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MILITARY GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

OCTOBER

JAPAN CHAPTER

1950

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This speech by Lt. Gen. HO, Shai Lai, Chief of the Chinese Mission in Japan, given to the Military Government Association, Japan Chapter, 19 September 1950, is reproduced below in its entirety for the benefit of those who could not attend:-

"FREE CHINA AND THE FREE WORLD"

"MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is a great pleasure for me to come this evening and meet all of you here. I hope my subject will be of common interest. I am not speaking in any official capacity but as a private individual. My main object tonight is not to present China's case only; I simply wish to relate some of the painful events that took place during the last few years and to offer a few thoughts for the future.

In 1942 Wendell Willkie expressed the hope for "One World." It soon became obvious that the world cannot be one and united so long as half of it is free and the other half is slave. During and after World War II, the democratic nations kept trying to persuade the Soviet Union to live in trust and friendship. Instead, the Soviet Union and its stooges have pursued a relentless course of enslavement and conquest.

The democracies, always trying to see the good things of other people, have been slow to recognize that the Communists are masters in handling the neurotic side of human psychology and have exceeded the techniques of Hitler in terrorism. In hoping that the postwar world will be free, your nation has made immense contributions. Grateful people will never forget the fact that America footed by far the major portion of the rehabilitation bills, such as UNRRA. More recently, no one except a Communist would deny that ECA has helped to rehabilitate Europe more quickly and more effectively than any other possible international measure. Again, in Japan, SCAP has made astounding progress rebuilding a vanquished aggressor and has given this country a new lease on life. American contributions in the last few years to the welfare of the world are unparalleled in the annals of history. Yet it seems that all these gigantic contributions did not bring the expected satisfaction. China is a case in point.

Why has Free China, a very important part of the Free World, which has fought the longest against Communism, come down to its present situation? Let us examine a few facts. In 1927, the Northern Expedition led by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, unified the whole of China. But at the same time, ordered by Russia and led by Russian advisors serving with Chinese forces, the Communist elements tried to intimidate the Chinese Government into taking orders from Moscow. When we refused, they revolted. After a strenuous campaign, we had our first chance to wipe them out in 1937.

Unfortunately, fearing that the growing strength of our Government would put an end to further Japanese aggression, Japan launched a full scale invasion. Faced with a formidable foreign aggressor, our Government attempted to mobilize all our people for the great struggle. In particular, from the very beginning, it reasoned with the Communists to join in the common battle. But instead, they sought to preserve their own strength. In the later stages of the war, they took advantage of the opportunity to expand their forces and treacherously created disturbances behind our own lines. Throughout the war, not a single major battle was fought by Communist troops.

Our critical struggle with Japan lasted eight years. The American Civil War lasted only four, but it took decades before normal conditions were re-established. For an industrially under-developed country to undertake eight long years of war against aggression by a first-class world power and crippled by sabotage on the part of the Communists, anyone can see how its economy would have been disrupted and its administrative efficiency impaired: Millions of people died for the cause. Billions of dollars worth of property was ruined by the Japanese invaders. Our losses can even be more appreciated, when it is realized that China's losses were the first sacrifice to defend the world's freedom against fascist aggression. Yet, it was during these trying years that the Chinese Communists exploited the situation to increase their own power behind the scenes, which our western allies were unable to perceive. But if we hadn't the full support of our people, how could we have withstood eight years of war -- during four of which were alone and unaided? On July 7, 1944, only six years ago, President Roosevelt sent Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek the following message: Quote: "On this seventh anniversary of your country's resistance against the brutal and unprovoked attack of the Japanese aggressor, the entire American people do honor to the spirit of the Chinese nation. Through seven long years the people of China, under your steadfast leadership, have dedicated themselves to the cause of freedom with heroism and determination undaunted by increasing trials and sacrifices. China's example has been an inspiration to all of the United Nations." (Unquote).

Unfortunately, human nature forgets too easily the sacrifices of the past. The moral factor does not seem very important. Nothing succeeds like success. In hoping for peace and saturated with Communist propaganda the free world was for appeasement. Little thought was given to the fact that the aggressor always picks one victim after another and that a world war has just been fought for this very reason. From the time of Pearl Harbor, the United States took up world responsibility and led the fight for democracy. It was because there was this leadership that we eventually triumphed over the fascist dictators. But towards the end of World War II, a so-called "new democracy" began to develop in the Soviet Orbit and to be accepted by an important part of the Free World. The acceptance of this "New Democracy" gave Russia astounding gains at the Yalta conference where China was sacrificed.

As a result of this sacrifice, we were to find ourselves victim of a squeeze play between the Communists in the Dairen-Port Arthur area and the Siberian border throughout the Critical Manchurian campaign.

