

Hahn, Soan K.
1945

May 15, 1945

My dear Mr. Mahn:

Mrs. Roosevelt has received your letters and wants you to know that she appreciates your writing her and also wants me to thank you for your thought of her on Mother's Day.

Mrs. Roosevelt is more than sorry that she cannot give you an appointment at this time. She must straighten out family affairs with the children, and the business of getting resettled at Hyde Park and trying to keep up with the volume of mail which is being received every day makes it impossible for her to do anything else now. In any case, she is afraid that there is nothing she could do about the Pacific war strategy so she could not be very helpful.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary

Mr. Soon K. Mahn
Hotel George Washington
25 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

Hotel George Washington
25 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y.

May 8, 1945

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

While listening to President Truman's Proclamation this morning of our Victory in Europe I thought of you and President Roosevelt and how your constant courageous efforts had brought about this glorious result. And, as President Truman said, all of us wish that our gallant Commander-in-Chief could have made the announcement himself.

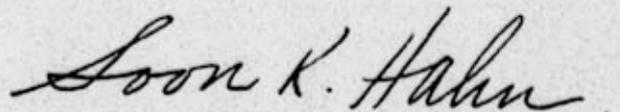
We still have to win the war in Asia and I trust that God will help us to bring this to a successful conclusion with the minimum sacrifice of lives and material.

I came East about a month ago with the special purpose of discussing the Pacific War strategy with you in person. Of course I realize that it has been impossible for you to give me an appointment so I have been waiting to hear from you.

All my faith is placed in you because you have such great wisdom and definite desire to help this country sustain a wise and helpful leadership. For this reason, I hope to see you at your earliest convenience.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,



Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt
Hyde Park, New York

BOARD OF ADVISORS
MRS. HENRY PFEIFFER
MRS. JESSIE ARMSTRONG
MRS. CLEVELAND E. DODGE
MRS. SIDNEY E. GAMBLE
MISS ELSIE H. WILCOX
DR. ARNAUD C. MARTS
DR. RUFUS VON KLEINSMID
DR. P. O. PLACE
MR. SHELBY M. HARRISON
MR. E. H. MACK
MR. ROBERT STUART
MR. G. ELLSWORTH HUGGINS



THE CENTRAL NORMAL COLLEGE

SEOUL, KOREA

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION
MRS. LOUISE YIM HAHN, PRESIDENT
MRS. SHA PAIK CHA, VICE PRES.
MRS. YOUNG SUN LEE, TREASURER
MR. TAI OH KIM, SECRETARY

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
MRS. LOUISE YIM HAHN
MRS. SHA PAIK CHA
MR. DOOHUN CHANG
MR. CHANGSOO CYN
MR. SANGDON KIM
MR. INN LEE
MR. SOON KYO HAHN

Mother's Day, 1945.

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt,

On this most significant Mother's Day, I wish to express my heartiest appreciation and gratitude for your motherly love for the oppressed people of the World.

You are indeed the Mother of a new world because you and President Roosevelt have fought for its freedom.

During these war years, your heart has been depressed and despaired by the dreadful destructive war. However, we are glad to have won our victory in Europe and we must continue fighting until we win a total Victory over Japan.

The day is not too far away when the people of Korea will have the privilege of honoring you and late President for your deliveration of their freedom from the inhuman Japanese yoke.

BOARD OF ADVISORS
MRS. HENRY PFEIFFER
MRS. JESSIE ARMSTRONG
MRS. CLEVELAND E. DODGE
MRS. SIDNEY E. GAMBLE
MISS ELSIE H. WILCOX
DR. ARNAUD C. MARTS
DR. RUFUS VON KLEINSMID
DR. P. O. PLACE
MR. SHELBY M. HARRISON
MR. E. H. MACK
MR. ROBERT STUART
MR. G. ELLSWORTH HUGGINS



THE CENTRAL NORMAL COLLEGE

SEOUL, KOREA

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION
MRS. LOUISE YIM HAHN, PRESIDENT
MRS. SHA PAIK CHA, VICE PRES.
MRS. YOUNG SUN LEE, TREASURER
MR. TAI OH KIM, SECRETARY

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
MRS. LOUISE YIM HAHN
MRS. SHA PAIK CHA
MR. DOOHUN CHANG
MR. CHANGSOO CYN
MR. SANGDON KIM
MR. INN LEE
MR. SOON KYO HAHN

Mrs. Roosevelt, both my wife and I
have an indispensable faith in you, and
we assure you that we will try
our very best to carry out your noble
aims and deeds in educating our people
for the future peace and order in the Far
East. You will be the living monument
of a new civilization of the World!

