





GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

20 September 1946 - Government Section

19 February 1947

SUMMARY REPORT

SUBJECT: Scripps Howard

Aside from news stories by the United Press, articles in the Scripps Howard papers on the Occupation of Japan are far less numerous than in the New York Times, New York Herald Tribune or Chicago Sun. Ten published between 30 August and 5 November 1946 and reprinted in the War Department Weekly Digest on Civil Affairs in Occupied and Liberated Territory were examined. Of these, eight were by Sidney Whipple, one by Roger Stuart and one by Clard D. Russell.

Whipple's articles do not specialise in any particular subject nor do they show any set ideological line. Both the choice of material and manner of writing appear aimed at general human and news interest. Whipple paints the occupation in brighter colors than other correspondents studied, at times writing as if an action proposed on paper were an accomplished fact. For example, in August 1946 he wrote about the Iaijatsu busting program, "Japan's Dominant Financial Empire torn to tatters..... Thus ends the monopolistic system which for more than half a century has handicapped Japan's free development." In one article on Communist propaganda in Japan he notes the connection between the Allied Council's Russian representative's program of "needling" the American occupation and the Japanese Communists making mass noise but does not magnify the menace of this combination.

In an article entitled "Navy Captain Americanises Yokosuka" (Sept 46) he praises the work of Captain Becker. In "Cost of Yank Army Bargain for Japan" (Aug) he finds life difficult for the Japanese and the costs of occupation a bit steep, but concludes that the price is not high when one considers the talents and services being offered for the democratization of Japan.

Russell's article, published in June 1946, noted the reduction in occupation forces made possible by the success of the occupation, which he credited to General MacArthur.

Stuart's article, dated 17 Oct 46 (Washington) dealt with the lack of scientific novelty in Japanese industry.

The list follows:

- 6 February 1946 - Great Strides Made by MacArthur in Making Japan Into a Democracy.
- 22 June 1946 - Allies Using Fewer Men in Japan. Occupation Success Credited to MacArthur.

GENERAL WHITNEY



- 25 September 1946 - Navy Captain Americanizes Yokosuka to U.S. Ideas
- 28 October 1946 - U.S. Lightens War Gloom for Waifs. Army Men  
Bring Joy to Refugee Children. - Whipple.
- 5 November 1946 - Communist Propaganda in Japan: Program of  
Needling American Occupation - Keynote by  
Harveyanne - Whipple.
- 16 November 1946 - Lovely Vigil for Yanks in Japan. 97th Boys  
Cheerful Facing Winter Guard - Whipple
- 26 December 1946 - Jap Purges Completed Allies Say. by UP Washington  
News

Approved: FR

ANNE W. EARLE







GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPERIOR COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

19 February 1947

SUMMARY REPORT

SUBJECT: THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Most of the Wall Street Journal's news stories of Japan under the occupation are by Ray Crowley, its Tokyo correspondent, although there is an occasional story by S. H. Scheibla or Wm. H. Chamberlin in Washington, and use is made of the wire services.

Crowley's articles deal with trade and industry, largely from the point of view of the business man with an eye on future trade prospects. Accordingly, they discuss the chances of trade with Japan being turned back into private channels, condition of the coal industry, trade in silk and tea, labor's claim to a share in management and government, and the Japanese cost of living. The emphasis on import-export possibilities has led Crowley to neglect some of the broader issues, economic as well as political, relating to both the Japanese nation and occupation policy. On one occasion he discusses the difficulties of the Japanese language. In one article on the land reform bill he reports the existence of doubt as to its success. With allowance for the narrowness of his field, Crowley's reporting is clear and for the most part factual.

The articles by Scheibla, written from Washington, deal with the plans for economic deconcentration and with removals under reparations. The one by Chamberlin is favorable.

- 17 July 46 JAPAN'S COMMERCE - AND Economists, tired of being salesmen, say: Revive foreign trade - army man wants importers, exporters so take over - "It is too much for us" - change not seen for months - Crowley
- 7 Aug 46 U.S. ANTI-TRUST MEN COMPLETE PLANS TO CRUSH BIG JAP COMBINES - Scheibla (Washington)
- 13 Aug 46 JAPANESE FIND COST OF LIVING TWICE INCOME - Sell furniture to eat - Crowley
- 28 Aug 46 SILK SCRAWBLE: Japan's experts split on quality or quantity emphasis for export. Meanwhile production lags - land goes to food crops; price ceilings fail - Crowley
- 3 Sept 46 Nationalization of Japan's Coal Industry planned as last resort to increase lagging production - Crowley
- 5 Sept 46 Japan's Farm Reform. Military aims to break power of landlords; give land to peasants. Part of plan to smash ruling class; hope to improve farmers' living standards; success of plan doubtful - Crowley
- 28 Sept 46 FOR SALE: JAP PLANTS Equipment that helped build war goods to be removed from Japan. New allied reparations list includes machine tool, ball bearing, steel factories. Problem; who wants them - S. H. Scheibla (Washington)

