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The National Society Magna Charta Dames

1950 and 1951



Reception at Philadelphia, November 13, 1950

Luncheon at Philadelphia, November 15, 1950

Maj. Gen. Clovis E. Byers, U. S. Army
"Forces of Democracy at Work in Japan"

Luncheon at Washington, April 19, 1951

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Address before the Senate
Seen and heard by radio and television

Hon. Thomas Carey Hennings, Senator from Missouri
"Magna Charta and the American Tradition"

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MISS ALICE ELIZABETH TRABUE
President



MRS. ROBERT POOLE HOOPER
Vice President

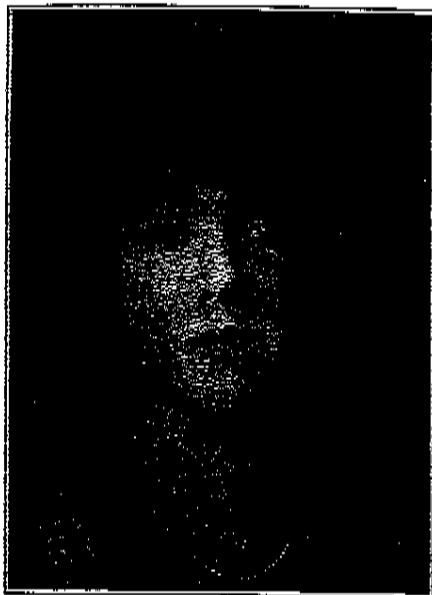


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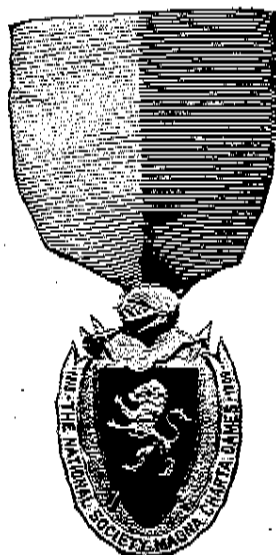


MRS. WILLIAM H. DONNER, Vice President

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The National Society Magna Charta Dames

AN HEREDITARY ORDER
Instituted March 1, 1909



1950 and 1951

Additional copies of this Address, also a copy of the English translation of the Magna Charta, while they last, will be sent free on request to the Secretary, Miss Margaret Curtis Merritt, P. O. Box 4222, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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MRS. JOHN S. WURTS
First Vice President

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The National Society Magna Charta Dames

Members in Forty-eight States
and in Eight Countries Overseas

Instituted on March 1st, 1909, at the Capitol of the United States, in the City of Washington. An hereditary Order it is directed by a Council and composed of women who are lineal descendants of one or more of the Barons of England who in or before the year 1215 rendered actual service toward securing, and who, after many defeats, finally did secure the articles of constitutional liberty, properly called the Magna Charta, from their sovereign, John, King of England, which he ratified and delivered to them "in the meadow which is called Runnemede between Windsor and Staines," on the Thames, above London, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1215

The National Society Magna Charta Dames and kindred Old World Hereditary Societies held a Reception at The Barclay on Rittenhouse Square, in Philadelphia, from four until six o'clock on Monday, November 13, 1950; the following organizations participating:

The National Society Magna Charta Dames, Miss Alice Elizabeth Trabue, President.
Somerset Chapter Magna Charta Barons, John S. Keith, Esq., Marshal.
Americans of Royal Descent, Mr. H. Birchard Taylor, President.
Colonial Order of the Crown, Mrs. Edward Osborne Troth, Sovereign.
Order of Washington, John S. Wurts, Esq., Vice President.
Society of Descendants of Knights of the Garter, Mr. T. Garland Tinsley, Vice President.
The Plantagenet Society, Mr. Roland Mather Hooker, President.

HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE

Mrs. Charles Henry Arndt
Mrs. Peter Arrington
Mrs. P. Brooke Bland
Mrs. Harry Clark Bodin
Mrs. Henry Dorr Boenning
Miss Cornelia M. Bowie
Mrs. Walter Dodd Condit
Miss Adelaide M. de Groot
Mrs. Charles Boone Doak
Mrs. James Mapes Dodge
Mrs. William Henry Donner
Mrs. John Thompson Dorrance
Miss Elizabeth Winslow Dulles
Mrs. Chichester du Pont
Mrs. Laurence H. Eldredge
Mrs. Robert P. Esty
Mrs. Percival E. Foerderer
Mrs. Charles Pemberton Fox
Mrs. George Harrison Frazier
Mrs. Alexander Gordon
Mrs. Thomas Haines Griest
Miss Margaret Ridgway Grundy
Mrs. Gordon A. Hardwick
Mrs. E. Dudley Haskell
Mrs. Mary Hoss Headman
Mrs. Joseph Welles Henderson

Mrs. John Adams Hillman
Mrs. Robert Poole Hooper
Miss Emily Gilpin Hopkinson
Miss Margaret A. Lennig
Mrs. William E. Lockwood, Jr.
Mrs. Eugene Fowler Marsh
Mrs. Almeria Marston
Mrs. Clayton McElroy
Mrs. William Henry Megee
Miss Mary Wiander Morris
Mrs. Winthrop C. Neilson
Miss Mary Olcott
Mrs. Alton Brooks Parker
Mrs. George Corbin Perine
Mrs. Thaddeus Rich
Mrs. Perry D. Richards
Mrs. Thomas B. K. Ringe
Miss Helen Semple
Mrs. Daniel Marsh Shewbrooks
Mrs. Francis R. Strawbridge
Mrs. Graham Stevens
Miss Harriet F. B. Stuart
Mrs. H. Birchard Taylor
Mrs. Robert R. Titus
Mrs. Edward Osborne Troth
Mrs. John S. Wurts

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**An Invocation**

November 15, 1950

offered by

THE REVEREND NORMAN VAN PELT LEVIS, D.D.

whose long and devoted service in the Episcopal Church, is well known to all Philadelphians, and whose wife, in her lifetime, was for many years one of the much loved members of this society.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, in Whom we live and have our being, and in Whose hands are all the issues of life, we meet together in Thy name and presence, and ask Thy blessing upon this assembly, as we pray for divine guidance in these times of uncertainty and fear.

We are grateful for the example and sacrifice of those great souls commemorated by this Society, and we pray that we may be worthy of their memory, and strive more faithfully to preserve our liberties. Grant us grace fearlessly to contend against evil and to make no peace with oppression; and that we may worthily use our freedom, help us to employ it in the maintenance of justice.

We pray for all men and women in the service of our Country, for all in authority and in command, for all who are bearing the torch of right; and for a just and lasting peace among all nations. In the time of prosperity fill our hearts with thankfulness, and in the day of trouble suffer not our trust in Thee to fail.

Bless, gracious God, this provision of Thy bounty, and make us mindful of the need of others. We here dedicate ourselves to Thy service, and offer up this our prayer in the name of Him whose life and teaching is the foundation of all liberty and who said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

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In celebration of the Barons' Day, The National Society Magna Charta Dames met at Luncheon at the Barclay on Rittenhouse Square, in Philadelphia at one o'clock on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of November, 1950 with President Alice E. Trabue presiding.

Seated at the President's Table seated in the following order were:

Miss Margaret C. Merritt	Miss Alice Elizabeth Trabue
Miss Elizabeth W. Dulles	Rev. Dr. Norman Van Pelt Levis
Mrs. Peter Arrington	Mrs. Clovis E. Byers
Mr. H. Birchard Taylor	Mr. John S. Wurts
Mrs. Joseph W. Henderson	Mrs. Chichester du Pont
Col. William I. Forbes	Mrs. Edward Osborne Troth
Mrs. Edward Robins	Mr. T. Garland Tinsley
Mrs. Francis R. Strawbridge	Mrs. William D. Sherrerd
Maj. Gen. Clovis E. Byers	Miss Margaret A. Lennig

President Trabue opened the meeting with the following welcome:

Members of the Magna Charta Dames and Guests:

It is a great pleasure to be in your midst again, and to preside over this noble Assembly of people who value their heritage, and are proud of their Baron Ancestors for their courage in fighting centralization and tyranny. I am glad that so much work is being done in establishing correctness of lineage and clarification of records in England as well as in this Country. Of course, at first there was often mistaken identity, but the Court records are being copied and preserved, and interest is developing everywhere.

Just here let me tell a little story of mistaken identity, a little bit of the old South lingering on. A Virginian told me that she and her family had a small party to which they had invited Bishop Kinsolving. Having accepted, he failed to appear. Afterwards, they met him and asked him why he did not come. He replied that he had come, but that the maid had refused to let him in. The hostess was shocked and disappointed, but with great tact inquired of the old family servant as to whether any man had come to the door and been refused admittance. She replied, "Yes'm, one did come." "Why then," asked the mistress, "did you not let him in?" "Well," said the servant, "he had his collar turned round hind part before, and when I asked him his name, he said he was 'Mr. King Solomon,' so I said—"You are drunk, you can't come in here'."

This is the 735th Anniversary of the granting of the Magna Charta—the Great Charter of 1215—the roots of which were so vital and so deeply planted that it is still today, the foundation of the Law of the Land, the Law to protect human rights.

It has been said by Viscount Bryce in his *American Commonwealth*, that "everything that has power to win obedience, must have its roots deep in the past; and the more slowly institutions have grown, so much more enduring are they likely to prove."

At no time in the history of our Nation has there been a greater strain put upon our Government, and so long as our Constitution of the United States continues to be observed as a "political Gospel," and as "the embodiment of the conscience of the Nation," we are safe. But sometimes it seems that the Constitution has been flung far afield.

