

HADLEY NEWSLETTER

(Hadley, Headley, Hadlee, Hadly, Hadleigh, etc and their related kin)

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Meet: Dr. Eleanor Martha Hadley: (1916-2007)

Martha led an outstanding and distinguished career as a research economist. You may wish to read a current write-up about her on Wikipedia: She is the 5th great granddaughter of our Patriarch George. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eleanor_Hadley:



She was the first of two children born to Homer Moore and Margaret Sarah (Floyd) Hadley in Seattle, Washington.

Eleanor was a direct descendant of John and Betty Moore, as well as our Patriarch, George Hadley. She was the elder of two children born to Homer Moore Hadley and Margaret Sarah *Floyd* Hadley. She was raised in Seattle, Washington where her father was a structural engineer. Eleanor never married. Much more about Eleanor below. . .

The following biography has been added by JMA#4262611 on 8 August 2021.

Sources-

-2015, John More Association Directory

-ancestry.com

Eleanor Hadley rarely talked of her experiences as a young American woman tasked with democratizing the economy of post-World War II Japan, preferring instead to discuss politics and policy with guests who would stop by her Normandy Park home for an intellectual chat and a cup of tea.

She'd fought a 16-year battle to clear her name after she was secretly added to a McCarthy-era blacklist, but Ms. Hadley was never bitter — though she was plenty indignant in the grand, gutsy way that family and friends say she reacted to any injustice or abuse of power.

Ms. Hadley, who dedicated her life to academia and government service, died from natural causes at Seattle's Swedish Medical Center on Friday (June 1). She was 90.

A 1986 recipient of Japan's Order of the Sacred Treasure for meritorious service, Ms. Hadley was finally persuaded by a group of admirers to pen her autobiography, co-authoring "Memoirs of a Trust Buster: A Lifelong Adventure with Japan" in 2003.

"She was one of the very few women in a leadership position during the occupation" of Japan, said professor Kenneth Pyle, of the University of Washington's Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies. "It was rare because it was a man's world. ... She was a very independent and assertive woman in an environment that did not encourage that."

Eleanor Martha Hadley was born July 17, 1916, in Seattle, graduating from Franklin High School in 1934. Her father, Homer Hadley, an engineer, first conceived the idea of a concrete floating bridge across Lake Washington; and her mother, Margaret Hadley, was a pioneer in preschool education and the education of children with disabilities. Her brother Richard Hadley, who died in 2002, was a prominent Northwest land developer.

Ms. Hadley attended Mills College in Oakland, Calif., and was selected for a student fellowship at Tokyo Imperial University, said her nephew, Robert Hadley, of Normandy Park. From 1938 to 1940, she traveled

extensively in Japan and China, becoming one of the first Westerners to visit Nanjing after the Japanese military massacred 150,000 to 300,000 Chinese in that city.

"She went to Japan a pacifist but came back from the whole experience with an understanding that there are times you have to stand up to horrible regimes," her nephew said.

She returned to the U.S. to pursue her doctorate in economics at Harvard-Radcliffe University but was recruited in 1943 by the U.S. State Department to work as a research economist focusing on Japan.

At the end of the war, Ms. Hadley — then 31 — was asked to join Gen. Douglas MacArthur's staff in Tokyo, where she worked to help break the zaibatsu, the powerful industrial and financial combines that dominated Japan's economy.

Ms. Hadley returned to Harvard in 1947 to complete her doctorate and planned to join the newly created Central Intelligence Agency, Robert Hadley said. But the CIA job offer — and her security clearance — were mysteriously withdrawn. She didn't learn until years later that she'd been labeled a Communist and was blacklisted by Maj. Gen. Charles Willoughby, MacArthur's conservative chief of intelligence.

She later became a professor at Smith College in Massachusetts and George Washington University in Washington, D.C. For 16 years, she worked to clear her name and finally prevailed after Sen. Henry "Scoop" Jackson from Washington intervened on her behalf. She went to work for the U.S. Tariff Commission (now the International Trade Commission) and General Accounting Office, returning to the Seattle area after her retirement in 1984.

In addition to her nephew Robert Hadley, Ms. Hadley is survived by her nephew Scott Talley of Colorado Springs, Colo.; and nieces Alisa Scharnickel, of Arlington, and Lisa Hadley, of Honolulu.

At Ms. Hadley's request, a family memorial service will be held next month. In lieu of flowers, the family suggests donations be made to the Eleanor Hadley Scholarship, Mortar Board Alumni/Tolo Foundation, P.O. Box 53162, Bellevue, WA 98015.

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By

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Seattle Times staff reporter

<https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/eleanor-hadley-spent-her-life-standing-up-to-oppression-dies-at-90/>

Amongst the many honors Eleanor receive in her lifetime was the “Grand Cordon of the Order of Sacred Treasure” awarded to her by the Emperor of Japan for her “long-term contribution to public service.”



“You can’t go back and change the beginning, but you can start where you are and change the ending.” *C.S. Lewis*

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