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

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,

[Signature]

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Hyde Park
Dutchess County, New York
May 24, 1945

Dear Admiral Leahy:

I am enclosing this letter from Mr. Hahn, who is a Korean. He has a very successful importing business and has been here for some twenty years.

His wife is in Korea and he seems therefore to be in close touch. She is the head of a girls' school. I find Mr. Hahn a little difficult to understand, so I asked him to write out his idea after he had been to see me and I am passing it along to you. He seems to be most anxious to serve in some way in the Armed Forces, but his suggestion strikes me as utterly out of the question.

I should think it entirely undesirable for us to take the attitude that Russia should not have any control over the policies of the Asiatic fields since she quite obviously has natural interests. I think it might be very wise to establish some United Nations military posts in Manchuria, Korea and to demilitarize the areas as far as possible otherwise. I have a feeling that Russia would accept any suggestions for joint U.S. and Soviet interests if they were made before there appears to be any reflection on her desires. I realize the policy on this was probably set many moons ago.

Mr. Hahn used to come to see Franklin
and finally was shunted off on me. I have no idea whether he is worth considering or not, but I feel an obligation to pass his notes along to you and I hope that you will at least acknowledge them, telling him that you either can or can not make use of any of his suggestions.

I think of you very often and how much heavy responsibility rests on your shoulders, and please remember that any time you would like to come to Hyde Park, I shall be delighted.

Very sincerely yours,
Dear Mrs. Roosevelt,

Thank you for the kind thought that prompted your victory day note to me.

One sharp feeling I regret remaining with me is that your husband was not permitted to remain with us to see the realization of his efforts in the cause of freedom.

His high purpose and his plans however remain as a guide and an example to his country, and we have dedicated ourselves to follow them, as far as our limited talents permit, to final success.
With affectionate understanding of your sorrow. I remain
most sincerely,

William D. Steady

May tenth, 1948
May 26, 1945

Dear Admiral Leahy:

My thoughts are with you today. I know that Franklin would want to clasp your hand and congratulate you for all you have done to make this victory possible.

Please accept my deepest appreciation and respect, and my affectionate good wishes.

Very sincerely yours,
A WAR PLAN OUTLINING THE STRATEGIC POINTS
OF BATTLE FOR A QUICK VICTORY OF THE ALLIES

BY
Soom Yoo Naka, a Korean

This plan was submitted to President Roosevelt
on Jan. 20th, 1942.
A War Plan Outlining the Strategic Points of Battle for a Quick Victory of the Allies

By

Soon Yeo Mohn, a Korean

This plan was submitted to President Roosevelt on Jan. 28th, 1945.
A WAR PLAN OUTLINING THE STRATEGIC POINTS
OF BATTLE FOR A QUICK VICTORY OF THE ALLIES

by

Seong Eo Dohn, a Korean

From reasons of a physical law of nature, of the trend of the world's economical, political and religious movements, and of the evidence of the world's history, and of present conditions of warfare, one can see readily see that America will be the center of the world's civilization at the end of this war. England was the master and the benefactor of the last World War, but America will be the benefactor of this war. America must be the Commander in Chief of all the allied forces in Asia, Africa, Europe and America. A definite war program should be outlined to defeat immediately the Axis powers for a quick victory.

Thus far we have sent our war materials and expeditory forces chiefly eastwards to England, Ireland, Ireland, Africa and Russia. These functions were performed for purposes of self defense against Hitler's forces. However, from now on, we must send our battle ships and war equipment and men power westwards to engage in offensive warfare against the Axis powers, and crush them.

We ourselves have already experienced that our bombers, submarines and battle ships which went westwards to the Dutch East Indies and Japan are sinking Japanese war ships every day in spite of the intensive Japanese fortifications in the Pacific Ocean. On the contrary, the enemy U-boats coming westwards to the Atlantic Ocean are sinking many of our ships.

Since we have been victorious in the west in our own battles against Japan, we should muster all our forces in the Pacific Ocean to completely crush Japan, in order to cripple the Axis forces and to free the Pacific Ocean for transportation purposes.