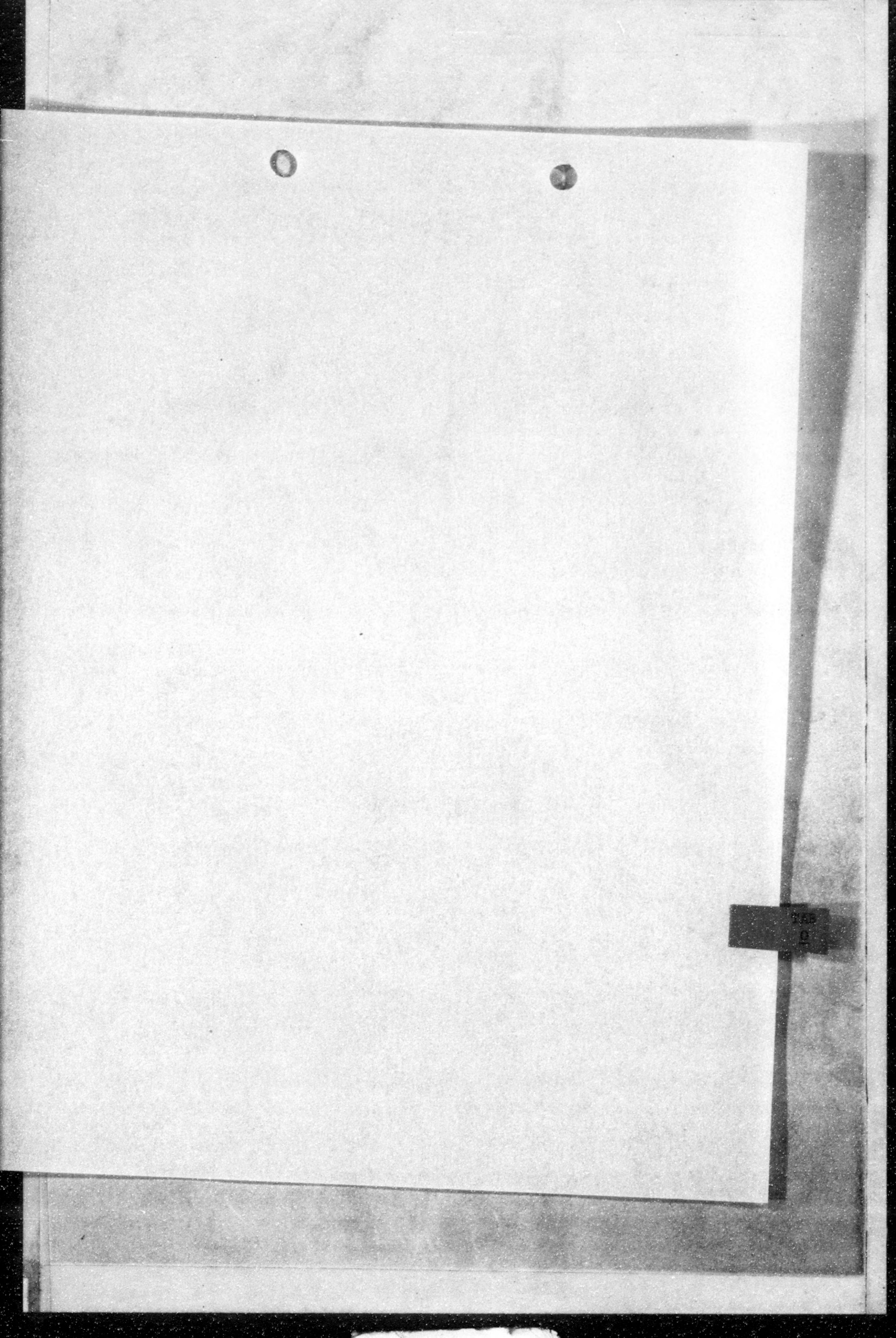


- 17 Oct 46 JAPAN SEES LOVE LIFE OF SILKWORM AS KEY TO BATTLE WITH NYLON - Crowley
- 18 Oct 46 ORIENTAL WOODS Fine timbers are not coming to the US; Ebony, teak prices too high. Philippine "mahogany" embargo stops biggest lumber import from Far East. CPA "Intercepts" cargo - Chas. St. Peter
- 24 Oct 46 JAPANESE UNIONS They want a hand in government, industry, not just higher wages. Communists hold key posts - Crowley
- 13 Nov 46 EYES ON THE FAR EAST Occupation of Japan has been unexpectedly smooth - Mr. H. Chamberlin
- 12 Dec 46 CONTROLLING JAPAN'S ECONOMY U.S.M.C. thinking in terms of 50 year supervision, with military occupation for 5 to 10 years, some regulation for 40 to 50 years more - Crowley
- 16 Dec 46 New Green Tea Evokes Rapturous Praises from Jap Connoisseurs - Crowley
- 20 Dec 46 TROUBLE IN TOKYO Japs can't understand their own language - business bogged down - Crowley
- 23 Dec 46 NO PRIVATE TRADE FOR JAPAN - Crowley

Approved:  
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ANNE W. KAHLE







GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

3 March 1947

SUMMARY REPORT

SUBJECT: The Far Eastern Survey

1. The Far Eastern Survey, published bi-weekly by the Institute of Pacific Relations, features articles by the members of that organization, who include university professors, government officials, writers and others whose area of specialization is the Far East. Most of them deal with subjects of current or historical interest on political, economic and social subjects. Between August 1946 and February 1947 the Far Eastern Survey published ten articles on Japan. Only five of these, however touched on matters which concern the occupation.

2. The views expressed in each article are those of the author and not of the publication. They are usually well thought out, more or less scholarly articles showing evidence of considerable background knowledge and research. In general the articles examined follow a liberal line but not in the PM sense.

3. The ten articles examined are listed and summarized below:

28 Aug 46 - The Future of Japanese Textiles - By Stanley Nehmer

The author, formerly Executive Secretary of the International Textile Mission to Japan, discusses the condition of the Japanese textile industry: shortages, reconversion problems, and the outlook for its recovery. Concludes that recovery is possible and when raw material import controls are removed there is no reason why Japan should not be able to re-enter world markets with low quality textiles.

11 Sept 46 - China's Muslim Minority - By Derk Bodde

Describes another of China's minority groups, which maintains solidarity despite ethnic mixing. Presents thesis that Japanese efforts to conquer China included propaganda to divide this group from rest of Chinese.

25 Sept 46 - International Control of Japan - By Warner Levi

An account of the discussion and establishment of the Far Eastern Commission and Allied Council for Japan.



Russia and Australia, fearful of American inclination to treat Japan mildly, voiced demands for voice in all matters dealing with Far East. U. S. took initiative by inviting Allied participation. Resulting Commission a severe limitation on freedom of U. S. to formulate policies for Japan, but within this limitation U. S. has considerable freedom enabling it to retain predominant position in occupation. Allied Council essentially a consultative body without power to act -- may be considered watchdog of Far Eastern Commission in Tokyo. The two organs represent a compromise and a careful balance between the national interests of the big powers.

9 Oct 46 - Japan And The Muslims of China - By Derk Bodde

Historical account of Japanese activity among Chinese Muslims; contact and propaganda with other Muslims; use of Black Dragon Society; Manchukuo Muslims.

23 Oct 46 - Chinese Muslims in Occupied Area - By Derk Bodde

Continuation of above story. Deals with Japan's policy toward Chinese Muslims after the conquest of North China in 1937. Use of locally organized societies for Japanese propaganda -- All China Muslim League; economic utilization; periodicals; enhancing differences and influencing relations between Muslims and others. Not successful.

6 Nov 46 - "Production Control" In Japan - By Beatrice G. Reubens

A novel labor weapon used by Japanese workers to continue production while negotiating demands. Current wave of strikes a political move on part of newly organized Japanese labor movement to bring about reorganization of Yoshida Cabinet. About 10 per cent of labor disputes in first year of occupation involved use of "production control," i.e., labor locks out management but continues production until dispute settled. Virtual ban on strikes in essential industries under occupation makes this technique appear a welcome substitute for strikes. Government opposed to its use. SCAP left question to Japanese Diet and courts but indicated he considered it "practical confiscation of property without due recompense."

20 Nov 46 - Neighborhood Associations in Japan - By John W. Masland

Brief history and description of system. Its use as



a tool for central control of local affairs. Concludes its evil features outweigh possibility of its conversion into an instrument for local self-expression and recommends abolition.

4 Dec 46 - The Japanese War Economy: 1940-1945 - By Jerome B. Cohen

Almost entire issue devoted to analysis of economic planning with which Japan began Pacific War; internal factors which contributed to Japan's collapse. Strategy for a short war, inherent limitations of economy, deficiencies in labor force. By the time Japanese belatedly recognized need for raising level of industrial output and took energetic action to increase capacity, it was too late, for allied attacks had reduced the flow of raw materials into the country.

29 Jan 47 - The New Japanese Constitution - I - By David Nelson Rowe

The new Constitution provides an excellent example of the difficulties of political reform in post war Japan. Article gives background of new Japanese Constitution; the problem of constitutional reform; Allied reform policy summarized; General MacArthur's order to "liberalize" old constitution; account based on Christian Science Monitor story of GHQ authorship.

12 Feb 47 - The New Japanese Constitution - II - By David Nelson Rowe

Analysis of provisions which embody greatest element of change from old constitution; position of the emperor; sovereignty shifted to the people; composition and powers of the Diet; provision for civilian cabinet (incongruity with article renouncing war); local autonomy; value of constitutional reform. Conclusion: destruction of old system and erection of new necessary and desirable; permanence of change a matter of education and world political environment.

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Approved:

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

4 March 1947

SUMMARY REPORT

SUBJECT: The Nation

The War Department Civil Affairs Digest has reproduced only three articles on the occupation of Japan published in The Nation during the past seven months. All three were by Harold Strauss; were sharply critical in content, and hostile in tone. Given Harold Strauss' avowed conviction that the correct solution for Japan's problems lies along collectivistic lines, his disapproval of the administration of the occupation is natural. But when, in support of those views, he presents as statements of fact, a wholly erroneous account of events in Japan and of GHQ, SCAP actions, the only conclusion is that as a reporter he is grossly unreliable.

3 Nov 46 - MacArthur In The Paddy Fields.

An article attacking the Japanese land reform program. It is full of mis-statements of fact and of surmises based thereon. Once this neo-factual account is discounted the entire argument falls down. According to this account, General MacArthur, upon reaching Japan, had neither personnel nor plans for reforming the feudalistic tenancy system. Because qualified experts in the Natural Resources Section declined to touch a subject weighted with such far-reaching sociological import, the job was assumed by the CI&E Section, a sort of GHQ haven for undesired orphans of various kinds. There, two junior officers with the best of intentions but unqualified by previous experience or knowledge, prepared the SCAP directive telling the Japanese Government what was desired in the way of land reform. Based on this instruction the Japanese on 1 February 1946 enacted a land reform bill which was the "incarnation of reactionary policy." Oddly enough the Japanese Communists and Socialists attacked the administration of land reform but failed to attack the basic principle, i.e., private ownership of land. Even the U.S.S.R. delegate to the Allied Council attacked only the size limit on landholders' holdings, but not the basic principle. Explaining these departures from principle by those who should have fought for a collectivist solution, as acts of political expediency, Strauss holds that the SCAP's position "cannot be justified" for it is "fertilizing the soil in which a new spirit of militarism will thrive."