It is the aim of this Society, through our distinguished speakers, to keep alive these vital American principles—and we are willing to fight for them.

We are very glad, indeed, to have represented here today so many states. We have present members of the Society from fourteen States, the District of Columbia and

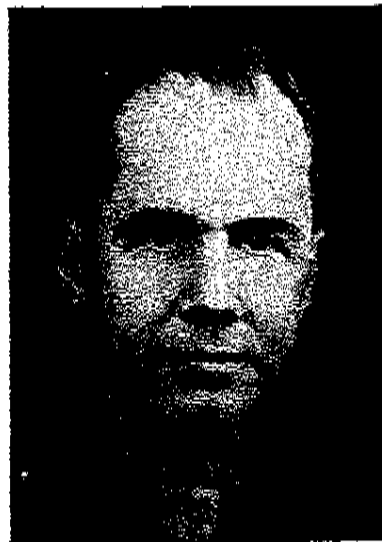
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Canada. And one person came all the way from England to attend this meeting.

I want to say that we regret not having with us three of our vice-presidents of whom we are very proud—Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. Donner, and Mrs. Eckel. We are very glad that Mrs. Marsh could get here.

As has been announced, we expected to have as our speaker today General Eichelberger, who was six years in the Pacific, second in command to General MacArthur. Although he has recovered from a recent severe operation, his physician, only last Thursday, insisted that General Eichelberger cancel all speaking engagements for the month.

Very thoughtfully it was arranged that his Chief of Staff, General Clovis E. Byers, would take his place.



Today we have a great privilege. Here is a man who knows what it means to fight to preserve our nation. I wish I might read to you the full list of the campaigns in which he was engaged. Among them: New Guinea, Hollandia, the Philippines, Mindanao, Japan. These are only a few of them.

You will be stirred by the list of his awards and decorations:

Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star, Oak-Leaf Cluster to the Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Oak-Leaf Cluster to Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, Oak-Leaf Cluster to the Bronze Star, Second Oak-Leaf Cluster to the Bronze Star, Air Medal, Purple Heart: Papuan Campaign, Bismark Archipelago (Northern Solomons), Dutch New Guinea, Southern Philippines, Northern Philippines, Philippine Liberation Ribbon with two stars, Commander of the Order of British Empire, Military Merit Medal—Philippine Republic, French Legion of Honor Officer Rank.

Here, then, is a man who has fought to preserve our Nation and our Constitution.

It is said of Peter Marshall (the late Chaplain of the United States Senate) that during the recent war, as he was riding in a train between New York and Washington, seeing a soldier wearing many service ribbons, he leaned over and with much feeling, as he pointed to the young man's ribbons, said, "Pardon me, but I just want to thank you."

It is with the same deep feeling that as we introduce General Byers, we say to him, "We just want to thank you, General Byers—thank you—you did it for us."

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Forces of Democracy at Work in Japan

An Address by

MAJ. GEN. CLOVIS E. BYERS, U. S. ARMY

Madame President, Members of the Society and Fellow Guests:

You have been told of the unfortunate illness of General Eichelberger and how his recent operation has denied him the privilege of being with you today. I am happy to report that I talked with him yesterday over long distance telephone. He is rapidly recovering his strength and asked that I personally express to you his regret that he could not be with you this afternoon. His absence is unfortunate because the unusual qualities of leadership which he manifests in the implementation of General MacArthur's policies would have been apparent to you in his dynamic presentation.

When Mr. Wurts asked me if I would substitute for General Eichelberger he was kind enough to permit me to choose my own topic. My choice enables me to talk about General Eichelberger and the magnificent work he did in Japan. For his Eighth Army in the Occupation of Japan was an Allied Army whose daily lives exemplified the democratic principles and the liberty which free people throughout the world have ever sought.

The Byers and the Eichelbergers had been close friends for years and I had been his Chief of Staff throughout the three and a half years of campaigning in the Southwest Pacific at the time General MacArthur selected the Eighth Army for the occupation of Japan. My talk will highlight the events which occurred during the first three years in Japan. Mrs. Byers and our son, Clayton, were with me for two of the three years I spent in Japan after the war. We know many Japanese and like them—so, much of what I am about to recount is prejudiced. But remember that it is the prejudice of a Regular Army officer who fought against Japanese for three years in the Pacific and was wounded by them. You are warned of this prejudice in order that you may evaluate more correctly the remarks I'm about to make. Speaking of evaluation, may I tell you a story about a paratrooper that they liked down in the 82nd Airborne Division, from which command I came to Washington.

It seems that all over the United States these airborne people put on displays in order that the citizens of our nation may see what this new art is—this dropping from planes. They have parachutes spread out and the harness that they wear, showing how they use it, and so on. A little woman came up and said to the non-commissioned officer in charge, "Sergeant, I belong to a club that has been very interested in this jumping from planes, but I am concerned about one thing; what happens if the 'chute doesn't open?" The Sergeant tried to explain to her—"There is a strap fastened to the static line of the plane that will hold five thousand pounds. That is fastened to the top of your 'chute—it has to come out. The 'chute itself is 34 feet across so there is no danger about its ability to hold you, and you just slowly drop to the ground." "Yes," said the little lady, "I understand that—but if it doesn't open, though, what happens?"

The Sergeant went on to explain, "Well, here, on our stomach is fastened an auxiliary 'chute, just for that purpose. We count one thousand, two thousand, three thousand and if the main 'chute doesn't open, we yank this strap, a 'chute 24 feet across opens—and you're bound to get down with that." "Yes, I understand about the second 'chute, but suppose that doesn't open? What then?"

"Well, look—you're flying along about 800 feet above the ground. That is the height from which we normally jump. Your body is accelerated as it comes down. You count one thousand, two thousand, three thousand and if your first 'chute doesn't open, you yank the ring on the second 'chute. Now, if that doesn't open, well, by that time you're only ten or twelve feet from the ground, and anybody knows you can drop that far without being hurt."

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You see, he had his facts, all right, but his evaluation of them left much to be desired. That is why I warn you that your speaker this afternoon is prejudiced about the people of whom he is talking, and definitely so over the man under whom he was privileged to serve.

There is an old adage that is kept foremost in the minds of all experienced commanders, "Never permit yourself to be caught without a plan for any eventuality." Following this precept in May of 1945, General Eichelberger approved a plan for the peaceful occupation of Japan. It was fortunate that we had these plans for much had to be done in the few days that elapsed between the release of the Nagasaki bomb on the 9th of August and the 25th when we found ourselves on Okinawa poised for the flight to Japan.

All plans had been made for the landing of our air transported forces on the morning of August 30, 1945. An interesting point about these plans augured well for the occupation for they were built on faith—complete faith that the Japanese people would do their part in carrying out the role their officials had promised of them. The Japanese had guaranteed our safety if we would permit their troops to protect us. A small liaison group landed at ATSUGI AIRFIELD, about 20 miles from Yokohama, 48 hours before we arrived, to be certain that arrangements were adequate to receive the great number of C-54's that would begin arriving at daylight.

Mt. Fuji presented a beautiful spectacle as we first saw her sun-bathed peak piercing the carpet of clouds above which we were flying. We turned north beyond her and in a few minutes were on the ground. Our only American protection was furnished by a battalion from the 11th Airborne Division. General Swing, the Division Commander, had arrived a few minutes earlier and we quickly surveyed the situation. Two hours later General MacArthur arrived and the drive to Yokohama started. Our convoy of ten Japanese wood or charcoal burning automobiles was preceded by two companies of 11th Airborne in Japanese trucks driven by Japanese soldiers. A similar group followed us. You have all seen these toy horse races where one horse spurts ahead only to stop suddenly and be passed by another. Well that is exactly what happened with these cars. Fortunately, General MacArthur, General Eichelberger and General Swing didn't falter, but the rest of us did.

Every cross road was guarded by Japanese soldiers with backs turned to the convoy and weapons held at the "Ready" pointing toward the unseen. These Japanese soldiers were guarding the Supreme Commander in a fashion previously accorded only to the Emperor himself. Doors and windows were tightly closed but curiosity is present even in the stoic Japanese. From behind buildings, ill-concealed children, looking like life-sized dolls, were peeking on all sides. Their elders were more cautious but were visible nevertheless. The trip to the Grand Hotel in Yokohama was approximately twenty miles. It took about two hours to negotiate and by some has been called uneventful. Others have said it was one of the greatest gambles in history. The Japanese people had responded exactly as their officials had predicted. Our faith had been completely justified. As the days of the Occupation went on, we found this response to be repeated over and over again.

The Japanese people had many similar tests during the early days. Our chief concern was the early release of the Allied Prisoners of War. They were scattered in camps all over the island of Honshu. Because their physical condition was believed to be bad we had brought in medical teams of skilled doctors and nurses. These teams—with no guards at all—were rushed to all camps which had been promptly identified by officials. Incidentally, this was possible because the Japanese railways were operating at about 90% efficiency when we arrived although the rolling stock was badly in need of repair.

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Prisoners of war, 23,985 of them, were released in 18 days. One Japanese camp commander rode all the way to Yokohama to be sure nothing happened to his charges. About six months later we received a testimonial watch sent from the U. S. by his former charges as a token of their appreciation. However, the records of the War Crime trials clearly indicated there were too many who were not of his type.

When first our troops moved about in the area, wherever a jeep stopped, all nearby Japanese promptly and most unceremoniously took to their heels. But here again childish curiosity quickly discovered the candy bar that lurked in the deep pockets of every soldier and fear was soon dispelled. These were the normal American boys who have always loved children and animals. The elders watched and were prepared more than ever to do their part. The Occupation had begun. Even in this brief summary of conditions as we found them when first we arrived in Japan you must have been struck by the paradox with which we were faced. How could a nation which had been so fiendishly cruel in the war it had waged, overnight, become such a docile occupied country? Did the Japanese realize the extent of their defeat and were they truly chastened? Or were they bitterly resentful and just waiting for an opportunity to renew the conflict possibly through subversive means?