With my special prayer for your
good health and a long life, I am,
most faithfully yours,
Soon K. Hahn.

George Washington Hotel
23 Lexington Ave.
New York 10, N.Y.

THE UNITED STATES MUST OCCUPY KOREA AND MANCHURIA AND MAINTAIN ITS OWN PERMANENT ARMY AND NAVY IN THIS MOST STRATEGICALLY IMPORTANT TERRITORY FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

1. Korea and Manchuria held the most important strategic position in the Far East in relating and developing the economical, social, political and cultural life of their big neighbor countries -- Russia, China and Japan. Whoever controls Manchuria and Korea can easily control the Pacific and the Far Eastern territories. In order to maintain peace in the Far East the United States must neutralize this vitally important area to balance the Far Eastern powers.
 2. Russia has a definite desire to control Manchuria and Korea so as to extend her empire in the Far East and to develop her naval power in the Pacific. Therefore Russia will fight Japan sooner or later to achieve this long desired aim. If Russia controls Manchuria and Korea the northern part of China will be controlled by communist elements. This will of course curb our own interests in the Far East.
 3. If we restore Manchuria to China after this war, Russia will eventually control Manchuria, because China will be too weak militarily, politically and financially to defend Manchuria against Russian pressure and to develop its enormous natural resources for the betterment of its people. If Manchuria is controlled by Russia Korea will automatically come under the control of Russia.
- The Russo-Chinese conflict, the Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War were fought to control Manchuria and Korea. As a matter of fact, the Japanese started the present Sino-Japanese War to annex Manchuria to Japan. Manchuria has also played a big role

in this American-Japanese War because the Japanese aggression in Manchuria was the first cause of the conflict between the United States and Japan. In this Pacific war we have already suffered over a hundred thousand casualties and wasted billions of dollars. After this tremendous sacrifice of American lives and material we must not permit Russia to control this vitally important territory to destroy our own interests and peace in the Far East.

4. Korea and Manchuria would be the ideal partners of the United States in promoting American democratic principles and business enterprises on the continent of Asia. If our own army and navy can permanently occupy Korea and Manchuria we have won the Pacific war and can maintain the peace but if we allow Russia to control this territory we would fail to achieve our main objective in this war. Consequently our commercial, financial and cultural interests in the Far East would be completely paralyzed. Therefore the United States should plan both its military strategy and postwar program to occupy Korea and Manchuria by all means and to maintain permanent armed forces in these most important strategic territories.

Hahn

PROPOSED POSTWAR PLAN FOR THE UNITED STATES

By

Soon K. Hahn

New York City

June 16, 1945

A PROPOSED POSTWAR PLAN FOR THE UNITED STATES

The history of the world indicates that the general progress of all civilizations has been moving forward from EAST-TO-WEST in a circular direction. Therefore, it is obvious that in time Russian communism will dominate Europe and the Near East and that our American democratic ideals will prevail in the Far East, where our chief economic and cultural interests definitely lie.

In order to preserve permanent peace, Federal Government of the United Nations should be organized by representatives of each nation. This Federal Government should have the utmost power above all nations just as our federal government has above its states. The Government of the United Nations must possess its own strong army and navy to enforce its laws and regulations throughout the world. However, this international government cannot be formed at the end of this war because the big nations will not cede their own military powers to the international government.

It is obvious that England, France, the Netherlands and Russia will not give up their prewar colonial possessions and territories. Consequently, permanent world peace cannot be maintained by the United Nations now being formed because it would be unable to enforce its law over any powerful aggressor as it has no military power of its own. We do not have enough overwhelming economic and political power to lead the United Nations to carry out our unselfish aims of liberating all oppressed peoples throughout the world and maintaining a permanent peace.

