

# CHURCHILL BOOK COLLECTOR

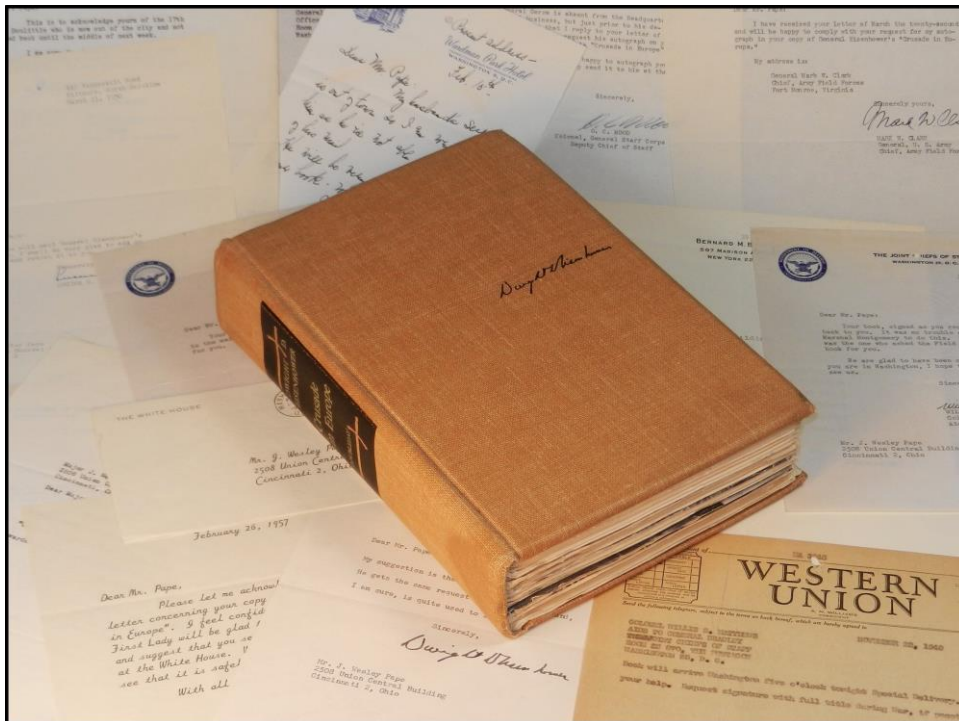
For five extraordinary years he led wartime Britain. He also wrote. 58 books. 260 pamphlets. 840 articles. 9,000 pages of speeches. And won the Nobel Prize in Literature. Our job is to help Churchill's words find your shelves.

## *Crusade in Europe*

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Doubleday & Company, Inc., New York, 1948

**Signed by Dwight and Mamie Eisenhower, Churchill, Truman, Marshall, MacArthur  
and fifteen other iconic wartime leaders  
with an extraordinary correspondence archive chronicling  
the campaign to secure the signatures between 1949 and 1957**



This ranks among the most compelling pieces of Second World War memorabilia we have seen – a truly singular copy of the limited edition of Eisenhower's war memoirs, signed by two American presidents, two British prime ministers, three U.S. secretaries of state, a first lady, thirteen legendary U.S. generals (one of whom became a president), and a British Field Marshal. Among the twenty-one signatories are two Nobel Peace Prizes recipients, two Congressional Medal of Honor recipients, and more honorifics and awards than can plausibly be enumerated. Equally extraordinary is the accompanying archive of correspondence detailing how these signatures were collected by a Second World War veteran with remarkable persistence, resourcefulness, and no small amount of luck over a period of nearly a decade.



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## BOOK COLLECTOR

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### The Signatures

The signatures gathered in this book come from an unprecedented assemblage of civilian and military leaders who made the history that this book chronicles.



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The signatories include:

**Henry Harley "Hap" Arnold**  
**Bernard Mannes Baruch**  
**Omar Nelson Bradley**  
**James Francis "Jimmy" Byrnes**  
**Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill**  
**Mark Wayne Clark**  
**Lucius DuBignon Clay**  
**James Harold "Jimmy" Doolittle**  
**Robert Anthony Eden, 1st Earl of Avon**  
**Dwight David Eisenhower**  
**Mamie Doud Eisenhower**  
**Leonard Townsend Gerow**  
**Cordell Hull**  
**Douglas MacArthur**  
**George Catlett Marshall, Jr.**  
**Joseph Taggart McNarney**  
**Bernard Law Montgomery, 1st Viscount of Alamein**  
**Walter Bedell Smith**  
**Carl Andrew "Tooey" Spaatz**  
**Harry S. Truman**  
**Hoyt Sanford Vandenberg**

## The Correspondence Archive

The accompanying correspondence archive tells the story of how these signatures were collected. The correspondence includes 63 letters (with copies of the letters sent as well as originals of those received in reply), a telegram (from General Bradley's Pentagon aide at the Joint Chiefs of Staff), and postage receipts, and spans 12 April 1949 to 26 February 1957. Notably, the letters feature additional autograph signatures, including those, in chronological order, of Spaatz, Smith, Arnold (2), Frances Hull (Wife of Cordell Hull), Clay, Clark, Baruch, Eisenhower (on his Columbia University stationery), and MacArthur.



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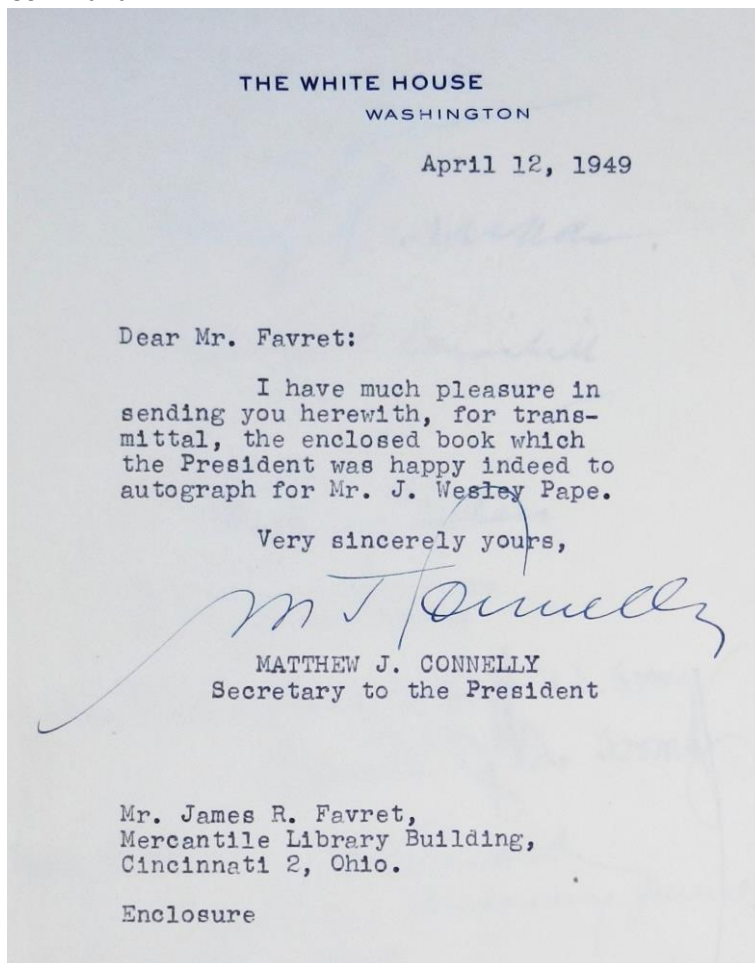
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The man who collected the signatures was John Wesley Pape (1900-1986). Pape served during the Second World War as a major with the Army Air Corps assigned to the headquarters of the Air Service Command, which was tasked with supervising procurement, storage, and issue of Air Corps materiel. Pape was a Cincinnati sportsman and businessman. An accomplished athlete in his youth (football and swimming), throughout his adult years Pape was both an aviation and a sailing enthusiast. Before the war Pape became an executive with the Palm Beach Aero Corporation and in the post-WWII years, Pape headed his own real estate company in Cincinnati, maintaining a winter home in Fort Lauderdale.

The manner in which the signatures were collected shows initiative, organization, and resourceful diligence worthy of a former major assigned to Air Service Command.



J. WESLEY PAPE.



Then-President Truman's signature was the first acquired. A 12 April 1949 letter from Truman's Secretary (Matthew J. Connelly) on White House stationery is tipped onto the dedication page recto (following the half-title) and reads "*I have much pleasure in sending you herewith, for transmittal, the enclosed book which the President was happy indeed to autograph for Mr. J. Wesley Pape.*"

Truman's signature was apparently the spark that lit the fire. Beginning with his 18 April 1949 letter to General George Marshall, Pape set forth the goal that would take him until 1957 to achieve.



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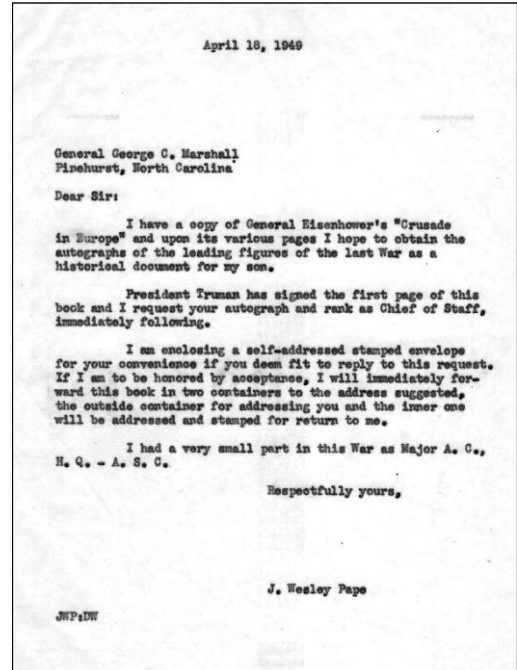
Pape wrote to Marshall:

*"I have a copy of General Eisenhower's "Crusade in Europe" and upon its various pages I hope to obtain the autographs of the leading figures of the last War as a historical document for my son.*

*President Truman has signed the first page of this book and I request your autograph and rank as Chief of Staff, immediately following.*