As we drove through mile after mile of streets which separated rubble covered fields that had been the manufacturing districts of Yokohama and Tokyo and as we heard the story of that one great raid in May of 1945 we began to understand. The bombing had lasted but two hours yet the destruction was appalling. Then we flew to Hiroshima and Nagasaki and saw what remained of those cities—modern by Japanese rural standards—after they had been struck by atomic bombs. Not all the Japanese had seen these areas of desolation but all had heard of them and you may be sure the effect lost nothing in the telling of these stories. We were certain that the people of Japan knew they had met defeat.

Shortly after we arrived in Japan, General Eichelberger set out to visit some of the Military Government units and other areas in which our troops were located. Our first stop was to be at NIKKO, famous for its many beautiful shrines and temples, so Mrs. MacArthur was asked to accompany us during our visit through the temples. Mr. Konoye, owner of the nicest of the local hotels, spoke English fluently and asked if he might be our guide. We had completed a particularly interesting visit through the TOSHOGU SHRINE, had marveled at the magnificent wood carvings in the rooms where the imperial family worshipped, had enjoyed the carvings of the three monkeys "Hear no evil, see no evil and speak no evil" and were seated exchanging our shoes for the cloth slippers we had worn when someone behind me spoke. General Eichelberger and Mrs. MacArthur looked up as I asked Mr. Konoye if he had spoken to me. He replied, "I must have been thinking aloud. Years ago your Country taught my Country that all good things come from above. We were such good friends for many years, and then my people were so very foolish. It cost your Country many, many lives to teach us how wrong we were. I hope we may never forget our lesson, and that you will help us by staying in our Country for many years." There could be no doubt of the sincerity of the old man.

Later on during the same trip I was talking with one of our military government officials in a small town. He told how, in a discussion with the local chief of police, he had asked how long our troops would have to remain on occupation duty before the Japanese felt they could take over. Again, there was no question of sincerity in the reply. "My people are hoping that you will never leave us!"

These were but two isolated instances, but we have made continuing spot checks of mail through every post office of any size in Japan and up to the time when I returned after three years of occupation not one letter of a seriously critical nature was discovered.

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We watched carefully every type of incident involving occupation troops and the Japanese people, in an effort to discover a pattern, so preventive measures could be taken to preclude an outbreak of trouble. Every time a soldier was molested, or did the molesting, and every known time a stone was thrown at an Allied train or car, a thorough check was made to determine the cause. I'm sure you will be surprised to learn that the average of such incidents over the three year span was but four per month.

The four main islands that make up the land mass of the Empire present a difficult task to the 75 million inhabitants. Only 16% of the land is arable. The overworked land needs fertilizer badly but fertilizer requires fuel for its manufacture. The waters around Japan abound with fish but the fishing boats require fuel. The factories, too, need fuel. There are many hydro-electric plants but they are the "run off" type and require coal stand-by plants for operation during the dry season. There again, you have to have fuel. It's a very vicious triangle. The Japanese would mine more coal if only they had more food to eat, to give energy to their bodies, but they can't get more food until they have fertilizer and they can't have fertilizer until they have coal--so they are right back where they started. Outside assistance is vital to Japan for some time to come in the form of food and fuel.

The second point we found was that the Japanese people had been known for years as a market of low-priced labor, cheap labor. As Democracy went in, we took with us people who understood the labor problem and the organization of labor. However, these organizers were not trained in the development of the arts. So we had the problem of facing a disappearing cheap market and an increasingly expensive labor market without a corresponding improvement in skills to warrant the rising cost of labor. A satisfactory solution to this complex problem will be attained only when the Japanese currency is freed of the controls imposed by the Occupation. This will come with the signing of the Treaty of Peace. Then free commerce with the other nations of the world will result in a more realistic balance between labor and wages.

Once the immediate problems of food and labor were started toward their solution, we were confronted with the principal problem--the development of a new constitution. In the drafting of this instrument of government, General MacArthur's personal interest and understanding were revealed at their best in his utilization of the elder statesmen of Japan. They formulated a modern document in which were retained the best traditions of the old that were in consonance with democratic principles and the titular leadership of the Emperor.

The development of the new constitution was an extremely delicate task that required accurate and sensitive evaluation of the reactions of the Japanese people. Here again, General Eichelberger was called upon to implement General Headquarters plans. Supervision of Military Government was his responsibility. I have mentioned these teams before in this talk. They consisted of officers and enlisted men especially trained in public health, education and industries such as lumber, mining, agriculture and textiles. Their complete concern was the daily life of the people, and the facilitation of the transition between the old and the new. Their situation in key localities in every prefecture in Japan gave them the closest possible contact with the people, and the intelligence, accuracy and understanding with which these teams worked permitted General Eichelberger to render reports of great value to General MacArthur during these trying times.

We have given Japan a feeling of security—I say "we"—I mean the representatives of the U. N. in Japan. Otherwise the Japanese would not have gone to the extent they have in carrying out the slightest wish that has been given them from the U. N. They have taken the new constitution—they have adopted the democratic form of government. The degree with which the conservative people of Japan have supported this new con-

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stitution is astonishing to everyone who sees it. When they had the first election 95% of the women of Japan voted. Isn't that amazing, when you stop to think of the fact that during the height of President Roosevelt's success, anyone in this room could have won any presidential election if he had had all the votes of those who didn't go to the polls? It is an interesting point, and it shows the enthusiasm with which the Japanese people are trying to follow the guides that are being given them.

The time then came to break with the "old." We had started out using Imperial Japan for everything—their soldiers protected us—they disarmed themselves, and when an area had been cleared they would say, "It is safe to come in—all of our people within this area are disarmed"; and there was no question about it. They met our time schedule in every area.

The final phase was a most difficult one to face. In order that the people who remained in Japan might expect to live a decent life, those who had forced this conflagration on them had to be eliminated. The War Crime trials had to take place. The guilty had to be brought to the Bar of Justice. How to get them was the question. Here, again, the Japanese people asked to undertake the job—and after we had almost failed in the first phase. We went out to pick up General Tojo, and as you know, he attempted to commit suicide. He didn't do a good job. He recovered and was then tried and hanged. But because of that near failure the Japanese felt they would lose face if such an incident should take place again. They told us "You tell us whom you want, and we'll bring them in." There wasn't but one case of failure on their part—and they were abject in their apology over that—it seems the man we were after had died three years before so they couldn't deliver him. But they brought in all others and they were tried and convicted or acquitted. In those trials the accuracy with which the cases were presented amazed the Japanese.

The final phase came when the families of the Army of Occupation arrived in Japan. The Japanese had built new posts, under Eighth Army supervision to receive our troops because the bombing had left insufficient housing. In seeing these small American communities grow out of the filthy rice swamps, clean American communities, every one with its little church, well attended—the Japanese began to see democracy at work, democracy as lived in the United States. Every one was a little American community, or, in the British Zone, a British community. And the final phase was ready to be undertaken.

Now, what do we have in the future in Japan? The Japanese are industrious. They are making their plants go. Give them a little more time, assistance, and access to coal—which they must have and to which they had access in the past in Korea—and success is assured.

In executing our slightest wish as precisely as the Japanese have, they have in turn given us a great responsibility. It is about this responsibility to Nations, over which we have undertaken a degree of temporary management, that I would like to conclude my talk. In doing this Korea and the Philippines will be mentioned for in them a common pattern is easily seen which points to a basic national weakness in the thinking of the people of the United States. This weakness has to be overcome if the dogma of Communism is to be denied world dominance.

This characteristic weakness is a mental and physical hesitancy to face the realities of life. To some it appears easier to run from the reality and save our consciences with high sounding phrases about tolerance and freedom of thought. But when tolerance countenances license, and freedom of thought permits the planning of murder, we become ridiculous in the eyes of all sane people.

Our years in the Philippines, and more limited periods in Korea and Japan, have been spent teaching those people what we all love to call "The American Way of Life."

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We forget its logical and progressive development from the British Magna Charta, British freedom and British constitution. In reality it is the Christian Way of Life, based on a faith in God and the dignity of man. With the lavishness of fond parents we assisted our charges in acquiring most of the standards in life, which we have learned to cherish, relatively with small effort, and in fantastically brief periods of time.

Like fond parents we shied away from teaching our wards the task of protecting the freedom they had quickly learned to expect. The armed services in the Philippines never had the serious concern of the Filipino people. The civil population never evaluated the nature of the movement within the commonwealth which has fostered the Hukbalakaps. General MacArthur, as Grand Marshal of the Commonwealth, trained as best he could the troops which steadily decreasing budgets permitted him to have. In South Korea the pattern was the same. But that was not the pattern in North Korea!

Let some person again mention surprise in Korea, may I remind you that at least three times in the last two years forces from North Korea have attacked south of the 38th Parallel in tests that evaluated the strength of the forces opposing them. The newspapers all carried accounts of these "border incidents."

The Japanese police force is not adequate to perform its civil function, let alone protect the island empire from the acts of organized hoodlums inspired and equipped by forces outside the Empire. The splendid advances which have been made could be lost in a tragically brief period of time as things now stand. Our duty to the Japanese people will not be fulfilled until they are authorized adequate means for self-preservation and the people psychologically prepared for the proper use of these means.

