



PASS IN REVIEW

“Shedding Light On Idaho’s Military History”

4th Quarter

December 2004

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT



First of all, I would like to wish everybody a wonderful holiday season.

Secondly, after receiving **NUMEROUS** requests for the recipe for my BBQ ribs, which were served at the Annual Membership Meeting, I am passing along the recipe.

This is called **Cornell Barbecue Sauce** after the college at which it was first formulated some time in the 1950's. Although it is generally used as a chicken sauce and marinade I have found it to be great with any meat, especially game.

- 1 cup cooking oil
- 2 cups cider vinegar
- 3 Tbl. salt
- 1 Tbl. poultry seasoning
- 1 tsp. pepper
- 1 egg

Beat egg, add oil, beat again. Add all other ingredients and blend. The salt can be reduced or omitted altogether for health reasons or personal taste. This is good by itself but you can do lots of things from this basic recipe. I find that garlic and hot sauce are great as well as using some balsamic vinegar.

Merry Christmas
Happy New Year
Happy Tailgating!

-Ken Swanson

MEMBERSHIP MEETING AND ELECTIONS

The Annual Membership Meeting of the Idaho Military Historical Society was held on October 13, 2004. Following a dinner of *awesome* BBQ ribs, salad, baked beans and other trimmings, the Annual election was held for three members of the Board of Directors.

Elected were *Ken Swanson, Gayle Alvarez, and Russ Trebby.*

The new Board then met and reorganized by electing its new officers for the coming year. Those officers are:

- President – Ken Swanson*
- Vice-President – Rick Johnson*
- Secretary – Gayle Alvarez*
- Treasurer – Harlan Andrijeski*

Congratulations to all!

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL DATES

Don't forget, memberships are now renewed in January. If you haven't renewed yet, now is the time!!!

Check the label on your newsletter if you aren't certain you have renewed. If you receive the newsletter electronically, contact Gayle at gayle.alvarez@idbois.ang.af.mil.

CURATORS CORNER

Well, it has been a busy year to say the least. With seven open house type events and lots of new exhibits completed, the Museum looks vastly different. What has been the biggest reason for this? **The efforts and hard work of the volunteers have paid off.** The Museum looks great and those of you who helped can be proud.

All of these events have demanded lots of time but the pay off has been getting more public awareness about this Museum. There has been an increase in visitors since 2003 and these events have been a big draw. More people are coming back to the Museum commenting that they enjoy seeing all of the changes that are taking place.

For those of you who have not visited the Museum lately, here is a summary of what has happened this past year:

✦USS Boise exhibit has been expanded with artifacts, more photos, history about the ship and some professional quality graphics.



✦The US Navy exhibit has expanded to include history

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about World War Two and Cold War Submarine sailors and operations.



✂The Vietnam War exhibit has expanded with more artifacts

including field gear, uniforms, photos, text and high quality maps and graphics.

✂The Operation Desert Storm/Iraqi Freedom/War on Terror area has been expanded.

✂On loan from the USAF are two AGM-45 Shrike anti-radiation missiles that were carried by the F-4G Wild Weasel. These will be incorporated into a new exhibit.

✂The Idaho Air National Guard patch exhibit has been expanded and now includes an original early 190 Fighter Bomber Squadron patch.

✂ More gear and uniforms have been added to the World War Two "GI" Exhibit.

What can you expect next year? We will be working on a new history of the Idaho Army National Guard exhibit room, to include as much information as possible about the 116th Brigade's operations in Iraq.

Besides just creating the exhibits and hoping people pay us a visit, we are making an aggressive effort to involve local schools. The number of field trips has increased and will continue. Additionally, our outreach program is picking up which increases awareness about the Museum and military history.

If you've been thinking about volunteering, I urge you to come and get involved. We need Docents especially! This is a great time to be part of the Museum as we are getting busier, but it is a fun and rewarding way to spend your time. The team of volunteers that work here are the best around.

What can we expect for 2005? More artifacts out on exhibit! There will be fewer events, but this is so that we can focus our efforts at making the events better.

I'd like to close 2004 by saying **thank you to the volunteers** who Docent, help with exhibits, perform data entry or whatever you do to help. **Without you, the Idaho Military History Museum would not be where it is today.**
-Gary Keith

OPEN HOUSE HIGHLIGHTS



At our Veterans Day Open House, Civil War Reenactor and IMHS President Ken Swanson explains the finer points of the Original Model 1857 Napoleon Civil War era cannon.



"On The Way!"



WWII Reenactors Rick Johnson and Gary Keith demonstrate WWII era rifles.