We must have a secret understanding with Russia in order to establish naval and air bases in Manchuria Peninsula, Sakhalin Island, and eastern part of Siberia along the Sea-board, and the Manchurian front, for offensive purposes against Japan proper and the strategic points of Manchuria and Korea.

We must send our ships to Japan to continue her offensive measures against the Hitler forces on the European front.

We must persuade England to use most of their fleet Eastern army in the Libyan campaign in order to prevent the Axis forces penetrating into Africa, Arabia, Irak and Asia Minor.

So may I induce Turkey to join our allied forces to prevent her from joining the Axis powers.
We must persuade China to concentrate their men force in Burma to prevent Japan's further westward advance.

Our immediate objective is to crush Japan's sea force in order to prevent her from occupying the rich Dutch East Indies and to free our transportation to Borneo, India and the African front.

In other words, we should adopt the following war policy:

1. We should send two-thirds of our naval strength, bombers and men power to the Dutch New Guinea, including Borneo, and Northern part of Australia, including New Hebrides and the Samoan Islands, and to other strategic points in that area, for the purpose of annihilating Japan's sea force. From Hawaii and Johnston, we should launch an offensive attack against Nauru Island, New Hebrides, Samoan and Marian Islands and Japan proper.

With our present naval and air strength, we can easily effect this annihilation within ten months. This accomplishment will prevent Japan's occupation in Dutch East Indies, Australia and Burma, and will clear our transportation route in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. If we delay this action, Japan will complete the occupation in this area, and their combined army and naval strength will go westwards and take India, Afghanistan, and possibly Persia, and menace our supply route in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. This will give a great opportunity to Japan to combine their military strength with Hitler's forces that will probably come through Libya, Egypt, and Iraq, or Persia, or from Turkey to Persia, or from the Punjab to Persia. Then the combined Axis forces, with the rich supplies of oil, tin and rubber from the occupied territories, could make further advances, thus temporarily achieving their ambition of conquering the mainlands of Europe, Asia and Africa.

Therefore, it is essential for us to immediately make all our assaults to prevent the fulfillment of these most dangerous ambitions of the Axis powers.

2. We must induce England to give all our aid to the Libyan front to wipe out the Axis forces in that region and to prevent the Axis penetration south-westwards during the spring warfare.

We can readily assume that the Axis powers in Europe will do their utmost to win the Libyan war and to occupy Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Persia, in order to join with the Japanese forces coming westwards.

We must send one half of our land force to this region to annihilate the Hitler forces there.

3. In the meantime, we must do every possible thing to persuade Turkey to become our ally. If we cannot accomplish this, at least we must prevent them from becoming the tools of the Axis powers.
4. We ought to supply as many tanks, bombers, guns and ammunition as possible to
the Russian European front for a westward onslaught of the Hitler forces.
This continuous attack will not only cripple the Hitler forces in Europe, but
it will also prevent them from attacking the Libyan front and England.
We must persuade Russia to attack the Hitler forces near Orel from the
south in order to prevent our central forces occupying the Caucasian region.

During the next six months, we must concentrate all our land efforts to pre-
vent the Hitler forces from making ground in the regions of the Caucasus, Libya,
Turkey, Egypt, Jerusalem, Syria, Iraq and Persia.

These regions are the most strategic points of winning the land battles of
the Second World War.

Therefore, we cannot neglect these focal points.

5. We should have a secret understanding with Russia, whereby we will use their air
and naval bases in Krasneba, Pavlovsk, Bokhara, Bokhara Island and
Khitro Aip along the seacoast, for the purpose of concentrating our air forces
to assualt the Japanese mainland and the strategic points in Manchuria and Korea.
The Korean Army in Korea, Manchuria, Siberia and the Korean people in Korea and
Japan can play a big role in aiding America and her allies.