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30 Nov 46 - Right Face in Japan

Strauss' second article on the occupation attacks the SCAP's failure to direct Japan toward a "planned, partly socialized economy." The Japanese, says the author, are inherently favorable to collectivist solutions, and "people of all classes" believe socialization the only solution for Japan. The other two choices are continued Allied control, which would make Japan an expensive ward of the U. S., and free economic opportunity, which would result in a resumption of Japan's drive for world markets. At first the SCAP tolerated Japan's natural drift toward the left but about May 1946 clamped down by means of security blackouts in GHQ, control of the press and news-casts, purge of "progressive" Allied personnel, importation of more American business men, and barriers against other Allies' access to GHQ staffs. The Japanese Government, taking the cue, turned vigorously anti-labor, chose the inflationary solution for its economy (thus favoring the zaibatsu) and stymied the Economic Stabilization Board.

26 Oct 46 - Big Business in Japan

Early in the occupation, Japan's Socialist elements, caught unprepared by war's end and post war relapse, failed to advance program of fundamental reform along socialist lines, concentrating on short-term welfare problems. Fear of U. S. attitude also a deterrent. Big business, however, early began to advocate nationalization of basic industry. In this they were motivated by (1) inherent leaning of Japanese toward collectivism (2) most businesses were insolvent; normal bankruptcy would wipe out the owners; nationalization would bail them out (3) nationalization would prevent dispersal of large units by cartel-dissolution and reparations (4) scarcity of raw materials (5) hope that they could later resume control of industry through control of government. In June 1946, however, Japanese capitalists abruptly changed their minds. This was because they perceived that, under pressure of international events, tone and temper of occupation had changed, opposition to socialist solution overshadowing desire for reform.

FRANK RIZZO







GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

24 February 1947

SUMMARY REPORT

SUBJECT: The New Republic

1. The New Republic's coverage of the occupation during the last six months, as reprinted in the War Department's Civil Affairs Digest, is confined to "Letters From Tokyo" and one lead article, a total of four, all written by Hessel Tiltman. More concerned with U. S. foreign policy in Europe, "repression" of civil liberties in the U. S., and similar matters, the New Republic makes no effort to report on or appraise the occupation as a whole, but presents critical comments on conditions and events which Mr. Tiltman considers undemocratic. "Hessel Tiltman covered the Orient before the Pacific war and served as a War Correspondent in China in 1937 and '38. He is the author of several books on the Far East and has been in Japan since last December."\*

2. That Japan has not yet been transformed into a full-fledged democracy is a matter of great concern to Tiltman, particularly in the light of his belief that the Japanese old guard retains almost complete control of the country. And if even the old guard does not at present wield complete control, certainly it is "engaged in blue printing plans for the great comeback."<sup>1/</sup> This power of the wartime reactionaries under the new democratic regime is the basic theme of Mr. Tiltman's three "Letters From Tokyo" of August, September, and December, 1946. He also fears for the successful completion of the job of democratizing Japan because too many of MacArthur's "brain trust" have gone home and are "being replaced by men of lesser calibre before the job is more than half begun."<sup>2/</sup>

3. In the 6 Jan 47 issue of the New Republic, Tiltman has a lead story on the new history texts issued in Japan which draws a grim picture of Japanese education in the ways of democracy. The Japanese Ministry of Education "has pulled a fast one and has got away with it,"<sup>3/</sup> both in relation to the texts and the purge of anti-democratic elements from the educational

\*Explanatory note attached to Tiltman article, Letter From Tokyo, What Is The Council?

<sup>1/</sup> Letter From Tokyo - Co-Optimists Ride High

<sup>2/</sup> Letter From Tokyo, Learning Democracy.

<sup>3/</sup> A Text Book Made in Japan.

GENERAL WHITNEY



world. Mr. Tiltman asks "if the reactionaries - both American and Japanese - can thus distort history itself, what can't they do in MacArthur land?"<sup>4/</sup>

4. A series of little "notes" usually follows a Tiltman article -- they are not often revealing, except by virtue of their being printed at all: e.g., "Postscript - the New Constitution which was adopted on November 3 is a largely American, written, '100 per cent democratic' document -- so much so that the Japanese, in private conversation, call it 'the translation'"<sup>5/</sup>

5. Throughout his articles, Tiltman maintains a critical, mildly hostile attitude based upon the premise that the SCAP has failed to uproot all reactionary elements from Japanese life.

6. Articles examined:

26 Aug 46 - Learning Democracy - Letter From Tokyo - Hessel  
Tiltman

Japanese have yet to learn democracy - no quick job possible here. Too many of MacArthur's "brain trust" have gone home and are "being replaced by men of lesser calibre before the job is more than half begun." Some solid achievements tho. "The Soviet-American Border" is Japan. Japs must learn, not just talk, democracy.

"Notes" - Hirohito might abdicate.  
Jap General Expects to be used in 10 years.  
Nisei civilian and Jap policemen.

30 Sept 46 - What Is the Council? Letter From Tokyo - Hessel  
Tiltman

The Allied Council is a "curious spectacle," a "four-ring circus", "microcosm of the world game of power politics". What is it to accomplish? "What it was not intended to do was succinctly outlined by Brigadier General Whitney at its second meeting when he informed its members that" etc. "Industrialists bide their time" - Jap business men want to ring U. S. business men on their profits - if left wing kept out. "The communists wait for tomorrow" - Nosaka described and quoted against Yoshida.

9 Dec 46 - Co-Optimists Ride High - Letter From Tokyo - Hessel  
Tiltman

Japan's leaders "engaged in blueprinting plans for the great comeback". Co-Optimists look forward to big trade

<sup>4/</sup> Ibid  
<sup>5/</sup> Letter From Tokyo - Co-Optimists Ride High



boom. "Production and the trade unions" must rebuild many factories. Unions described, and "New union techniques" analyzed.

6 Jan 47 - A Text Book Made in Japan - Hessel Tiltman.

New history text "is quaint and dangerous" - quotes from it. Attacks education purge.

Approved:

Anne W. Earle

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

20 February 1947

SUMMARY REPORT

SUBJECT: Newsweek

1. Like Time Magazine, which it closely resembles, Newsweek dwells less on the basic aims, problems and accomplishments of the occupation of Japan than on its incidental and sometimes "amusing" aspects. Nor is there any serious attempt at comprehensive news coverage, neutral or otherwise. The range of subjects treated is so narrow that any one who relied solely on Newsweek for his knowledge of what is happening in Japan would be left woefully uninformed.

2. Like Time, Newsweek is violently anti-communist, and if not so vehemently anti-Russian is certainly hostile toward that country. According to Newsweek, the Soviet delegation in Tokyo is content to "eat, drink and be feared." In an article in the 22 September 1946 issue entitled, "Visiting Russians," reporting on a Japanese demonstration urging the repatriation of Japanese from Russian-occupied areas, Newsweek called it "the first organized public reaction against the Soviet Union", Japan's "traditional and now victorious enemy across the Sea of Japan."

3. Newsweek's dislike of radicalism in any form is accompanied by a positive bias in favor of the Old Guard wherever situated. Accordingly, it propagates the line that the purge of undesirable persons from government and business is removing from the scene the best brains of Japan and is alienating the very elements which before the war were friendly to the U. S. Thus, present U. S. policy in Japan retards Japanese recovery, strengthens the Communist elements and makes enemies for the U.S.