Some of the Pearl Harbor Survivors that joined us at our December Open House. They are [L to R] Conway Benson, Richard Rosenberry, Kenneth Wassell, Miles Gillespie, Dan Fry, Bob Coates.



Pearl Harbor Survivors Emery Oliver, Conway Benson and Richard Rosenberry visit with members of the Navy League Cadet Corp.

NEWS YOU CAN USE!

For those of you receiving the newsletter electronically and having significant delays in Adobe Reader loading the file, perhaps this will help. Thanks to **Bill Miller** and *PC Magazine*, October 19, 2004 edition.

Why does Adobe load so slow? The main reason is that the Reader comes with many plug-ins that the majority of users don't need. Here are some instructions that will speed the load time.

- ① Launch Windows Explorer
- ② Navigate to the Program Files folder, usually C:\Program Files
- ③ Below this, navigate to Adobe\Acrobat 6.0\Reader

- ④ In the right-hand pane, find the folder named plug_ins
- ⑤ Right-click it and choose Rename, changing it to plug_ins_NOT
- ⑥ Create a new folder named plug_ins
- ⑦ From the plug_ins_NOT folder, copy just three files to the new plug_ins folder: EWH32.api, printme.api, and search.api

The next time you load a .pdf file, only those three plug-ins will load and you should notice a significant speed improvement. To undo the change, simply delete the folder you created and rename the plug_ins_NOT folder plug_ins. ☆

NEW MEMBERS

Special Welcome to:

- ★ Robert H. Griffiths
- ★ Darwin Harms
- ★ Aubrey Innes+
- ★ Sara Malaise+

(+gift memberships by Ron Galloway)

- ★ Yancy Mailes
- ★ Dennis Wonders
- ★ Gayle Alvarez

(upgrade to Life Membership)

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

RECENT DONATIONS

USSVI (Submarine Veterans) - donated \$110 to the Submarine exhibit fund.

Robert Maxwell – A copy of his Medal of Honor file from the National Archives.

Mervin McConnel – Idaho History Books for the library. Titles include *Idaho Of Yesterday*, 1941; *Six Decades Back*, 1936 and *Mostly Alkali*, 1953.

USSVI (Submarine Veterans) – Collected money for and purchased a cash register for the Museum’s Gift shop.

Jim Doering – 2 cordless phones. 1 is in the Docent Office, 1 is in the Gift Shop. Makes life MUCH easier when the phone rings and you are in the gallery! ☆

VOLUNTEER OF THE QUARTER



Please meet Harlan Andrijeski

This Quarter’s volunteer is someone who has been with the IMHS for a long time. He joined the Society in 1998 and began volunteering as a Docent.

When the position of Treasurer became vacant, he stepped forward and took over those duties as well. Moreover, he has done an incredible job! Harlan took over this position in the fall of 2002 after it had been vacant for some time so he had his work cut out for him. Since that time Harlan has done a great job in evaluating bookkeeping methods and refining them for ease and efficiency. Thanks to Harlan, things have been flowing smoothly with our financial operations.

Harlan served briefly in the US Navy in the early 1950’s then decided to go Army. After a couple of years on active duty, he enlisted in the Idaho Air National Guard. Harlan worked in an administrative capacity and rose through the ranks, eventually attaining the rank of Chief Master Sergeant. Harlan retired from the Idaho Air National Guard in 1990 with over 35 years of service. Before his retirement, he served a tour at the Pentagon working with million dollar budgets, so we are most fortunate to benefit from his experience.

Thank you Harlan, we deeply appreciate all your hard work. You are our Volunteer of the Quarter! ☆

ENDOWMENT UPDATE



Our Endowment balance currently stands at **\$31,662.59**

Recent Endowment Donors include:

Bill Miller

With 2004 coming to a close, now is an excellent time to make a financial donation to the IMHS. Your help will assure continued expansion of the exhibits, education projects, and programs that are educating young people and citizens on the military's role in our society. When was the last time you visited our Museum? Stop by and you will be pleasantly impressed by our progress.

You can have an important influence on IMHS programs by making a cash donation before year-end. It is now even easier with our on-line donation capabilities.

You can use your credit card to make an **on-line donation** through a web-based organization we have partnered with. You can also use the form at the end of this newsletter for the **standard mail-in donation**. Also, give by December 31st and **your gift is an eligible deduction on your 2004 tax returns**, and as a direct credit--up to \$100--on Idaho income tax (*I. C. 63-3029A*).