It is almost certain that Hitler will persuade Japan to attack Russia to release
the Russian pressure on the European front. Therefore, we should keep abundant
bombers and tanks and land forces in that region to crush the attacking Japanese
forces on the Russian front.

Our combined land forces with the Russian Far Eastern Army can effectively
annihilate the Japanese Kwantung army. Then we can march southwards to Manchuria,
Korea and occupied territory of China, in order to consolidate with the Chinese
army. After that, we can pursue the Japanese forces and retake any territory they
may have taken, such as Indo-China, Burma, etc.

We only need to have about three thousand air planes and one thousand anti-
aircraft guns chiefly at Manchuria, and at the other air and naval bases in that
region, to devastate completely, air and naval bases, arsenals, and the flimsy
frames houses and buildings in their principal cities, such as Toking, Yokohama,
Osaka, Nagoya, Kyoto, Kobe, etc.

If we act promptly, we can accomplish this aim within two months, without much
sacrifice.

6. During this year, we should do only defensive work in England, Ireland, Iceland,
Newfoundland, and along the Atlantic coast of the American continent.

Of course Hitler would like to occupy England, if he could do so without much
sacrifice. However, we do not feel that he could do so.
La métamorphose de la nature est la métamorphose de la connaissance.
President Franklin D. Roosevelt
White House
Washington, D.C.

My dear President:

I wish to send my heartiest congratulations to you and to your general staff for your Tunisian victory. It is indeed one of the most significant and important victories.

For your further reference, I should like to make the following suggestions for your continuous victory:

1. As soon as we annihilate the remaining forces of the Axis in Tunisia, we must fortify the shore lines of Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia in order to prevent any possible invasion in that region by the Axis forces. We must especially fortify strongly the town of Zerasan and Tanger in Morocco against possible axis invasion through Spain.

2. During the next six months, we should use our bases in Iceland, England and Africa to bomb Germany, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Italy, Greece-Slovenia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Albania, Russia, Bulgaria and Greece. However, it is still too easy to open up our second front in Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France or Italy.

3. We must invade Bulgaria first through Turkey in the following manner:

   a. At all price, we must convince Turkey to join us in invading Bulgaria. If it is possible it will be better for Turkey to declare war against Bulgaria and let the Turkish army invade Bulgaria first while we concentrate our main invading forces in that region.

   b. We should have about one-third of our air force in Tunisia and Morocco bases and move two-thirds of the air forces to Syria. We must concentrate only one-ninth of the allied army in Tunisia and Morocco and move four-fifths of the army to the Near East along the border of Turkey.

   c. We should divide the entire allied forces in the Near East into three divisions; namely, Northern, Central and Southern Divisions. As soon as we occupy Bulgaria, the Northern Division shall strike Russia, part of Hungary and Poland; the Central division shall strike part of Yugoslavia, then part of Hungary and Germany; the Southern division shall strike Greece, Albania, part of Yugoslavia, Italy and France.
6. We must defend England, Ireland, Iceland and North Africa chiefly by air forces. We should take every precaution against possible air attack. It is too risky to invade the European West Coast from England or the Italian territory from Africa unless the strength of our armed forces is five to one against the Axis forces in the invading regions. On account of the sea it is much easier to defend than make an offensive move across the waters.

The Allied forces of the United States, Great Britain and France, under the American commanding General, must occupy central Europe before Russia does in order to give just peace to the occupied nations. If we indicate this program to Turkey, I am quite sure that she will join with us in order to prevent the Russian domination in the future.

I am planning to submit to you my War Plan 98 for Global Warfare. I shall appreciate your kindness in granting me the privilege of presenting it to you in person sometime this month.

