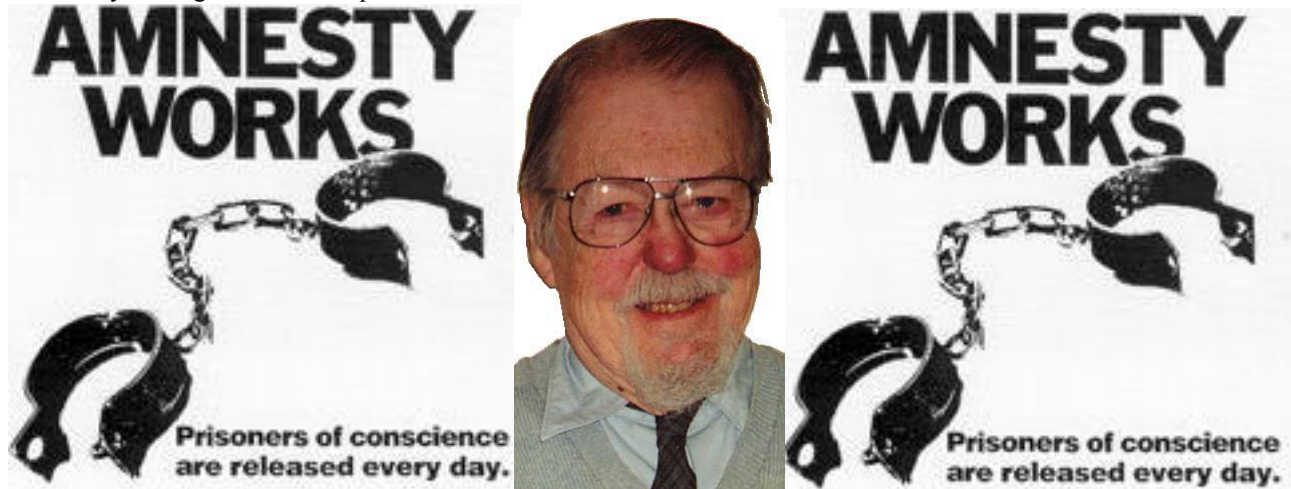


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The warlords of America would not release their prisoners of conscience right away, but as it seems, under the circumstances Friend [John R. Kellam](#) of the good behavior would probably not need to serve out his total five-year “legal maximum” prison sentence:



After the war ended, I spent the last fifteen months of my sentence, which was originally five years, at Lewisburg.



The only library books I saw at Lewisburg were ones a former sea captain had brought me, THE AMERICAN EPHEMERIS AND NAUTICAL ALMANAC because he had discovered –he was an orderly in the hospital ward, and he found out– that I was doing some exercises in math so he brought me these books full of tables, astronomical tables, which delighted me and I spent a lot of time – I even figured out all of the elements of the orbit for a fictitious planet, which I called Imp, for Impossible. I think I put it somewhere between Venus and Earth in order to have its own orbit. I wasn't particularly concerned about perturbations of the orbits of either Venus or Earth but just to see how it would rotate around, or revolve around the Sun, what its own year would be and how large it was likely to be and how much gravitation it probably would have in that position and so forth. I made a lot of assumptions which were not factually based but anyway it was an instructive sort of fiddling around.

There was a man who had lost his power to walk because of feeling very oppressed and violated. This was an Indian, an American Indian, another inmate at Lewisburg, who had resisted routine



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inoculation for whatever disease, inoculations that were given to any inmate whose history wasn't firm that he had had such an inoculation recently enough. He resisted on the basis that his Indian religious faith was very strong against taking anything into his body that was not generated inside his body from normal food. Anything injected would be a poison and would have dire side-effects. It was not to be permitted, but the prison authorities had insisted and against his most strenuous physical resistance they had injected some kind of vaccine into one of his buttocks where it would be absorbed in a way that medical science says is proper. He was so violated in opposition to his conscience and his religious spirituality that he lost all power in that leg on that side and he simply could not walk. He had no strength left. The doctors dismissed this as so much hysteria and of course every prisoner is supposed to conform to whatever demands are made by the authorities over all the inmates. We should not presume to question their judgment because they were in control and virtually owned us for the duration of our sentences. Now this man was in a private room at the time and he soon was thrown out into the ward. He was bedridden so his food was brought to him on a tray and put on his little side table. There didn't seem to be any other disability but he was absolutely convinced that he could not walk. To me this indicated the complete insensitivity of the prison officials to any matters of religious conscience. They were completely indifferent to him as they were to me. It all fit.



While I was at Lewisburg, there was a fellow from Tunbridge, Vermont who came to visit me. He was a medium large fellow with a bushy beard and a very deep voice. He had a whole air of self



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confidence and he was happy to be himself. He had refused military service. I don't recall that he was a member of any church, or at least any of the peace churches, but he looked like a fellow who always knew precisely where he stood and didn't have to think very much about how to react to situations. He seemed to have been born wise. I liked him as soon as he introduced himself and we sat and talked together. He seemed to be finding out how firm and settled I was. I don't know if he had any early struggles at all. He just looked like someone who never had.¹⁶



September 10, Monday: [General Douglas MacArthur](#) imposed censorship on [Japan](#) and dissolved the Imperial Staff.

A People's Republic was declared in Inner Mongolia.

The Nazi puppet ruler of Norway, Vidkun Quisling, was convicted of treason and sentenced to death.

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16. Probably about five or six years ago I was going through Tunbridge, Vermont and I remembered that this fellow had said that he had spent all of his childhood there. I wondered if he was still alive, so I tried to look him up. When I found a librarian there, she told me who would likely know his name — the sheriff. So I found the sheriff in town and told him that I had met the man in Lewisburg Penitentiary as another [conscientious objector](#) to the war. He knew right away who I was talking about and so I found that he had lived a good life and that his latter years were spent down in Nicaragua on some kind of a service mission to a community. Then he had returned to Tunbridge and eventually died somewhere in his seventies. I always wished that I had looked him up earlier. I would like to have met him again.



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September 11, Tuesday: Works for piano by Peter Sculthorpe were performed for the first time, over the local Tasmanian airwaves of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, by the composer: “Falling Leaves” and “Winter Woodland.”

The beginning of the use of artificial organs: 67-year-old Maria Schafstadt, a Dutch woman, survived a kidney ailment through the use of an artificial kidney invented and managed by Willem Kolff. She was the 17th patient Kolff treated with this machine, but the first one to survive more than a few days.

[General Douglas MacArthur](#) ordered the arrest of 40 Japanese officials on war crimes charges. When soldiers arrived at the Tokyo home of former Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, he shot himself four times in the stomach even though he fully intended the shots to enter his heart (an American hospital in [Yokohama](#) would restore him sufficiently to enable us to hang him).

Portugal reasserted authority over Portuguese Timor.

[Japanese](#) forces handed over Sarawak to an Australian administration.

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September 18, Tuesday: A thousand white students walked out of the public schools of Gary, Indiana in protest against being forced to sit in classes alongside black students. Who do you think we are, anyway?