4. Less direct though equally strong criticism of the occupation is contained in the numerous articles which, attacking Japanese shortcomings in a "humorous" vein, clearly imply that the occupation has not really been effective and the reports of its success are grossly exaggerated. For Newsweek the adoption of the new Constitution of Japan merely furnished occasion to observe that it was adopted "in an anticlimatic and dutiful session of the Diet", that it is not well understood by the Japanese and is accepted by them with "mental reservations." ✓

✓ Japan: Yes, But (21 Oct 46)

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5. The same supercilious sneer is evident in such articles as: "Japan: MacArthur Disposes" (16 Sept 46), discussing the SCAP's statement on communism and the State Department's and press reaction thereto; "Japan: The Long, Long Trial" saying that the war trials drag on while the criminals are sleek; "Japan: Yen ....." which makes the point that the little man in Japan has no respect for a policeman who fails to talk down to him.

6. The latest example of Newsweek's proneness to feature articles derogatory to the occupation is a story by Compton Pakenham which appeared in the issue of 3 Feb 47. So distorted was the presentation of facts and so wilfully misleading the interpretive discussion contained in this article that a reply was released by GHQ, SCAP. Newsweek's rejoinder, published in the issue of 17 Feb 47, illustrates the point that facts mean very little to this magazine. More important is the propagation of a predetermined line of propaganda. Selection and "slanting" do the rest. Copies of these articles and the SCAP's release are attached to this report, also, copy of a letter to the editor of Newsweek written by Colonel H. E. Robinson, formerly Executive Officer of the Government Section, GHQ, SCAP.

26 Aug 46 - Japan: Simba Henry

Escorted by Russian officers, Henry PU-yi says was forced to be Emperor of Manchuria.

2 Sept 46 - Japan: A Punnet's Life

Shrill little Henry defends self more than witness against Japanese.

9 Sept 46 - Far East: Left Turn

"In Korea and Japan, as in Europe, the gulf between The United States and Russia widened last week." In Tokyo, Congressmen scared "of Russian intentions in the Far East both military and politically." And MacArthur says ideologies of extreme left "might" threaten U. S. democracy in Japan.

16 Sept 46 - Japan: MacArthur Disposes

23 Sept 46 - Japan: Visiting Russians

Japanese demonstration for return of Soviet-held Jap troops. "Eat, drink and be feared."



- 30 Sep 46 - Japan: The Long, Long Trial  
War Crimes trial drags on and criminals are sleek.
- 30 Sep 46 - Japan: Silk: Raw Dealing?  
Raymond Kramer leaves CBS for U. S. silk firm.
- 21 Oct 46 - Japan: Yes, But -  
New Constitution adopted.
- 4 Nov 46 - Japan: Hidden GIQ  
Many strikes - political as well as economic - SCAP hands off.
- 4 Nov 46 - Japan: Imperial Pretender
- 11 Nov 46 - Japan: Ration Points - Pakenham  
Explains rationing of rice, etc.  
Picture of Japs celebrating Constitution Day.
- 18 Nov 46 - Picture of Sullen Jap children on Navy Day.
- 25 Nov 46 - Japan: "You...."  
Pakenham tells of person unable to respect police who addresses him respectfully.
- 23 Dec 46 - Japan: Ho Yen  
Government workers demonstrate, Asaki poll, Hibya Hall Meeting, etc - all have no yen and no houses.  
Radio: Jap-In-The-Street
- 30 Dec 46 - Manchuria: Three Flags  
Pakenham tells of Manchuria's Three occupations from Jap's-eye view.  
Japan: Red Serenade  
As Jap Diet in Session, "Internationale" played outside by Jap unions, wanting Yoshida resignation. Motion defeated.
- Japan: Tidal Wave - Earthquake.



6 Jan 47 - Japan: The Higher the Fewer

Weather station operators form union.

Picture - Jap cop reads MacArthur biography.

13 Jan 47 - Japan: Hanikasa Scholar

13 Jan 47 - Japan: Waiting for a Streetcar

Anne W. Farle

Approved:

F. R.

4 Incls

- 1 - Cpy Article 3 Feb 47
- 2 - Cpy Article 17 Feb 47
- 3 - Cpy SCAP release
- 4 - Cpy Col Robinson's Ltr



Newsweek - 27 January 1947

BEHIND THE JAPANESE PURGE  
AMERICAN MILITARY RIVALRIES

"All I can do now is make a good black-market connection or join the Communist party."

"That was what a typical Japanese businessman last week told Compton Fakenham, chief of Newsweek's Tokyo bureau. He was bewildered. Some 25,000 to 30,000 of his nation's businessmen, financiers, and industrialists faced removal from their jobs. Furthermore, all their relatives to the third degree were also forbidden to hold such posts, thus making a total of 250,000 victims. In effect, the brains of the entire Japanese economic structure were being removed. The inevitable result: to turn Japanese economic life over to shinyen (new yen) millionaires, black marketeers, and speculators. The extreme left could capitalize on such a situation to the advantage of the ever-watchful Russians, the advocates of severe purges.

"The Japanese businessman was bewildered because these things were being done under the orders of the only remaining great capitalistic power, the United States. The original purge directive has been issued by General of the Army MacArthur, and was largely used for a political house-cleaning. But now the economic application of the purge cuts off the most active, efficient, experienced, cultured, and cosmopolitan section of the nation--the very section that has always been the best disposed toward cooperation with the United States. These classes consider that they helped make the occupation one in which the United States has been able to reduce its occupying forces to a minimum because resistance to them has been practically nil. Now, these Japanese are concerned about the growth of a possible underground with Soviet connections.

"Many occupation officers on all levels shared the bewilderment of the Japs. Some felt that instead of pressing for an investigation in Germany, Congress should send a committee to Japan to discover why American capitalist principles are being undermined by American occupation authorities.

"They felt that such an investigation would help clear General MacArthur of any blame and would have repaid the damage already inflicted on his dignity in the eyes of the Japanese. Finally, these officers believed that only a Congressional investigation could clear up the mystery of American occupation policy.

"Insofar as could be ascertained by Newsweek's sources, this was what lay behind the current purge: The original purge order was issued on Jan. 4, 1946, by General MacArthur. Theoretically it was designed to eliminate from Japanese life those who had aided militarism and plans of conquest. On Nov. 21, 1946, and Jan 4, 1947, MacArthur's original directive was deepened and



broadened in the economic field by Japanese ordinances. Because of the structure of Japanese business this worked out as would a similar order in the United States purging all businessmen who contributed to the war effort and members of the National Association of Manufacturers. It was thus nearly all-inclusive, unlike denazification in Germany which has a specifically political basis. It was given to the Japanese Government to implement but its execution was closely supervised by occupation authorities.

"A HOUSE DIVIDED: The purge originated in the military government branch of the occupation. This branch has long been involved in a four-cornered fight for authority with the G-2 section of Maj. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby, the economic and scientific section of Maj. Gen. William F. Marquat, and the civilian information and education section under Lt. Col. Donald R. Nugent. The relations between these four sections of military government have progressively degenerated as their aims and methods diverged.

"Both Willoughby and Marquat are professional soldiers accustomed to operating through channels. They therefore make their recommendations through a chief of staff, who is primarily interested in the occupation force rather than Japanese internal affairs. Their opinions were thus often shelved. This has been particularly irking to G-2, which observers account the most efficient and effective of any of the occupation sections in the art of dealing firmly with the Japanese.

"On the other hand, the chief of the military government section, Brig. Gen. Courtney Whitney, went straight to MacArthur with his ideas. Thus in the occupation a curious feature of prewar Jap government was revived: The man with direct access to the throne had the best chance of gaining his objectives. Whitney also had the advantage of coming from Manila, a city with which MacArthur has long been associated. There Whitney was a lawyer, a skilled county-courthouse type of orator with the ability to turn dramatic off and on. He is a red-faced man of about 5 feet 6, inclined to be pertly and short-tempered.

"One odd development: Even though Whitney's MG fathered the purge, some MG officers are already claiming that it had to be undertaken because of direct orders from the eleven-nation Far Eastern Commission sitting in Washington, where "the Russians put something over." This alibi was not borne out in Washington, where neither the FEC nor the War Department even possesses up-to-date information on the purge---although the State Department knows of the extent of recent developments.