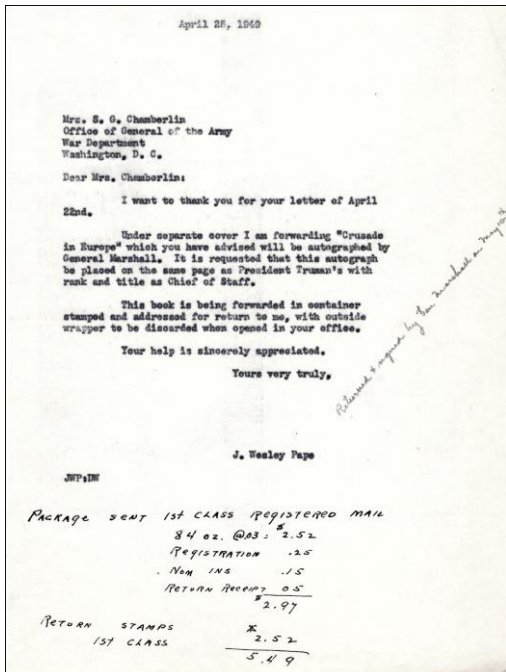
*I am enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope for your convenience if you deem fit to reply to this request. If I am honored by acceptance, I will immediately forward this book in two containers to the address suggested, the outside container for addressing you and the inner one will be addressed and stamped for return to me."*

*I had a very small part in this War as Major A.C., H.Q. – A.S.C.*



*Respectfully yours,*

*J. Wesley Pape*



Marshall's secretary replied swiftly on his War Department stationery and Pape sent the book to Marshall on 25 April. Pape's copy of the accompanying letter bears both his autograph notes on postage and notation that the signed book returned to him on 10 May. Pape (perhaps in keeping with Air Corps loyalties) had already sent the book on to General Spatz by 31 May 1949.

Many of Pape's requests were similarly straightforward and readily accommodated by the recipients. In at least one case, Pape was even able to enlist the aid of one signatory in securing another, as when he heard from General Bradley's office: *"It is no trouble at all to get Field Marshal Montgomery to do this. In fact, General Bradley was the one who asked the Field Marshal to autograph the book for you."*

Some signatures were clearly more difficult to obtain.



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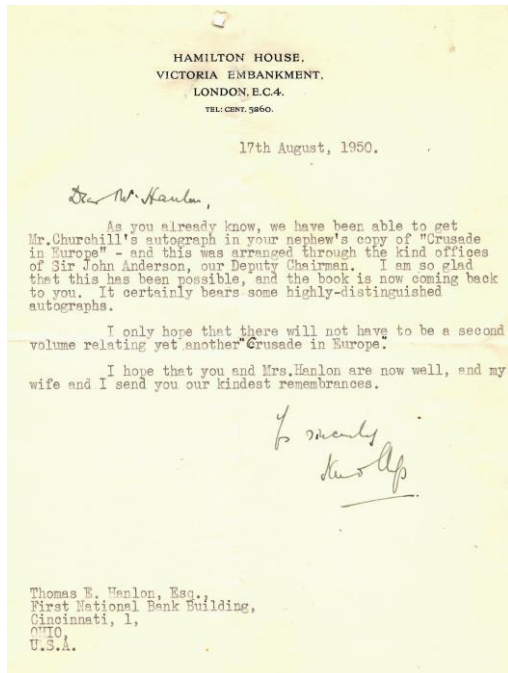
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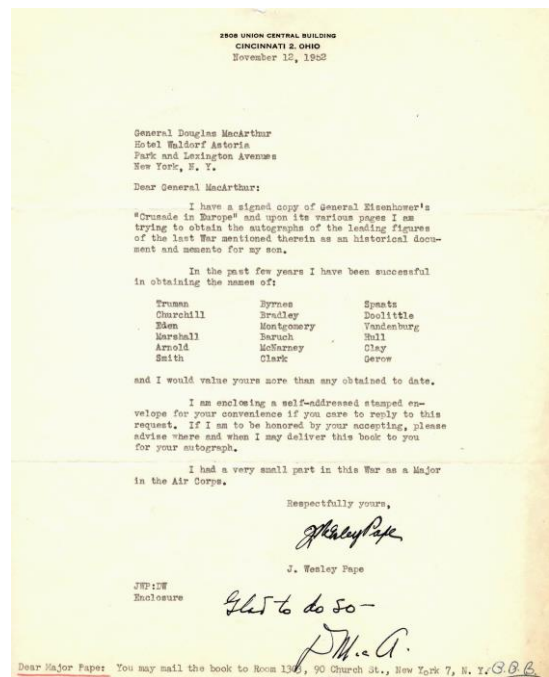
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Churchill presented a particular challenge. Pape even went so far as to write to Eisenhower in May 1950 to request "advice and assistance" in obtaining Churchill's signature. Pape received a polite but unhelpful signed reply from Eisenhower on his Columbia University stationery that encouraged Pape to "write him directly." Ultimately, Pape had to enlist the aid of Lord Knollys (Edward George William Tyrwhitt Knollys, 2<sup>nd</sup> Viscount Knollys, 1895-1966). Knollys had, like Churchill, attended Harrow and, at the time, had returned to the Government with the rank of minister to represent Britain at the International Materials Conference in Washington. During Churchill's second and final premiership, Knollys would be promoted to GCMG for his role in protecting British interests. In August 1950, Knollys returned the signed book with a note hoping "that there will not have to be a second volume relating to yet another "Crusade in Europe."

MacArthur, too, seemed to require special effort (of which, no doubt, either Roosevelt or Truman would have cautioned

Pape). Pape's first letter to MacArthur, of 12 May 1949, his standard request including a self-addressed stamped envelope for reply, appears to have received no reply. On 12 November 1952, Pape tried again. This time, Pape was particularly clever, leveraging both MacArthur's ego and his animosity for Truman. Truman had famously fired MacArthur in April 1951. Pape wrote to MacArthur listing the eighteen signatures he had received thus far. Pape put Truman's name at the top of the list of signatures already acquired and wrote to MacArthur: "I would value yours more than any obtained to date." MacArthur did not deign to reply with a full letter, but this time he did at least respond, penning at the bottom of Pape's own letter "Glad to do so - D MacA.", above an appended, typed secretarial instruction of where to mail the book. But MacArthur evidently would not sign on the same page as Truman, instead signing on the blank verso of the note from Truman's secretary pasted in opposite the limitation page recto. MacArthur's signature is, notably, alone on the page, underlined, and perpendicular to Truman's own signature on the facing page.



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Pape's final request for signature was sent on 22 February 1957 to First Lady Mamie Eisenhower. Her secretary replied just four days later with instructions to send the book to the White House. Fittingly, this was apparently the book's last stop in its long odyssey, this being the final signature and the final document in the correspondence archive.



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## The Book

*"In February 1948 Eisenhower left the army as the most famous and most popular of all World War II generals. On his retirement, he bought Mamie a new car. As he wrote out the check, he laughed and pointed out to her that they were broke. He wrote his memoir of the war, Crusade in Europe (1948), to recoup. It made him a rich man, becoming one of the most widely translated and sold books of all time. It is often compared to Grant's memoirs as a classic of military writing."* (ANB)

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE



Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen of the Allied Expeditionary Force!

You are about to embark upon the Great Crusade, toward which we have striven these many months. The eyes of the world are upon you. The hopes and prayers of liberty-loving people everywhere march with you. In company with our brave Allies and brothers-in-arms on other Fronts, you will bring about the destruction of the German war machine, the elimination of Nazi tyranny over the oppressed peoples of Europe, and security for ourselves in a free world.

Your task will not be an easy one. Your enemy is well trained, well equipped and battle-hardened. He will fight savagely.

But this is the year 1944! Much has happened since the Nazi triumphs of 1940-41. The United Nations have inflicted upon the Germans great defeats, in open battle, man-to-man. Our air offensive has seriously reduced their strength in the air and their capacity to wage war on the ground. Our Home Fronts have given us an overwhelming superiority in weapons and munitions of war, and placed at our disposal great reserves of trained fighting men. The tide has turned! The free men of the world are marching together to Victory!

I have full confidence in your courage, devotion to duty and skill in battle. We will accept nothing less than full Victory!

Good Luck! And let us all beseech the blessing of Almighty God upon this great and noble undertaking.

*Dwight D. Eisenhower*

When *Crusade in Europe* was published, a signed and limited first edition of 1426 copies was issued. These were bound in tan linen cloth with stout, beveled edge boards, cartographic endpapers, top edge gilt, and untrimmed fore and bottom edges. Each copy was hand numbered on the limitation page and signed by Eisenhower at the foot of the facing page, which reproduced Eisenhower's D-Day message to the Allied Expeditionary Force. These signed and limited copies were issued in a plain acetate dustwrapper and housed in a pale green paper-covered card slipcase with tan title/author/publisher label printed in black and white.

*This edition is limited  
to one thousand four hundred and twenty-six  
numbered and signed copies,  
of which one thousand four hundred and one  
are for sale.*

*This is number 555*

This extraordinary copy is hand-numbered "555" and is in very good overall condition.