Look for this link on the Museum’s web page. **Click the button to donate now.**



You can specify which program your donation will be used for, for example, the IMHS Endowment Fund, Education Outreach program, Idaho ARNG Exhibit, Idaho ANG Exhibit, and artifact collection supplies.

Thank you for your support of the Society and the Idaho Military Museum! ☆

MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

The first ever gathering of *Family and Friends of the Congressional Medal of Honor* was held in Pueblo, Colorado, Sept. 30 - Oct. 2, 2004. The organizers invited our own **Gayle Alvarez** to make a presentation on "Researching Your Medal of Honor Ancestor"! Her research, which you see every quarter in *Pass In Review*, got noticed!



Gayle during her presentation

Her presentation was very well received and her handouts went like hotcakes! Other attendees included 5 Medal of Honor Recipients, (one of whom was our own **Mr. Maxwell**), Kelly Sullivan, granddaughter of one of the Five Sullivan Brothers from WWII, Astronaut Bruce McCandless II, author Barrett Tillman, even Ross Perot made a special appearance during the convention.

The group is now formally organized and has elected a President, Vice President, Secretary and 7 Regional Directors, most of whom are directly related to Medal of Honor Recipients. If you or someone you know is related to a Medal of Honor Recipient, they would very much like to hear from you. You can make contact with them and learn a great deal more at <http://www.homeofheroes.com/family/index.html> *

IDAHO AND IOWA JOIN EFFORTS

This just in: The state of Iowa also noticed our newsletter! Senator Dennis Black from Iowa contacted Gayle via the webpage and passed along some great news. A member of the State Historical Society of Iowa found the story on James Kephart who served in the Civil War from Iowa before moving to Idaho. (See 4th Quarter 2003 edition of *Pass In Review*)

"Our legislature has appropriated funds for the creation of an interactive kiosk in the **Iowa Capitol** that will briefly tell the history of Medal of Honor Recipients that have Iowa connections. James Kephart does, and his story will be told. Naturally, you will be receiving credit for your research."

It gets better! The flag captured by John Hays, another Idaho/Iowa Civil War Medal of Honor Recipient, will soon be on display in Iowa's capitol and Senator Black and Gayle are combining efforts on John Hays' story. It will include a picture of the flag he captured. Stay tuned! *

MOST WANTED

- **116th Engineer related items from Vietnam**
- **133rd Combat Engineer Battalion items from WWII**
- **183rd/951st Field Artillery items from WWII**
- **Desert Storm field gear**
- **Volunteers! Especially those interested in Fundraising, Public Relations and helping build a database for the library so we can add it to the web page. Great resource for students working on papers! ***

IDAHO FILE INTO HISTORY

**RICHARD CLAMOR HEISE
MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENT
INDIAN CAMPAIGNS**

Rank: Private (highest rank: Quartermaster Sergeant)
Service: U.S. Army
Entered Service at: New York, NY
Unit: Company B, 8th U.S. Cavalry
Battle or Place of Action: vicinity of the Black Mountains of Arizona
Date of Action: 13 August through 31 October 1868
Citation: Bravery in scouts and actions against Indians.

Richard Clamor Heise was born on December 12, 1844 in Germany. One source recorded Hanover, another recorded Soltzemeau. He eventually immigrated to the United States but history did not record exactly when, only that it was "when a very young man."¹ It has also been recorded that "he served five years in the regular army and fought with the Union army in the Civil War"² but unit and date information are not available.

On May 13, 1867, he enlisted as a private in Troop B, 8th Regiment of Cavalry in New York City, New York. He described himself as 5 feet, 10 ½ inches with a light complexion, blue eyes, sandy hair and employed as a clerk and salesman.

His next recorded location was August 13, 1868 in the vicinity of the Black Mountains of Arizona. There his military service and action awarded him the Medal of Honor.

From May to October troops were constantly engaged in encounters with the Indians, but the majority of the effort and hardship occurred between August and October.

“The Apaches kept all Arizona in a state of terror by their depredations, and it was only by the most persistent hammering that the troops, particularly B and L kept the territory open to settlers.

“During these three months the Indians were murdering men, women and children mercilessly and stealing live stock and other property, and all real progress in the territory was prevented.

“The Apaches did not give battle to the troops except when cornered by them; their idea being primarily to steal, and then to kill without being killed. Many times were these two troops, amounting to not more than fifty or sixty men, attacked from ambush, and before the startled troopers could respond the redskins fled to their mountain strongholds, where if by chance they succeeded in carrying a prisoner they would inhumanly torture him.