Russia has a threefold program; that is, (1) to maintain friendly relations with the United States and Great Britain to receive long term loans from them to carry out her ambitious industrial program of being self-sufficient, (2) to spread her communism in Europe and Asia to control their economic and political life, and (3) to obtain naval bases in the Pacific, Baltic and Mediterranean seas to increase her sea power. Great Britain also has three main objectives; (1) to receive enormous long term loans from the United States to rebuild her industries to control her prewar international commerce and finance, (2) to take advantage of U.S. financial, military and political power in Europe to regain her prewar economic political prestige in Western Europe and Near East, and (3) to increase her sea power to continue the domination of her vast colonial possessions.

It cost us about a million American casualties and hundreds of billions of dollars to save Russia and England from total destruction, but the former refuses her aid in our deadly war against Japan which also has been her enemy for many decades. As a matter of record, these two great allies, who not long ago, barely saved their own liberty and freedom from inhuman Nazi control, have been the chief menace in San Francisco Conference in carrying out our unselfish aim of freeing all oppressed people throughout the world.

Furthermore, these two allies will again use very source, means and method to obtain our capital and skill to build up their own economic and military power to do exactly the opposite against our sincere desire of liberating all human beings.

During this war, we were compelled to help these two allies to destroy our common enemy, Germany, but it will be definitely foolish and dangerous to make long term loans to these two great nations which without a doubt will curb our own commercial, political and cultural interests. Therefore, the United States should exert great care in dealing with these two subtle powers not to be used as their tools against our national conscience and good will. Under these circumstances, the United States should carry out the following postwar policies to protect our interests and to promote world peace and security:

- A. We must occupy and govern all prewar Japanese territories including Korea and Manchuria for many years before allowing their independence.
- B. We must minimize the waste of our military power and our financial losses in Europe.
- C. We should chiefly promote world economic security through the United Nations.

A. WE MUST OCCUPY AND GOVERN ALL PREWAR JAPANESE TERRITORIES INCLUDING KOREA AND MANCHURIA FOR MANY YEARS BEFORE ALLOWING THEIR INDEPENDENCE.

1. We must fortify some of the key islands of the Marshall, Caroline, Palau, Marianas, Bonin, Ogasawara, Kurile and Ryukyu groups, including Formosa to strengthen our permanent position in the Pacific.
2. We must maintain our permanent army and navy in Japanese main islands for the following reasons:
 - (a) To disarm the entire population permanently to ensure peace and order.
 - (b) To eradicate their fanaticism and re-educate the people with democratic ideals.
 - (c) To promote our commercial and cultural interests.
3. The United States must occupy Korea and Manchuria and maintain its own permanent army and navy in this most strategically important territory for the following reasons:
 - (a) Korea and Manchuria hold the most important strategic position in the Far East in relating and developing the economic, social, political and cultural life of their big neighbor countries - Russia, China and Japan, Whoever controls Manchuria and Korea can easily control the

Pacific and the Far Eastern territories. In order to maintain peace in the Far East the United States must neutralize this vitally important area to balance the Far Eastern powers.

- (b) Russia has a definite desire to control Manchuria and Korea so as to extend her empire in the Far East and to develop her naval power in the Pacific. Therefore, Russia wishes to fight Japan sooner or later to achieve this long desired aim. If Russia controls Manchuria and Korea, the northern part of China will be controlled by communist elements. This will of course curb our own interests in the Far East.
- (c) If we restore Manchuria to China after this war, Russia will eventually control Manchuria because China will be too weak militarily, politically and financially to defend Manchuria against Russian pressure and to develop its enormous natural resources for the betterment of its people. If Manchuria is controlled by Russia, Korea will automatically come under the control of Russia. The Russo-Chinese conflict, the Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War were fought to control Manchuria and Korea. As a matter of fact, the Japanese started the present Sino-Japanese War to take permanent possession of Manchuria. Manchuria has also played a big role in this American-Japanese War because the Japanese aggression in Manchuria was the first cause of the conflict between the United States and Japan. In this Pacific war, we have already suffered over a hundred thousand casualties and wasted billions of dollars. After this tremendous sacrifice of American lives and material we must not permit Russia to control this vitally important territory to destroy our own interests and peace in the Far East.
- (d) Korea and Manchuria would be the ideal partners of the United States in promoting American democratic principles and business enterprises on the continent of Asia. If our own army and navy can permanently occupy Korea and Manchuria, we have won the Pacific war and can maintain the peace, but if we allow Russia to control this territory, we would fail to achieve our main objective of this war. Consequently our commercial, financial and cultural interests in the Far East would be completely paralyzed. Therefore the United States should plan both its military strategy and postwar program to occupy Korea and Manchuria by all means and to maintain permanent armed forces in these most important strategic territories.
- B. WE MUST MINIMIZE THE WASTE OF OUR MILITARY POWER AND OUR FINANCIAL LOSSES IN EUROPE.