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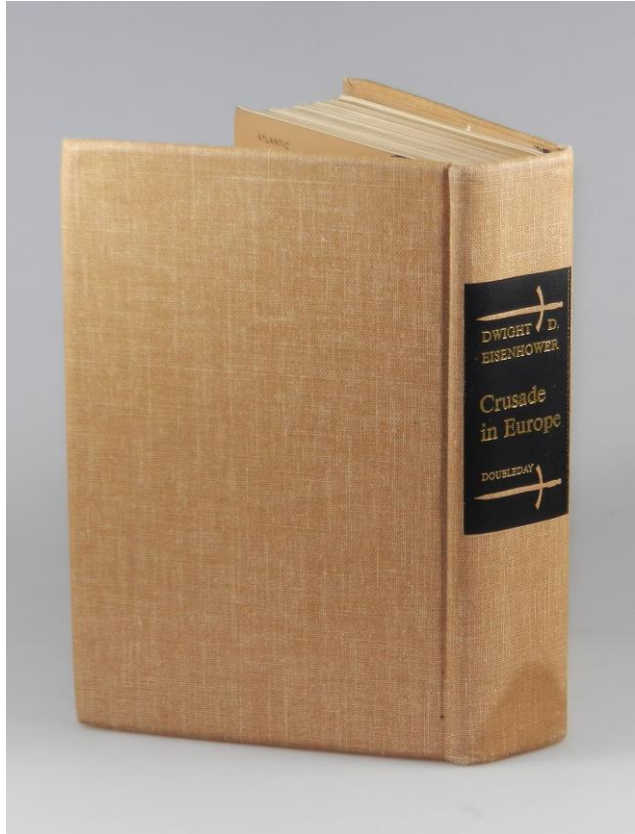
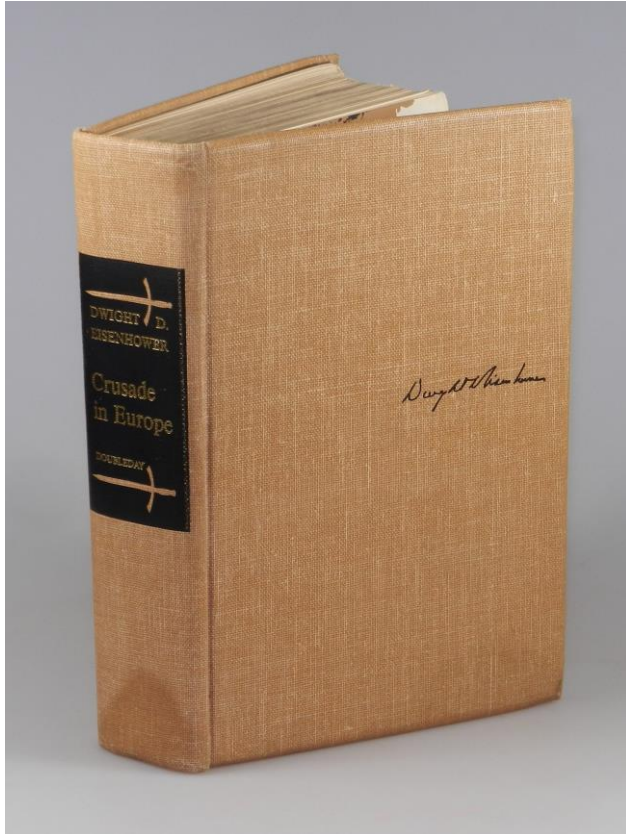
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Considering the decade-long odyssey and the approximately forty times this copy was committed to the vagaries of the post, just the fact that this copy survived is remarkable. The tan linen binding remains clean apart from mild soiling to the lower right corner and a stain at the spine heel. The contents remain bright with no spotting.

The front hinge is tender, with the cartographic endpapers split at the front pastedown gutter, the mull beneath intact, but fragile, the front free endpaper and half-title beginning to separate from the binding.

Notwithstanding these flaws, condition is better than one might expect given that the book may have logged more miles of travel than some of the leaders who signed it.



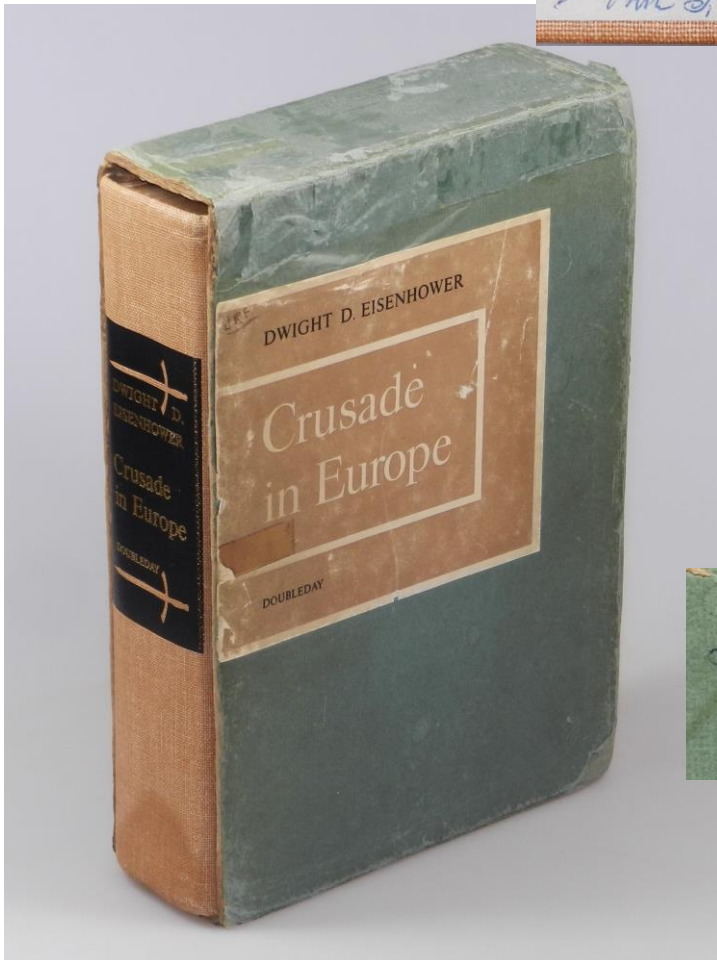
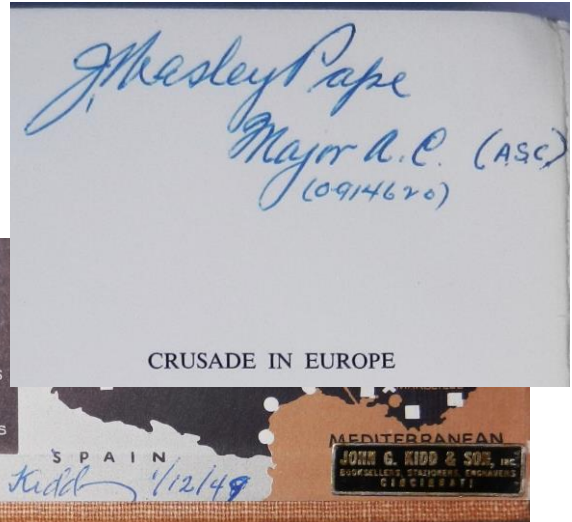
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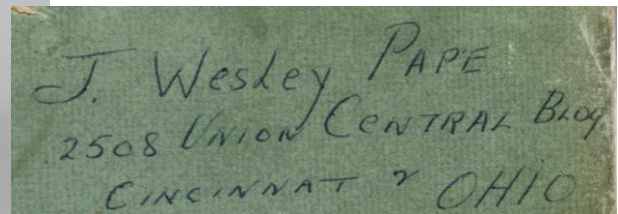
Other than the signatures, previous ownership marks are confined to those of the original bookseller and Pape himself. A .5 x 1.5 inch bookseller sticker ("John G. Kidd, Inc". of Cincinnati) is affixed to the lower left corner of the front pastedown. The bookseller also inked his name ("John G. Kidd") and date ("1/12/49") to the lower front pastedown, left of the bookseller's sticker. Pape's name and wartime rank are inked at the upper right corner of the half-title.

The binding is protected beneath a removable, clear mylar cover. The original publisher's slipcase is intact, but with



well-worn extremities and clearly having undergone some inexpert repair to the upper seams. Pape's name and Cincinnati address are inked on the left vertical side of the slipcase – no doubt as an additional precautionary measure to ensure return to him during its signature-gathering odyssey.

The accompanying archive of 62 letters (the 63<sup>rd</sup>, from Truman's White House, being tipped into the book), telegram, and postage documents are protected within removable clear sleeves and housed in a brown leather ring binder.



**Price:**

**\$62,500 USD**



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### Biographies of the Signatories

#### Dwight David Eisenhower (1890-1969)



*Eisenhower's signature is found at the foot of his D-Day message to the Allied Expeditionary Force, reproduced opposite the limitation page verso and preceding the title page.*

U.S. Army General and two-term, thirty-fourth president of the United States, like many great men of his generation, Eisenhower approached the crucible that formed him without any expectation of greatness. Though “a bright, competitive, ambitious, and athletic boy” Eisenhower was only “a bit above average as a student” and graduated West Point in the middle of his class. The First World War left his soldiering ambitions frustrated; he was in charge of training camps and did not go overseas. He spent the interwar years in various staff assignments and “by 1940 he expected forced retirement as a lieutenant colonel.” Nonetheless, Eisenhower began the war with an outstanding reputation among his superiors. MacArthur had written of him in the early 1930s: “This is the best officer in the U.S. Army. When the next war comes, move him right to the top.” Five days after Pearl Harbor, Marshall tapped him to head the War Department’s War Plans Division and took his strategic recommendation to defeat Germany first, concentrating American resources in African and European theaters. No man did more to implement that strategy. Eisenhower served as Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force, defeating the Axis forces first in North Africa, then Italy, then Operation Overlord and the invasion of France in the largest amphibious assault in history. It is noteworthy that Eisenhower “made the critical decisions himself”, choosing invasion sites and commanders, directing deceptions and troop training, and then deciding to move ahead on 6 June despite the weather. The subsequent drive to Germany was not without significant strategic errors and sometimes justifiable criticism of Eisenhower’s caution. Nonetheless, he managed both victory and a sometimes fractious alliance. After Germany signed an unconditional surrender on 7 May 1945, Marshall praised Eisenhower thus: “You have commanded with outstanding success the most powerful military force... ever assembled... you have stood for all we hope for and admire in an officer of the United States Army.” Postwar, Eisenhower was, in turn, head of the occupation in the American Zone, Army Chief of Staff, president of Columbia University, and the first supreme commander of the Allied Forces in Europe under NATO. He also wrote his memoir of the war, *Crusade in Europe*. Published in 1948, “it made him a rich man, becoming one of the most widely translated and sold books of all time. It is often compared to Grant’s memoirs as a classic of military writing.” Both parties courted Eisenhower to run for president, which he did in 1952 on the Republican ticket. After a bitter primary, Eisenhower decisively won