"THE BEATEN WONDER: Such is the background of the purge. The mystery remains as to why an American military government fell into this confusion of motives and actions. One possible reason was cabled by Pakenham: "Military government officers



arrived expecting to run Japan and were disappointed at finding the Japanese Government functioning, although guided by MG. The MG contains many theoretical experts in limited phases, but otherwise they are immature, untrained for local conditions, blindly unconscious of their tremendous power, and unconcerned over the practical consequences."

"It is an open question as to the extent to which General MacArthur is aware of the ideological implications of the actions of his military government. The very aloofness that made him a virtual god to the Japanese and was at least partly responsible for the original success of the occupation has also insulated him from contact with many developments.

"There has, however, been no mystery about the results of the purge. One Japanese put it this way: "We know better than any that we have been beaten. We know the United States is entitled to impose any punishment it wants and to force us to make any amends it sets. But we can't understand why, when America could have all Japan working in its own interest, it is now engaged in wrecking the country so as to leave it as an eventual prize to the Russians."



Newsweek - 2 February 1947

BEHIND THE JAPANESE PURGE  
THE GENERAL ANSWERS --

In its issue of Jan. 27, Newsweek ran a report from seasoned observers inside and outside Japan. They dealt with American occupation policies that they believed were storing up many troubles for the United States---such as last week's threat of a general strike. Their chief criticisms: (1) The purge of the business and capitalist classes, whom they regarded as the best-disposed section of Japanese society toward the United States, (2) The consequent undermining of capitalism in Japan. (3) The rivalries and confusion between various branches of the occupation forces which lay behind the purge. (4) The inevitable turning of Japan to other countries, especially Russia, because of disillusionment with the United States.

Last week---despite his natural preoccupation with the strike crisis---General of the Army MacArthur replied personally and at some length to these criticisms. As any commander would, he took responsibility for "every decision," although observers of the occupation, as reported by Newsweek, did not think the supreme commander was aware of how far things had gone. As any commander would, he also denied for the record the reports of internal rivalries in his occupation organization.

The general began his statement by saying that the Newsweek report "is an attack upon the basic concept underlying the purge of active exponents of militant nationalism and aggression from the postwar economy of Japan."

In implementing the purge directive, said MacArthur, "I used the normal discretion of a field commander in the matter of both details and timing having due regard to the exigencies of the local situation both in its economic and political aspects. The details have been under study by the responsible staff sections, in collaboration with the appropriate officials of the Japanese government, from the beginning.

"While there have been natural differences of views on detail, throughout there has been complete unity of purpose by the staff sections concerned. . . I have aggressively furthered this objective, not alone because to do so is in compliance with the basic directive by which my course of action as supreme commander is bound, but because any other course would be to ignore those very causes which led the world into war, and by so doing to invite the recurrence of future war."

MacArthur thought that "it is fantastic that this action should be interpreted or opposed as antagonistic to the American ideal of capitalistic economy." He thought it would not hinder "the development of a future peaceful industrial economy." But said MacArthur, "even if this should not prove the case," there



was no other alternative.

In view of MacArthur's reply, Newsweek asked its sources to review their original opinions. The reported that they still believed that actions by the occupations forces were working to the detriment of American interests and in a manner contrary to what they felt sure the supreme commander intended. They cited such new developments as: (1) the power shown by extreme leftists in the threatened general strike; (2) their action in going over MacArthur's head in appealing to the Allied Council for Japan, and (3) the support in the Russian press for the leftists. They also pointed out the danger of the use of a new nationalistic and anti-American leftist movement. They quoted the reaction of a small-time labor boss in Tokyo to MacArthur's banning of the general strike. He said: "The Military lost the war. The Kanryo (civil-service career men) surrendered. But the Japanese working man was undefeated, and America must realize this fact."



30 January, 1947.

General MacArthur to-day released the following statement in reference an article appearing in the January 27th issue of "Newsweek" entitled: "Behind the Japanese Purge - American Military Rivalries".

"The article contained in the January 27th issue of the magazine "Newsweek", in an attack upon the basic concept underlying the purge of active exponents of militant nationalism and aggression from the post-war economy of Japan, reflects a complete lack of knowledge and understanding of the basic facts and issues involved.

"The Supreme Commander was directed early in the occupation to 'prohibit the retention in or selection for positions of important responsibility or influence in industry, finance, commerce or agriculture of all persons who have been active exponents of militant nationalism or aggression, and of any who do not direct future Japanese economic effort solely towards peaceful ends'. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, he was directed to 'assume that any persons who have held key positions of high responsibility since 1937 in industry, finance, commerce and agriculture have been active exponents of militant nationalism and aggression' and to 'remove and exclude from positions of important responsibility or influence in all public and private financial institutions, agencies or organizations all persons who have been active exponents of militant nationalism and aggression', it to be 'generally assumed, in absence of evidence to the contrary, that any persons who have held key positions in any such institutions, agencies or organizations are active exponents of militant nationalism and aggression'. He was also directed to 'prevent the retention in or selection for places of importance in the financial field of individuals who do not direct future financial effort solely towards peaceful ends.'

"In the implementation of the above directive, I used the normal discretion of a field commander in the matter of both details and timing, having due regard to the exigencies of the local situation both in its economic and political aspects. The details have been under study by the responsible staff sections, in collaboration with the appropriate officials of the Japanese Government, from the beginning.

"While there have been natural differences of views on detail, throughout there has been complete unity of purpose by the staff sections concerned, and every decision has been personally made by me. I have aggressively furthered this objective, not alone because to do so is in compliance with the basic directive by which my course of action as Supreme Commander is bound,



but because any other course would be to ignore those very causes which led the world into war, and by so doing to invite the recurrence of future war.

"It was these very persons, born and bred as feudalistic overlords, who held the lives and destiny of the majority of Japan's people in virtual slavery, and who, working in closest affiliation with its military, geared the country with both the tools and the will to wage aggressive war. This, to the end that a large part of the earth's surface and inhabitants might be brought under the same economic bondage they had so long maintained over a majority of the Japanese people - and that Japan might weld from conquered nations and peoples of the world a vast totalitarian economic Empire, designed further to enrich them. These are the persons who, under the purge, are to be removed from influencing the course of Japan's future economy.

"Petitions and letters have been received by the thousands from the people of Japan calling for the extension of the purge to which "Newsweek" objects, and since its announcement the press of Japan has been practically unanimous in applauding its purpose. The only dissenting views thus far heard are from that small minority to be adversely affected by its application, such as the anonymous Japanese sources which are quoted in the article's support.

"The details of the purge program have been carefully evolved so as not to disturb the ordinary businessman, nor the technicians whose skill and brains did not influence formulation of the policy which directed Japan's course toward aggressive war. It is fantastic that this action should be interpreted or opposed as antagonistic to the American ideal of capitalistic economy. In my opinion, and I believe in the opinion of truly responsible Japanese as well, the action will not unduly disturb the development of a future peaceful industrial economy. But even if this should prove not the case - even if, as "Newsweek" avers, this cleansing of the economy of Japan of undesirable influence is destined seriously to handicap industrial revival for lack of essential leadership - or even if such revival is wholly impossible without the guidance of those several thousand persons involved who directly contributed to leading the world into a war taking a toll of millions of human lives and effecting destruction of hundreds of billions in material resources - then, in that event the interests of those other hundreds of millions of people who want and seek peace leave no alternative than that Japan must bear and sustain the consequences, even at the expense of a new economy geared down to the capabilities remaining.



In his efforts he has the overwhelming support of the masses of the Japanese people, who will forever continue to be grateful to him for liberating them from their feudalistic masters. Would you have America throw away its hard-earned military victory? Have you forgotten for what we fought? Thank God, General MacArthur has not! Despite your alarms to the contrary, the occupation of Japan, under his leadership, will continue to be the most sensationally and uniquely successful in history.

Very truly yours,

(sgd) H.E. Robinson.



(Copy)

212 BayTree Road  
San Carlos, Calif.,  
25 January 1947

The Editor,  
"Newsweek Magazine",  
350 Dennison Ave.,  
Dayton 1, Ohio.