In teaching such a lesson we should learn much that we ourselves need to know. We are somewhat in the position in which the Children of Israel found themselves when the Angel of the Lord called upon Gideon to lead his people against the Midianites. They were divided between the worship of Baal and the worship of Jehovah, and obvious aggression faced them in the form of a large band from the land of Midian. They didn't know where to turn for leadership. Gideon three times tried to evade the responsibilities of leadership by asking the Angel for signs. Finally he accepted the role and began the training of his army. In the frantic haste of correcting a problem too long postponed, Gideon took too many men. At the Lord's direction he held one elimination and those who were afraid went home. Still there were too many and a very sound training test was held after which only 300 of the original 10,000 remained.

With this tried and tested group as a positive force and a sound application of psychological warfare Gideon overthrew the Midianites. The Israelites all called upon Gideon to be their leader but he warned them that once again they should turn unto God.

Never before in the history of our Nation has this narrative from Holy Writ had a deeper meaning than it has today. In the past we have supported our Armed Services and our psychological programs on a hot and cold basis. Neither has had consistent support, without which sound plans are impossible. The alternating starting and stopping of the various programs we have undertaken have squandered most of the sums appropriated in overcoming the inertia and then decelerating their momentum.

A unified United States, intelligently supporting a balanced trained Armed Force, will give meaning and effectiveness to a well designed psychological program which has never before been possible in the world. If, like Gideon, we accept the leadership under God's guidance we will be successful. To think otherwise would deny the very faith on which all here base their lives.

Copyright 2012 National Society Magna Charta Dames and Barons At The Barclay in Philadelphia

Among the members and guests present at the Reception and at the Luncheon at The Barclay on November 13 and 15, 1950 were:

Mrs. Horatio M. Adams, Mrs. Norman S. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Appleton, Mrs. C. Wesley Amor, Mrs. Charles Henry Arndt, Mrs. David Arndt, Mrs. Robert Arndt, Mrs. Peter Arrington, Miss Erma Aubert, Miss Vivian G. Baker, Mrs. J. Leeds Barroll, Mrs. Henry E. Baton, Mrs. John Rome Battle, Mrs. William A. Battle, Miss M. Lilly Beall, Mrs. Wallace Edward Belcher, Jr., Mrs. P. Brooke Bland, Miss Cornelia M. Bowie, Miss Elsie Walker Butterworth, Miss Olga Butterworth, Dr. Arthur E. Bye, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Clovis E. Byers, Mrs. A. Niven Campbell, Mrs. Max Caplan, Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, Mrs. Leslie V. Case, Mr. and Mrs. R. Randolph Chamberlain, Miss Bertha Lewis Clark, Miss Marion Burt Claussen, Mrs. Matthew B. Claussen, Miss Mary B. Cleeland, Mrs. Henry Clay Collison, Mrs. David Wolfe Coates, Mrs. James Lewis Cropsey, Mrs. Glenn M. Curry, Miss Adelaide M. de Groot, Miss Clara De Puy, Count and Countess de Trampe, Mrs. Charles Boone Doak, Mrs. Samuel E. Doak, Mrs. Benjamin D. Doane, Miss Elizabeth Winslow Dulles, Mrs. Chichester du Pont.

Miss Frances Eaton, Mrs. William Wallace Eaton, Mrs. Lancelot Ely, Miss Elsie E. Eshleman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Esty, Miss Elsie Foerderer, Mrs. Percival E. Foerderer, Mrs. A. Giraud Foote, Col. William Innes Forbes, Mrs. Charles P. Fox, Mrs. John Large Fox, Mrs. Marie P. Froelich, Miss Harriet Neff Gans, Mr. Erwin Clarkson Garrett, Mrs. Benjamin M. Gaston, Mrs. Ellwood Gilbert, Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, Mrs. Thomas C. Grace, Mrs. Thomas Shaw Greenwood, Mrs. Warren Griffiss, Miss Margaret Ridgway Grundy, Mrs. Harry Haas, Mrs. John N. Hackney, Mrs. John L. Hagan, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Harris, Mrs. W. N. Harriss, Mrs. George B. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dudley Haskell, Mrs. H. C. Haythorn, Mrs. Luella B. Hedley, Mrs. Joseph Welles Henderson, Mrs. C. H. Hett, Miss Mattie A. Higgs, Mrs. John Edgar Hires, Mr. Joseph C. Hopkins, Miss Emily G. Hopkinson, Miss Emilie Huff, Mr. Craig Huston, Mrs. Joseph M. Huston.

Mrs. Alexander D. Irwin, Mrs. Edmund H. Jewett, Mrs. Winder Johnson, Mrs. James L. Kauffman, Mrs. R. Gans King, Mrs. William M. Lanterman, Mrs. John Lawsoo, Miss Margaret A. Lennig, Mrs. Robert E. Leonard, Rev. Dr. Norman Van Pelt Lewis, Mrs. Leroy M. Lewis, Mrs. William E. Lockwood, Mrs. Samuel Crowley Loveland, Mrs. Eugene Fowler Marsh, Mrs. Edmund H. Martin, Mrs. A. Henry Maybaum, Mrs. Samuel McCreery, Mrs. Harley T. McDermott, Mrs. Clayton McElroy, Mrs. Samuel H. McMeekin, Mrs. William H. Megce, Miss Margaret C. Merritt, Mrs. Gideon C. Montgomery, Mrs. Charles Sorber Morison, Miss Mary W. Morris, Mrs. E. H. French Myers, Mrs. Winthrop C. Neilson, Mrs. Richard E. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph L. Novak.

Mrs. Ernest L. Oulla, Miss June P. Pack, Rev. William C. Patterson, Mrs. Edgar D. Paul, Mrs. Paul M. Phillips, Mrs. Walter E. Pridgen, Mrs. William R. Provost, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Norman Quinley, Mrs. Frederick Albert Rainey, Mrs. Thomas Earle Reeves, Mrs. John Rex, Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, Mrs. Henry Ridgely, Mrs. Thomas B. K. Ringe, Mrs. Edward Robins, Mrs. James E. Roys, Mrs. Leonard G. Rundstrom, Mrs. Norman F. Russell, Mrs. J. Leonard Rutledge, Mrs. Brady G. Ruttencutter, Mrs. Sterling St. John, Mrs. Edwin J. Schoettle, Mrs. Susan Levick Schoff, Miss Helen Semple, Mrs. Edwin P. Shattuck, Mrs. Harper D. Sheppard, Mrs. William D. Sherrerd, Mrs. Benjamin H. Shoemaker, 3d, Mrs. Maurice W. Sloan, Mrs. Arthur Dearborn Smith, Mrs. Gilbert Elliott Smith, Mrs. Graham Stevens, Mrs. John A. Stevenson, Mrs. Helen Booth Storm, Mrs. F. Sturgis Stout, Mrs. Francis R. Strawbridge, Mr. Arthur R. Suckley.

Mrs. J. Fithian Tatem, Mr. and Mrs. H. Birchard Taylor, Mrs. Oscar Minton Taylor, Miss Rose M. Taylor, Mrs. Benjamin S. Thayer, Miss Jean Thayer, Mrs. J. W. Thornton, Mr. T. Garland Tinsley, Mrs. William T. Tonneer, Miss Alice Elizabeth Trabuc, Mrs. Edward Osborne Troth, Mrs. Harold Tschudi, Miss Marion Cooper Tull, Miss Marguerite Valentine, Miss Elizabeth Vass Van Wagenen, Mrs. Richard Vaux, Mrs. Courtland Warfield, Mrs. George E. Warfield, Mrs. Edward Warwick, Mrs. Joseph E. Wayne, Mrs. Francis D. Weaver, Miss M. Elizabeth Webber, Mrs. Lip-pincott Webster, Mrs. Edward E. White, Mrs. Thomas Roberts White, Mr. I. Hampton Williams, Mrs. Joseph W. Winter, Mrs. Henry F. Wireman, Mrs. Richard G. Woodbridge, Miss Helen M. Wright, Mrs. J. Pilling Wright, Miss Dorothy W. Wurts, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Wurts.

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At The Shoreham in Washington

Among the members and guests accepting for the Luncheon at The Shoreham in Washington, D. C., April 19, 1951, were:

Mrs. George Andrews Abbott, Mrs. French Bowie Addison, Mrs. Andrew Logan Anderson, Mrs. John Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Appleton, Miss Vivian Baker, Mrs. C. Elliott Baldwin, Miss Marguerite Strother Banks, Mrs. Richard Neely Barber, Mrs. Robert Beak, Mrs. Harry Clark Bodea, Mrs. Arthur Peabody Bond, Miss Cornelia M. Bowie, Mrs. Virgil Browne, Mrs. Charles A. Browning, Mrs. James H. Burke, Mrs. Charles Wise Byrd, Mrs. John Cahran, Miss Anna Irene Washington Cairns, Mrs. James Potter Cairns, Miss Helen Chapman Calvert, Mrs. Max Caplan, Mrs. Laurence Roberts Carton, Mrs. Guy W. S. Castle, Miss Jane L. Cauffiel, Mrs. Meade Cauffiel, Mrs. Arthur Mason Chichester, Mrs. B. Maurice Chiswell, Mrs. Henry Edward Christenberry, Miss Bertha Lewis Clark, Miss Mary B. Cleeland, Dr. Edith Seville Coale, Mrs. John Baldwin Cochran, Mrs. Henry Teller Cocke, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wallace Collins, Mrs. Edward P. Comer, Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Conradi, Mrs. Thomas Worthington Cooke, Mrs. Clara C. Davis, Miss Mildred Lane Davis, Mrs. John A. De Jong, Miss Florence Deneen, Mrs. Leon A. Des Pland, Mrs. James L. de You, Mrs. Edward N. Dingley, Mrs. Charles Boone Doak, Miss Alice Evelyn Doyle, Miss Grace Hawley Doyle.