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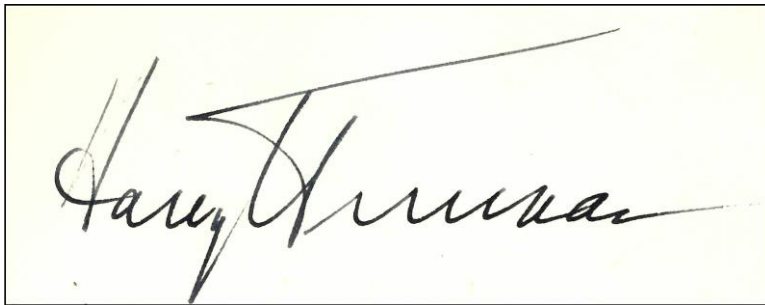
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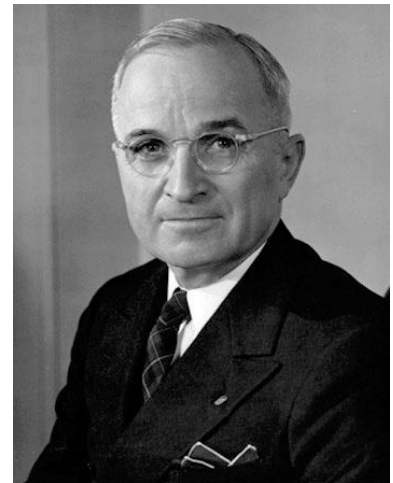
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the general election. His first term included the end of the Korean War, the ascendance and destruction of McCarthy, and Soviet aggression and intransigence. Notably, the supreme wartime commander assiduously "avoided real war", opposing his wartime allies during the Suez crisis, engaging in Cold War intrigue and even coups, but resisting military intervention, even in Vietnam and Cuba. In his second term Eisenhower became the first president in American history elected without his party controlling at least one house of Congress and faced both a civil rights crisis domestically and the accelerated arms race catalyzed by Soviet launch of the first man-made satellite. The general who became president and sought peace warned, in his farewell presidential address, against "unwarranted influence" on government by the "military-industrial complex." "What he accomplished can be simply stated. He headed the great Allied force that crushed the Nazis, and he managed the crises of the 1950s, from Korea and Vietnam to Berlin and the Middle East, without precipitating a nuclear war or sacrificing any national interest." Continued and legitimate debate about Eisenhower's shortcomings and failures does not diminish his accomplishments. (ANB)

### Harry S. Truman (1884-1972)



*At the head of the blank limitation page recto*



Few presidents had an unlikelier path to the presidency. Truman was a "bookish but not outstanding student" who "appears to have had an awkward childhood in which he worked hard to relate to other boys." A series of low paying jobs, farming work, and unsuccessful business investments filled the decade and a half between his 1901 graduation from high school and the First World War. During that war, Truman served as a captain of an artillery battery, but after the war, despite a degree of public prominence, his business woes persisted until the early 1920s when he entered local politics in Kansas City, Missouri. It was in politics that he found a stable calling. Truman proved "a shrewd practitioner of coalition politics" and diligent attention to local machine politics and some successful public projects saw him rewarded with one of Missouri's U.S. Senate seats. Truman was a reliable supporter of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, but received little White House recognition, despite popularity among his fellow senators "who appreciated his modesty, hard work, and amiability." In 1944, Roosevelt was running for an unprecedented fourth term. Democratic Party insiders suspected the President was dying and his liberal Vice President – Henry Wallace – was unacceptable to many Party elite. Hence the Democratic convention was engineered to ensure selection of a compromise choice, Harry S. Truman. That November,



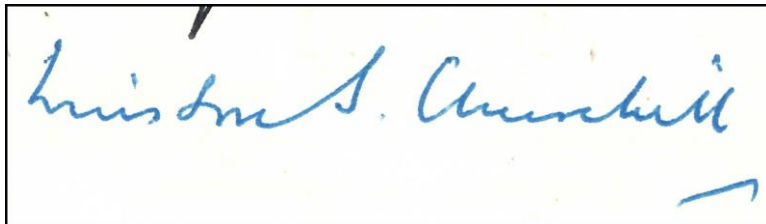
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the Roosevelt-Truman ticket won 432 electoral votes. In April 1945, less than three months after he began his fourth term, FDR was dead of a stroke and Truman – a man FDR hardly knew and rarely saw – became the thirty-third president. Truman, who was a marked contrast to his predecessor, immediately had to cope with momentous events, chief among them the war in the Pacific, use of the atomic bomb, and postwar Soviet ambitions and intransigence. Truman “was seriously wounded politically by his management of the economic transition from war to peace” which would have been difficult even had he managed it perfectly. Nonetheless, Truman worked hard to rise to the leadership to which he had ascended. Recognition of Israel, the Marshall Plan, Soviet containment in the form of aid to Greece and Turkey, the North Atlantic Treaty, and desegregation of the U.S. military were among his first term achievements. For a man many had thought lacked the personality to be president, Truman fought for reelection with particular grit and effectiveness, “displaying both a folksy, “ordinary fellow” personality and the belligerence of a bareknuckle fighter.” Truman not only won, but carried with him Democratic majorities in both houses of Congress. His second term saw development of the hydrogen bomb, the rise of Maoist China and Joseph McCarthy, and war in Korea, including Truman’s famous dismissal of MacArthur. The unremarkable “S.” between Truman’s first and last name was a compromise designed to appease his maternal and paternal grandfathers – each with different names beginning with “S”. In that sense it may have been prophetic, as it was compromise and concession that vaulted Truman to the presidency. A tendency to be “snappish, impetuous” and a lack of “personal presence” continue to contrast with his standing as a forthright leader as a person with whom the average American could identify. (ANB)

## Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill (1874-1965)



*Directly below Truman on the blank limitation page recto*



During his "remarkable and versatile" life, Winston Churchill played many roles worthy of historical note - Member of Parliament for more than half a century, distinguished soldier and war correspondent, author of scores of books, ardent social reformer, combative cold warrior, painter, Nobel Prize winner. But more than anything else, it was Winston Churchill's leadership during the Second World War that made him a preminent historical figure. Churchill was first elected to Parliament in October 1900 as a Conservative, propelled by his early career as a soldier and war correspondent and by a daring escape from captivity during the Boer War in South Africa. In 1904 he famously crossed the aisle to become a Liberal and, during the ensuing decade, became an ardent social reformer branded a traitor to his class. During the First World War, Churchill served both in the Cabinet and on the Front. First Lord of the Admiralty from



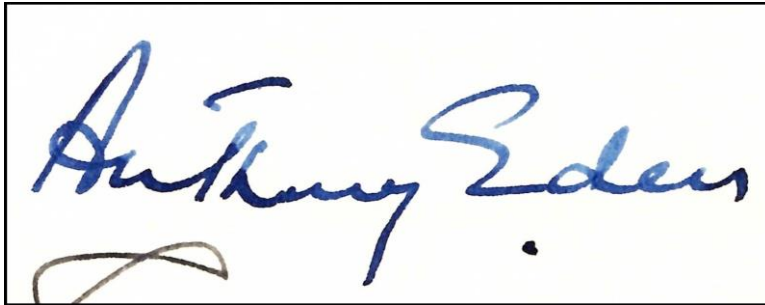
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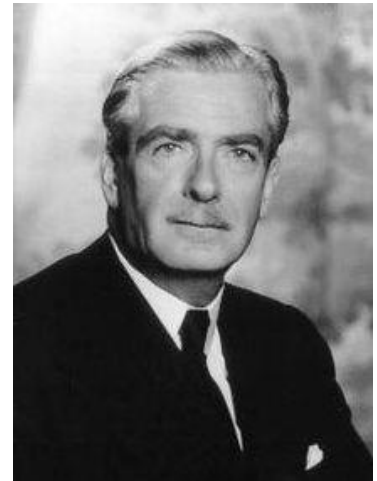
For five extraordinary years he led wartime Britain. He also wrote. 58 books. 260 pamphlets. 840 articles. 9,000 pages of speeches. And won the Nobel Prize in Literature. Our job is to help Churchill's words find your shelves.

1911 until 1915, after the failure in the Dardanelles and the slaughter at Gallipoli, Churchill was scapegoated and forced to resign. He spent his political exile as a lieutenant colonel leading a battalion in the trenches. Before war's end, Churchill was exonerated and rejoined the Government, a dramatic cycle of political ruin and rebirth that echoed the 1930s to come. In October of 1924 Churchill rejoined the Conservatives, elected to the Epping seat he would hold for the next 40 years, and joining the Conservative Government as Chancellor of the Exchequer. By the early 1930s, Churchill was beginning a decade out of power and out of favor that would be known later as his "wilderness years", substantially characterized by Churchill's "unceasing struggle in the face of resentment, apathy, and complacency" as he criticized British foreign policy and warned prophetically of the coming danger posed by Nazi Germany. When war came, Churchill was recalled to the Admiralty in September 1939 and became Prime Minister in May 1940. Churchill would remain wartime Prime Minister until July 1945 and then serve as Leader of the Opposition until his second and final premiership from October 1951 to April 1955. (Gilbert & ODNB)

## Robert Anthony Eden, 1st Earl of Avon (1897-1977)



*Directly below Churchill on the blank limitation page recto*



Prime Minister from 1955-57, Anthony Eden succeeded Winston Churchill. Educated at Eton and Christ Church Oxford, Eden served on the western front from 1915-1918 and was awarded the Military Cross. He served as a Conservative Member of Parliament from 1923-1957. His posts included Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Foreign Office (1931-1933), Lord Privy Seal (1934-35), Minister for League of Nations Affairs (1935), and Foreign Secretary (1935-38, 1940-1945, and 1951-1955). Eden famously resigned his Foreign Secretary post on 20 February 1938 in protest to the Government's appeasement policies. Of Eden's resignation, Churchill wrote: "...on this night of February 20, 1938... sleep deserted me... There seemed one strong young figure standing up against long, dismal, drawling tides of drift and surrender, of wrong measurements and feeble impulses... he seemed to me at this moment to embody the life-hope of the British nation... Now he was gone." (*The Gathering Storm*, pp. 257-8) Eden's premiership, long-delayed while waiting for Churchill to relinquish the premiership, was fraught with challenge, including the Suez Crisis, and revealed Eden prone to demonstrate "irascibility, his inability at times to delegate, and his touchiness in the face of criticism." Nonetheless, the passage of time sees Eden "increasingly recognized as a serious and patriotic figure who worked under the most appalling pressure for nearly three decades at the front line of British and world politics." (ODNB)



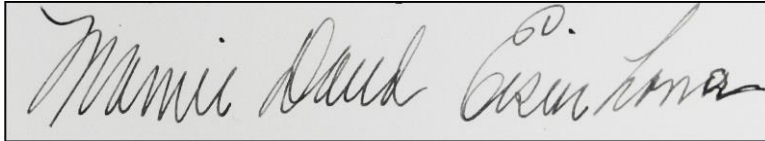
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### Mamie Doud Eisenhower (1896 – 1979)



