From Senator Joseph R. McCarthy

To All Members of the Senate and House

June 11, 1951

In closely following the testimony before the Joint Committee of Foreign Relations and Armed Services, which is conducting an investigation of the treason of Douglas MacArthur, I have become more and more impressed by two remarkable factors:

(1) That it is impossible to develop the facts in the MacArthur inquiry without at the same time bringing to light some of the facts which bear on the question of why we fell from our position as the most powerful nation on earth at the end of World War II to a position of declared weakness by our "leadership" — a leadership which whisps, whispers, cringes before fear, and urges that we dare not win a war which it started — this we dare not win for fear of attack from another enemy — that we dare not fight back and protect the lives of our own men for fear that there will be dropped on Washington an atomic bomb manufactured by the enemy with the use of secrets stolen from us by spies which, according to the President, never existed, and

(2) That it will be equally impossible to obtain the answers to the above without uncovering a conspiracy so immense and so infamy so black as to dwarf any previous such venture in the history of men.

During the Marshall testimony, one of the senators obviously troubled by the odor of the conspiracy which was commencing to rise as a result of the constant probing by the members of the committee — troubled by the fringes of the conspiracy which were commencing to show — came to my office and asked me for information on a subject which was troubling and puzzling him greatly.

While I cannot quote his verbatim, the questions he asked were substantially as follows:

(1) Who was close to Marshall and succeeded in deceiving, this great American at Yalta when his military advice was that we turn Manchuria over to Russia, thereby signing at least the first section in the death warrant of the Republic of China?

(2) Who twisted and perverted the thinking of this great American and misguided him into the folly of his Dimanche Mission to China?
(3) Who of tortured duplicity to America succeeded in deceiving this great general during the course of World War II to the end that he always sided with Stalin and against Churchill when history's great decisions were being made — decisions which turned out so bad for the free world and so good for international communism?

Upon searching for the answers for the Senator, I found to my surprise that Marshall, who, by the alchemy of propaganda, became the "greatest living American," and the recently proclaimed "global strategist" for the party in power, up to this time had never had his record subjected to the searching light of any historian. In view of the fact that the committee, the Congress, and the American people are being called upon to either inhere or reject Marshall's global strategy, I felt that it was urgent that such a study be made and submitted to the Russell Committee.

I decided that the record of Marshall's untrodden routes of decisions and acts, contributing so greatly to the strategy of defeat, should be given not from the pens and lips of his critics but from sources friendly to him. In view of the fact that the archives of this nation and other nations are not available to me, I have been unable to document all of the important details of his record. However, sufficient evidence is available to give a picture which is complete in its general outline. I have drawn on the written records on the memos of the principal actors in the great events of the last ten years; I have drawn heavily from the books out of which the history of these times will be written for the next five hundred years. I have drawn from the pens of Admiral Leahy, Winston Churchill, Mark Clark, Robert Sherwood, speaking for Harry Hopkins, Henry L. Stimson, James F. Byrnes, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Sumner Welles, Cordell Hull, General Arnold, General Deane, General Chennault and Jusien Costello. So one of them alone was trying to or did give anything remotely approaching a complete record of Marshall. The picture emerges, however, as we piece together their recollections of the events in which he figures — oftentimes fragmentary, never directly uncomplimentary, but when fitted together, pointing unmistakingly to one conclusion.

It is from these sources, plus the State Department's record taken from Marshall's own files, that the picture becomes generally complete.

It is needless to tell you that this was a most difficult task, but one which I felt had to be done, for unless we understand the record of Marshall it will be impossible to even remotely grasp the planned steady retreat from victory.
which commenced long before World War II ended. Unless we carefully study the
records of Marshall and Acheson, who have worked together so closely, it will
be impossible to forestall the next move on the timetable of the great conspiracy.

I realize full well how unpopular it is to lay hands on the laurels
of a man who has been built into a great hero. I very much dislike this un-
pleasant task but I feel that it must be done if we are to intelligently make
the proper decisions in the issues of life and death before us. I also realize
that the left-wing camp following members of the press and radio will again
be all over in an attempt to discredit and hide the true record in this case by
the same barrage and type of propaganda that was blocked when I started to
expose that other great untraceable man who was such a hero sixteen months
ago — Dean Acheson.

For that reason, I urge all of the members of the Senate and House to
study the completely documented picture of this man which I shall present to
the Senate on Thursday of this week, a picture drawn not by my pen, nor by
the pens of any of his other critics, but from the pens that were friendly
or at least neutral toward him.

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