The 1st congressional hearing testimony by an officer of the American Psychological Association was given by its secretary, Donald Marquis, to the House Subcommittee on Public Health. He favored the National Neuropsychiatric Institute Act (H.R. 2550). The organization’s executive secretary, Dael Wolfle, would testify for the Senate version of that bill to the Senate Subcommittee on Health and Education on March 6th of the following year.¹⁷

[General Douglas MacArthur](#) set up the headquarters of the Supreme Command Allied Powers in [Tokyo](#).

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September 27, Thursday: Sonatina for violin and piano by Karel Husa was performed for the initial time, in Prague.

17 people were killed and 75 injured in Hindu/Muslim rioting in Bombay.

Most wartime restrictions over telephone and mail communications were lifted by the US government.

Der Tagesspiegel becomes Berlin’s first daily newspaper to be printed since the end of the war.

Emperor Hirohito and [General Douglas MacArthur](#) had their picture taken together at the US Embassy near the Imperial Palace in [Tokyo](#). The photographer snapped three shots — which was fortunate because in one of the three the men were unfortunately blinking, while in another of the three the Emperor unfortunately had his mouth open.¹⁸

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17. Street, W.R. A CHRONOLOGY OF NOTEWORTHY EVENTS IN AMERICAN [PSYCHOLOGY](#). Washington DC: American Psychological Association, 1994



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October 4, Thursday: The True Glory, a film with music by Marc Blitzstein, was released in the United States.

A symphonic suite from the ballet Appalachian Spring by Aaron Copland was performed for the initial time, in New York.

An unofficial dock strike began in Great Britain.

[General Douglas MacArthur](#) ordered the restoration of civil liberties in [Japan](#).

1,000 Dutch troops arrived in Batavia (Jakarta). Some Indonesian cities were in the hands of nationalists, including Surabaya and Bandung.

The trial of Pierre Laval began in Paris. His lawyers refuse to attend, and he himself was ejected after protesting his lack of counsel.

Argentine troops invaded the University of La Plata and arrest 350 students and several professors.

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18. There is a most interesting movie “Emperor” that centers upon this historic photo-op. The movie features information, some true and some false, about two students who had met at Earlham College in Richmond, Indiana in 1914. Brigadier General Bonner Fellers was one of those students at Earlham College. He was a [Quaker](#) from Ridge Farm, Illinois. At Earlham he met Japanese exchange student Yuri Watanabe, a major in French and Bible Studies, whose family had sent her to America due to the waviness of her hair (which they considered would make her unlikely to acquire a Japanese husband). Upon graduating from Earlham in 1916 and return to her home in Japan, she did, wavy hair or not, achieve that Japanese husband, and they produced a daughter Yoshiko Isshiki.

Friend Bonner left Earlham in 1916 for West Point Military Academy. Contrary to this movie, he entered into a Quaker marriage with Friend Dorothy Dysart in 1925 and this union produced a daughter Nancy Fellers. Friend Bonner remained a Quaker during his career as an Army officer, until he retired in 1946. He was the author of a useful study “The Psychology of the Japanese Soldier.” In the movie, Friend Bonner wears a pistol and sits around and get drunk of an evening — I don’t know whether that part of the movie is accurate, or whether it is mere Hollywoodish “Peaceful Persuasion” bullshit. Friend Bonner is depicted as having had a long-term love relationship with Yuri Watanabe but it seems clear that this at least is pure Hollywood fabrication. It is likely that any long-term international relationship was merely that of old friends or acquaintances, since each of them was in fact married and had produced a child. Had there been an interracial romance as depicted, it would have been for each of them adulterous, plus, it would have been subject to very rigidly enforced military justice in regard to miscegenation with enemy women (the movie disposes of the interracial liaison it has imagined by killing off Yuri Watanabe in an air raid, although in fact she not only survived the war but renewed in postwar Japan her college friendship with her classmate).

Friend Bonner would recommend to Emperor Hirohito that he hire Friend Elizabeth Gray Vining as tutor for Crown Prince Akhito. The plot imagines that during World War II Feller worked in Washington DC where he actively interfered with the bomb targeting of his school friend’s hometown in Japan. This could not have happened because during those years in actuality Feller was stationed in North Africa.

After Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the declaration of war by the Soviet Union on Japan, Brigadier General Fellers was engaged by General MacArthur in setting up this day’s initial meeting with Emperor Hirohito. Fellers is the author of “Hirohito’s Struggle to Surrender,” which appeared in July 1947 in [Foreign Service](#) magazine. Although the movie depicts him as discovering during a 10-day mad dash of an investigation that the emperor had sent out a radio broadcast calling for Japanese soldiers to cease resistance, and although much in the plot of the movie depends upon this discovery which seemed to make irrelevant the issue of whether the emperor had committed war crimes, in fact there was no 10-day mad dash and Fellers achieved no such belated discovery — the radio broadcast in question had immediately been translated into English by the Imperial Household and distributed to all the Allies, so its nature was in no sense new news and had no impact on the US Army’s need to use the Emperor to ensure their occupation and control over the Japanese home islands.

In the later life of Friend Bonner Fellers, he joined the John Birch Society and became an active Cold Warrior helping to prepare America for a WWII all-out global conflict against Godless Atheistic Communism (as Jesus wanted).



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October 24, Wednesday: The second revision of Igor Stravinsky's Suite from "The Firebird" was performed for the initial time, in New York.

Serenade Concertante for orchestra by Arthur Berger was performed for the initial time, in Rochester, New York conducted by Howard Hanson.

With the ratification of the USSR and Colombia, the Charter of the United Nations went into effect between the nations that had ratified the charter (at an early point, there has been said to have been some speculation that it might be most appropriate were this organization to be situated in the historically important town of Concord, Massachusetts — however, up to this point in my research, I have been unable to identify a single personage **outside** the town of Concord who was even cognizant of the existence of such a proposal).

In Oslo, Vidkun Quisling, leader of the Norwegian government under Nazi occupation, was executed by firing squad.

Banks, insurance companies, and industries representing 61% of the workforce of Czechoslovakia were nationalized by presidential decree.

A Japanese cameraman shooting footage in [Nagasaki](#) was ordered by an American military policeman to stop his camera. Then his exposed film was confiscated. Soon the rest of the 26,000 feet of footage held by his employer, Nippon Eisasha, would be confiscated by the US occupation headquarters. Then an order would be issued, banning any such filming. Lieutenant Colonel (Retired) Daniel A. McGovern, who as a wartime Lieutenant had directed the US military filmmakers in occupied Japan, has commented about this: "I always



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had the sense that people in the Atomic Energy Commission were sorry we had dropped the bomb. The Air Force — it was also sorry. I was told by people in the Pentagon that they didn't want those [film] images out because they showed effects on man, woman and child.... They didn't want the general public to know what their weapons had done — at a time they were planning on more bomb tests. We didn't want the material out because ... we were sorry for our sins." McGovern says that in his opinion Americans should have been allowed to view the damage wrought by the new megaweapon. "The main reason it was classified was ...



because of the horror, the devastation." Erik Barnouw, author of landmark histories of film and broadcasting, has commented that "I feel that classifying all of this filmed material was a misuse of the secrecy system since none of it had any military or national security aspect at all. The reason must have been —that if the public had



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seen it and Congressmen had seen it –it would have been much harder to appropriate money for more bombs.”