Mrs. Albert C. Ellis, Mrs. George C. Estill, Mrs. Frank Howell Farlin, Mrs. Fischer, Mrs. Edward B. Flack, Mrs. David I. Fort, Mrs. Charles P. Fox, Mrs. George B. Gale, Mr. Erwin Clarkson Garrett, Mrs. William Wayt Gibbs, 3d, Mrs. Ellwood K. Gilbert, Miss Marjorie Glass, Rev. Leslie Glenn, D.D., Mrs. Raymond P. Goodfellow, Mrs. Alexander Gordon, Mrs. Ed. Gossett, Miss Elizabeth Conover Grattan, Mrs. George Gilmer Grattan, Jr., Miss Esther Holliday Green, Mrs. Warren Griffiss, Mr. and Mrs. Chesley Allen Haden, Mrs. William V. Hambleton, Mrs. Edward Harman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dudley Haskell, Mrs. Frank A. Hassell, Mrs. Margaret Cobb Hejnal, Senator Thomas Carey Hennings, Miss Martha Adeline Higgs, Mrs. John Adams Hillman, Mrs. Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe, Mrs. Fred W. Horton, Mrs. John H. Hoskins, Mrs. John S. Hunner.

Mrs. Frederick K. Johnson, Dr. Winona Stevens Jones, Mrs. Robert B. Judy, Mrs. Ira Keller, Mrs. J. Wendall Kimball, Mrs. Ethelbert French King, Mrs. Hamilton Kerr Lamar, Miss Roberta Martha Lanier, Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis, Miss Agnes Lightfoot, Mrs. Mary Loh, Mrs. Edward George Longman, Miss Rhoda Low, Mrs. Sven Lundgren, Mrs. Atherton Macondray, Mrs. George H. Mahon, Mrs. Charles Blackwell Markham, Mrs. Cyrus Griffin Martin, Mrs. Calvin Bruce Matthews, Mrs. Herbert Hooke McCampbell, Miss Helen M. McMackin, Mrs. Michael L. McKenzie, Miss Margaret Curtis Merritt, Mrs. William T. Moore, Mrs. E. H. French Myers, Mrs. Thomas M. Myers, Mrs. H. B. Norris, Mrs. Rudolph L. Novak.

Mrs. Patrick Henry Odom, Mrs. Ernest L. Oulla, Mrs. Nathan R. Patterson, Mrs. E. E. Patton, Mr. and Mrs. John Howard Phillips, Mrs. Paul Maxon Phillips, Mrs. Ze Barney T. Phillips, Mrs. L. W. Pogue, Mrs. Fortunato Porotto, Mrs. William Royall Powell, Mrs. Sidney C. Probert, Mrs. Albert J. Rasmussen, Mrs. J. Robert Ray, Mrs. Thomas Earle Reeves, Mrs. D. L. Rice, Mrs. Richard R. Richardson, Mrs. Don C. Ritchie, Mrs. Robert Stanley Robertson, Mrs. Zalph A. Rochelle, Mrs. George Hart Rowe, Mrs. Pannill Rucker, Mrs. Elmer D. Rule, Mrs. Brady Green Ruttencutter, Mrs. Donald H. Sage, Mrs. Wallace C. Saunders, Mrs. Henry Kendall Seal, Mrs. Lewis P. Seiler, Miss Helen Semple, Mr. and Mrs. James Edward Shank, Mr. John Shank, Mrs. Henry O. Shaw, Dr. and Mrs. Daniel M. Shewbrooks, Mrs. Connie Halliburton Shipp, Mrs. James Sill, Mrs. Winifred Simmerman, Mrs. William J. Simon, Miss Sally Lou Sipe, Mrs. William Herbert Slaughter, Mrs. Lloyd De Witt Smith, Mrs. Nathaniel Bert Smith, Mrs. John M. Stafford, Mrs. Uel Stephens, Mr. Uel Stephens, Mrs. Charles Valentine Stiefel, Mrs. George W. Strong.

Miss Rose M. Taylor, Mrs. Robert H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. T. Garland Tinsley, Mrs. Luther E. Tom, Mrs. Julius Curtis Townsend, Miss Alice Elizabeth Trabue, Mrs. Harold Tschudi, Mrs. Ervin A. Tyroff, Mrs. Horace Van Deventer, Mrs. Alexander H. Van Keuren, Mrs. Annie K. Walker, Mrs. Absalom Waller, Mrs. E. Ashby Warfield, Mrs. George E. Warfield, Mrs. Mary Shipp Watson, Mrs. H. A. Watts, Mrs. Joseph E. Wayne, Mrs. James Madison Weaver, Miss Isabella C. Wells, Mrs. George W. P. Whip, Mrs. James C. White, Mrs. Robert A. Wilkinson, Mrs. J. M. Williams, Miss Lena Mae Williams, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Miss Helen Martha Wright, Miss Dorothy W. Wurts, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Wurts.

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The Luncheon Meeting of The National Society Magna Charta Dames and kindred Old World Hereditary Societies, was held April 19, 1951, in the Terrace Banquet Room of the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., Miss Alice Elizabeth Trabue, president of the Society, presiding.

The audience being seated and the hour having arrived, the television set was turned on and all present had the great privilege of seeing and hearing

GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

make his Address before the United States Senate as follows:

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and distinguished members of the Congress:

I stand on this rostrum with a sense of deep humility and great pride—humility in the weight of those great architects of our history who have stood here before me, pride in the reflection that this forum of legislative debate represents human liberty in the purest form yet devised.

Here are centered the hopes and aspirations and faith of the entire human race.

I do not stand here as advocate for any partisan cause, for the issues are fundamental and reach quite beyond the realm of partisan considerations. They must be resolved on the highest plane of national interest if our course is to prove sound and our future protected.

I trust, therefore, that you will do me the justice of receiving that which I have to say as solely expressing the considered viewpoint of a fellow American.

I address you with neither rancor nor bitterness in the fading twilight of life, with but one purpose in mind: to serve my country.

The issues are global, and so interlocked that to consider the problems of one sector oblivious to those of another is to court disaster for the whole. While Asia is commonly referred to as the gateway to Europe, it is no less true that Europe is the gateway to Asia, and the broad influence of the one cannot fail to have its impact upon the other.

There are those who claim our strength is inadequate to protect on both fronts, that we cannot divide our effort. I can think of no greater expression of defeatism.

If a potential enemy can divide his strength on two fronts, it is for us to counter his efforts. The Communist threat is a global one. Its successful advance in one sector threatens the destruction of every other sector. You cannot appease or otherwise surrender to communism in Asia without simultaneously undermining our efforts to halt its advance in Europe.

Beyond pointing out these general truisms, I shall confine my discussion to the general areas of Asia.

Before one may objectively assess the situation now existing there, he must comprehend something of Asia's past and the revolutionary changes which have marked her course up to the present.

Long exploited by the so-called colonial powers, with little opportunity to achieve any degree of social justice, individual dignity or a higher standard of life such as guided our own noble administration in the Philippines, the peoples of Asia found their opportunity in the war just past to throw off the shackles of colonialism and now see the dawn of new opportunity, and heretofore unfelt dignity, and the self-respect of political freedom.

Mustering half of the earth's population, and 60 per cent of its natural resources, these peoples are rapidly consolidating a new force, both moral and material, with which to raise the living standard and erect adaptations of the design of modern progress to their own distinct cultural environments.

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Whether one adheres to the concept of colonization or not, this is the direction of Asian progress and it may not be stopped. It is a corollary to the shift of the world economic frontiers as the whole epicenter of world affairs rotates back toward the area whence it started.

In this situation, it becomes vital that our own country orient its policies in consonance with this basic evolutionary condition rather than pursue a course blind to reality that the colonial era is now past and the Asian peoples covet the right to shape their own free destiny.

What they seek now is friendly guidance, understanding and support, not imperious direction; the dignity of equality and not the shame of subjugation.

Their pre-war standard of life, pitifully low, is infinitely lower now in the devastation left in war's wake. World ideologies play little part in Asian thinking and are little understood.

What the people strive for is the opportunity for a little more food in their stomachs, a little better clothing on their backs; a little firmer roof over their heads, and the realization of the normal nationalist urge for political freedom.

These political-social conditions have but an indirect bearing upon our own national security, but do form a backdrop to contemporary planning which must be thoughtfully considered if we are to avoid the pitfalls of unrealism.

Of more direct and immediate bearing upon our national security are the changes wrought in the strategic potential of the Pacific Ocean in the course of the past war.

Prior thereto, the western strategic frontier of the United States lay on the littoral line of the Americas, with an exposed island salient extending out through Hawaii, Midway and Guam to the Philippines. That salient proved not an outpost of strength but an avenue of weakness along which the enemy could, and did, attack. The Pacific was a potential area of advance for any predatory force intent upon striking at the bordering land areas.

All this was changed by our Pacific victory. Our strategic frontier then shifted to embrace the entire Pacific Ocean, which became a vast moat to protect us as long as we hold it. Indeed, it acts as a protective shield for all of the Americas and all free lands of the Pacific Ocean area. We control it to the shores of Asia by a chain of islands extending in an arc from the Aleutians to the Marianas, held by us and our free Allies.

From this island chain we can dominate with sea and air power every Asiatic port from Vladivostock to Singapore—with sea and air power, every port, as I said, from Vladivostock to Singapore—and prevent any hostile movement in the Pacific.