Sir:

As a recently-inactivated colonel on General MacArthur's staff in Tokyo, I read the article "Behind the Japanese Purge -- American Military Rivalries", in the January 27th issue of Newsweek with much interest. It is, however, filled with so many errors of fact and interpretation that your readers have been given a seriously misleading impression of the magnificent job being done in Japan by General MacArthur. In the interest of a more accurate understanding of the progress of the occupation, I hope you will see fit to print this rebuttal of the position you have taken.

It is not within the Supreme Commander's authority to undertake "purges" contrary to the policies of the United States and the other nations represented on the Far Eastern Commission. As the sole executive authority in Japan, he is responsible for implementing these policies, by the means and at the time he judges most appropriate. Both the FEC and the War Department must necessarily have been aware that an economic purge was to be undertaken as a matter of approved policy.

Throughout my year in Japan, I was most agreeably impressed with the general ability, loyalty, and teamwork displayed by the personnel comprising the various functional sections of the General Headquarters, all of which together -- not just General Whitney's Government Section -- form the "military government" staff. General Willoughby's G-2, General Marquat's Economic and Scientific, and Colonel Nugent's Civil Information and Education sections are responsible for the execution of certain phases of the demoralization of Japan. All of these able officers -- as well as the chiefs of the numerous other sections -- have direct access to General MacArthur as the occasion demands. All of them operate under the Chief of Staff equally and remarkably harmoniously, considering their diverse backgrounds and unique and unprecedented problems, most of which by their very nature cannot be made the sole responsibility of any one section. But the section chief with primary responsibility -- General Whitney in this instance -- is always free to consult directly with the Supreme Commander concerning the execution of his assigned function.



Incidentally, your word picture of General Whitney so far missed the mark that anyone who knows him well would have difficulty recognizing him from it. He is a careful, conscientious, exceedingly discerning person, certainly anything but short-tempered, who is far too able to have to resort to "dramatics" in dealing with the Supreme Commander -- who would be singularly unimpressed by them anyway.

It is one thing to state that General MacArthur's "aloofness" has made him respected by the Japanese, but quite another to state that this "aloofness" -- which simply does not exist so far as his staff is concerned -- has "insulated him from contact with many developments". No man in Japan is better informed or more thoughtfully aware of all the many faceted implications of his directives. No general has ever been more willing to assume entire responsibility for the actions of his staff, as approved by him.

Your Tokyo correspondent has demonstrated a most remarkable and even alarming shallowness and lack of perception in discussing the implications of the purge. He apparently is blind to the fact that political and social democracy cannot exist in a country where there is not also economic democracy. Our war with Japan would have been futile indeed if the Japanese had failed to implement, under our leadership, the progressive and amazingly democratic new constitution recently adopted, by shearing the Zaibatsu and their minions -- equally responsible with the destroyed militarist clique for Japan's present plight -- of their strangehold over the Japanese economy. These 20th century remnants of Japanese feudalism must forever be discredited and prevented from regaining their positions of dominance.

It is an all-too-common fallacy among democratic peoples to believe that aiding the forces of reaction and the economic status quo can prevent the spread of Communism. Newsweek surely is aware that the contrary is true. These newly-purged Japanese, now posing as the 'friends' of America, responsible for the success of the occupation to date, and indispensable to the economic life of the new Japan, were strangely silent preceding and during the war years, when they aided the Japanese war effort with all the resources at their command. The cemeteries, ~~it~~ has truly been said, are filled with 'indispensable' men. Without new economic as well as political leadership, the Japanese people will long be denied the fruits of democracy.

In undertaking this new purge, General MacArthur has once more demonstrated that he is high among America's wisest and most far-sighted statesmen, as well as its ablest military leader. If Japan is to become a bulwark of genuine democracy in the Far East, it will be due more to his timely guidance and leadership during the occupational period than to any other factor.





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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

19 February 1947

SUMMARY REPORT

SUBJECT: Saturday Evening Post

1. Harold J. Noble's three articles on Japan in the six months period analysed cover the topics which presumably most interest Post readers: Hirohito, the Jap soldier, and the Russians. In these articles the human interest is stressed and the occupation job as a whole is not presented. Noble makes few criticisms of the SCAP and when he mentions occupation policy he is usually in accord with it.

2. Hirohito is pictured as a lonely little man, kept under close guard, and as a useful tool for the Allied occupation forces. His brothers are described and their rapid and complete conversion to democracy is dwelt upon and lauded. According to Noble, little Akihito can look forward to a normal, friendly boyhood full of democracy instead of idolization.

3. In contrast to this pleasant article on Hirohito, Noble conveys a grim view of the future when he describes the activities of the Russians in Japan. Despite some qualifying remarks, the article leaves the impression that while Communist agents are busily spreading their propaganda the forces of democracy are completely unvoiced, and the propaganda value of measures designed to eliminate undemocratic practices from Japanese life receives no credit.

4. "Our best chance to win out here" Noble says, "is to get Japanese industry moving again, to get the Japanese back into international trade and to see to it that American and British books and magazines pour into this country. A battle between democracy and communism is being fought in Japan and we can win if we will." Noble has little fear that the extreme Right will come back into power in Japan.

10 Aug 46 - Meet Busy Little Hirohito Today - Harold J. Noble

Noble walks around talking to Hirohito's brothers, watching Hirohito among the people, and observing Prince Akihito. Concludes Emperor is a lonely little man - puppet - still tremendously powerful moral influence.

GENERAL WHITNEY



12 Oct 46 - The Japs Hate Their Heroes - Harold J. Noble

Japanese soldiers taken home in Tokyo - bombed houses - people's resentment. SCAP job described.

23 Nov 46 - The Russians Are Very Busy in Japan - Harold J. Noble

Facts about the Soviet mission's operation in Tokyo and its links with the up-and-coming Jap Communist Party.

Anne W. Earle

Approved:

F.R.







GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

19 February 1947

SUMMARY REPORT

SUBJECT: Time

1. Time Magazine is usually short and humorous in its coverage of Japan. When not amused over ancient Japanese athletes, Diet members in love, Japanese prostitutes and silkworms competing with nylon, Time finds anything of anti-Soviet significance good for a half-column piece.
2. In general, this treatment of Japan and the occupation is in accord with Time's treatment of all news matter. It follows the established line of that magazine, i.e., a superior skepticism concerning liberal issues, outright mockery of any native "radical" trends such as the New Deal, and open hostility toward the USSR, or anything else in the reddish half of the political spectrum.
3. The style employed by Time, a clever hybridization between news reporting and editorial writing, displays a unique command of modern propaganda techniques. A case in point is the article on General Willoughby's suppression of an editorial in the Nippon Times which dealt with General MacArthur. Time's story relied for its major effects on the use of striking epithets; this article, entitled "Holy Mac," referred to General Willoughby as a "stiff-necked, German-born G-2 officer" who "in his Dai Ichi Building office late one night" discovered a displeasing editorial in the Nippon Times. According to Time he "organized a squad of MP's, descended ....." on the Nippon Times, "ordered" the editorial removed, and thereby proved himself a true "watchdog of his master's shining reputation." 2/
4. Time is often amusing about what are generally considered serious issues. For example, in reporting a discussion of the abolition of Japan's army and navy, Time quotes Yoshida to the effect that "the question of the renunciation of war is one that might be taken up after the peace conference." 3/
5. Except when concerned with the menace of Communist Russia, Time fails to discuss the occupation from any but the most superficial angles.

2/ Japan - Holy Mac  
3/ Japan - Plain Speaking

GENERAL WHITNEY



19 Aug 46 - War Crimes - Royal Nonentity

Henry Pu-yi brought to Japan by Russians to give evidence at War Crimes Trial.

19 Aug 46 - Japan - A Time To Dance

Hiroshima's citizens celebrate anniversary of the Bomb - "The Peace and Reconstruction Festival."

26 Aug 46 - Japan - Rules For An Ex-God

While Hirohito's daughters wash the dinner dishes, Emperor reads rules - e.g. - can't abdicate, no woman can succeed to throne, etc.