*In the blank lower margin of p.5, following the paragraph where Eisenhower writes:  
"When my wife, my son John, and I left Manila in December, General MacArthur saw us off at the pier"*

Born to a wealthy meatpacker and raised in Colorado and Texas, Mamie met then Second Lieutenant Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1915. Her family was visiting friends near Fort Sam Houston and Mamie was introduced to one of the post's newest officers. He later recalled her from their first meeting as "a vivacious and attractive girl, smaller than average, saucy in the look about her face and in her whole attitude". She recalled him as "just about the handsomest man I had ever seen". They married nine months later, in July 1916. Mamie accommodated Eisenhower's career and they would live in more than thirty homes during their 53 years of marriage. A first child was lost to scarlet fever, a second, John, was born in 1923. During the Second World War, her husband requested permission for her to join him in London, but was refused. "The couple saw each other for only twelve days during a period of three years." Nonetheless, "Ike wrote to Mamie almost daily". Mamie had sustained some heart damage from childhood rheumatic fever and also suffered from a condition that upset her sense of balance, leading to unfounded rumors that she drank which surfaced when Ike ran for president. Nonetheless, she accompanied her husband in an exhaustive campaign by train and Ike would draw his wife forward at the conclusion of his remarks and introduce her. Mamie would smile and wave but never utter a word and, once Ike was in office, "interpreted her duties as first lady as being strictly ceremonial in scope" in a "reflection of American womanhood in the 1950s". Nonetheless, "unlike many of her predecessors at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Mrs. Eisenhower genuinely enjoyed being first lady" and "exuded hospitality". Nonetheless, Ike "often relied on her for evaluations of staff members" and, in an interesting twist on the 1950s trope, "consulted the first lady on economic and budget matters" since Mamie "had always handled their accounts" and Ike "viewed the federal budget as an enlarged household budget." It was also Mamie who favored a second term even after Ike's 1955 heart attack. Their farm in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania with a fitting view of the Civil War battlefield – the first house they had ever owned – is where she spent her years after the Presidency and Ike's death. (ANB)



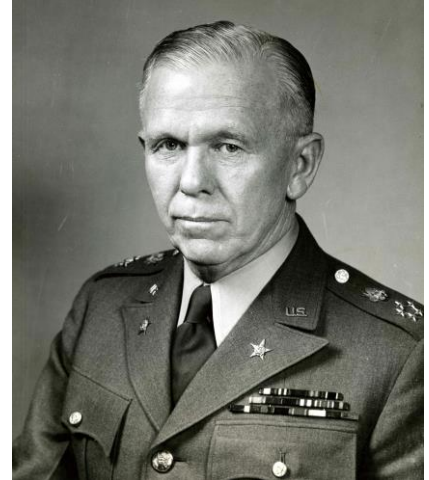
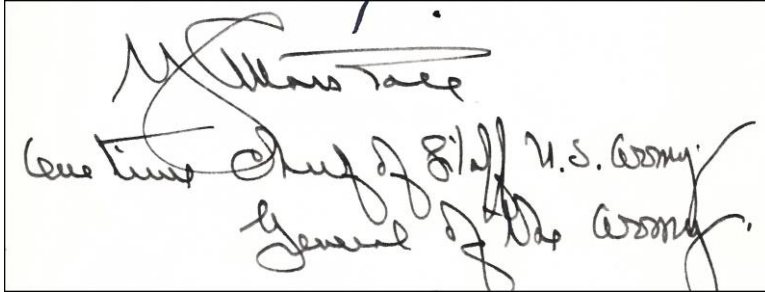
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## George Catlett Marshall, Jr. (1880-1959)



*Directly below Eden on the blank limitation page recto*

General and Nobel Peace Prize winner, architect of both the Second World War and the peace that followed, George Marshall ranks as perhaps “the greatest soldier-statesman since George Washington.” Marshall graduated as First Captain of cadets from Virginia Military Institute, joined the U.S. Army, and spent pre First World War years demonstrating a talent for staff work and an ability to work with civilians. During the First World War, Marshall’s “unique managerial abilities and reputation” led to staff work rather than field command. By the armistice he was the U.S. First Army’s chief of operations and had demonstrated “extraordinary ability to organize and operate within Allied commands.” In the interwar years, his pivotal assignment was head of Fort Benning’s Infantry School, where he “undertook a revolution in the training of U.S. Army officers, emphasizing simplicity, innovation, and mobility. In the process he created what would become the U.S. high command during World War II: 200 future generals passed through Fort Benning during Marshall’s 1927-1932 tenure.” Some – including Bradley and Bedell Smith – number among the signatories in this book. In 1938 Marshall was called to Washington, D.C. to head the War Plans Division of the Army general staff and in April 1939 FDR made him Chief of Staff. Before Pearl Harbor, Marshall labored to convince the president and Congress to create a large and balanced armed force “with numerous congressmen willing to give him what they would not give the president.” It was Marshall who won presidential approval for a “Europe first” strategy before war began. During the war, Marshall became indispensable as “the leading figure in the newly formed U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff and Anglo-American Combined Chiefs of Staff organizations.” Marshall won British support for the 1944 cross-Channel assault and was in line for command, but had become “one of the president’s closest and most trusted advisors” and such an effective spokesman with Congress that, with Marshall’s consent, his protégé General Eisenhower was given command instead. This act of self-denial became legendary – and makes all the more significant Marshall’s signature in Eisenhower’s book. In 1944 Congress awarded him a fifth star and the title General of the Army while *Time* magazine selected him as “Man of the Year”. He remained indispensable after victory. Truman made Marshall Secretary of State, where Marshall would conceive and win approval for the “Marshall Plan” which helped economically revive and integrate the nations of Western Europe. The Korean War saw Marshall recalled to service as Secretary of Defense, in which role he recommended and defended Truman’s removal of MacArthur. In 1953 Marshall became the first professional soldier to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. (ANB)



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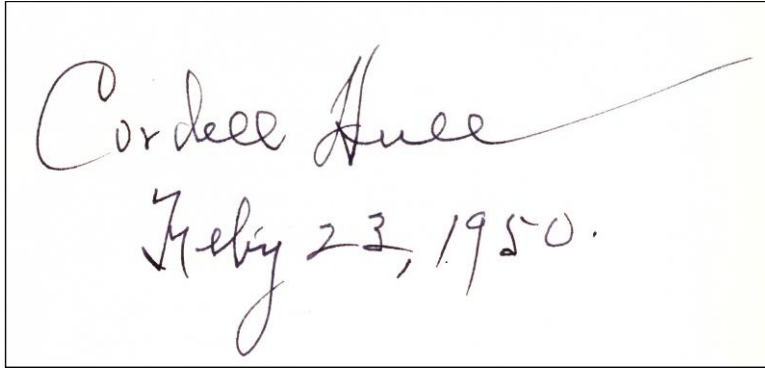
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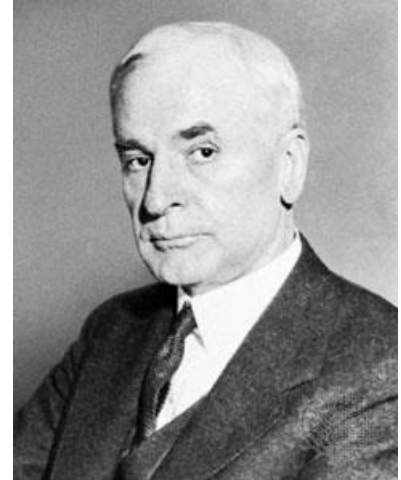
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## Cordell Hull (1871-1955)



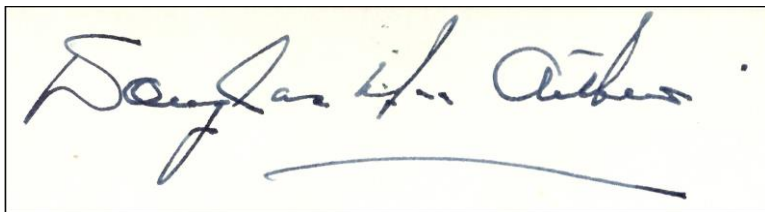
Cordell Hull  
July 23, 1950.

*On the blank verso of the map facing p.433, which discusses Hull's attendance at the 1943 Moscow Conference*



The longest serving U.S. Secretary of State (1933-1944), Hull was a lawyer, judge, and veteran of the Spanish-American War, but "his avocation was Democratic politics." First elected to the U.S. House of representatives in 1906, Hull was "never a charismatic speaker and mindful that House Democrats occupied a minority position for most of his congressional tenure, he depended on his skills as a compromiser to reach political consensus. He won plaudits for his abilities to persuade foes." To pay off a political debt to both Hull and the South, Roosevelt appointed Hull Secretary of State in 1933. While "Hull mirrored the image of how a secretary of state should look: about six feet tall, lean, with white hair and dark piercing eyes", his appearance nonetheless "in many ways masked deficiencies. He had virtually no management experience, was unduly sensitive to press criticism, acted indecisively, and had tuberculosis." For much of his tenure Hull was marginalized by his own Undersecretary of State, constrained by his own limitations, and frustrated in his own further political ambitions. Nonetheless, Hull earnestly advocated for peace before the war, became the first U.S. Secretary of State to address a joint session of Congress, and was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. (ANB)

## Douglas MacArthur (1880-1964)



Douglas MacArthur

*Alone on the blank verso of the note from Truman's secretary pasted in opposite the limitation page recto, immediately following the half-title, perpendicular to Truman's signature on the facing blank limitation page recto*