Any predatory attack from Asia must be an amphibious effort. No amphibious force can be successful without control of the sea lanes and the air over those lanes in its avenue of advance. With naval and air supremacy and modest ground elements to defend bases, any major attack from continental Asia toward us or our friends in the Pacific would be doomed to failure.

Under such conditions, the Pacific no longer represents menacing avenues of approach for a prospective invader. It assumes, instead, the friendly aspect of a peaceful lake.

Our line of defense is a natural one and can be maintained with a minimum of military effort and expense. It envisions no attack against anyone, nor does it provide the bastions essential for offensive operations, but properly maintained, would be an invincible defense against aggression.

The holding of this littoral defense line in the western Pacific is entirely dependent upon holding all segments thereof, for any major breach of that line by an unfriendly power would render vulnerable to determined attack every other major segment. This is

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a military estimate as to which I have yet to find a military leader who will take exception.

For that reason, I have strongly recommended in the past, as a matter of military urgency, that under no circumstances must Formosa fall under Communist control. Such an eventuality would at once threaten the freedom of the Philippines and the loss of Japan and might well force our western frontier back to the coast of California, Oregon and Washington.

To understand the changes which now appear upon the Chinese mainland, one must understand the changes in Chinese character and culture over the past fifty years. China up to fifty years ago was completely non-homogeneous, being compartmented into groups divided against each other. The war-making tendency was almost non-existent as they still followed the tenets of the Confucian ideal of pacifist culture.

At the turn of the century under the regime of Chang Tso-Lin efforts toward greater homogeneity produced the spark of a nationalist urge. This was further and more successfully developed under the leadership of Chiang Kai-Shek, but has been brought to its greatest fruition under the present regime to the point that it has now taken on the character of a united nationalism of increasingly dominant aggressive tendencies.

Through these past fifty years the Chinese people have thus become militarized in their concepts and in their ideals. They now constitute excellent soldiers, with competent staffs and commanders. This has produced a new and dominant power in Asia, which, for its own purposes, is allied with Soviet Russia but which in its own concepts and methods has become aggressively imperialistic, with a lust for expansion and increased power normal to this type of imperialism.

There is little of the ideological concept either one way or another in the Chinese make-up. The standard of living is so low and the capital accumulation has been so thoroughly dissipated by war that the masses are desperate and eager to follow any leadership which seems to promise the alleviation of woeful stringencies.

I have from the beginning believed that the Chinese Communists' support of the North Koreans was the dominant one. Their interests are at present parallel with those of the Soviet, but I believe that the aggressiveness recently displayed not only in Korea but also in Indo-China and Tibet and pointing potentially toward the South reflects predominantly the same lust for the expansion of power which has animated every would-be conqueror since the beginning of time.

The Japanese people since the war have undergone the greatest reformation recorded in modern history. With a commendable will, eagerness to learn, and marked capacity to understand, they have from the ashes left in war's wake erected in Japan an edifice dedicated to the supremacy of individual liberty and personal dignity, and in the ensuing process there has been created a truly representative government committed to the advance of political morality, freedom of economic enterprise and social justice.

Politically, economically, and socially, Japan is now abreast of many free nations of the earth and will not again fail the universal trust. That it may be counted upon to wield a profoundly beneficial influence over the course of events in Asia is attested by the magnificent manner in which the Japanese people have met the recent challenge of war, unrest and confusion surrounding them from the outside, and checked communism within their own frontiers without the slightest slackening in their forward progress.

I sent all four of our Occupation divisions to the Korean battlefield without the slightest qualms as to the effect of the resulting power vacuum upon Japan. The results fully justified my faith.

I know of no nation more serene, orderly and industrious, nor in which higher hopes can be entertained for future constructive service in the advance of the human race.

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Of our former ward, the Philippines, we can look forward in confidence that the existing unrest will be corrected and a strong and healthy nation will grow in the longer aftermath of war's terrible destructiveness. We must be patient and understanding and never fail them, as in our hour of need they did not fail us.

A Christian nation, the Philippines stand as a mighty bulwark of Christianity in the Far East, and its capacity for high moral leadership in Asia is unlimited.

On Formosa, the government of the Republic of China has had the opportunity to refute by action much of the malicious gossip which so undermined the strength of its leadership on the Chinese mainland. The Formosan people are receiving a just and enlightened administration with majority representation on the organs of government, and politically, economically and socially they appear to be advancing along sound and constructive lines.

With this brief insight into the surrounding areas, I now turn to the Korean conflict.

While I was not consulted prior to the President's decision to intervene in support of the Republic of Korea, that decision, from a military standpoint, proved a sound one. As I say, it proved a sound one, as we hurled back the invader and decimated his forces. Our victory was complete, and our objectives within reach, when Red China intervened with numerically superior ground forces.

This created a new war and an entirely new situation, a situation not contemplated when our forces were committed against the North Korean invaders; a situation which called for new decisions in the diplomatic sphere to permit the realistic adjustment of military strategy. Such decisions have not been forthcoming.

While no man in his right mind would advocate sending our ground forces into continental China, and such was never given a thought, the new situation did urgently demand a drastic revision of strategic planning if our political aim was to defeat this new enemy as we had defeated the old.

Apart from the military need, as I saw it, to neutralize the sanctuary protection given the enemy north of the Yalu, I felt that military necessity in the conduct of the war made necessary—

- (1) The intensification of our economic blockade against China.
- (2) The imposition of a naval blockade against the China coast.
- (3) Removal of restrictions on air reconnaissance of China's coastal area and of Manchuria.
- (4) Removal of restrictions on the forces of the Republic of China on Formosa, with logistical support to contribute to their effective operations against the Chinese mainland.

For entertaining these views, all professionally designed to support our forces committed to Korea and to bring hostilities to an end with the least possible delay and at a saving of countless American and Allied lives, I have been severely criticized in lay circles, principally abroad, despite my understanding that from a military standpoint the above views have been fully shared in the past by practically every military leader concerned with the Korean campaign, including our own Joint Chiefs of Staff.

I called for reinforcements, but was informed that reinforcements were not available. I made clear that if not permitted to destroy the enemy built-up bases north of the Yalu, if not permitted to utilize the friendly Chinese force of some 600,000 men on Formosa, if not permitted to blockade the China coast to prevent the Chinese Reds from getting succor from without, and if there were to be no hope of major reinforcements, the position of the command from the military standpoint forbade victory.

We could hold in Korea by constant maneuver and at an approximate area where our supply line advantages were in balance with the supply line disadvantages of the enemy, but we could hope at best for only an indecisive campaign with its terrible and constant attrition upon our forces if the enemy utilized his full military potential.

I have constantly called for the new political decisions essential to a solution.

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Efforts have been made to distort my position. It has been said in effect that I was a warmonger. Nothing could be further from the truth.

I know war as few other men now living know it, and nothing to me is more revolting. I have long advocated its complete abolition, as its very destructiveness on both friend and foe has rendered it useless as a means of settling international disputes.

Indeed, on the second day of September, 1945, just following the surrender of the Japanese nation on the battleship Missouri, I formally cautioned as follows:

"Men since the beginning of time have sought peace. Various methods through the ages have been attempted to devise an international process to prevent or settle disputes between nations. From the very start workable methods were found in so far as individual citizens were concerned, but the mechanics of an instrumentality of larger international scope have never been successful.

"Military alliances, balances of power, leagues of nations, all in turn failed, leaving the only path to be by way of the crucible of war. The utter destructiveness of war now blocks out this alternative. We have had our last chance. If we will not devise some greater and more equitable system, our Armageddon will be at our door. The problem basically is theological and involves a spiritual recrudescence, an improvement of human character that will synchronize with our almost matchless advances in science, art, literature and all material and cultural developments of the past 2,000 years. It must be of the spirit if we are to save the flesh."

But once war is forced upon us, there is no other alternative than to apply every available means to bring it to a swift end. War's very object is victory, not prolonged indecision.

In war there is no substitute for victory.

There are some who for varying reasons would appease Red China. They are blind to history's clear lesson, for history teaches with unmistakable emphasis that appeasement but begets new and bloodier war. It points to no single instance where this end has justified that means, where appeasement has led to more than a sham peace.

Like blackmail, it lays the basis for new and successively greater demands until, as in blackmail, violence becomes the only other alternative. Why, my soldiers asked of me, surrender military advantages to an enemy in the field? I could not answer.

Some may say to avoid spread of the conflict into an all-out war with China. Others, to avoid Soviet intervention. Neither explanation seems valid, for China is already engaging with the maximum power it can commit, and the Soviet will not necessarily mesh its actions with our moves. Like a cobra, any new enemy will more likely strike whenever it feels that the relativity in military or other potential is in its favor on a world-wide basis.

The tragedy of Korea is further heightened by the fact that its military action is confined to its territorial limits. It condemns that nation, which it is our purpose to save, to suffer the devastating impact of full naval and air bombardment while the enemy's sanctuaries are fully protected from such attack and devastation.

Of the nations of the world, Korea alone, up to now, is the sole one which has risked its all against communism. The magnificence of the courage and fortitude of the Korean people defies description. They have chosen to risk death rather than slavery. Their last words to me were: "Don't scuttle the Pacific."

I have just left your fighting sons in Korea. They have met all tests there, and I can report to you without reservation that they are splendid in every way.

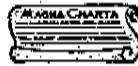
It was my constant effort to preserve them and end this savage conflict honorably and with the least loss of time and a minimum sacrifice of life. Its growing bloodshed has caused me the deepest anguish and anxiety. Those gallant men will remain often in my thoughts and in my prayers always.

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I am closing my fifty-two years of military service. When I joined the Army, even before the turn of the century, it was the fulfillment of all of my boyish hopes and dreams.