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ATOM BOMB

US MILITARY INTERVENTIONS





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Hiroshima Cover-up Exposed

By Greg Mitchell

Posted on August 4, 2005

<http://www.alternet.org/story/23914/>

In the weeks following the atomic attacks on Japan almost 60 years ago, and then for decades afterward, the United States engaged in airtight suppression of all film shot in Hiroshima and Nagasaki after the bombings. This included footage shot by US military crews and Japanese newsreel teams. In addition, for many years all but a handful of newspaper photographs were seized or prohibited.

The public did not see any of the newsreel footage for 25 years, and the US military film remained hidden for nearly four decades.

The full story of this atomic coverup is told fully for the first time at Editor & Publisher, as the 60th anniversary of the atomic bombings approaches later this week. Some of the long-suppressed footage will be aired on television this Saturday.

Six weeks ago, E&P broke the story that articles written by famed Chicago Daily News war correspondent George Weller about the effects of the atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki were finally published, in Japan, almost six decades after they had been spiked by US officials. This drew national attention, but suppressing film footage shot in Hiroshima and Nagasaki was even more significant, as this country rushed into the nuclear age with its citizens having neither a true understanding of the effects of the bomb on human beings, nor why the atomic attacks drew condemnation around the world.

As editor of Nuclear Times magazine in the 1980s, I met Herbert Sussan, one of the members of the US military film crew, and Erik Barnouw, the famed documentarian who first showed some of the Japanese footage on American TV in 1970. In fact, that newsreel footage might have disappeared forever if the Japanese filmmakers had not hidden one print from the Americans in a ceiling.

The color US military footage would remain hidden until the early 1980s, and has never been fully aired. It rests today at the National Archives in College Park, Maryland, in the form of 90,000 feet of raw footage labeled #342 USAF.

When that footage finally emerged, I corresponded and spoke with the man at the center of this drama: Lt. Col. (Ret.) Daniel A. McGovern, who directed the U.S. military filmmakers in 1945-1946, managed the Japanese footage, and then kept watch on all of the top-secret material for decades.

"I always had the sense," McGovern told me, "that people in the Atomic Energy Commission were sorry we had dropped the bomb. The Air Force - it was also sorry. I was told by people in the Pentagon that they didn't want those [film] images out because they showed effects on man, woman and child. ... They didn't want the general public to know what their weapons had done -



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at a time they were planning on more bomb tests. We didn't want the material out because ... we were sorry for our sins." Sussan, meanwhile, struggled for years to get some of the American footage aired on national TV, taking his request as high as President Truman, Robert F. Kennedy, and Edward R. Murrow, to no avail. More recently, McGovern declared that Americans should have seen the damage wrought by the bomb. "The main reason it was classified was ... because of the horror, the devastation," he said. Because the footage shot in Hiroshima and Nagasaki was hidden for so long, the atomic bombings quickly sank, unfronted and unresolved, into the deeper recesses of American awareness, as a costly nuclear arms race, and nuclear proliferation, accelerated. The atomic cover-up also reveals what can happen in any country that carries out deadly attacks on civilians in any war and then keeps images of what occurred from its own people. Ten years ago, I co-authored (with Robert Jay Lifton) the book "Hiroshima in America," and new material has emerged since. On August 6, and on following days, the Sundance cable channel will air "Original Child Bomb," a prize-winning documentary on which I worked. The film includes some of the once-censored footage – along with home movies filmed by McGovern in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The Japanese newsreel footage

On August 6, 1945, the United States dropped an atomic bomb over Hiroshima, killing at least 70,000 instantly and perhaps 50,000 more in the days and months to follow. Three days later, it exploded another atomic bomb over Nagasaki, slightly off target, killing 40,000 immediately and dooming tens of thousands of others. Within days, Japan had surrendered, and the U.S. readied plans for occupying the defeated country – and documenting the first atomic catastrophe.

But the Japanese also wanted to study it. Within days of the second atomic attack, officials at the Tokyo-based newsreel company Nippon Eigasha discussed shooting film in the two stricken cities. In early September, just after the Japanese surrender, and as the American occupation began, director Sueo Ito set off for Nagasaki. There his crew filmed the utter destruction near ground zero and scenes in hospitals of the badly burned and those suffering from the lingering effects of radiation.

On September 15, another crew headed for Hiroshima. When the first rushes came back to Tokyo, Akira Iwasaki, the chief producer, felt "every frame burned into my brain," he later said.

At this point, the American public knew little about conditions in the atomic cities beyond Japanese assertions that a mysterious affliction was attacking many of those who survived the initial blasts (claims that were largely taken to be propaganda). Newspaper photographs of victims were non-



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existent, or censored. Life magazine would later observe that for years "the world ... knew only the physical facts of atomic destruction."

Tens of thousands of American GIs occupied the two cities. Because of the alleged absence of residual radiation, no one was urged to take precautions.

Then, on October 24, 1945, a Japanese cameraman in Nagasaki was ordered to stop shooting by an American military policeman. His film, and then the rest of the 26,000 feet of Nippon Eisasha footage, was confiscated by the US General Headquarters (GHQ). An order soon arrived banning all further filming. It was at this point that Lieutenant Daniel McGovern took charge.

Shooting the U.S. Military footage

In early September, 1945, less than a month after the two bombs fell, Lieutenant McGovern – who as a member of Hollywood's famed First Motion Picture Unit shot some of the footage for William Wyler's "Memphis Belle" – had become one of the first Americans to arrive in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. He was a director with the US Strategic Bombing Survey, organized by the Army the previous November to study the effects of the air campaign against Germany, and now Japan.

As he made plans to shoot the official American record, McGovern learned about the seizure of the Japanese footage. He felt it would be a waste to not take advantage of the newsreel footage, noting in a letter to his superiors that "the conditions under which it was taken will not be duplicated, until another atomic bomb is released under combat conditions."

McGovern proposed hiring some of the Japanese crew to edit and "caption" the material, so it would have "scientific value." He took charge of this effort in early January 1946, even as the Japanese feared that, when they were done, they would never see even a scrap of their film again.

At the same time, McGovern was ordered by [General Douglas MacArthur](#) on January 1, 1946 to document the results of the US air campaign in more than 20 Japanese cities. His crew would shoot exclusively on color film, Kodachrome and Technicolor, rarely used at the time even in Hollywood. McGovern assembled a crew of eleven, including two civilians. Third in command was a young lieutenant from New York named Herbert Sussan.