With my continuous devotion for your quick victory, I am,

Faithfully yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
August 31, 1945

HON. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
QUEBEC, QUEBEC, CANADA

My dear President Roosevelt:

Pursuant to my telegram of August 19, I am taking the liberty of writing you this letter for further explanation of my viewpoints on opening the Second Front, as follows:

A. The reasons that the Anglo-American Allies should not open a Second Front on the West Coast of Europe under present uncertain conditions,

1. The sacrifice of lives will be too costly to the Allies,
2. It will deplete the Allied military strength as well as our personnel bargaining power,
3. It will expedite Germany to make separate peace with Russia on the terms dictated by Russia, in order to concentrate her entire military strength against the Allies,
4. Under the present conditions, the Allied quick victory on the West Coast will help Russia to occupy her long-desired territories in Central, Northern and Southern Europe.
5. Russia will be able to shift the German military pressure to the Allies and fight against Japan to occupy Korea and Manchuria, or get out of the way entirely by making separate peace with Japan, in order to drive the Anglo-American interests in the Pacific as well as in Europe.
6. The Allied Expeditionary Armies on the West Coast of Europe will then be in chaotic positions.
7. If the Allied invasion armies meet defeat, England will again be heavily taxed and the Anglo-American Allies will have little bargaining power in Europe and Asia.

B. Why the Allies must stop all war and armament supplies to Russia unless she permits the Allies to occupy her territories and use her air and naval bases in fighting against Germany and Japan,

1. The Russian totalitarian socialism is the chief menace to the Anglo-American democratic policies,
2. Russia definitely has ambitions of dominating the world,
3. She will use the allied food and armament supplies very advantageously in occupying her long-desired territories in Europe and Asia.
4. There is the possibility of her using these very weapons against the Allies as Japan did.
5. Russia will make a separate peace with Germany and Japan sooner or later for the purpose of revised Anglo-American interests in Europe and Asia.
6. Immediate action by the Allies in stopping war supplies to Russia will not only weaken her political bargaining powers, with the Allies, Germany and Japan, but it will also force her to compromise, at least for the time being, with the Allies. This opening wedge can be utilized to the Allies distinct advantage.
V. Russia will not make a separate peace with Germany and/or Japan unless she acquires her desired territories from them and unless she is convinced that the Allies cannot win total victory against Germany and Japan.

VI. If we stop supplies to Russia at once she will not, and in fact cannot, withdraw from or join with the Axis, because she realizes that at present either action would be definitely detrimental to her own interests and she knows that she will be far better off if she cooperates with the Anglo-American Allies.

VII. Why the Anglo-American Allies should not apply the "Appeasement Policy" to Russia when she refuses the complicity and usage of her territories and military bases to her Allies.

1. If the Allies continue to supply civilian necessities and war materials to Russia under the present uncertain conditions, it will foster the following two-fold desires:
   (a) Russia has a definite desire to control Central, Northern and Southern Europe, as well as Iraq and Manchuria, to obtain more sources to develop her naval power.
   (b) Russia has a determination to curb Anglo-American political and financial interests so that she will be in a position to dominate the world.

2. She is in an excellent position to choose her own course as she pleases. She will play the game with the Allies to first secure her territorial desires, and then make a separate peace with Germany and Japan to achieve her second desire of frustrating Anglo-American interests. Therefore, her two-fold desire will be the determining factor in choosing her war policies.

3. If the Anglo-American Governments apply the Appeasement Policy in allowing some territorial concessions to Russia, you will not only disappoint the world people, but will also damage your own interests. The small, oppressed Nations are, as a matter of fact, the best and only true Allies of the Anglo-American Alliance; therefore, you should not lose their confidence.

We still have vivid memories of the painful lessons learned by the British Government on her Appeasement Policies applied on the Manchurian Conquest and Munich Conference. I sincerely trust that you will not give any consideration to this most disastrous Appeasement Policy in your present Quebec Conference. You can readily imagine what the result would be if the Allies appease Russia right now. At this time the Allies have little worry in completing the defeat of the Axis powers, but we must keep Russia in mind at all times in choosing war policies, as well as the time and place of bombardment of Axis territories.

Both England and America favored Japan and Germany to curb the growing power of Russia in the past. If we, willingly or unwillingly, favor Russia in order to crush the crippled Germany and Japan, we will make the greatest mistake of shattering the Axis war with Russia, which will be the most devastating gas warfare.