The world has turned over many times since I took the oath on the plain at West Point, and the hopes and dreams have long since vanished, but I still remember the refrain of one of the most popular barracks ballads of that day which proclaimed most proudly that old soldiers never die; they just fade away.

And like the old soldier of that ballad, I now close my military career and just fade away—an old soldier who tried to do his duty as God gave him the light to see that duty. Good-bye.



The following is from a current editorial:

[We believe that General Douglas MacArthur is right! The American people have been thrilled, not merely by the manner in which he has conducted himself and the brilliant service he has rendered, but primarily because of the high principles upon which his conduct has been based, and his course of action as a military leader and strategist so clearly determined. In the midst of a world filled with confusion and compromises, fear and anguish, his voice rings clear. America has felt in him anew something of the spirit, the conviction, the character, and the fight of her Founding Fathers.

Every effort, of course, will be made to discredit MacArthur by those who favor socialism or are sympathetic with the communist aims. He comes as a fresh breeze from off the Pacific. Effort has been made to make the issues raised by him a matter of party conflict. The principles which he has enumerated and upon which he clearly stands lift the whole issue above party rancor and make it one of national interest. "Righteousness exalteth a nation." MacArthur's speech will go down in history as one of the great classic utterances of the twentieth century. Its spirit and principles are the answer the world is crying for.

The failure of the leaders to grasp what is at stake means merely that communism comes one step closer to our shores. When the United States succumbs, there will be no forces left on the earth to fight communism.

MacArthur holds that evil can never be appeased; the end never justifies the means. These are true Biblical principles. MacArthur is right. Give Satan an inch and he takes a mile. Grant him any concessions and he consolidates them immediately for further attack upon his victims. God's people know this principle, for it is a part of their faith and a basis of their conduct.

"It must be of the spirit if we are to save the flesh." The sin, hatred, depravity of man must be met by a power which will develop human character. It has to be of the spirit.

Twisted thinking is part of the failure to face squarely honorable commitments against aggression. What is happening actually is that the United Nations is pulling down the world. Principles are falling. Certain influences in the U. N., including the Soviet Union itself, are such that it is impossible for the United Nations to honor its high commitment against aggression and to maintain the standards of its own charter. Yet, in the presence of this embarrassing and humiliating situation, we are continually told by the same leaders that the only hope of world peace is in the United Nations. This certainly cannot be possible until the United Nations so disciplines and reforms itself that it will be in a position to deal with aggression effectively whenever and by whomever committed.

The noble idealism with which the United Nations was commended to the American people is failing. Douglas MacArthur is actually a victim of the very materialistic forces against which he has sought to stand. Being a man of high principles and building military strategy upon such principles, he is now the victim of those forces throughout the

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world hostile to such a high sense of honor and righteousness. A tragedy has occurred, the effect of which is going to be felt in the personal lives of people all over the world.

Never in American history has one man received such tribute as has MacArthur. He demonstrates the fact that principle and conduct can be related and must be related in the affairs of men if the favor of God, which alone can bring peace, is to be had. Appeasement, compromise, concessions, deals, secret compacts have brought the world to the present impasse, and, unless a break is to be made with such procedures, communism will win the world. The issue is serious; the crisis real.

Moreover, under MacArthur's leadership in Japan it has become a country with an open door to the Gospel which can scarcely be paralleled at the present time on the face of the earth, and Red China has become a country with a door closed to the hearing of the Gospel. Every Christian has much at stake in these circumstances. He must concern himself with them and with the issues and use his place and testimony and influence in behalf of the principles which have been expressed by the General of the Army, Douglas MacArthur. The General's principles cannot be assailed.

—CARL MCINTIRE]

Miss Trabue continued by saying:

It is interesting to note that General Douglas MacArthur is a member of our Magna Charta Society, having graciously accepted the Honorary Membership conferred upon him in 1948 by the men's chapter—the Somerset Chapter Magna Charta Barons—and he has received his certificate of membership and the insignia of our Society.

We might say in passing that The Right Honourable Winston Churchill also is a member of our Magna Charta Society.



HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE

Mrs. Alexander Gordon and Miss Cornelia M. Bowie, Co-chairmen

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Miss Lulu Gray Auld
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Mrs. Gordon Byron Woolley
Mrs. John S. Wurts



An Invocation

April 19, 1951

offered by

THE REVEREND C. LESLIE GLENN, D.D.

O God our Heavenly Father, before Whose face the generations rise and fall away, we give Thee thanks that Thou hast put it into the hearts of Thy servants to remember times past and to restore the ancient landmarks.

The lot is fallen unto us in a fair ground; yea, we have a goodly heritage. Since this heritage of liberty comes to us through Thy almighty power of old shown to our fathers, grant us grace in our day fearlessly to contend against evil and to make no peace with oppression; and that we may reverently use our freedom, help us to employ it in the maintenance of justice among men and nations, to the glory of Thy holy name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Dr. Glenn was educated at Stevens Institute of Technology and Virginia Theological Seminary, rector of Christ Church, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1930 to 1940, rector of St. John's Church, Washington, D. C. since 1940; United States Naval Reserve World War I, chaplain in World War II; trustee of Berea College; member of Colonial Society of Massachusetts and Huguenot Society.

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Seated in the following order at the President's Table were:

Mr. Erwin Clarkson Garrett
Mrs. Brady Green Ruttencutter
Mrs. Harry Clark Boden
Miss Rhoda Low
Miss Cornelia M. Bowie
Mr. John S. Wurts
Mrs. J. Hamilton Lewis
Senator Thomas C. Hennings

President Alice Trabue
Rev. Dr. C. Leslie Glenn
Mrs. Alexander Gordon
Mr. T. Garland Tinsley
Miss Margaret C. Merritt
Mrs. Woodrow Wilson
Miss Isabella C. Wells

After the Luncheon was served, President Trabue said:

Mrs. Gordon, Miss Bowie, Fellow Members of the Magna Charta Dames, Members of other Old World Hereditary Societies and Guests:

It is with much pleasure and satisfaction that I welcome you here, today, in so goodly a number assembled from at least twenty-five States.

This City seems always an appropriate place to meet and gather inspiration within the shadow of the great George Washington at Mount Vernon, and George Mason, author of the Bill of Rights at Gunston Hall, whose lives were dedicated to genuine patriotism and constitutional government, the foundation of which was Magna Charta which led to national uprisings.

These are increasingly perilous days when one can only inadequately voice the fears that grip our hearts. There seems no answer except to adopt the philosophy which resolved itself into what the optimistic old Southern colored man said, that he did to keep himself happy—namely, "Learn to cooperate with the inevitable."

I would like to introduce some of our members, who will please stand while we greet them:

Mrs. Alexander Gordon and Miss Cornelia Bowie, local Regents of our Society, who have served as co-Chairmen of the Committee; to them is due our gratitude for all the happy arrangements which we are enjoying today. Mrs. J. Hamilton Lewis, our Regent from Illinois, who spends the winters in Washington; it is Mrs. Lewis to whom we are indebted for our speaker. Miss Margaret Merritt, our secretary, whom you all know, who has been such a great help to us through the years. Mr. Erwin Clarkson Garrett, Justiciar of the Colonial Order of the Crown, Mr. T. Garland Tinsley, Vice-President of the Knights of the Garter, and Mr. John S. Wurts, our Chancellor.

I will now introduce the speaker:

The Honorable United States Senator who will address us today was born in St. Louis, Missouri, the son of former Circuit Judge Thomas C. Hennings, Sr. He received his A.B. at Cornell University in 1924 and his LL.B. at Washington University, and lectured for six years at Benton College of Law. He was elected to Congress in 1934, served three terms, when he volunteered for the Navy in 1941, where he saw service in the Caribbean and Pacific Areas, returning as Lieutenant Commander. He resumed his duties as District Attorney. In his law practice, he is a senior partner in Greens, Hennings, Henry and Evans, the oldest law firm in Missouri. He is a trustee of the Missouri Historical Society; Vice-President of the Navy League of the United States; Member of the American Judicature Society; is a Phi Delta Phi; Member of the American, Missouri, and St. Louis Bar Associations, and a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. In 1950 he was elected by a majority of 95,000 to the United States Senate.

I have the honor to introduce the Honorable Thomas Carey Hennings, Senator from Missouri.

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Magna Charta and the American Tradition

an Address by

HON. THOMAS CAREY HENNINGS

Senator from Missouri

Madam Chairman, Chancellor Wurts, Distinguished Guests, and Ladies of The National Society Magna Charta Dames—and I see that there are some gentlemen here today who I take it are also guests:

It seems to me that this high-minded gathering, dedicated to such a noble cause, has here today synchronized its purposes without premeditation with certain other important ceremonies taking place in the National Capital today—the welcoming of General MacArthur, one of the greatest of America's patriots and a man who will have his name forever emblazoned upon the rolls of America's great heroes and great men.

I undertook the other day in the Senate, to say that General MacArthur should be received as he was happily and to our glory and credit today, by all members of the Congress and all American people, with an open mind and in full recognition of the fact that in these days of crisis and great decision, nothing must happen to foreclose the freedom of expression from any segment of our population upon the great issues of the day, and that these discussions insofar as is humanly possible, and taking into account human weakness and tendency to argument, in the ultimate judgment of the American people should be upon the basis of the facts, and our understanding of the facts when all of the case is in.

When I was invited to address this distinguished group at your luncheon meeting today, I recalled as a boy there always hung upon the wall of my room on one side a facsimile of the great Magna Charta, the original laws, and on another wall, an illuminated copy of the Bill of Rights. My invitation to speak brought back not only childhood memories, but a renewal of thought upon the importance of doing, as you are doing today, gathering together to consider the implications and meanings of the great

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document we know as the Magna Charta.