In the solar system, the sun is the prime factor of life. The four seasons move around the sun from spring to summer - autumn - winter and again from winter to spring and so on. Likewise, civilization moves forward from East to West in a circular direction, that is from the Far East to the Near East - Europe - America and again from America to the Far East and so on. This universal order has never been and never will be reversed. For instance, winter moves into spring but never into autumn, and the American civilization sprung from Europe will move forward to the Far East but never backward to

Europe. Therefore, the U. S. commercial, financial, political and cultural interests lie Westwards in the Far East but not Eastwards in Europe. Our past record proves this EAST TO WEST theory to be true. Our investments in the Pacific have been profitable whereas our investments in Europe have been disastrous. In the first world war, we sacrificed hundreds of thousands of American lives and billions of dollars, but this sacrifice brought no peace. During the postwar period of the first world war our investments of over eleven billion dollars was almost a complete loss. In this European war, we sacrificed hundreds of thousands of priceless American lives and over a hundred billion dollars. Consequently, it is obvious that our future investment in Europe will be a total loss and our other efforts will be frustrated. Therefore, the following program should be adopted:

1. We should not keep too many of our soldiers in Germany and make no long term financial investments in the occupied territory because all our efforts and capital investment will be useless.
2. We should be generous in our contribution of food and clothes to the needy peoples in Europe and East Asia through U.N.R.A., the American Red Cross and other relief organizations.
3. We should cooperate with England, Russia and other European nations in organizing an international bank which would give financial assistance to the nations. We should make loans to European countries chiefly through the international banking system, which would make loans to the various nations on a secured basis. The United States should not extend long term credit to Russia and other European countries. We must not repeal the Johnson Act of 1938, which prohibits private loans to foreign nations that defaulted the first World War loans. And under no circumstances, should private individuals and institutions be allowed to make loans to European countries without permits from the United States Government. All foreign loans must be handled by the United States Treasury to protect American interests in Europe as far as possible.
4. In practicing our foreign policies in Europe we should give closer cooperation to England, France and other democratic European nations in order to discourage aggressive communistic influence in those areas.
5. The Government of the United States should allow its citizens to carry on freely commercial transactions and business enterprises with all nations including Russia and Germany. The United States may extend moderate short term commercial credits to Russia and other European countries to promote international trade.

We still have a vivid memory of the unfair declarations of the British and French Moratorium refusing payment of the loans we made in good faith after the first world war. We must not repeat this mistake after World War II.

C. WE SHOULD CHIEFLY PROMOTE WORLD ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SECURITY THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS.

As we cannot expect to liberate all oppressed nations after this war, we should limit the scope of the functions of the Federation of United Nations, now being organized, only to the betterment of economic and social conditions of the United Nations and of their dependent territories. It is unnecessary and rather unwise to try to include reluctant and unwilling nations in the membership of this Federation, which is only the first step leading to the organization of a future Government of United Nations. As a matter of fact, the United States should extend its membership to those nations which are willing to cooperate with it in building up a better economic and social security among the nations.

Everything worth while takes a proportionate effort, cooperation and time. For example, the sincere effort and cooperation of our forefathers of the thirteen original colonies made it possible to form a strong Government of the United States of today. Hard work and cooperation of the people of the United States, over a hundred and fifty years ago, made it possible to form a Pan-American Union today to protect and benefit all American nations - small or large - in this Hemisphere. The tremendous sacrifice of American lives and material in the last two world wars will enable us to hold a real leadership in economic fields of United Nations particularly westward in the Pacific and Far East, where our chief commercial, financial and cultural interests lie. It is absolutely futile for us to try to form United Nations to maintain a permanent peace of the world.