The unit left Tokyo in a specially outfitted train, and made it to Nagasaki. "Nothing and no one had prepared me for the devastation I met there," Sussan later told me. "We were the only people with adequate ability and equipment to make a record of this holocaust.... I felt that if we did not capture this horror on film, no one would ever really understand the dimensions of what had happened. At that time people back home had not seen anything but black and white pictures of blasted buildings or a mushroom cloud."

Along with the rest of McGovern's crew, Sussan documented the physical effects of the bomb, including the ghostly shadows of vaporized civilians burned into walls; and, most chillingly,



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dozens of people in hospitals who had survived (at least momentarily) and were asked to display their burns, scars, and other lingering effects for the camera as a warning to the world. At the Red Cross Hospital in Hiroshima, a Japanese physician traced the hideous, bright red scars that covered several of the patients – and then took off his white doctor's shirt and displayed his own burns and cuts. After sticking a camera on a rail car and building their own tracks through the ruins, the Americans filmed hair-raising tracking shots that could have been lifted right from a Hollywood movie. Their chief cameramen was a Japanese man, Harry Mimura, who in 1943 had shot "Sanshiro Sugata," the first feature film by a then-unknown Japanese director named Akira Kurosawa.

The suppression begins

While all this was going on, the Japanese newsreel team was completing its work of editing and labeling all their black & white footage into a rough cut of just under three hours. At this point, several members of Japanese team took the courageous step of ordering from the lab a duplicate of the footage they had shot before the Americans took over the project. Director Ito later said: "The four of us agreed to be ready for 10 years of hard labor in the case of being discovered." One incomplete, silent print would reside in a ceiling until the Occupation ended.

The negative of the finished Japanese film, nearly 15,000 feet of footage on 19 reels, was sent off to the US in early May 1946. The Japanese were also ordered to include in this shipment all photographs and related material. The footage would be labeled SECRET and not emerge from the shadows for more than 20 years. The following month, McGovern was abruptly ordered to return to the US. He hauled the 90,000 feet of color footage, on dozens of reels in huge footlockers, to the Pentagon and turned it over to General Orvil Anderson. Locked up and declared top secret, it did not see the light of day for more than 30 years. McGovern would be charged with watching over it. Sussan would become obsessed with finding it and getting it aired. Fearful that his film might get "buried," McGovern stayed on at the Pentagon as an aide to General Anderson, who was fascinated by the footage and had no qualms about showing it to the American people. "He was that kind of man, he didn't give a damn what people thought," McGovern told me. "He just wanted the story told."

In an article in his hometown Buffalo Evening News, McGovern said that he hoped that "this epic will be made available to the American public." He planned to call the edited movie "Japan in Defeat."

Once they eyeballed the footage, however, most of the top brass didn't want it widely shown and the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) was also opposed, according to McGovern. It nixed a Warner Brothers feature film project based on the footage that Anderson



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had negotiated, while paying another studio about \$80,000 to help make four training films.

In a March 3, 1947 memo, Francis E. Rundell, a major in the Air Corps, explained that the film would be classified "secret." This was determined "after study of subject material, especially concerning footage taken at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It is believed that the information contained in the films should be safeguarded until cleared by the Atomic Energy Commission." After the training films were completed, the status would be raised to "Top Secret" pending final classification by the AEC. The color footage was shipped to the Wright-Patterson base in Ohio. McGovern went along after being told to put an ID number on the film "and not let anyone touch it – and that's the way it stayed," as he put it. After cataloging it, he placed it in a vault in the top-secret area.

"Dan McGovern stayed with the film all the time," Sussan later said. "He told me they could not release the film [because] what it showed was too horrible."

Sussan wrote a letter to President Truman, suggesting that a film based on the footage "would vividly and clearly reveal the implications and effects of the weapons that confront us at this serious moment in our history." A reply from a Truman aide threw cold water on that idea, saying such a film would lack "wide public appeal."

McGovern, meanwhile, continued to "babysit" the film, now at Norton Air Force base in California. "It was never out of my control," he said later, but he couldn't make a film out of it any more than Sussan could (but unlike Herb, he at least knew where it was).

The Japanese footage emerges

At the same time, McGovern was looking after the Japanese footage. Fearful that it might get lost forever in the military/government bureaucracy, he secretly made a 16mm print and deposited it in the US Air Force Central Film Depository at Wright-Patterson. There it remained out of sight, and generally out of mind. (The original negative and production materials remain missing, according to Abe Mark Nornes, who teaches at the University of Michigan and has researched the Japanese footage more than anyone.)

The Japanese government repeatedly asked the US for the full footage of what was known in that country as "the film of illusion," to no avail. A rare article about what it called this "sensitive" dispute appeared in The New York Times on May 18, 1967, declaring right in its headline that the film had been "Suppressed by US for 22 Years." Surprisingly, it revealed that while some of the footage was already in Japan (likely a reference to the film hidden in the ceiling), the US had put a "hold" on the Japanese using it – even though the American control of that country had ceased many years earlier.

Despite rising nuclear fears in the 1960s, before and after the Cuban Missile Crisis, few in the US challenged the consensus



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view that dropping the bomb on two Japanese cities was necessary. The United States maintained its "first-use" nuclear policy: Under certain circumstances it would strike first with the bomb and ask questions later. In other words, there was no real taboo against using the bomb. This notion of acceptability had started with Hiroshima. A firm line against using nuclear weapons had been drawn – in the sand. The US, in fact, had threatened to use nuclear weapons during the Cuban Missile Crisis and on other occasions.

On September 12, 1967, the Air Force transferred the Japanese footage to the National Archives Audio Visual Branch in Washington, with the film "not to be released without approval of DOD (Department of Defense)."

Then, one morning in the summer of 1968, Erik Barnouw, author of landmark histories of film and broadcasting, opened his mail to discover a clipping from a Tokyo newspaper sent by a friend. It indicated that the United States had finally shipped to Japan a copy of black & white newsreel footage shot in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The Japanese had negotiated with the State Department for its return.

From the Pentagon, Barnouw learned in 1968 that the original nitrate film had been quietly turned over to the National Archives, so he went to take a look. Soon Barnouw realized that, despite its marginal film quality, "enough of the footage was unforgettable in its implications, and historic in its importance, to warrant duplicating all of it," he later wrote. Attempting to create a subtle, quiet, even poetic, black and white film, he and his associates cut it from 160 to 16 minutes, with a montage of human effects clustered near the end for impact. Barnouw arranged a screening at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, and invited the press. A throng turned out and sat in respectful silence at its finish. (One can only imagine what impact the color footage with many more human effects would have had.) "Hiroshima-Nagasaki 1945" proved to be a sketchy but quite moving document of the aftermath of the bombing, captured in grainy but often startling black and white images: shadows of objects or people burned into walls, ruins of schools, miles of razed landscape viewed from the roof of a building.

In the weeks ahead, however, none of the (then) three TV networks expressed interest in airing it. "Only NBC thought it might use the film," Barnouw later wrote, "if it could find a 'news hook.' We dared not speculate what kind of event this might call for." But then an article appeared in Parade magazine, and an editorial in the Boston Globe blasted the networks, saying that everyone in the country should see this film: "Television has brought the sight of war into America's sitting rooms from Vietnam. Surely it can find 16 minutes of prime time to show Americans what the first A-bombs, puny by today's weapons, did to people and property 25 years ago."