When I was invited to address you, I did not know, of course, that this date would coincide with the appearance of General MacArthur before the joint meeting of the Congress. I am sure, however, that in view of this later development, our presence here becomes even more significant.

When my esteemed and dear friend, Mrs. J. Hamilton Lewis, the wife of one of the great United States Senators of all time, honored me by extending such a cordial invitation seconded by your distinguished Chancellor, Mr. Wurts, to be with you today, I was most complimented and was happy to tell her that I would be glad to make, if I could, a small contribution by coming here today and saying a few words on a subject to which I cannot do full justice, so broad and far-reaching is its substance and so myriad its implications. Mrs. Lewis is loved in Washington, as you all know, and known throughout the Nation as one of those great women who, with modesty and devotion and complete selflessness contributed immeasurably, as do so many fine women in America, to the eminence and distinction and the worthy achievements of her husband, the late Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, who was one of the few men to represent two great States of the Union in the Congress of the United States.

When I received your cordial invitation, I went back and reread the 63 Chapters of the Magna Charta, that memorable document wrested by the barons from King John on the plains of Runnemede. Your society is one of few which is dedicated to that great Charter of human rights and liberties. Your membership is drawn from women who are the real leaders in the civic, governmental and social activities of our Nation. It must be a source of real inspiration to all of you gathered here today in common purpose to know that you are helping to further and preserve in the American tradition the concepts of individual rights and human dignity which were set forth so fully and so clearly in that brave declaration.

It is perhaps axiomatic that great leaders and great concepts somehow arise in times of urgent need to preserve civilization as we know it and to re-establish decency in the world. Certainly the Magna Charta was such a concept. It arose out of the hearts of a people bowed under tyrannical and unendurable oppression, but this final revolt might well have remained for generations a seething resentment without open rebellion had it not been for the flagrant and arbitrary flaunting of individual worth by King John.

Similarly, our American Bill of Rights, the cornerstone of our Republic, was born out of a revolt against tyranny and abuses foisted upon the colonies by the King. It was the final sense of outrage and the insurrection of the colonists which led to the establishment of a free nation.

Neither the principles of the Magna Charta nor those of the Bill of Rights were easily attained merely because they had been proclaimed. Nor were those principles easily won in other parts of the world or in other periods of man's history. Indeed not. From the time of the ancient Greeks, men have fought and died, and sacrificed and suffered, for the convictions which they held dear.

This is something which we Americans frequently forget. We have become so accustomed to taking for granted our guarantees of personal liberty that we often overlook their devious and difficult development over the centuries. We forget, too, that freedom as we know it, is unheard of in many parts of the world—lands where the people have always lived in the shadow of oppression and dictatorship. Perhaps this gift of freedom which we Americans hold so lightly would be more precious to us if we paused now and again to remember these things. Perhaps we would guard more carefully against hypocrisy and discrimination and suppression and other abuses committed in the name of freedom if we would stop to recall how dearly it was won.

The founding fathers of our country were only too familiar with the burdens of tyranny down through the ages. They had not forgotten how they suffered and fought against the injustices and absolutism of the monarch, and it was their resolve to establish a set of rules for government by the majority, but which also should provide safeguards

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for the welfare of the minority. With struggle and privation and death still fresh in their minds, they drew up and adopted the first ten amendments to our Constitution known as the Bill of Rights, which guaranteed to all people the fundamental freedoms on which our democracy is based, and which have been strengthened and reaffirmed over the years in the Halls of Congress and in our courts of justice.

The first attempt to violate this Constitutional guarantee came in 1798 when the newly established United States was expecting war with France. The Federalist government, encouraged by public indignation over the XYZ affair, passed a number of repressive bills including the Sedition Act. The resentment of the general public to such legislation was one of the prime causes for the fall of the Federalist Party in 1800, and for the disappearance of that party from national politics.

Although numerous prosecutions were made under the Act, and although its constitutionality was challenged, none of the cases ever actually reached the Supreme Court for final determination. Fortunately, the Act expired with the party that adopted it. When Thomas Jefferson was elected President of the United States, he pardoned those who had been convicted under the Act and were still imprisoned, and some years later Congress appropriated funds for the families of the men who had been incarcerated.

The challenge to the Bill of Rights which was met successfully by the people of this country in 1800 has been repeated at other times during our history as a Nation. The guarantees contained in Article I, freedom of speech and of the press, have been threatened repeatedly by repressive legislation, but the American system has always stood fast, a mighty citadel, a shining example to the rest of the world.

Today a new threat hangs over the free world. The threat of Soviet imperialism is more than a dark cloud. It is a real and powerful menace to the liberty which we Americans—we who are privileged to live in this blessed and challenging 20th Century—have taken for granted. We must guard this boon of freedom even more zealously, confronted as we are with this real and present danger, lest the lights go out all over the world and mark a swift return to the middle ages and to the tyranny—and oppression—and darkness—that held mankind in bitter bondage and arrested all progress and striving and hope.

In our democracy, the dignity and worth of each human being is supreme. Our society strives to afford each individual the greatest possible opportunity to reach his highest fulfillment. The forces of totalitarianism despise and hold for naught each of us as individuals of worth and integrity, and deny that we are endowed by our Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. In their concept, the State is supreme. Human beings are expendable and must serve the State as it directs.

Freedom of religion, freedom to seek truth, no arrest without a warrant, no arbitrary search and seizure, trial by an impartial jury, free elections, government by law, right of contract—all of these guarantees contained in our Bill of Rights are part of the American tradition. But the evil and fanatical forces of totalitarianism deny the existence of God and the rights of man. There is a government by edict and decree, without consent of the governed. There is a government of State controls. Everyone is subservient to the State, and information is distorted to serve the purposes of state propaganda. The Politburo dictators who guide the destinies of this international banditry believe in their own infallibility, and must be obeyed not only in act but in thought, under penalty of death without the right of trial.

This malignant cancer of Communism spreading insidiously over the free world must be met with all the resourcefulness and courage and determination of which we are capable. Our industrial potential and our military might are daily growing more powerful, but our greatest strength lies in our resolve to defend our freedom with all the vigor at our command and to help others to attain it.

To do this we must be united in fact as well as in purpose. We must strive for non-partisanship in our international policies. Assuredly there will be differences of opinion, but in America, we thank God, these differences can be resolved by hammering them out on the anvil of free and open debate and discussion. Ours is a common goal. We must not only fight for it abroad, we must cherish it and work for it at home.

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The threat of the Soviet Union is a menace to our liberty but here in our own country we have a menace to our livelihood.

The threat, ladies and gentlemen, of the Soviet Union is a menace to our liberty, of course, but here in our own country we have a menace to our livelihood and to the preservation of our economic system and our system of social order under law. The dictators of the Kremlin, of course, are waiting for the economic collapse of this country. That is part of their war, their way of nerves, their war of attrition. By that I mean the growing danger of inflation. If our national economy is not kept sound and healthy, we will be faced with a serious break in our armour, as we face the foreign forces that would enslave us.

Just the other day at a luncheon meeting in the Speaker's dining room in the Capitol, I heard Mr. Charles Wilson say that he believed that within two years we could without question assemble the mightiest army and the greatest materiel that has ever been assembled in the history of the world, but within that two years, (and I know I am not misquoting Mr. Wilson, and I am sure now he wouldn't object to my quoting him because there has been some allusion to this since he made this statement rather in confidence to many members of the Congress and Generals of the Army, Navy and Air Force, officers who were there) that this spectre of inflation in this country of ours is the most dangerous single force, aside from our departure from fundamental concepts and understandings, that we have confronting us today. It is everybody's business to stop inflation, for if the value of the dollar is permitted to decline and decline, the future worth of our savings, our insurance policies, our pensions and much more is at stake.

Before inflation can be stopped, there must be sacrifices—the same kind of sacrifices that we are so willing to make in a fight for the human rights which have been held so dear, down through the centuries. All of us, of course, will have to make sacrifices and we are prepared to make them, in meeting the bill for higher taxes—an inevitable burden in our mobilization for national defense, but those who work for a living must also have a firm assurance that their goods and services are not to become a source of enrichment for profiteers.

Inflation is a thing about which *all* of us must *do* something—something more than just talk. It is up to the leaders of government, industry and finance to pull together in a patriotic, economic program that will make sense to the millions who must be called upon for voluntary cooperation and national devotion. By that I mean unnecessary peace time expenditures by the Congress of the United States, unnecessary appropriations.

In our patriotic zeal, we must not lose sight of the fact that any act that threatens to cut across our Constitutional guarantee of liberty, threatens the basic premise of our democracy—that in the average individual man and woman resides the security and the hope for the greatest experiment ever conceived in the mind of man. If we relinquish the fundamental concepts set forth by the Magna Charta and guaranteed by our Constitution, even though we dominate the world militarily, we will have lost the heart, the essence of liberty, freedom and justice under law.

It has been a high privilege for me to come here today and to join with you in your rededication and fidelity to the Magna Charta. Animated as all of you are by the highest and most lofty principles, I know that you are determined to do your full share as mothers, wives and daughters and as leaders in your communities and in this great country of ours, to maintain our freedom and security, not only by words, but by setting examples of citizenship in your daily lives.

We need a cleavage to the old fashioned virtues of morality, honesty and candor, straightforwardness, as never before. Our free government was not built by lip service. It was not built by expounding of ideas and ideals alone, and it will not survive by these things. There must repose in the hearts and souls of all of our people the conviction and determination to sustain those basic and fundamental concepts which we hold dear and wherein reside our security and our freedom and under God to live up to our highest principles of unselfish service, honor and integrity.