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If Eisenhower reigned supreme in Europe, it was MacArthur who bestrode the Pacific. MacArthur was commander of the Southwest Pacific Area Theater, supreme allied commander in occupied Japan, and finally commander of U.S. and United Nations forces during the first ten months of the Korean War. Unlike many of the famous military leaders of the Second World War, MacArthur had already long been a general when the war began and seemed predestined for the battlefields his larger than life persona commanded. MacArthur's father was a decorated Civil War Veteran who became one of the U.S. Army's highest ranking officers. MacArthur graduated West Point with highest honors in 1903. Well before the First World War MacArthur had joined the War Department General Staff and during the war his "aggressiveness, bravery, and unusual flair earned several decorations, much publicity, and promotion to the rank of brigadier general." In the two decades before the Second World War MacArthur saw service as West Point superintendent and command in the Philippines before becoming Army Chief of Staff, a post he held from 1930 through 1935 in both the Hoover and Roosevelt administrations. He spent the last six years before the Second World War as military advisor to the Philippine government, laboring to develop a Filipino military capable of protecting the country from Japan, a task in which he had the assistance of a Major Dwight D. Eisenhower. A brief 1937 trip to the United States would be his only visit to his home soil until 1951. MacArthur began the Second World War as commander of U.S. Army forces in the Far East. After the fall of the Philippines, FDR appointed MacArthur commander of the Southwest Pacific Area Theater, one of two Pacific war theaters. Though both FDR and Marshall privately criticized MacArthur's failures in the Philippines, they approved awarding him a Congressional Medal of Honor as a public relations sop. The righteous self-aggrandizement that would prove his undoing in Korea was presaged by his insubordinate self-advocacy during the Second World War. MacArthur even went so far as to tacitly encourage an abortive effort by conservative Republicans to nominate him for president in 1944. Nonetheless, FDR made MacArthur a five-star general and commander of all American army forces in the Pacific and the public credited MacArthur with Pacific victories that exceeded his command. There is little dispute that MacArthur excelled as occupation commander in Japan, where he "presided over a complex process of demilitarizing and democratizing an authoritarian state." He could not, however, parlay his governance of Japan into support for his ambition to secure the 1948 Republican presidential nomination. When Chinese-backed North Korea invaded the South, Truman appointed MacArthur commander of U.S. forces and, soon after, head of the United Nations Military command. It proved MacArthur's last command. Early battlefield success was quickly eclipsed by increasingly public confrontation with Truman and underestimation of Chinese military intention and capabilities. When MacArthur took his call for a wider war to Congress, Truman fired him. MacArthur returned to a hero's welcome, but overplayed his hand in the months that followed, and it was another general who would secure the Republican presidential nomination in 1952. It is both notable and ironic that, before MacArthur's death, "from his hospital bed he warned President Lyndon Johnson against committing troops to a land war in Asia, a war he felt would be unwinnable and unpopular." (ANB)

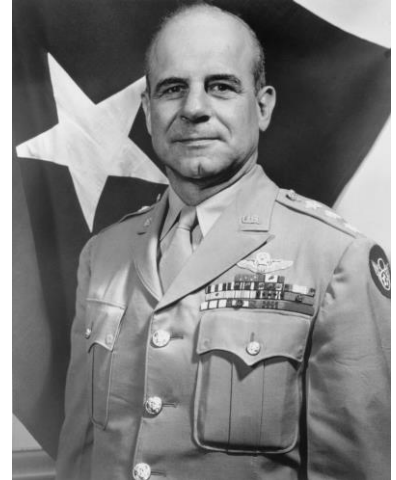
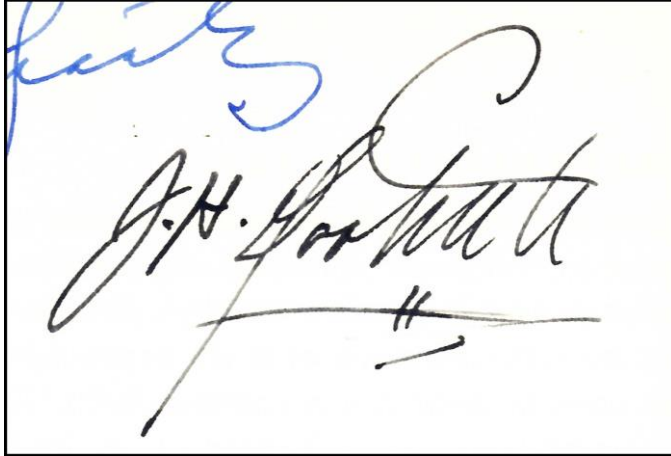


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## James Harold "Jimmy" Doolittle (1896-1993)



*Below and to the right of Spatz in the blank upper margin of p.221, which references "the U.S. Eighth Air Force under General Doolittle."*

General, Medal of Honor recipient, aviation pioneer, leader of the first aerial attack on the Japanese mainland, and famed World War II air commander, "Jimmy" Doolittle wasted no time finding either aircraft or fame. Doolittle quit university when the United States entered the First World War and enlisted as a flying cadet. After the war, he continued his Army Air Service Career and by 1922 he had completed the first North American transcontinental flight accomplished in under twenty-four hours – "the first of many pioneering flights which earned him most of the major air trophies and international fame." That same year he finished his bachelor's degree, going on to earn an aeronautics Ph.D. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Before he resigned his active commission in 1930, Doolittle had set speed records, helped develop the artificial horizontal and directional gyroscopes that paved the way for instrument flying, and made the first blind instrument-controlled landing. As war approached, Doolittle returned to active duty in 1940. In 1942, Doolittle planned and volunteered to lead the first aerial raid on Japan, a legendary, daring attack that "gave a huge boost to American morale" and earned Doolittle a Congressional Medal of Honor. Air commands in North Africa preceded his final wartime command of the Eighth Air Force in strategic operations against German industry and V-weapons from airbases in England and in the attacks preceding the Normandy invasion. Doolittle "remained active in science, aviation, and national security matters" and by the end of his long life had added the Presidential Medal of Freedom to his list of honors. (USAF & ANB)



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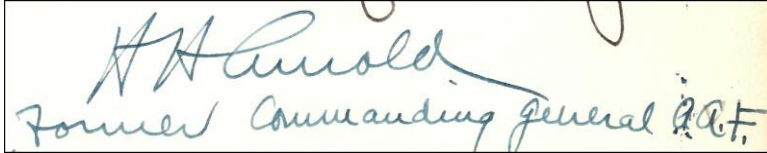
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## Henry Harley "Hap" Arnold (1886-1950)

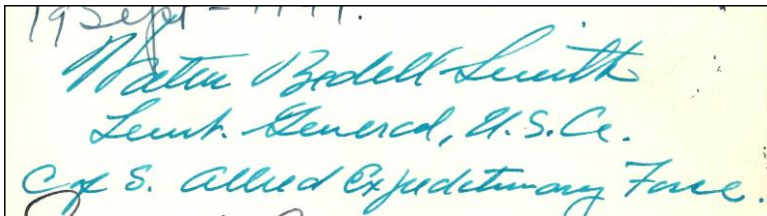


*Directly below Marshall on the blank limitation page recto*

General "Hap" Arnold was a pioneer aviator whose life "paralleled the growth of America's air power" and who "personally contributed many of its milestones" in the first half of the twentieth century. After his graduation from the U.S. Military Academy, Arnold was personally instructed by the Wright Brothers and became one of the earliest military aviators in 1911. An advocate of the strategic capability of the airplane, throughout his long career Arnold was also "the most technologically astute aviator of his generation." He won the first MacKay Trophy in 1912 in an early Wright biplane and would win his second in 1935 demonstrating the long range capabilities of B-10 bombers. During the First World War, Arnold was present in Washington D.C. and then in France for creation of the Office of Military Aeronautics. "The interwar years were a period of growth and controversy for military aviation, and Arnold was at the forefront of events", and encouraged development of both the B-17 Flying Fortress and B-24 Liberator, as well as precision training of crewmembers. By 1938 Arnold was chief of Air Corps and transitioned to chief of the Army Air Forces in 1941, and then to commanding general of Army Air Forces in 1942. Arnold directed all air activities for the nation's global war against Germany and Japan and "under him the air arm grew to nearly 2.5 million men and 75,000 aircraft. He not only applied his technological expertise and industry contacts to orchestrate vast increases in production, but also strove to ensure effective strategic and tactical use of air resources. Health forced his retirement as a five-star general in 1946, but he lived to see creation of the separate Air Force he had long advocated in 1947 and, by special act of Congress, Arnold was appointed the first general of the Air Force. (USAF & ANB)



## Walter Bedell Smith (1895-1961)



*Directly below Arnold on the blank limitation page recto*



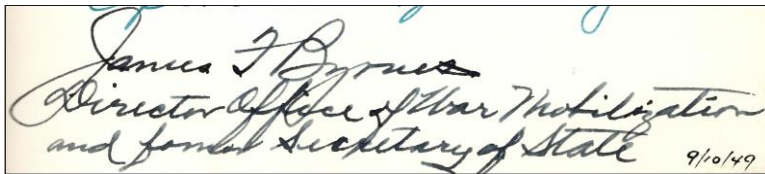
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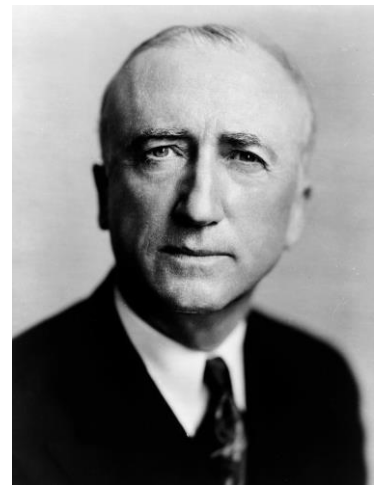
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Four-star General, U.S. Ambassador, CIA Director, and Undersecretary of State, Walter Bedell Smith played his most critical role as Eisenhower's indispensable wartime Chief of Staff. The "quintessential organization man" had a relative who had fought in every American war since the Revolution and "all that Bedell, as he was called from childhood, ever wanted to be was an army officer." Smith was already an experienced veteran of multiple conflicts when he came as an instructor to the Infantry School at Fort Benning, where he impressed both Major Omar Bradley and General George Marshall, who eventually shepherded Smith to the War Department General Staff. "Loyalty, competence, and a willingness to make decisions" would become Smith's "trademark attributes". When the British and Americans established the Combined Chiefs of Staff, Smith became head of that secretariat, demonstrating "not only managerial talent, but an ability to work harmoniously with the British." When Eisenhower left for London to assume command of the European theater of operations, he requested Smith accompany him as his Chief of Staff, a role in which he would indispensably serve throughout the war. "Ike and Beetle, as they were popularly known, blended perfectly." Smith became known as an authoritarian taskmaster and "oversaw all headquarters operations with an iron fist" while also serving as Eisenhower's "sounding board and confidant." Nonetheless, Smith was also a diplomat, forging strong relationships and often "personally intervening with both political and military leaders" on Eisenhower's behalf. By the end of the Second World War, Smith "epitomized the bureaucrat's contribution to the modern U.S. military establishment." After the war Smith was appointed ambassador to the Soviet Union and then CIA Director under Truman and served as Undersecretary of State under Eisenhower. (ANB)