Your unconditional surrender policy must be applied to the present enemies to eradicate Nazism, Fascism and Shintoism. At the same time we must curtail our future enemies. The application of the Appeasement policy on either present or future enemies will be most disastrous to the whole world.
President Franklin D. Roosevelt

You are dealing now with both your present and future Asiatic enemies and Allies, and Oriental psychology can be more thoroughly analyzed by an Oriental mind. I have been devoting my whole time and energy for the past eighteen years in your country in studying world political principles and social problems. Thus the combination of sound Oriental philosophy and true democratic principles and scientific knowledge can be of incalculable value to you.

At this opportunity I want to make my position clear to you. Since the Pearl Harbor attack I have been giving my full time, energy, and money—
to the exclusion of my business interests—in studying the Allied Global War strategy. I have no ulterior personal motives. No desire for self-aggrandizement, nor any selfish purpose or interests, but I do sincerely
and honestly want to help you win this war with a minimum sacrifice of American lives and materials in order for you to carry out your great humanitarian purposes.

Since I submitted my First War Plan to you on January 26, 1943, the war situations have been changed; therefore, I have formulated War Plan Two which has the best solutions to the complicated military and political problems in World War Two. I am desirous of discussing War Plan Two with you in person in order to convey to you its full value so that you can win a complete military and political victory against the Axis with a minimum sacrifice of American lives.

May I be accorded the privilege of submitting my Second War Plan to you in person?

Most respectfully yours,

SKH

P.S. I wish to send greetings on this special occasion when you are to speak at the Canadian Congress on Wednesday. I sincerely hope that you will
win the hearts of the Canadian people, for they will be the most loyal
ally of the United States.
From the beginning of time, the developments of world civilizations have been moving forward from East to West. For example, the Christian civilization has moved from East to West; i.e., from the Near East to Europe, America, and the Far East (West of America). History and our present warfare prove that Westward-Strategy has been successful, whereas Eastward-Warfare failed. Therefore the United States, the leader of a new world civilization, should wage Eastward defensive warfare, chiefly by air, in the Atlantic Ocean and Europe, and should apply Westward offensive strategy, by air, sea and land, in the Pacific and Far East.

This East to West theory is the keynote of successful strategy and we should always give serious consideration to it in choosing main bases of operations, direction of movement of armed forces and in actual encounter. The general staff, every unit and individual soldier and sailor should be equipped with this East-to-West theory so that it should be applied in actual operations. In the Pacific and Far Eastern theatre, the direction of movement and encounter should be from Southeast to Northwest at 30°, and in the Atlantic and European area, the most favorable direction is from Northeast to Southwest at 30°.

EASTWARD DEFENSIVE WARFARE

The United States must defend Iceland and England chiefly by air and wage its land defensive warfare in North Africa and the Near East and join with Anglo-Russian-Turkish armies in invading the Balkans and Eastern Europe.

From this East-to-West theory, it is obvious that Russian Westward offensive warfare in Central and Southern Europe will be overwhelmingly successful, whereas the Angle-American Eastward land campaign in Europe would be very costly. Thus, the Anglo-American Allies should chiefly bomb Germany and the occupied countries to destroy Nazi war factories and incite revolution against the Nazis. At the same time the Anglo-American Allies must persuade Russia to permit their Armies to join with Russian forces in order to engage Westward-Warfare to minimize undue sacrifices and to occupy Europe jointly. If this cannot be achieved at this time the Angle-American-Turkish Armies should occupy the Balkans, and the Second Front in France should be delayed until Russia agrees to fight jointly with the Allied Armies.

If the Allies have committed themselves definitely to the opening of the Second Front in Western Europe, they should invade the Northern part of France after heavy and thorough bombardment. In this invasion the United States should actively participate in air attacks only. The Allied Command should plan to effect the complete surrender of Germany by the end of October, 1944.