A firm foundation should be provided before constructing a building. Likewise, a strong collective economic security federation should be established first by the United Nations to be the foundation of establishing a future world peace. This good purpose may be accomplished some fifty years hence, after the world wars 3 and 4. The United States should therefore hold a strong leadership in establishing the economic foundation of United Nations with its cooperative members to accomplish the following objectives:

1. All prewar oppressed territories and colonies should be under the supervision of United Nations Trusteeship Council.

The Federation of United Nations should establish a trusteeship council to supervise directly or indirectly all trust areas, which may be administered by the Council itself or designated single state or joint states. The Council members should consist of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, China, France and Netherlands and an equal number of representatives of small nations selected from the General Assembly of the United Nations.

- (a) We should disarm the entire population of the trust territories and establish a democratic government in each area with 95% native officials under general supervision of United Nations Trusteeship Council.
- (b) A nationwide cooperative economic system should be established in every trust territory to raise the standard of living of the natives.

However, public utilities, mines and oil wells should be owned by native governments.

- (c) The Bank of United Nations should extend credits to these native governments on these government-owned-securities. The interest rate should not exceed 6%. These trust territories should be safeguarded from exploitation by foreign capital and the natives should be permitted to keep about 90% of their national income.

The following territories may be placed under United Nations Trusteeship:

All of New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Santa Cruz Islands, New Hebrides, Fiji Islands and Friendly Islands should be placed under the United Nations Trusteeship, administered by England and United States.

Dutch East Indies should be placed under the Trusteeship, administered by the Netherlands and United States.

Burma, French Indo China, Thailand and Malay States should be under the Trusteeship, administered by the joint states of England and France.

Hongkong should be placed under the Trusteeship, administered by Great Britain and China.

Syria, Lebanon, Trans-Jordan and Palestine should be under the Trusteeship, administered by the joint states of Great Britain and France.

Lybia, Algeria and Morocco should be placed under the United Nations Trusteeship, administered by the joint states of France and England.

All Japanese home and Mandated Islands, Korea and Manchuria should be occupied and governed by the United States Military Government; therefore they should not be included in the United Nations Trusteeship. However, the trusteeship principle may be applied in these occupied territories.

2. The Federation of the United Nations and the Bank of the United Nations should be located in the United States of America.
- (a) According to the East-to-West theory CHICAGO should be the most favorable site for the Federation of the United Nations and San Francisco would be its second best choice.
- (b) The location of the Bank of the United Nations should be in New York City.

Under no circumstances should England or any European nation be chosen for the home sites of these two international organizations.

Loon K. Hahn

May 22, 1945

My dear Mr. Hahn:

It was very kind of you to send me such a lovely pin and such beautiful roses.

I do not hope to be President, but I join with you in hoping that we will have a President always who will keep peace throughout the world.

With many thanks, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Thank you for the
years of hope & peace.
I can't wait to see you
again. I will be
President

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt,
I'm so happy
that we will
have a new book
to keep from
being lost
to the world

25 Lexington Ave.
New York City
May 19, 1945.

Words fail me to express my
heartiest appreciation and gratitude for
your kindness in granting me a personal
interview this afternoon. Your
noble spirit always inspires my
heart and soul as I listen to your
wonderful words.

Mrs. Roosevelt, you have my
loyalty and support and assure you
that I will be a faithful follower
of your high ideals and deeds.

I am sending you a white
Jay pin with circles and hope
that it will bring you a good luck.

May I pray that you will be
the most beloved President of the United
States of America, who will rule the
entire population of our East with
your great virtue to keep them in peace.

Most faithfully yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt

Hahn

CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

file May 29, 1945

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated 24 May transmitting a letter addressed to you by Mr. S. K. Hahn.

Mr. Hahn's proposals do not to me seem practicable or promising of value at the present time, but I have transmitted them to the appropriate agencies of the Government, and have so informed Mr. Hahn.

It is most pleasing to have a note from you.