“But this method of warfare did not deter the troopers, who, although they spent the greater portion of every twenty-four hours in the saddle, and were exposed to the treacherous fire of the Indians, nevertheless persistently kept at them until they finally drove them into subjugation.”³

History recorded Heise’s action simply as “Bravery in scouts and actions against Indians.”⁴

The book *US Army Gallantry and Meritorious Conduct 1866-1891*, recorded it as “For gallant services in scout and actions against hostile Indians August 22, September 10th and 11th and October 11th and 19th, in the vicinity of the Black Mountains of Arizona.”⁵

The letter recommending him and several others for the Medal of Honor simply states: “I further recommend

that the following named enlisted men - who have been specially mentioned in the accompanying reports of Scouts - be awarded for their services Certificates of Merit not only as a reward for such services but to show the enlisted men of the Army that such conduct will bring a substantial reward, -viz:

“I recommend that some action be taken by the Commanding General, showing them that their services deserve special notice, and are fully appreciated, either by presentation of medals or certificates, or in such manner as may be considered appropriate the above applies to the citizens named by A. Wells.”⁶

The ‘citizens named’ refers to a roster prepared on October 31, 1868 at Fort Whipple A.T. [Arizona Territory] The request was approved and Heise’s Medal of Honor was authorized June 11, 1869, and was issued via ‘express’ [mail] July 24, 1869.

Heise was honorably discharged from the military on May 13, 1872, in New Mexico. The following year he married Margaret Herbert in Pueblo, Colorado, but his record did not record the exact date. They had two daughters, Bertha, born June 26, 1874, and Blanche, born July 17, 1877. His wife Margaret died at Las Vegas, NM in 1882.

He later married a lady named Louise Leininger but history did not record the date. That union produced two daughters, Kate, born on September 24, 1885, and Edith, born on December 19, 1888. The union dissolved in a divorce in Creston, Iowa, again, history did not record the date.

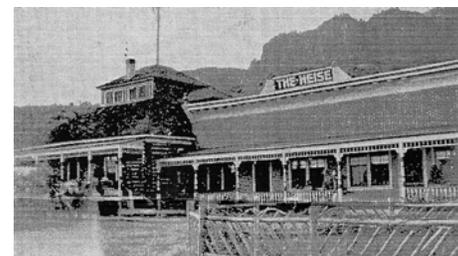
His profession was that of a traveling salesman and he recorded his locations as “all over the western states.”⁷ In the early 1890’s, he arrived in Idaho. He was also suffering from arthritis and rheumatism. Family members also reported that he had “several scars on his legs from arrow wounds.”⁸ His file also recorded “a bullet wound in leg

near knee result of being shot in the army.”⁹

“In Idaho Falls, Poplar resident Tom Cameron told him of [a] hot springs on the South Fork which Indians touted for their healing effects. The springs were on the north bank of the river and hard to reach – by boat across the swift current, or by a roundabout journey up the valley and by a difficult wagon road eastward and around or through the hills. But the springs were so promising that Richard Heise filed claims and began to develop his holdings.

“The springs were well-known; some had called them Kelly springs, for the colorful old timer Pete Kelly who in 1870 had claimed a homestead at the mouth of a nearby canyon. Pioneer Charles Hawley told how he had seen deer soaking their sore feet in the warm water.”¹⁰ Earlier travelers had also mentioned the hot springs. An 1863 party of gold-seekers had camped there and the government-sponsored Hayden Survey party of 1871 wrote of their bivouac at the hot springs as ‘Camp Union’.

“Richard Heise envisioned a resort patterned like European spas. He constructed shelter for the hot pools and a handsome hand-hewn log lodge for guests. Heise Hot Springs became widely known as a health resort and recreation center. Part of the fascination of a trip to Heise was the ferry ride across Snake River. For a time there was also a stage service from the upper valley railroad line at Thornton.”¹¹ Heise Hot Springs was officially founded in 1896.



“Heise Hot Springs, 1920”¹²

The resort became “the summer rendezvous of many people of this

section and visited by thousands annually. Mr. Heise has formed the acquaintances of hundreds of people who became his steadfast friends and often partook of his hospitality. He was very generous and congenial to the many patrons who visited his resort and camping grounds.”¹³ Heise’s daughter Blanche joined him at the resort and served as postmistress at the Heise Post Office which was established on July 6, 1900. Daughter Bertha joined him in 1910 and helped him run the resort.