WESTWARD OFFENSIVE WARFARE

The United States' main commercial and cultural interests definitely lie in the Far East, which is directly West of us; therefore we must use our air, sea and land power to destroy Japan's military forces. According to the East-to-West theory, it is apparent that Russia will defeat the German army and the United States will conquer Japan to rescue the Far East and Pacific areas.
Henceforth, the United States has been engaged in defensive warfare against the Axis by supplying most of her armament products to England and Russia. But from now on the United States must accumulate and concentrate her air, sea and land forces to wage the long and hard Pacific campaign mostly upon her own shoulders. Our first objective in the Pacific theater should be to destroy Japan's Navy, the life of the Japanese Empire. During the year of 1944, we must destroy at least fifty percent of Japan's Navy to cripple her supply line by occupying only the air and naval bases at Marshall, Wake, Caroline, Guam, Marianas and Bonin Islands. We should outwit the Japanese by applying a subtle decoy system to entice their Navy to come out to fight and be destroyed. Since these islands do not have large air bases it will be easier for our navy to destroy their air power first to safeguard our ships and to perform this maneuver.

The Allies' Eastward land offensive strategy against Burma and occupied China would be difficult and costly unless the Allies' tank force can overcome the Japanese Infantry. Therefore, during 1944 the Allies should chiefly operate air forces from India and China.

The United States should persuade the British, Free French and Dutch governments to guarantee to the people of India, Burma, Malay States, Dutch East Indies and Dutch East Indies to be free and independent in due course. This declaration will encourage the natives of these countries to revolt and fight against the Japanese to earn their own freedom. We should supply them with fighting equipment and avoid undue sacrifice of American lives.

Japan has lost its hope of overcoming the United States' growing naval power; therefore she has withdrawn the larger percentage of her warships from the far reaching Pacific Islands and concentrated them in home waters. This serves a three-fold purpose; that is, to preserve their strained naval power to safeguard Japan proper and to force Russia to extend their non-aggression treaty. If Russia guarantees that she would not give bases to the United States, Japan may not attack Siberia, at least for the time being, in order to advance their offensive warfare against China. On the other hand, if Russia does not satisfy Japan's demand she might attack Siberia to safeguard her homeland.

It might happen that Japan will succeed in conquering Siberia and Manchuria in 1944, while the Allies are finishing the war in Europe. However, it will not be too great a task for the Allies to defeat Japan by the end of 1945. In the final showdown of crushing Japan the 25 million rebellious Koreans will play a big role.

It is obvious that the United States will take over the leadership of the world, particularly in the Far East, that hitherto was in the hands of the declining British Empire; and that the United States should maintain friendship with the growing power of the Soviet Union in Europe.

In order to avoid a Third World War the Allies must abolish militaristic imperialism and the evils of feudalism to give all people a fair opportunity to earn their freedom and advancement.
Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

It was most kind of you to think of me when news of the Japanese surrender came to America. My part in the accomplishment was, of course, very small.

On that day which brought America's stupendous war effort to a successful conclusion my thoughts centered on the great spirit that, through the bad years, inspired all of America, and that has been gone from us such a short time.

His inspiring leadership will be acutely missed in the problems of peace that are now confronting us, as his friendly presence is always missed by me throughout every day.

With appreciation of your thoughtful note and with affectionate best wishes, I remain always

Most sincerely,

[Signature]

Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt
Apartment 15-A
29 Washington Square West
New York 11, New York
Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

In publishing my War Notes for the period 1941 to 1945, I find it desirable to include the letter addressed to me by you which is quoted below:

"May 8, 1945

"Dear Admiral Leahy:

"My thoughts are with you today. I know that Franklin would want to clasp your hand and congratulate you for all you have done to make this victory possible,

"Please accept my deepest appreciation and respect, and my affectionate good wishes,

"Very sincerely yours,

/s/ Eleanor Roosevelt."

An early reply indicating that I may publish the above letter in my War Notes would be appreciated,

With expressions of personal regards, I am

Most sincerely,

Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt
Hyde Park
Dutchess County, New York