## James Francis "Jimmy" Byrnes (1882-1972)



Directly below Smith on the blank limitation page recto



The first American ever to be a congressman, senator, Supreme Court justice, Secretary of State, and Governor, James Byrnes passed the South Carolina bar by age 21 and was elected to Congress by age 29. Known to voters as "Jimmy," he was "well liked by members of both parties... developed a talent for forging compromises... and worked regularly with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt on naval funding. The two rising political stars formed a permanent friendship." When Byrnes became a U.S. Senator in 1930, he also forged a friendship and political alliance with South-Carolina born financier Bernard Baruch. His "ability to dispense Baruch's campaign money" as well as his reputation as a pragmatic "fixer, a Washington insider who accomplished things" made Byrnes powerful. Despite opposing some of Roosevelt's more extreme New Deal legislation, "Byrnes worked his legislative magic to help the White House gain repeal of the Neutrality Acts and passage



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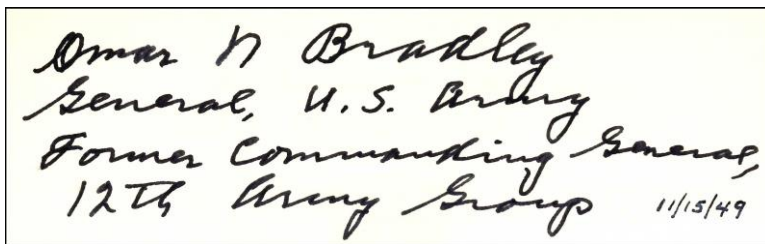
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of the Lend-Lease Bill to send aid to Britain.” Roosevelt appointed Byrnes to the Supreme Court, but Byrnes served only one term before leaving to direct what became the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Electoral considerations caused Roosevelt to pass over Byrnes for vice president in lieu of Truman, and when Roosevelt’s sudden death made Truman President in April 1945, the new president immediately asked Byrnes to be his Secretary of State. Byrnes was accused within the administration and by Congress of both threatening the Kremlin with the atomic bomb and of appeasing the Soviets. Frustrated lack of presidential support, Byrnes resigned in 1947. He became Governor of South Carolina. “Although a moderate on racial issues by southern standards, he defended his state's segregated school system.” In 1952 he led an “Independents for Eisenhower” movement in the south and later shifted his allegiance to the Republican Party. (ANB)

## Omar Nelson Bradley (1893-1981)



Omar N Bradley  
General, U.S. Army  
Former Commanding General,  
12th Army Group 11/15/49

*At the head of the blank verso of the page reproducing Eisenhower's D-Day message, facing the title page*



The “soldier’s general” commanded the largest ground force ever under an American General and served as first Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In his West Point yearbook, fellow cadet Dwight Eisenhower wrote of Bradley “...if he keeps up the clip he's started, some of us will some day be bragging to our grandchildren that, 'Sure, General Bradley was a classmate of mine.' “ Unlike some of his peers, the man who would become known as the “soldier’s general” did not see combat until well into the Second World War. Bradley excelled at a number of teaching and training assignments before he was finally sent to North Africa in early 1943. After his first action under Patton, Bradley took command of II Corps in mid-April and by early May took Bizerte, which, along with British capture of Tunis, effectively ended Axis resistance in Tunisia. Sicily followed, where Bradley disagreed with Patton on planning and tactics. Marshall selected Bradley to coordinate preparation for Operation Overlord. Bradley remained in command of significant ground forces in Europe from Normandy until German surrender and it was troops under Bradley’s command that first crossed the Rhine. His fourth star came while he had “charge of 1.3 million men, the largest ground force ever commanded by a U.S. general.” After Germany’s surrender, Marshall tasked Bradley with heading up the Veterans Administration; “he oversaw complete reorganization of the government's largest independent agency, placing it on a better footing to handle the postwar influx.” Thereafter Bradley succeeded Eisenhower as Chief of Staff of the Army before becoming the first Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff under Truman. Bradley supported Truman’s decision to



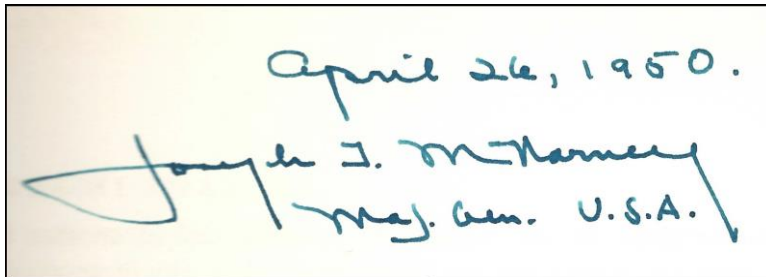
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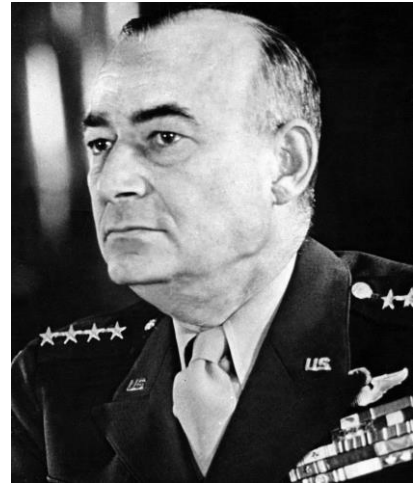
fire MacArthur during the Korean War and suffered a similar fate to his patron, Marshall, when his president decided to keep him in Washington rather than give him theater command. Bradley served as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs until the Korean Armistice and retired as a five-star general. (ANB)

## Joseph Taggart McNarney (1893-1972)



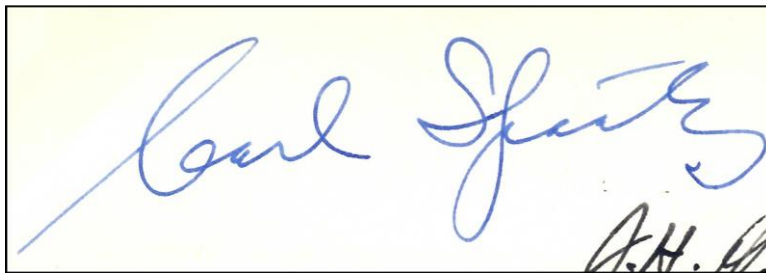
April 26, 1950.  
Joseph T. McNarney  
Maj. Gen. U.S.A.

*In the blank upper margin of p.31, where Eisenhower wrote that the task of reorganizing the War Department "was now placed in the hands of Major General Joseph T. McNarney..."*



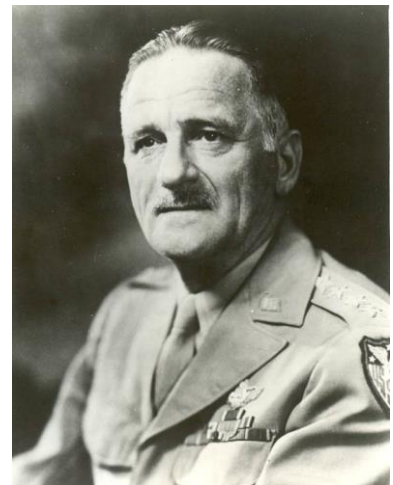
General McNarney was the First World War aviator who developed the Second World War anti-submarine plan that "eventually destroyed the German hold on sea lanes". McNarney spent the post-WWI years in the Air Corps commanding flying schools, teaching at the Army War College and helping organize the new General headquarters Air Force. After Pearl Harbor, while deputy Chief of Staff of the Army, McNarney instructed General Arnold to organize a new bomber command, the Army Forces Antisubmarine Command, which was tasked with the aggressive offensive task of attacking hostile submarines "wherever they may be operating." McNarney would thereafter serve in Europe as Deputy Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean, commanding general of U.S. Army Forces, Mediterranean Theater, Supreme allied commander of the Mediterranean Theater, commanding general of the U.S Forces in the European Theater, and, after the war, commander in chief of U.S. Forces of Occupation in Germany. (ANB)

## Carl Andrew "Tooe" Spatz (1891-1974)



Carl Spatz  
A.H.

*In the blank upper margin of p.221, which references "Lieutenant General Carl Spatz" in the first paragraph*



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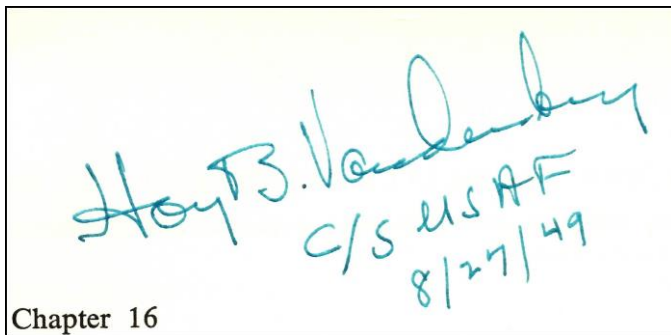


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The first Chief of Staff of the newly created United States Air Force, General Carl Spaatz was the Second World War commander of Strategic Air Forces in Europe, who successfully advocated bombing enemy oil facilities as a priority over other targets. His nickname "Tooe" was acquired at West Point, his last name he legally modified in 1937, adding a second "a" ostensibly to clarify pronunciation, but also with the effect of suggesting Dutch rather than German heritage. Spaatz graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1914 and, during the First World War, was officially credited with shooting down three German Fokker planes, receiving the Distinguished Service Cross. Air commands, staff assignments, and General Staff School filled the interwar years, during which time he also was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross (1929) for commanding an Army plane in a 150 hour endurance flight. Well before the U.S. formally entered the Second World War, Spaatz was in Britain in 1940 as a special military observer, and was Chief of the Air Staff at Army Air Force headquarters when the attack on Pearl Harbor occurred. By July 1942 he was commanding general of the U.S. Army Air Forces in the European Theater, preparing for the American bombing of Germany. He would command air forces in North Africa and Italy before returning to England in January 1944 to command the U.S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe, "which he headed throughout the pre-invasion period and the ensuing campaign which culminated with the utter defeat of Germany." Command of U.S. Strategic Air Forces in the Pacific followed, where Spaatz supervised the final strategic bombing of Japan, including the two atomic bomb missions. "He was present at all three signings of unconditional surrender by the enemy, at Rheims, Berlin, and Tokyo. His final command was as the first Chief of Staff of the newly created United States Air Force, lasting until his retirement in 1948. (USAF & ANB)