18



“This photo taken around 1917, shows the first attempt to put an enclosure around the Hot Springs at Heise”¹⁴



Heise Hot Springs Today¹⁹

“Richard Clamor Heise, founder and owner of the present Heise Hot Springs, passed away at his home at Heise, Monday morning, [October 31, 1921] following an illness of a year and a half, death being due to diabetes...”¹⁵

His funeral was held at the Heise Hot Springs Hotel on Friday, November 4th. He was buried in a small family plot on a small mountain overlooking the hotel; a location he had personally “selected as his last resting place.”¹⁶

Bertha continued to run the resort until her death in 1938. The family then sold the resort to the Quinn family who own it today. “In 1930, the flow of water was measured as 90 gallons per minute at a temperature of 122 degrees.”¹⁷

Ironically, many of Mr. Heise’s descendents were unaware of his status as a Medal of Honor Recipient until the Bicentennial in 1976 when they were contacted by the VFW.

Editors Note: A very special thank you to Michelle and Brian Kremer, descendents of Mr. Heise and Mr. Mike Quinn, current owner/manager of Heise Hot Springs, without whose assistance this story would not have been possible. ☆

GUEST AUTHOR
Truman's Relief of MacArthur, Korea 1951 By Rick Johnson, Lieutenant Colonel, IDARNG (Ret)

By the time the Constitution of the United States was ratified in 1789, the Founding Fathers had designated the President as Commander-In-Chief of the army, navy, and the federalized militia to preserve civilian supremacy over the military. All United States Officers are subject to the orders of the President, and always maintain a status subordinate to the civil power exercised by the chief executive. The primacy of civilian control over the military is non-negotiable, and is critical to the maintenance of a democratic form of government.

During the Korean War, President Harry Truman found himself in a situation with General of the Army Douglas MacArthur which forced him to relieve MacArthur from command. This stemmed from MacArthur’s basic inability and desire to follow orders and policies issued by the President and the Joint Chiefs of Staff for the conduct of the war. It was a difficult decision, but Truman had no choice but to exercise his authority to replace or reassign errant military leaders in order to realize national goals and objectives, and preserve civilian control of the military.

The unexpected North Korean invasion of its southern neighbor on 25 June 1950, propelled America into another war crisis before the ashes of World War II had completely cooled. Truman immediately committed United States resources to aid the fledgling South Korean Government, and soon named Douglas MacArthur commander of the U.S. effort.

Prior to the invasion, MacArthur had been serving as the Supreme Commander Allied Powers (SCAP) responsible for the occupation of the Japanese Home Islands. MacArthur’s command included garrisoning forces such as the U.S. Eighth Army, which consisted of four very low strength, ill equipped, and poorly trained army divisions (7th, 24th, and 25th Infantry Divisions, and the 1st Cavalry Division). These units were destined to bear the early brunt of fighting in Korea.

MacArthur was appointed Commander-In-Chief, United Nations Command (CINCUNC) and Commanding General, U.S. Army Far East (CINCUSAFE) on July 8, 1950, and was chartered by the United Nations and President Truman to begin combat operations against the North Korean People’s Army (NKPA).

The adversarial relationship that existed between Truman and MacArthur dated back to World War II, with Truman probably displaying the greater hostility

toward MacArthur due to Truman's attitude that MacArthur was a coward, a fake, and an insufferable prima donna. MacArthur likewise held a low opinion of Truman as a rank amateur soldier of World War I, and as an ineffective politician as President and Commander-In-Chief. The ironic aspect of this relationship is that the two had not previously met, and were not to do so until their Wake Island Conference in October 1950. Their mutual contempt pointed them down a path of eventual confrontation that would erupt in the Spring of 1951.

MacArthur was to provide Truman with a number of opportunities to rein him in or relieve him of command as the Commander-In-Chief saw fit. MacArthur had enjoyed great autonomy while serving as SCAP of the occupying powers in Japan, and had become quite used to his power and status as a virtual head of state and freedom from accountability for his actions.

The first significant act of disobedience by MacArthur was his refusal to follow a Presidential suggestion (in reality an order issued by Truman) to return to the United States following the close of World War II in the Pacific. Reasons for his refusal to obey Truman's recall are unimportant; what is important, however, is MacArthur's snubbing of his Commander-In-Chief and creating the impression that MacArthur felt that his duties in Japan were more important than those of the President of the United States in Washington, D.C.