2 Sep 46 - Japan - Strategic Springboard

Long article, for Time, emphasizing "Unique Benevolence" of U.S. occupation, Japanese rapid acceptance of "Jazz and Democracy," labor movement and "shriek protest" of railroad employees, and "the job ahead." Says MacArthur can carry on in own way - if so, "he at some unforeseen time could make Japan a democratic friend; if he were thwarted, Japan might become again a dangerous and treacherous enemy."

9 Sep 46 - Japan - Plain Speaking

MacArthur told seamen to stop striking. "A thought" by Yoshida was "the question of the renunciation of war is one that might be taken up after the Peace Conference."

16 Sep 46 - Japan - Prostitutes' Union

Asks SCAP to crack down on streetwalkers.

23 Sep 46 - Japan - Moon of Homesickness

Plea for return of soldiers - behind plea "a case of heartrending statistics" - where are soldiers in USSR? slave labor? keep from U.S. use? future Fifth column? one Jap gets home - Hosaka.

30 Sep 46 - Japan - 100 Kan Oldster

Old strong man.



- 21 Oct 46 - Japan - Holy Mac  
28 Oct 46 - Japan - Thanksgiving  
11 Nov 46 - Japan - "Banzai!"

This "frightening cry" was given when Emperor appeared for five minutes. Having promulgated new Constitution, everyone happy and democratic. Jap must learn democracy.

- 2 Dec 46 - Japan - Takekoko

Cold winter in Japan - few houses, production far behind schedules, clothing shortage. Learn square dance.

- 9 Dec 46 - Japan - Change of Residence

Russo-Jap war kamikaze god repatriated - not dead at all.

- 30 Dec 46 - JAPAN - Hipshorter

Earthquake.

- 13 Jan 47 - JAPAN - Love in the Diet

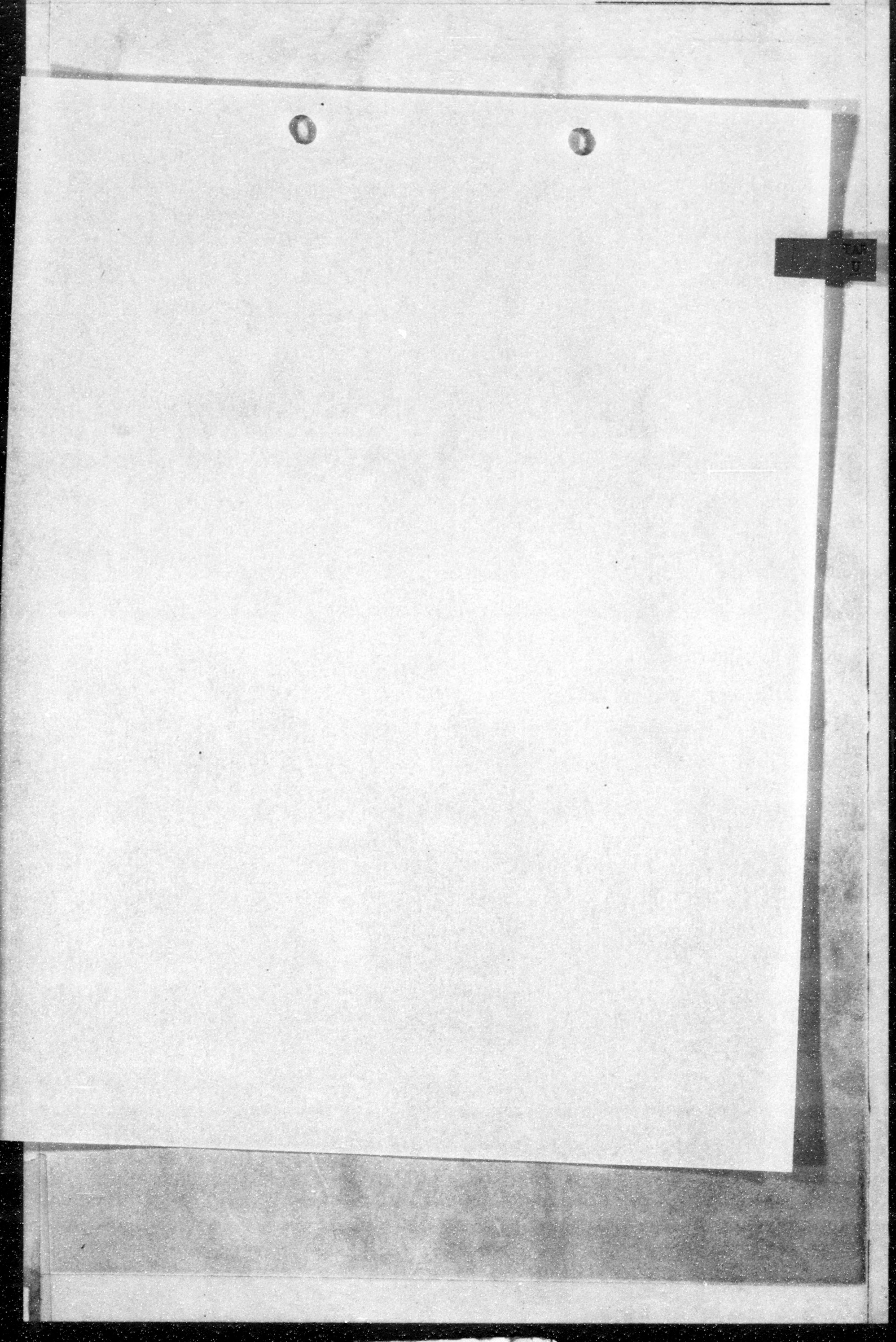
Kiyoko Niki "utilizing the House for purposes not on the agenda."

Approved:

Anne W. Earle

F.R.







GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

20 February 1947

SUMMARY REPORT

SUBJECT: World Report

1. World Report, a comparatively recent arrival in the field of weekly news magazines, gives considerable space and thought to the occupation of Japan. In the main, its content is straight factual reporting with some interpretive writing furnishing the background against which the news may be viewed. There is very little editorializing. It devotes itself largely to economic problems, but occasionally presents a piece on current political issues. In its treatment of the news it is fairly neutral; it does not display any peculiar stylistic idiosyncrasies, and it does not follow any particular "line" to which the news it reports has to be selected or twisted.

2. In its background or interpretive writing World Report has shown a strong bias in favor of events and actions which point to reform, critical of those which in its opinion tend to strengthen those in favor of the status quo. Thus, while it has indorsed the programs looking toward the breaking up of excessive concentrations of economic power, the elimination of undesirable persons from influential posts, the land reform measure and the encouragement given to labor, it has been critical of moves it believes to be restrictive of labor's freedom of action, such as the CI and E's action in the Yomiuri strike, of censorship episodes, and of Japanese officialdom's sincerity in carrying out needed reform measures. It is not pro-communist and its comments on Soviet moves in the Far East have been somewhat less than sympathetic.

3. A total of nineteen articles dating from 8 August 1946 through 14 January 1947 were examined.

8 Aug 46 - Small 57 word note on Japan's Constitution and translation difficulties.

8 Aug 46 - Allies Ready to Strain Power From Japan's Feudal Families - Occupation authorities to break up vast concentrations in industry to make sure nation never rears.

15 Aug 46 - Japanese Defendants Dose and Doodle Through Trial in Dismal Ministry of War.

Deals with the setting and atmosphere, not with substance of trial. Human interest angle.

GENERAL WHITNEY



22 Aug 46 - Russia Prods Japan To Remove Emperor. Russian Propaganda Broadcasts from Siberia.

Summary and comment on Soviet aims in Japan. Concludes Communism will not succeed in Japan

17 Sep 46 - Making a Democracy of Japan is Delayed by Economic Pains.

Industrial recovery is retarded by reparations. Agriculture and fishing lag far behind normalcy. Describes economic conditions and outlook, and policies pursued by occupation authorities to rebuild peaceful economy. Political considerations, including U.S. Russian relations, may, however, bring about alterations in U.S. Policy.