This at last pushed public television into the void. What was then called National Educational Television (NET) agreed to show the documentary on August 3, 1970, to coincide with the 25th



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anniversary of dropping the bomb.

"I feel that classifying all of this filmed material was a misuse of the secrecy system since none of it had any military or national security aspect at all," Barnouw told me. "The reason must have been – that if the public had seen it and Congressmen had seen it – it would have been much harder to appropriate money for more bombs."

The American footage comes out

About a decade later, by pure chance, Herb Sussan would spark the emergence of the American footage, ending its decades in the dark.

In the mid-1970s, Japanese antinuclear activists, led by a Tokyo teacher named Tsutomu Iwakura, discovered that few pictures of the aftermath of the atomic bombings existed in their country. Many had been seized by the US military after the war, they learned, and taken out of Japan. The Japanese had as little visual exposure to the true effects of the bomb as most Americans. Activists managed to track down hundreds of pictures in archives and private collections and published them in a popular book. In 1979 they mounted an exhibit at the United Nations in New York.

There, by chance, Iwakura met Sussan, who told him about the U.S. military footage.

Iwakura made a few calls and found that the color footage, recently declassified, might be at the National Archives. A trip to Washington DC verified this. He found eighty reels of film, labeled #342 USAF, with the reels numbered 11000 to 11079. About one-fifth of the footage covered the atomic cities. According to a shot list, reel #11010 included, for example: "School, deaf and dumb, blast effect, damaged ... Commercial school demolished ... School, engineering, demolished. ... School, Shirayama elementary, demolished, blast effect ... Tenements, demolished."

The film had been quietly declassified a few years earlier, but no one in the outside world knew it. An archivist there told me at the time, "If no one knows about the film to ask for it, it's as closed as when it was classified."

Eventually 200,000 Japanese citizens contributed half a million dollars and Iwakura was able to buy the film. He then traveled around Japan filming survivors who had posed for Sussan and McGovern in 1946. Iwakura quickly completed a documentary called "Prophecy" and in late spring 1982 arranged for a New York premiere.

That fall a small part of the McGovern/Sussan footage turned up for the first time in an American film, one of the sensations of the New York Film Festival, called "Dark Circle." It's co-director, Chris Beaver, told me, "No wonder the government didn't want us to see it. I think they didn't want Americans to see themselves in that picture. It's one thing to know about that and another thing to see it."

Despite this exposure, not a single story had yet appeared in



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an American newspaper about the shooting of the footage, its suppression or release. And Sussan was now ill with a form of lymphoma doctors had found in soldiers exposed to radiation in atomic tests during the 1950s – or in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In late 1982, editing Nuclear Times, I met Sussan and Erik Barnouw – and talked on several occasions with Daniel McGovern, out in Northridge, California. “It would make a fine documentary even today,” McGovern said of the color footage. “Wouldn’t it be wonderful to have a movie of the burning of Atlanta?”

After he hauled the footage back to the Pentagon, McGovern said, he was told that under no circumstances would the footage be released for outside use. “They were fearful of it being circulated,” McGovern said. He confirmed that the color footage, like the black and white, had been declassified over time, taking it from top secret to “for public release” (but only if the public knew about it and asked for it).

Still, the question of precisely why the footage remained secret for so long lingered. Here McGovern added his considerable voice. “The main reason it was classified was ... because of the horror, the devastation,” he said. “The medical effects were pretty gory. ... The attitude was: do not show any medical effects. Don’t make people sick.”

But who was behind this? “I always had the sense,” McGovern answered, “that people in the AEC were sorry they had dropped the bomb. The Air Force – it was also sorry. I was told by people in the Pentagon that they didn’t want those images out because they showed effects on man, woman and child. But the AEC, they were the ones that stopped it from coming out. They had power of God over everybody,” he declared. “If it had anything to do with nukes, they had to see it. They were the ones who destroyed a lot of film and pictures of the first U.S. nuclear tests after the war.”

Even so, McGovern believed, his footage might have surfaced “if someone had grabbed the ball and run with it but the AEC did not want it released.”

As “Dark Circle” director Chris Beaver had said, “With the government trying to sell the public on a new civil defense program and Reagan arguing that a nuclear war is survivable, this footage could be awfully bad publicity.”

Today

In the summer of 1984, I made my own pilgrimage to the atomic cities, to walk in the footsteps of Dan McGovern and Herb Sussan, and meet some of the people they filmed in 1946. By then, the McGovern/Sussan footage had turned up in several new documentaries. On September 2, 1985, however, Herb Sussan passed away. His final request to his children: Would they scatter his ashes at ground zero in Hiroshima?

In the mid-1990s, researching “Hiroshima in America,” a book I would write with Robert Jay Lifton, I discovered the deeper context for suppression of the U.S. Army film: it was part of a broad effort to suppress a wide range of material related to the



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atomic bombings, including photographs, newspaper reports on radiation effects, information about the decision to drop the bomb, even a Hollywood movie.

The 50th anniversary of the bombing drew extensive print and television coverage – and wide use of excerpts from the McGovern/Sussan footage – but no strong shift in American attitudes on the use of the bomb.

Then, in 2003, as adviser to a documentary film, “Original Child Bomb,” I urged director Carey Schonegevel to draw on the atomic footage as much as possible. She not only did so but also obtained from McGovern’s son copies of home movies he had shot in Japan while shooting the official film.

“Original Child Bomb” went on to debut at the 2004 Tribeca Film Festival, win a major documentary award, and this week, on August 6 and 7, it will debut on the Sundance cable channel. After 60 years at least a small portion of that footage will finally reach part of the American public in the unflinching and powerful form its creators intended. Only then will the Americans who see it be able to fully judge for themselves what McGovern and Sussan were trying to accomplish in shooting the film, why the authorities felt they had to suppress it, and what impact their footage, if widely aired, might have had on the nuclear arms race – and the nuclear proliferation that plagues, and endangers, us today.

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October 25, Thursday: The Philharmonia Orchestra gave its first concert in Kingsway Hall, London, conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham.

Serenade for flute, harp and strings op.35 by Howard Hanson was performed for the initial time, in Boston.

Taiwan was returned to [China](#) after 50 years of [Japanese](#) rule.

[General Douglas MacArthur](#) ordered [Japan](#) to break all diplomatic relations with other countries, recall their diplomats and turn over all diplomatic property to Allied control.

The Inner Mongolian Peoples Republic was annexed to [China](#).

[Japanese](#) troops at Thaton, Burma, 135 kilometers east of Rangoon, surrendered to the British.

Dr. Robert Ley, head of the [German](#) Labor Front, hanged himself in his Nürnberg cell.

The Soviet Union demanded \$79,000,000 in reparations from Finland, rather than the \$50,000,000 previously agreed to in the armistice between the two countries.