Once MacArthur had begun his duties as CINCUNC/CINCUSAFE, he quickly began to conduct the war pretty much the way he felt necessary without regard for his obligations to the Commander-In-Chief and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. MacArthur issued an order to the Far East Air Forces to bomb North Korean airfields on June 29, 1950, without consultation or approval from the Joint Chiefs of Staff or the President. This order was in direct violation of U.S. policy not to take the war north of the 38th parallel at

that stage of U.S. involvement. No attempt was made to countermand MacArthur's order or to censure him for issuing it. Ironically, within 24 hours of issuing that order, MacArthur received authorization from Truman to do exactly that same thing.

On July 31, 1950, MacArthur visited Formosa to conduct talks with Premier Chiang Kai-Shek to discuss Chiang's participation in Korea, and to make initial plans for the deployment and use of Nationalist Chinese Troops in the war. MacArthur did this again without consultation or approval from Washington, and he did it in direct contravention with U.S. policy for the Korean War. MacArthur merely took it upon himself to negotiate with Chiang, and made commitments on behalf of the United States Government for the equipping, logistical support, and transportation of Chiang's troops to Korea.

MacArthur issued a statement which stressed the strategic importance of Formosa, and blasted Washington policy for wanting to neutralize Formosa rather than place it in the Allied camp at the risk of alienating the rest of Asia. That attack on Truman's refusal to defend Formosa was released to the media by MacArthur which included publications that were not friendly to the Truman Administration.

Additionally, MacArthur's statement was read at the National Encampment of the Veteran's of Foreign Wars in Chicago on August 28, 1950, thereby further enflaming the situation. Truman directed MacArthur to retract his statement to the VFW which he immediately did, however, the damage was already done.

Damage control had just been applied to this latest act of insubordination when MacArthur committed his next act of disobedience. He issued orders to his commanders in Korea on October 24, which lifted the restriction on the use of non-Korean forces close to the Chinese border, and directed his commanders to use all means at their

disposal to complete the capture of North Korea. The Joint Chiefs of Staff had just issued a directive on September 27, 1950, which prohibited military operations by non-Korean forces in the northern provinces. MacArthur justified his actions by claiming "military necessity" due to insufficient strength and leadership of South Korean forces to accomplish assigned military objectives.

MacArthur also claimed that he had already secured Truman's authority to do so during the earlier Wake Island Conference, and further claimed that Secretary of State George C. Marshall's message of September 30, 1950, provided him the "necessary latitude" to do this.

The JCS failed to consult Truman on this matter when they should have done so, and failed to countermand MacArthur's order when they felt that he had violated his instructions, being unwilling to overrule a field commander with the prestige and popular support enjoyed by MacArthur.

MacArthur continued to test the authority of his Commander-In-Chief and the Joint Chiefs of Staff through acts of insubordination and disobedience of orders almost on a weekly basis. He issued an order to his Air Force commander on November 5, which directed bombing of the Yalu River bridges to disrupt Chinese lines of communication (LOC) into North Korea.

That was again in violation of U.S. policy, and risked a widening of the war if China reacted militarily to air attacks that strayed across the Yalu River into Manchuria. Less than two hours before the strike planes were to depart Japan, the JCS transmitted a Presidential Order to MacArthur canceling the planned attack. The JCS further directed MacArthur to obey a previous JCS directive prohibiting the bombing of targets within five miles of the Manchurian Border, and required him to provide an updated military

situation estimate as well as justification for his order to bomb the Yalu River bridges.



**President Truman and General MacArthur on Wake Island
October 14, 1950²⁰**

MacArthur responded by drafting an emotional reply to the JCS. His defense of his actions voiced a challenge to the JCS's authority and competence, by insisting in essence that he was right while they were not. He accused the President and the JCS of courting disaster in Korea through implementation of what he called "combat restrictions" that inhibited his ability to accomplish his mission in Korea and achieve victory.

MacArthur increased friction between himself and the JCS by going over their heads with a direct appeal to Truman to allow him greater freedom of action in fighting the war in Korea. Upon receipt of MacArthur's reply, Chairman of the JCS, General of the Army Omar N. Bradley briefed Truman and aired his concerns and dissatisfaction with MacArthur's actions. But once again, MacArthur found himself a winner through Truman's decision to proceed with the Yalu River bombing plan under new, restrictive guidance from his Commander-In-Chief. Truman's guidance was issued with the intent to limit the scope of the war by localizing combat operations in Korea.

Truman had hesitated to act against MacArthur on a number of occasions due to MacArthur's overwhelming popularity and the lack of public favor toward Truman and the Democratic Party. Truman felt that attacking MacArthur, especially after the successful Inchon Invasion and rout of the North Korean Army would amount to political suicide.