## Hoyt Sanford Vandenberg (1899-1954)



*In the blank upper margin of p.288, opposite mention of Vandenberg as commanding the U.S. Ninth Air Force on p.289*



The second Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force, following Spaatz, to sign this book. Vandenberg graduated from the U.S. Military Academy the year after the First World War Armistice and immediately entered the Air Service upon graduation. He would spend his career in military aviation. By the late 1930s Vandenberg had graduated from the Army War College and been assigned to the Plans Division in the Office of the Chief of the Air Corps. There he would earn a Distinguished Service Medal "for his superb staff work regarding the expansion of the Army Air Forces" before accompanying General Henry Arnold to Britain in June 1942,



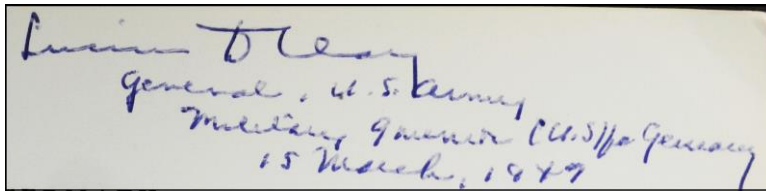
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where he planned the air force component of the North Africa invasion before becoming Chief of Staff to General Doolittle. Not unlike his famous boss, Vandenberg was not limited to staff work but also flew twenty-six combat missions before returning to General Arnold's staff as one of four deputy Chiefs of Staff. Vandenberg returned to Britain in March 1944 and worked on Eisenhower's staff, helping plan air support of the D-Day invasion and earning a second Distinguished Service Medal, and then assumed command of the Ninth Air Force, whose "superb performance earned the praise of both air forces and ground forces commanders." After the war, President Truman appointed Vandenberg director of the Central Intelligence Group, forerunner of the CIA, where Vandenberg "helped direct a considerable expansion and centralization of the nation's espionage efforts." In 1947 Vandenberg returned to the newly created independent Air Force as its first Vice Chief of Staff and would become its second Chief of Staff. "Under his leadership, the Air Force successfully met a number of varied challenges, from the Berlin Airlift to the Korean War, more than doubled in size, and greatly increased its ability to project power worldwide." (USAF & ANB)

## Lucius DuBignon Clay (1898-1978)



In the blank upper margin of p.435, where Eisenhower gives Clay "credit for the initial establishment of American Military Government in Germany"



Clay was known for both his command of military supply during the Second World War and his administration of occupied Germany after the war. In a variety of Washington roles during the war, Clay's primary responsibilities included "supervising and directing the vast production and procurement programs to obtain army supplies and equipment." Clay "was instrumental in providing a framework that ensured American industry was responsive to America's war needs." By 1944, Clay "was responsible for the coordination of all governmental agencies in the exercise of their war production responsibilities." After the war, Clay became military governor and theater commander of all U.S. forces in occupied Germany and Europe. Clay helped convince Eisenhower to run for president in 1952 and subsequently played roles in both organizing his campaign and assembling his cabinet. (ANB)



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## Leonard Townsend Gerow (1888-1972)

*L.T. Gerow, Lt. General - Former C.O.  
of V Corps and Fifteenth Army.*

On the blank verso of the Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force organization chart facing p.513, where Gerow's name is mentioned in the appendix

Major General Gerow was commander of the U.S. V Corps, the first American soldiers deployed to the European Theater of Operations. Gerow led V Corps from July 1943 until the start of 1945 and, from the Omaha Beach assault onwards during the Normandy landings into Germany. On 1 January 1945 Gerow was promoted to Lieutenant General, and on 14 December he was given command of the 15th Army, the last American field army to see service in Western Europe. After the Second World War, Gerow was commandant of the Army's Command and General Staff School, and then commanded the Second Army, retiring with the rank of full general. (ANB)



## Mark Wayne Clark (1896-1984)

*Mark W. Clark, Maj. Gen., Deputy Commander-in-Chief  
at present Chief Army Field Forces, General U.S. Army  
March 31, 1950.*  
CRUSADE IN EUROPE  
But whenever any incident or problem requires the commander to

In the blank upper margin of p.76, which speaks of Clark's appointment as deputy in the planning stages of operation Torch "as a relatively young man but an extremely able professional..."

As commanding general of the Fifth Army and then of the 15th Army Group, Clark was a key figure in the Mediterranean theater campaign and the youngest Lieutenant General (three-star) in the U.S. Army during the Second World War. Clark came to prominence with the planning and execution of the North African invasion of November 1942. He met and struck a lifelong friendship with Eisenhower when they were at West Point. "Clark was instrumental in bringing "Ike" Eisenhower back from his isolation in the Philippines and in securing his appointment at Fort Lewis, further cementing their friendship. Clark also brought Ike to the attention of Marshall, the new army Chief of Staff. Eisenhower would later remark that Clark was "more responsible than anybody in this country for giving me my opportunity," and Clark would say the same of Eisenhower. When the United States entered World War II, these "Marshall men" quickly rose to the top." (ANB)

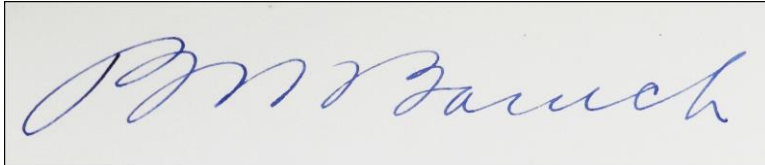


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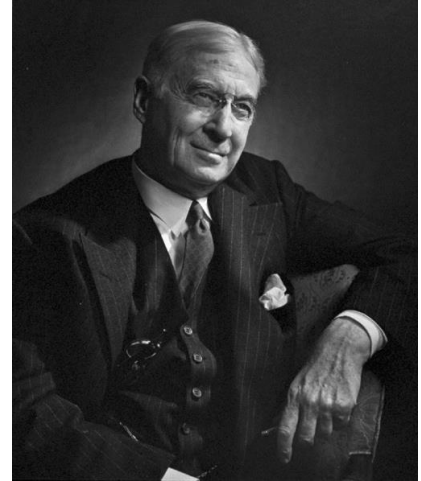
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## Bernard Mannes Baruch (1870-1965)



*In the blank margin at the head of p.19, where Eisenhower writes of "...for whom my admiration was and is profound."*



Financier and statesman Bernard Baruch "became one of the most powerful democrats in the first half of the twentieth century." While he made his career and his millions in New York as a Wall Street speculator, Baruch was born in South Carolina and "shrewdly maintained an identification with South Carolina though ownership of a plantation, "Hobcaw," where he entertained people with political connections." Baruch had never considered a political career "because he doubted that a Jew could succeed in Christian America." Nonetheless, on the eve of the First World War, his friendship with President Wilson's Treasury Secretary led to Baruch being appointed to the Advisory Commission of the Council for National Defense. Baruch distinguished himself and by the summer of 1917 he was chairman of the powerful and important War Industries Board. The 1920s saw Baruch become "an influential economic policymaker and political kingmaker" who cultivated journalists, funded the reelection campaigns for Senate Democratic leaders, and contributed to Democratic presidential campaigns. Despite being an economically conservative Democrat, with misgivings about much of the New Deal, Baruch became an eminence grise in FDR's administration. As the Second World War approached, Congress adopted Baruch's "cash-and-carry" proposal to sidestep neutrality by selling materiel to belligerents as long as they arranged transport using their own ships and paid in cash. Baruch would play important roles as presidential confidante and advisor throughout the war, and as an advisor on postwar economic policies, serving Truman after the war as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission. Baruch famously told reporters that his only office was a park bench across from the White House in Lafayette Square and in 1960, on his ninetieth birthday, a commemorative park bench in Lafayette Park was dedicated to him by the Boy Scouts. (ANB)

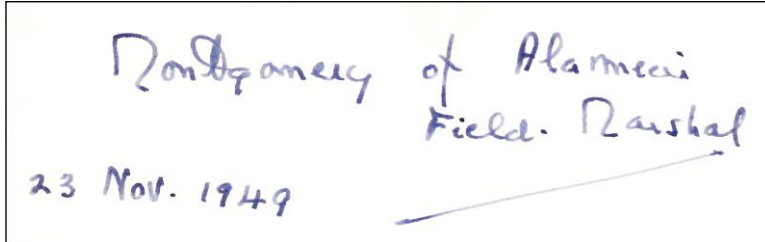


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## Bernard Law Montgomery, 1st Viscount of Alamein (1887-1976)



*Directly below Bradley on the blank verso of the page reproducing Eisenhower's D-Day message, facing the title page*

Field Marshal Bernard Law Montgomery, 1st Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, KG, GCB, DSO, PC, passed through Sandhurst "without distinction but without difficulty also" and began what would be fifty years in the British Army, serving in India from 1908 to 1913. "It was the First World War that changed Montgomery from a bumptious, querulous infantry subaltern, constantly at odds with authority, into a decorated company commander, outstanding staff officer—and trainer of men." The First World War showed Montgomery 'that the whole art of war is to gain your objective with as little loss as possible.' This edict made Montgomery "the outstanding British field commander of the twentieth century." Montgomery earned his fame in North Africa during the Second World War. In August 1942, Churchill gave Montgomery command of the Eighth Army, where Montgomery famously beat Rommel and oversaw defeat of Axis forces in North Africa. He went on to command the Eighth Army in Sicily and Italy, and Allied ground forces during Operation Overlord. After the war he would rise to Chief of the Imperial General Staff and be elevated to Viscount Montgomery of Alamein. He retired in 1958 as deputy commander of NATO's European forces. The arrogant, outspoken, and politically inept Montgomery seldom missed either controversy or an opportunity for self-promotion. During the war he was often criticized by Allied commanders for his caution and slowness to strike. Uncharitable accusations made in Montgomery's postwar memoirs lost him the friendship of President Eisenhower and forced Montgomery to publicly apologize to a fellow Field Marshal whom - ironically - he accused of being too slow to fight. Montgomery earned further criticism for declaring support for Apartheid after visiting South Africa, and for praising Chinese leadership after a visit to Mao's communist China. (ODNB)



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