Greece ratified the United Nations Charter.



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1946

January 9, Wednesday: [General Douglas MacArthur](#)'s plan for a Korean Police Force was approved by the US Joint Chiefs of Staff.

KOREAN WAR

Greater Grandeur

Half a year after war's end, Roosevelt and Hitler dead, Stalin tired,
Churchill rejected, — here is the
Triumph of the little men. Democracy — shall we say? — has triumphed.
They are hastily preparing again
More flaming horrors, but now it is fate, not will; not power-lust, caprice,
personal vanity: — fate
Has them in hand. Watch and be quiet then: there is greater grandeur here
than there was before,
As God is greater than man: God is doing it. Sadly, impersonally
irreversibly
The tall world turns toward death like a flower in the sun. It is very
beautiful. Observe it. Pity and terror
Are not appropriate for events on this scale watched from this level;
admiration is all.

— [Robinson Jeffers](#)

January 19, Monday: [General Douglas MacArthur](#) established the International Military Tribunal for the Far East.

Bombs went off in Jerusalem, blowing up a power substation and a wall of the Central prison.

At Dachau, American and Polish troops needed to use tear gas in order to forcibly repatriate 339 Soviet citizens who had served with [Germany](#) during the war. What do you suppose their problem was?

WORLD WAR II



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

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1948

December 24, Friday: [General Douglas MacArthur](#) ordered the release of all “Class A” war crimes suspects still in custody, when their cases were similar to those who had recently been acquitted.

The United Nations Security Council called for an end to hostilities in Indonesia.

US Attorney General Tom Clark announced that an FBI investigation had verified Laurence Duggan to have been “a loyal employee of the US government” (Duggan had fallen to his death on December 20th).

WORLD WAR II



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

1950

June 6, Tuesday: [General Douglas MacArthur](#) ordered the [Japanese](#) government to remove 24 members of the Communist Party from civic life — including 7 members of their Parliament.

Senator [Joseph R. McCarthy](#) claimed that three persons listed by the FBI as Communist agents still held high positions in the State Department (the State Department controverted this).

WORLD WAR II

June 27, Tuesday: For the 4th time the US State Department Loyalty Security Board cleared John S. Service of any suspicion (Senator [Joseph R. McCarthy](#) had been accusing Service of being a commie symp pinko something).

UNAMERICANISM

The United Nations Security Council (the USSR boycotting) named [North Korea](#) as the aggressor, imposed military sanctions, and asked member nations to carry out its plan to defend the [Republic of Korea](#). The Republic of Korea Army abandoned [Seoul](#). [President Harry S Truman](#) announced US intervention and ordered in American air and naval forces, under the command of [General Douglas MacArthur](#). The British House of Commons cheered upon hearing of President Truman's announcement. All necessary measures were to be taken to prevent any attack upon Taiwan. A 35-man military advisory team was dispatched to aid the French in their attempt to control their colony in Indochina.

All non-[Korean](#) civilians were evacuated from Inchon by air and sea and from Pusan (women and children only) by sea to [Japan](#). One hundred American civilian workers asked to stay in Pusan and await the arrival of American troops.

KOREAN WAR



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

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June 28, Wednesday: A subcommittee of the US Senate investigating Senator [Joseph R. McCarthy](#)'s charges of communists in the State Department, having found no evidence to substantiate any such claims, voted to suspend its investigation.

Earle Brown got married with Carolyn Rice, a dancer (in 1953 she would become the principal dancer of the Merce Cunningham Dance Company).

The South [Korean](#) government relocated to Taejon, 120 kilometers south of Seoul.

B-26 aircraft of the 13th and 8th Bomb Squadron attacked the enemy with 12 aircraft and had the first fatalities on this day. The initial missions were flown against North Korean troops in the Han river area and other targets of opportunity.



Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand place their naval vessels in [Japanese](#) waters at the disposal of [General Douglas MacArthur](#).

[President Truman](#) signs a bill abolishing the US Cavalry. What?

At the request of [President Harry S Truman](#), the nationalist government on Taiwan ceased all military operations against the mainland.

KOREAN WAR



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June 30, Friday: Henri Queuille replaced Georges Bidault as prime minister of France.

The Duke Ellington band returned to New York aboard the Ile de France after a three month tour of Europe.

Following Communist North Korea's invasion of the South, [President Harry S Truman](#) ordered the US Navy to blockade the Korean coast. He ordered US ground forces stationed in [Japan](#) into [Korea](#) and authorized the bombing of North Korea by the US Air Force. The US President's "No More Mr. Nice Guy" policy was backed by the UN Security Council. [General Douglas MacArthur](#), the American commander in Japan, was put in charge of all UN troops in the area, which included forces from other nations. In his message to the American people, the President described the invasion as Moscow-backed and as an attack by "monolithic world Communism."



KOREAN WAR

July 7, Friday: The United Nations created the United Nations Command, under [General Douglas MacArthur](#), who was appointed by the US.

Since 1948, with the authorization of the Attorney General of the United States, J. Edgar Hoover's [FBI](#) had been accumulating a list of the names of any Americans it might come to suspect of being a danger to the nation. Better to be ready with such a list, than to be caught in an emergency without such a list! On this day Hoover asked President Truman to suspend habeas corpus so he begin making arrests, and could permanently house some 12,000 threatening Americans in new concentration camps to be created on the grounds of various domestic military bases. (He would never be granted the go-ahead on this project.)

A study of the usefulness of "atomic bombardment" in [Korea](#) was begun. Would this cause a noticeable improvement in the nation and its culture?

ATOM BOMB
KOREAN WAR

July 8, Saturday: At the request of the United Nations, President [Harry S Truman](#) designated an overall commander in the defense of South Korea: [General Douglas MacArthur](#).

KOREAN WAR



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

July 9, Sunday: The US Joint Chiefs of Staff began to consider giving control over some [atomic bombs](#) to [General Douglas MacArthur](#). They felt they might be able to spare him some 10 to 20.



Ten or twenty oughta do the trick.

The 25th Infantry Division began to arrive, and would all be in [Korea](#) by the 18th.

KOREAN WAR

August 26, Saturday: Composizione no.2 for orchestra by Bruno Maderna was performed for the initial time, in Darmstadt.

Eight former Nazi leaders, along with several other important political and business leaders, were released from Landsberg Prison. Go thou and sin no more.

A public statement on US foreign policy by [General Douglas MacArthur](#), not cleared by the State Department, Defense Department, or the White House, was ordered withdrawn by President [Harry S Truman](#). This causes an outcry among opponents of the President.

KOREAN WAR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

September 4, Monday: The US 5th Marines were ordered by [General Douglas MacArthur](#) to Inchon, [Korea](#).



Why did they call him “Dugout Doug”?

KOREAN WAR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

September 27, Wednesday: [General Douglas MacArthur](#) gained permission to cross the 38th Parallel into North [Korea](#).



Why on earth would they have called him “Dugout Doug”?

KOREAN WAR

To aid the desperate French Army in Indochina, the US established a Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) in [Saigon](#).