Truman came to realize, however, that he would face greater problems if his continued inaction resulted in a runaway military commander conducting his own war in Korea. The Joint Chiefs of Staff were also remiss by not countermanding MacArthur's orders or censuring his actions, and did not aid Truman in controlling MacArthur due to inter-service rivalry and bickering over missions and funding.

Truman decided to confer with MacArthur face to face in the fall of 1950, and a meeting was scheduled for October 14, on the American possession of Wake Island some 2,000 miles east of the southern tip of Japan. Truman hoped to boost his popularity by conferring with the war hero, but had no intention of discussing strategy or giving MacArthur specific orders regarding the conduct of the American war effort in Korea. The meeting was purely for political purposes, and Truman deliberately missed an opportunity to reign in MacArthur. The meeting was short and neither Truman nor MacArthur discussed any controversial issues in the only time that the two were to meet face to face.



Civil Aeronautics Administration building on Wake Island where President Truman and General MacArthur met²¹

Truman continued to avoid confrontation with MacArthur until the spring of 1951, when MacArthur's opposition to Truman's plan to begin peace talks with the Chinese and North Koreans embarrassed his administration for the last time. MacArthur released a communiqué on March 24, 1951, in which he identified

U.S. military weaknesses in fighting the Chinese, and highlighted the successes of his forces against Chinese units despite limitations placed on his conduct of the war by Washington. He criticized the Truman Administration for seeking a negotiated peace rather than victory in the Korean Conflict.

Additionally, MacArthur conveyed what amounted to a threat to China by suggesting that if he did not have to fight the war under restrictive rules, the Allied forces would target China for destruction. Again, MacArthur openly defied the policy of President Truman, and blatantly violated Truman's December 6, 1950, directive that required Presidential clearance of press statements prior to their public release. MacArthur's statement of March 24, 1951, sabotaged the American peace plan and caused great confusion among America's allies in the United Nations Alliance.

The embarrassment to the Truman Administration stemming from MacArthur's threatening words to China, and his open defiance to his Commander-In-Chief's policy finally compelled Truman to take action against MacArthur. The President issued an order to MacArthur to remind him of Truman's December 6, 1950, order on clearance of press releases. Truman regarded MacArthur's latest act of insubordination as the final act of defiance, and made his decision to relieve MacArthur at this time.

Before Truman could act, however, MacArthur was to test his Commander-In-Chief one more time. He had exchanged letters with Republican House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin in which MacArthur continued to criticize and oppose American policy. He did not ask Martin to keep his letter confidential, and probably deliberately used Martin as a conduit for public release of his critical views. Martin read his letter on the House Floor on April 5, 1951, and triggered a series of meetings in the White House, which quickly led to action by Truman

to relieve MacArthur of command in Korea.

On April 11, 1951, General Bradley transmitted Truman's order to MacArthur to notify him of his relief as Supreme Commander, Allied Powers; Commander-In-Chief, Far East; Commander-In-Chief, United Nations Command; and Commanding General, U.S. Army, Far East. Truman appointed Lieutenant General Matthew B. Ridgway to assume MacArthur's commands.

Although Truman had finally decided to act, he once again managed to mishandle the situation with MacArthur by delaying the release of his order of relief. The news of Truman's decision leaked out and nearly gave MacArthur enough reaction time to resign before his receipt of Truman's order.

MacArthur's challenge of the President's authority had greatly embarrassed the administration, caused confusion among America's allies, and degraded its leadership of the free world while undermining political and popular support for the Truman Administration. MacArthur's refusal to support Truman's policy to limit the war in Korea risked a widening of the conflict and result in greater Chinese involvement and possible Soviet intervention.

MacArthur acted with deliberation and displayed a blatant disregard for the authority of his Commander-In-Chief and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and remained in command far longer than he should have been allowed to serve. Truman's actions were highly unpopular, and probably help to hasten the Democratic Party's departure from the White House in 1952. Regardless of public opposition to his relief of MacArthur, however, Truman did the right thing to remove a threat to his authority as the Commander-In-Chief of United States military forces.

See page 10 for sources and recommended readings. ★

COOKING WITH HISTORY

Dateline: January 6, 1942, President Roosevelt outlines his "Blue Print For Victory Program"



It has been suggested that as a fundraiser, we create an IMHS cookbook. We would like to take this one step further by including a bit of history and fun along with your favorite **Double Chocolate Fudge Cookies.**

We plan to include items such as **Uncle Sam's Food Rules**, How To Stretch Coffee and Sugar, Tips on Saving Waste Fat (it was needed for its glycerin), pointers on making Ration Points go further, and some of the food

rationing era posters from WWI and WWII.