8 Oct 46 - Reparations May Improve Economic Condition of Japan. Defeated Nation May End Up With Better Balanced Economy.

22 Oct 46 - Japanese Communists Switch Tactics To Gain More Power.

29 Oct 46 - America Wins Good Will in Japan by Speedy Return of Prisoners.

29 Oct 46 - Land Program Tests Sincerity of Japan's Efforts at Reform.

5 Nov 46 - Critics of U. S. Say Japanese "Cooperate" Only if Pressed

Initiative for effecting democratic reform comes from the Allies, not from the Yoshida Government.

5 Nov 46 - The New Constitutions of France and Japan. The New Japan.

19 Nov 46 - Japan's Industrial Unions Seek Unset of Conservative Cabinet.

19 Nov 46 - Japanese Emperor's Status - Text of General MacArthur's statement.

26 Nov 46 - Coal Famine Threatens Japan With Paralysis of Industries.

3 Dec 46 - U. S. Plans Showdown on Japanese Assets.

17 Dec 46 - Japan Purges "First Families" From Finance And Industry.



- 17 Dec 46 - Japan's Toy Industry Faces Bleak Christmas As Shortages Curtail Once Thriving Trade.
- 31 Dec 46 - Publishers and Unions Battle For Control of Japan's Press.
- 7 Jan 47 - Allies Limit Revival of Japan's Fisheries.
- 14 Jan 47 - Japan's War Criminals. "Photo Report."

Anne W. Earle

Approved:

F. R.







GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

7 March 1947

SUMMARY REPORT

SUBJECT: Miscellaneous

In this group are included a number of publications represented by only one to three articles reprinted in the War Department Civil Affairs Digest. Most of these articles concern problems of current interest; most of them show a bias. The tenor of the stories is indicated in the headlines and briefs below.

NEWSPAPERS:

Cleveland Plain Dealer

19 Oct 46 - Revival of Japan's Silk Industry Is In High Gear -  
(Reuter's Dispatch)

29 Jul 46 - Converting Japan To Become America's Supporter

Louisville Courier Journal

4 Dec 46 - Has MacArthur A Persecution Complex?

St. Louis Post Dispatch

9 Jul 46 - Fighting 8th Army's Task As Occupation Force In Japan Is One of Many Ramifications - Gwen Dew

19 Sep 46 - Educators Facing Difficult Task in Applying Democracy to School Systems In Both Japan And China - By John B. Powell

13 Oct 46 - Jan Soldier Who Once Bestrode Orient As Conqueror Is Despised And Forgotten Men In Homeland. People take out anger at defeat on warriors who failed -  
By Gwen Dew

St. Louis Star Times

Oct 46 - Has Japan Really Turned Democratic?

GENERAL WHITNEY



New York Evening Sun

3 Dec 46 - How Japan Got That Way. A review of Ruth Benedict's book.

Trenton, N.J. Times

7 Nov 46 - Confusion In Japan - Racketeers, Jap Government Playing Tricks In Very Shadow of Supreme Headquarters. Legislators In Private Audience With Emperor - By James R. Young

2 Jan 47 - Jap Industrial Comeback - By James R. Young

Story written from Hiroshima says Japanese hide stock-piles until occupation forces uncover them. Japs recently began use of own ships - flying own flag - "Hirohito scores again!"

Washington Merry-Go-Round

3 Dec 46 - MacArthur Doesn't Want Newsmen To Visit Japan - By Drew Pearson

9 Dec 46 - MacArthur Should Talk To The War Department - By Drew Pearson

Story deals with refusal to permit correspondents of certain papers to enter Japan.

Washington News

23 Sep 46 - Japanese Rebuilding Homeland Faster Than Chinese And Filipinos - By Dean W. Diltner

15 Oct 46 - Japs Told Not To Worship General MacArthur Either

Washington Post

7 Nov 46 - 4 Million Japs Have Joined Unions In Year - By Oliver Pilar (Washington)

Washington Times Herald

13 Sep 46 - Unescorted Girls Curbed In Tokyo - (N. Y. News Service)

29 Sep 46 - Koreans Allowed To Form Unions



5 Dec 46 - Broadcast Ban By MacArthur Denied Here - By Jack Doherty

NEWS SERVICES:

International News Service (FEC)

19 Sep 46 - Allies May Reclaim Goods Taken By Japs

Allied Labor News

5 Nov 46 - Slave Labor Used In Japan's Coal Mines - By Hugh Deane

MAGAZINES:

The American Mercury

Sep 46 - Hirohito - By William Bayles

"Hirohito started and ended the war, and it is unlikely that a major Japanese act in the war was undertaken without his full knowledge and approval." He is not the "misguided" little puppet he is pictured as in the American Press, but the powerful father of his people, whose word could start the Japanese Nation on a prompt campaign to annihilate the occupation forces. MacArthur is in Hirohito's pocket. Americans look like fools when compared with, photographed with, and writing about the Emperor. The Emperor and old Japan will come unscathed out of this present sorry mess.

Mr. Bayles concludes that Americans are being taken for a ride and played for suckers by the Japanese.

The Army And Navy Journal

31 Aug 46 - SCAP Report on Japan

Quotation on SCAP statement summarizing the accomplishments of GHQ, SCAP since August 29, 1945.

Atlantic Monthly

Jan 47 - A Modern Language For Japan - By John Ashmead, Jr.

Clear and well-documented essay on the necessity for reform. Mr. Ashmead explains the retarding influence of Japan's written language in all phases of Japanese life and advances the thesis that language reform is necessary for democratization.



Foreign Policy Bulletin

1 Nov 46 - Can U. S. Do More to Back Democratic Elements In Japan? - By L. K. Rosinger

Liberty

30 Nov 46 - Goldfish For The General - By Victor Boesen

This was a long, sarcastically written criticism of the system whereby goods and services for the use of the occupation forces are procured from the Japanese. Boesen explains how a resourceful, hard-working captain can procure anything from cut flowers to a dance orchestra at a moments' notice; enumerates capricious demands of high ranking officers for purposes of personal comfort; tends to arouse envious air of anyone not enjoying luxuries of occupying Japan, and sympathy for the Japanese subjected to unreasonable demands.

Life

2 Dec 46 - A Report On The Occupation - By Noel Busch

"U. S. occupation under General Douglas MacArthur is a great success in which a precious historic opportunity is being wisely utilized." Survey of the occupation from viewpoint of physical setup i.e. SCAP, 8th Army, British troops and occupiers' life, i.e. hotels, travel, black-market. Favorable, optimistic appraisal of occupation.

New Yorker

1946 - Our Far Flung Correspondents -- You In Tokyo - By Helen Mears

It is New Yorker in style - humorous, clever, and not malicious -- describing civilian life with the occupation forces; the confusion of the new arrival, his quick initiation into the meaning of SCAP, the organization of General Headquarters, the intricacies of black market operations, the difference between the Dai Ichi and the Dai Iti, and his rapid conclusion that the occupation of Japan is an easy -- even pleasant -- task.

Public Opinion Quarterly

Fall 1946 - The Enigma of Japanese Friendliness - By Ernest R. Hilgard

With every reason to be resentful, the Japanese are



friendly to the Americans. The reason for this enigma, according to Mr. Hilgard, are: (1) Japanese turn their hatred and resentment against the militarists and their own culture; and (2) the Japanese like the average GI's friendliness, and MacArthur's aloof, but secure, leadership.

U. S. Dept. of State Bulletin

Autumn 1946 - Building The Peace - What We Are Doing In Japan  
- And Why

Summary of objectives, length, machinery and policy of the occupation. What steps have been taken in disarmament and democratization of Japan, and the long road ahead in building Japanese democracy.

18 Aug 46 - American Policy In Occupied Areas - By Velma Hastings Cassidy

Explanation of occupation mechanics and institutions, particularly where they are of interest to, and come into contact with, the Department of State.

Yale Review

Sep 46 - Economic Issues Of The Occupation of Japan - By William W. Lockwood

Long, well-written article discussing main economic issues facing the occupation and tying them in with the political and economic goals of democratization. Analysis of current and future problems in reparations, agriculture, heavy industry, financial and labor fields.

Anne W. Earle

Approved:

F.R.