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

September 29, Friday: Duke Ellington met with [President Harry S Truman](#) at the White House and presented him with a manuscript copy of his “Harlem.”

UN Commander [General Douglas MacArthur](#) and South Korean President Syngman Rhee entered [Seoul](#) to reconstitute the government there.

KOREAN WAR



Why did they call him “Dugout Doug”?

October 4, Wednesday: French forces abandon Caobang, north of Hanoi.

The UN General Assembly (47-5) gives [General Douglas MacArthur](#) the authority to invade the north if he deems it necessary “to ensure conditions of stability throughout [Korea](#).”

KOREAN WAR



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

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October 15, Sunday: Meeting of [President Harry S Truman](#) and [General Douglas MacArthur](#) on Wake Island.

KOREAN WAR



A strong man stabbed in the back by politicians?

October 19, Thursday: Pyongyang, the North [Korean](#) capital, was captured by United Nations forces.

KOREAN WAR



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

October 20, Friday: Pastorale for oboe, strings and harp op.38 by Howard Hanson was performed for the initial time in its original setting, in Philadelphia.

[General Douglas MacArthur](#) visited Pyongyang, capitol of North [Korea](#), and proclaimed that the war was “definitely coming to an end” (hmmm, maybe it’s not over ’till the fat lady sings).

[KOREAN WAR](#)

October 28, Saturday: String Quartet no.4 by William Schuman was performed for the initial time, at the Library of Congress in Washington.

Erik Eriksen replaced Hans Hedtoft as prime minster of Denmark.

[General Douglas MacArthur](#)’s spokesman announced that [Chinese](#) troops had entered into the [Korean](#) War. Not to worry, this could only amount to some sort of “face-saving” operation and would readily be dealt with.

[KOREAN WAR](#)

November 5, Sunday: [General Douglas MacArthur](#) ordered bombing of the [Korean](#) ends of the Yalu Bridges as well as all factories, lines of communication, cities and villages between the UN lines and the Yalu River.

[KOREAN WAR](#)



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

November 24, Friday: In the midst of a coast to coast United States tour, Benjamin Britten and Peter Pears met Igor Stravinsky in his Hollywood home.

Frank Loesser's *Guys and Dolls* opened at the 46th Street Theater, New York.

The UN Security Council voted not to respond to Tibet's request for aid against [China](#).

In [Korea](#), [General Douglas MacArthur](#)'s final "Home by Christmas" offensive began.

KOREAN WAR



"... if only in your dreams."

In disregard of directives from Washington which required him to halt about 80 kilometers north of Pyongyang, he ordered his troops to drive through the mountains of North [Korea](#) all the way to the Yalu River. The offensive began on the west side of the line. UN troops took Chongjin in the far northeast of the country.



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November 27, Monday: Our troops were in extremely exposed positions on the “Frozen Chosen” at the northern borderline of [Korea](#) and some elements were already reconnoitering on [Manchurian](#) soil, sent there of course by [General Douglas MacArthur](#) so he would have a provocation and would be able to start dropping [atomic bombs](#). The Sino-Korean offensive began.¹⁹

KOREAN WAR



Why did they need to call him “Dugout Doug”?

19. “Hey, Sarge, how many hordes in a [Chinese](#) platoon?”



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

December 9, Saturday: [General Douglas MacArthur](#) requested that civilian control over the use of atomic weaponry be foregone in favor of a scheme he termed “commander’s discretion.” President [Harry S Truman](#) wrote “it looks like World War III is here.”

[CHINA](#)
[KOREAN WAR](#)



HDT

WHAT?

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“Trust me.”



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

December 24, Sunday: [General Douglas MacArthur](#) submitted a request for 26 [atomic bombs](#) with which to destroy “retardation targets,” plus 4 A-bombs to drop on concentrations of the Sino-[Korean](#) “invasion forces” themselves, plus 4 A-bombs with which to destroy “critical concentrations of enemy air power.” Later he indicated that he believed he could have at this point ended the Korean War within ten working days, by 30-50 nuclear explosions “across the neck of Manchuria” which would have spread, **behind** our forces advancing into [Manchuria](#), “a belt of radioactive cobalt” which for “at least 60 years” would have prevented the crossing of any armies whatever. Presumably here he was referring to the radioactive isotope Cobalt-60 which possesses 320 times the radioactivity of radium, and the escape hatch for our advancing forces would have had to have been one or another port city along the coast of northern [China](#). What a grand Christmas present that would have been for ourselves! What a magnificent New Year’s bash we could have had in Qingdao — drinking radioactive German beer!



Mug for drinking radioactive German beer in Qingdao

With the sailing of X Corps out of Hungnam harbor, we had evacuated our forces from North [Korea](#).

[KOREAN WAR](#)

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

1951

March 24, Saturday: [General Douglas MacArthur](#) threatened military action against the People's Republic of [China](#) and offered to meet with the opposing commander to bargain for peace in the field. The US State Department issued a statement to the effect that General MacArthur had military directives governing his actions, and political matters were better left to their diplomatic discretion.

KOREAN WAR

April 11, Wednesday: Three Glasgow University students handed over the Stone of Scone to Arbroath Abbey in Scotland, on the promise they would not be prosecuted. In two days, police would return the stone to Westminster Abbey, from whence it had been spirited the previous December.

Screen writer Robert Lees and actor Will Geer refused to tell the House of Representatives's Un-American Activities Committee whether they have ever been Communists.

[President Harry S Truman](#) removed [General Douglas MacArthur](#) from command of United Nations forces in Korea for his repeated public calls for a larger war against China, in spite of administration policy to the contrary.



BEFORE

AFTER

General Matthew B. Ridgway took over command of the FECOM.

KOREAN WAR



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

April 12, Thursday: Variations for piano by Morton Feldman was performed for the first time, for a dance by Merce Cunningham in Seattle.

Iranian troops fired on striking oil workers in Abadan. The workers had been protesting the British-owned Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. Three Britons and eight Iranians were killed.

The Congress of Argentina voted to expropriate the opposition newspaper La Prensa.

Western Union reported that 125,000 telegrams have been delivered to [President Harry S Truman](#) in the White House, and to members of the federal Congress, over the [Douglas MacArthur](#) firing.

[KOREAN WAR](#)

April 18, Wednesday: A treaty for the European Coal and Steel Community was signed in Paris by representatives of Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.

President António Oscar Frogozo Carmona of Portugal died of uremia and influenza in Lisbon.

The city of San Francisco gave [General Douglas MacArthur](#) a parade with ceremonies at City Hall. An estimated 500,000 people viewed the festivities at the first stop in his triumphant return to the US.

[KOREAN WAR](#)

April 19, Thursday: [General Douglas MacArthur](#) addressed a joint session of the federal congress and there would be hearings on his removal. He defending his record and suggesting that the US should go ahead and bomb Manchuria, go ahead and blockade mainland China, and go ahead and help Chiang Kai-shek to invade the mainland from Taiwan. We're the go-ahead people, always have been. The speech was carried live on radio and television.