So, all of you **Kitchen Commando's**: send us your best (or your mothers or grandmothers best) recipe for Victory Garden Delight, Marbled Macaroni (one of its ingredients was SPAM)



and One Egg-Low Sugar Cake.

And, to all

of you **Foxhole Gourmands**: Tell us which combination of C-Rations or MREs made the best Frontline Stew.

What did you do to make your meals more palatable or interesting?

Some of the submissions thus far



include **Gunpowder Eggs, South Pacific Jungle Juice, and Poor Man's Cake.**

To those of you who are interested in

research, see if you can find out how the various military rations (Hardtack, K-Rations, C-Rations, LRPs, MREs, etc.) came to be, or why **Tabasco** Sauce is included in MREs.

Any other ideas or suggestions are most welcome as well. Please type or print your recipes (we want to make sure we get everything right!). Be sure to include your name and if it is a Frontline Stew recipe, where you were when you perfected it. You can mail your recipes, comments or suggestions to us at:

**Idaho Military Historical Society
4040 W. Guard St.
Boise, ID 83705**

Or e-mail them to us at gayle.alvarez@idbois.ang.af.mil or deliver them to the Museum on your next visit.

This will be a fun, historical and educational project and it will be as good as YOU make it. ★

Produced By: Idaho Military Historical Society
 Editor & Production: Gayle Alvarez
 Comments, articles or suggestions are welcome; contact us at 422-4841 or visit our web site at:
<http://inghro.state.id.us/museum>

Footnotes:

- ^{1,2,13,15,16} Obituary, unknown newspaper, unknown date
- ³ Beyer, Keydel, *Deeds of Valor, How America's Heroes Won The Medal Of Honor*, Vol II, Detroit, MI, pg 145
- ⁴ Lang, Collins, White, *Medal of Honor Recipients 1863-1994*, Vol I, NY, NY, 1995, pg 276
- ⁵ *US Army Gallantry and Meritorious Conduct 1866-1891*, Planchet Press Publication 26, 1986, pg 9
- ⁶ Medal of Honor File, obtained from National Archives
- ^{7,9} Pension File, obtained from National Archives
- ⁸ Brian Kremer, Personal Communication
- ¹⁰⁻¹² Unnamed book, excerpt copy provided by Mike Quinn
- ¹⁴ Valley Review, "The Settling of Heise" July 10, 1974, pg 8-9
- ¹⁷ *Captain Bonneville's County*, The Bonneville County Centennial and Historical Commission, Inc., Idaho Falls, ID, 1963, pg 10
- ¹⁸ http://www.srv.net/~heise/heise_map.html
- ¹⁹ <http://www.srv.net/~heise/heise.html>
- ²⁰ Photo: Department of State, Source: Truman Library <http://www.trumanlibrary.org/wake/meeting.htm>

²¹ Photo: Papers of William Rigdon Source: Truman Library <http://www.trumanlibrary.org/wake/meeting.htm>

Recommended Readings:

- Alexander, Bevin. *Korea (The First War We Lost)*. New York: Hippocrene Books, 1993.
- Fisher, Louis. *Presidential War Power*. Lawrence, KS: University of Kansas Press, 1995.
- Haynes, Richard F. *The Awesome Power (Truman as Commander-In-Chief)*. Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press, 1973.
- Higgins, Trumbull. *Korea and the Fall of MacArthur (A Precis in Limited War)*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 1960.
- Perret, Geoffrey. *Old Soldiers Never Die (The Life of Douglas MacArthur)*. New York, NY: Random House Publishing, 1997.
- Spanier, John W. *The Truman-Controversy and the Korean War*. Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press/Harvard University Press, 1959.
- Toland, John. *In Mortal Combat (Korea 1950-1953)*. New York, NY: William Morrow And Company, 1991.

JUST IN CASE - Have you sent in your renewal for 2004/5? Don't forget, *donations are tax deductible*. If you aren't sure what your renewal date is, check the address label on your newsletter, it lists the month and year your renewal is due.

 <p>IDAHO MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY 4040 W. Guard Street, Boise, Idaho 83705-5004 <i>Donation/Membership Application/Renewal Form</i></p>							
<p>YES! Please enter my tax-deductible membership application/renewal in the category checked below. I have enclosed a check or money order in the amount indicated. I understand my donation is tax-deductible and am pleased to accept my canceled check as my receipt. Please find enclosed my donation for the amount indicated. <i>(The IMHS is a 501(c)(3) Organization.)</i></p>							
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Heroic Past...Proud Future