With assurances that you all are constantly in our thoughts, and with warm personal regards

Most sincerely,
William D. Leahy

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Hyde Park
Dutchess County, New York

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION

Original with attachments filed; Leahy



**A WAR PLAN OUTLINING THE STRATEGIC POINTS
OF BATTLE FOR A QUICK VICTORY OF THE ALLIES**

By

Seon Eyo Nahn, a Korean

**This plan was submitted to President Roosevelt
on Jan. 28th, 1942.**

Soon K. Hahn
Korean Village
Lake Geneva, Wisconsin

August 1, 1945

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Val-Kill Cottage
Hyde Park, New York

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

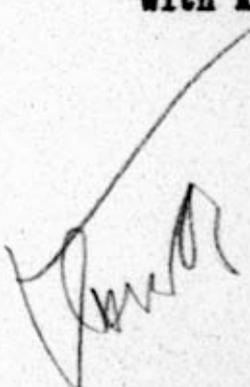
Thank you very much for your kindness in forwarding my application to Washington.

For your personal reference, I am sending you my postwar plan and "My Purpose of Coming to America".

At this time, I also would like to thank you for your keen interest and warm sympathy that you have shown and the splendid work that you have done toward the freedom of Korea. The 26 million Korean people will remember both you and President Roosevelt for many generations to come.

With kindest personal regards,

Most gratefully yours,



Soon K. Hahn

MY PURPOSE OF COMING TO AMERICA

Upon the declaration of President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, on March 1, 1919, all Koreans - young and old - had a nation wide nonviolent independent movement. On this day, together with my Fourth Grade classmates of the Japanese sponsored public grammar school, I joined the movement and became a Christian. In September 1919, after intensive preparation I passed the high school tests and entered Soong Sill Academy, an American Presbyterian High School, where I learned about the Japanese bad intentions and of good deeds of American people for the freedom of the World. During the summer vacation of 1924, I toured most parts of Central Korea on an American bicycle to investigate the actual condition of Korea. After discovering the fact that there was no hope for the future of Korea under Japanese systematically planned oppression, I determined to come to the United States to study a way of freeing the 35 million Korean people and left Korea on June 16, 1925, after high school graduation exercises.

On my way to America, I stopped off several places in Japan to observe the conditions of that country, and was very disappointed to realize that Japan would never willingly give independence to Korea unless she would be compelled to do so by a stronger armed force because Korea's natural resources was one of the chief contributing factors to her progress. Therefore, I wondered whether or not my ambition was an impractical childish dream; however, my desire was highly brightened and reassured when I reached Nikko, where I saw many well educated Japanese, worshipping Buddhist idols in the famous Higashiyama-son Temple. Here a thought came to me that Korea could be freed through the mercy and power of Almighty God. Thus I promised to God that I would follow His will faithfully throughout my life, and in turn I asked him to grant the freedom of Korea. Thereafter, with a renewed enthusiasm and confidence, I left Yokohama on June 30, by the S. S. "President Lincoln" and arrived in San Francisco on July 16, 1925.

During my eight years college life and subsequent twelve years of my business career in the United States, I devoted a good part of my time in searching out the will of God, for That was the only means in achieving my ambition. In 1927, at the Lunt Library of Northwestern University, during my hours of meditation, I discovered that the Circle is the nearest symbol of the Common Principle of all principles that governs all phases of life-material, plant, animal and human. Since then most of my leisure was spent in studying the application of this Cycle Principle to our daily life. In September 1941, just three months before the Pearl Harbor attack, while living at the International House in New York City, I discovered in my early morning meditation, that this Cycle Principle could be applied in drafting the Allies war strategy. Therefore, on January 26, 1942, I drafted a war plan, based on this Cycle Principle and submitted it to President Roosevelt. Up to this date most of my time and thoughts have been devoted to studies of allies war strategy.

At this crucial time, I am keen to contribute my personal service to the United States armed forces in defeating the Japan at the earliest possible time. Like any other American citizen, I have a moral obligation to the United States because it gave me an opportunity to absorb its democratic principles and to establish my home, business and social enterprises. I have been living in this country continuously for two decades and it is my intention and privilege to spend the rest of my life here because the United States is the only country in the world that follows closely the will of God. I pledge to be loyal to the government and the constitution of the United States of America.

Soon K. Hahn

8
August 9, 1945

My dear Mr. Hahn:

I appreciate your sending me your postwar plan and your article "My Purpose of Coming to America". I shall keep them on file and thank you so much.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Soon K. Hahn
Korean Village
Lake Geneva, Wisconsin