[KOREAN WAR](#)



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

April 20, Friday: Petite Suite for orchestra by Witold Lutoslawski was performed for the first time, in Warsaw.

The US State Department denied a visa to French actor Maurice Chevalier on the grounds of his known “Communist associations.” Maurice Chevalier, one scary dude.

Dr. Moises Lebenshohn, a leader of the Argentine Radical Party, was convicted of having slandered President Juan Perón.

[General Douglas MacArthur](#), returning from Korea after having been relieved of his command by President [Harry S Truman](#), was given a ticker tape parade through the streets of central and lower Manhattan in New York City, delaying the opening game of the first series between the Giants and the Dodgers.

KOREAN WAR

A news item relating to the development of ELECTRIC WALDEN technology:

- Since 1949, Jay W. Forrester and his team (Ken Olsen) had been gradually constructing the “Whirlwind” for the US Navy’s Office of Research and Inventions. This device had come to contain 3,300 vacuum tubes and 8,900 crystal diodes. It occupied 2,500 square feet of floor area at MIT. When it became operational its 2048 16-bit words of memory burned out its vacuum tubes so fast that they were costing the project \$32,000 per month. This, the 1st computer designed for real-time work, having approximately the computing power of the TRS-80 (“Trash Eighty”) that would be being retailed to the general public out of Radio Shack stores, could perform 500,000 additions or 50,000 multiplications per second — hence a short word size.



On this day the “Whirlwind” demonstrated that it could simultaneously track three propeller aircraft across the Massachusetts skies, repeatedly computing interception trajectories that might be followed by fighter pilots as they scrambled from the ground.



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DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

1960

June 10, Friday: This had been the day scheduled for President Dwight David Eisenhower to land in Moscow and begin a tour of the Soviet Union (the plan had needed to be cancelled due to one of our U-2 spy planes having been shot down in Soviet airspace).

Some 6,000 rock-throwing demonstrators surrounded and immobilized a car carrying White House Press Secretary James Hagerty, [US Ambassador Douglas MacArthur II](#), and Presidential Appointments Secretary Thomas Stephens as they attempted to drive from Haneda Airport to [Tokyo](#). After an hour and 20 minutes police managed to make enough room for a US Marine helicopter to land and lift the officials above the fray.



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

1961



→ Our national birthday, Tuesday the 4th of July: At 4:15AM, the primary coolant system of the [nuclear reactor](#) of [Soviet submarine K-19](#), conducting exercises in the North Atlantic near the Norwegian island of Jan Mayen, sprang a leak. When water pressure in the aft reactor dropped to zero the coolant pumps stopped. Within three weeks 8 members of the crew would be dead, but their family members would not be informed of the nature of their deaths. Likewise, the replacement crewmembers would not be informed of what had just happened. The commander of the sub, [Nikolai Vladimirovich Zateyev](#), would be required by the Soviet government to keep silent about this accident.

The Kennedy administration had imposed, in April, some new financial limitations on the celebration of holidays. The 4th-of-July celebrations at the US embassy in London and other world capitals were therefore somewhat less than ordinarily flamboyant.

At public swimming spots near Fort Lauderdale, Florida and Lynchburg, Virginia, African-American citizens had the temerity to don swimsuits and get wet in spite of the offensive color of their skins — staging something they were terming a [civil disobedience](#) “swim-in.”

In the Philippines, Manila staged a celebration in honor of [General Douglas MacArthur](#) that was even bigger and better than any celebration that had ever before been staged in honor of that General.

In Berlin, a row of Patton tanks delivered a terrifying 50-gun salute. BANG!

In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania the flag that had been flying continuously above the gravesite of Betsy Ross was stolen.²⁰

CELEBRATING OUR B-DAY



20. Betsy has somehow acquired the reputation of being this country's first American flag-maker. This reputation seems poorly grounded in historical detail and, anyway, the flag that was stolen had been manufactured recently in China and was quickly replaceable with another American flag perhaps out of the same shipping container.



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

1964

April 5, Sunday: [Douglas MacArthur](#) died of biliary cirrhosis.



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

1981

John Powell (a former publisher of a Shanghai magazine who had unsuccessfully been prosecuted for sedition in the early 1950s for accusing the United States of having resorted to [germ warfare in Korea](#)) courageously did his duty as an American citizen by exposing in the pages of the [Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists](#) the immunity deal transacted at the end of [World War II](#) between [General Douglas MacArthur](#) and [Japanese](#) germ-warfare officers.²¹

SECRET MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS
KOREAN WAR

21. Lest anyone barf at my including this on the list of the USA's involvement in secret medical experiments, allow me to point out that 1.) under our criminal code someone who makes himself an "accessory after the fact" to a crime or who knowingly benefits from the proceeds of a crime is as guilty of that offense as was the original perpetrator and that 2.) among the victims of this series of atrocities committed in the name of science had been American soldiers who at the time were defenceless prisoners of war.



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

1985

At the Anniversary dinner of the [War Resisters League](#) the League Peace Award was presented to Barbara Reynolds. No secret medical experiments were performed in the course of this meal.

Dr. Murray Sanders, a former lieutenant colonel who was a US adviser on biological warfare, claimed that it had been he who had brokered the sweetheart deal between [General Douglas MacArthur](#)—a man to whom the concept of insisting upon personal principles and standards must have seemed truly weird—and the [World War II](#)-era [Japanese germ warfare](#) perps, during Fall 1945, promising them immunity in return for their teaching us how to use bugs to off civilians en masse.

SECRET MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS

“MAGISTERIAL HISTORY” IS FANTASIZING, HISTORY IS CHRONOLOGY



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR



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"It's all now you see. Yesterday won't be over until tomorrow and tomorrow began ten thousand years ago."

- Remark by character "Garin Stevens"
in William Faulkner's INTRUDER IN THE DUST



Prepared: July 6, 2014



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

ARRGH AUTOMATED RESEARCH REPORT

GENERATION HOTLINE



This stuff presumably looks to you as if it were generated by a human. Such is not the case. Instead, someone has requested that we pull it out of the hat of a pirate who has grown out of the shoulder of our pet parrot "Laura" (as above). What these chronological lists are: they are research reports compiled by ARRGH algorithms out of a database of modules which we term the Kouroo Contexture (this is data mining). To respond to such a request for information we merely push a button.



DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

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Commonly, the first output of the algorithm has obvious deficiencies and we need to go back into the modules stored in the contexture and do a minor amount of tweaking, and then we need to punch that button again and recompile the chronology – but there is nothing here that remotely resembles the ordinary “writerly” process you know and love. As the contents of this originating contexture improve, and as the programming improves, and as funding becomes available (to date no funding whatever has been needed in the creation of this facility, the entire operation being run out of pocket change) we expect a diminished need to do such tweaking and recompiling, and we fully expect to achieve a simulation of a generous and untiring robotic research librarian. Onward and upward in this brave new world.

First come first serve. There is no charge.
Place requests with <Kouroo@kouroo.info>. Arrgh.