The dropping of the atomic bombs saved Japan from further oppression by the militarists and prevented further physical destruction to the people. But the bombs came so unexpectedly that they caught China totally unprepared for the sudden ending of the war. God has blessed Japan with a great liberator, the like of whom the world has never known before: able, benovolent, and magnanimous. While China, having suffered so long, complacently expended the wondrous fruits of victory. We had no workable plan for postwar reconstruction. But, if the Free World had been only a little bit more patient and sympathetic towards our postwar deficiencies, we could have employed our victorious armed forces in our second chance to wipe out Communism in China. However, beginning in late 1945, we were "advised" to talk peace with the Chinese Communists and to invite these so-called "agrarian reformers" to join the Government. But having had bitter experiences in the preceding decade, we were already aware that no honorable compromise with the Communists could be hoped for. Yet, in spite of our doubts and in order to avoid a break with our ally, we sincerely tried to put into practice its good intentions and plans for mediation. This soon proved to be fatal.

Without going into the details of the peace negotiations, there are a few outstanding facts. In compliance with mutual agreement, our Government from the outset permitted thousands of Communist agents to enter Free China and to allow them full freedom of movement and propoganda of a subversive nature. The friendly relations between the United States and China were to pay heavily for this freedom of subversive propoganda. Whereas, in the Communist-held areas our field teams, in which American members participated, were hamstrung and under armed surveillance wherever they were told to go. Consequently, division after division of ill-equipped Communist troops infiltrated into Manchuria where they were equipped with the best Japanese arms taken over by the Russians from the elite Kwantung Army. After being fully equipped, no pretense in continuing the negotiations was necessary. These peace talks affected the morale of our armed forces tremendously, although we cannot shirk the responsibility in having allowed this to happen. Today, no sane government, in the free world would make similar concessions. And yet, after the failure of the talks, our friends accused us of having die-hardards in the Government who allegedly brought about the collapse. Up to this day, no possible means has yet been devised whereby one could cooperate with the Communists on an equal footing. On the other hand, Moscow was jubilant over the successful breakdown. From then on, the die was cast. Disappointment, propoganda, sabotage, espionage spread like wildfire. What happened until our retreat from the mainland is incidental. These ridiculous developments alone permitted the crisis to get out of control in spite of the fact that during the war we had been able to keep the Communists out of serious mischief.

One of the worst mischiefs they now were able to do was to instigate anti-American demonstrations in coastal cities like Tientsin, Peiping, Shanghai, Nanking, etc. In 1946 a wave of anti-American sentiment began to break out. Those cities had been occupied by the Japanese and thus did not appreciate American wartime partnership and cooperation to the same extent as Unoccupied China did. At the same time, Communist echoes responded loudly

in the United States, thus agitating demand that America withdraw its support to our government. The result we all know too well. Today, the Cominform is driving a new wedge between the two leading western members of the free world and again is apparently succeeding pretty well.

It should be remembered that, prior to the 1946 peace talks, American prestige in China had been higher than that ever attained by any other foreign power. Can you recall any differences worth mentioning between our two countries throughout the one hundred and sixty years of our relations? The United States has never taken as much as an inch of Chinese territory even when the grabbing was good. There has been absolutely no cause for friction between us. Many Chinese and Americans are still wondering, what was the real cause for the Anti-Americanism in China that year. Why had not such anti-Americanism broken out in any other period, and why did it gradually subside in 1947 and 1948? Well, before the peace talks, the Chinese Communists were kept in their places. After the failure of the peace talks, we packed them off and the gap that they were trying to drive between China and the United States began to close up.

In the four years since 1946, if our friends had a little better knowledge of Communist tactics and a little less delusions about our "liberty-loving Agrarian Reformers," would four hundred and fifty million of our countrymen be behind the Iron Curtain today? Could one third of the Free World be lost to Communism in so short a time? No greater disaster has been recorded in history. During this period China was not the only nation that failed to achieve an honorable agreement with the Communists. If the green light wasn't given to Moscow to overrun China, do you think that the present aggression would have been extended to South Korea?

So far, there is no definite proof that Chinese Communist units are actively engaged in Korea, but we do have ample evidence that many Korean cadres, or perhaps they should be called Manchurian cadres, have been transferred from China. These people, drunk with a victory concocted by Russia, were sent back to Korea in the belief that the Korean affair would also be a pushover because American support was not expected. Your interest was expected to be withdrawn from South Korea just as it had been withdrawn from Free China. After all, to the Communists, that situation is just another "civil war" to be followed, according to pattern, by another "peaceful" occupation of the Soviet Army. For a change, fortunately for the Free World and to the stunning surprise of Russia, the United Nations, under the leadership of the United States, promptly took up the challenge and refused to recognize this invasion as a civil war this time. If it had not done so, our interest would most likely be projected to the Indo-China theatre by now. But if support and world leadership had been given sooner, no sacrifice of American lives would be necessary today.

Ladies and gentlemen, how many of you here tonight could have imagined, that when the North Korean aggression started, it would develop into such a serious crisis? North Korea has a population of only ten million. If only this number, under Soviet enslavement and indoctrination for five years, can create such a precarious situation, given time, how much more serious would the situation be if the population were four hundred and fifty million? I don't think any of you would underestimate the gravity of the case. Luckily, most of our people over there behind the Iron Curtain are not too deeply enslaved and indoctrinated yet. But they should not be left there too long.

God helps those who help themselves. No one can deny that Free China has been helping herself. Since moving to Taiwan, our Government has been doing all it can to wipe out the past, and build up the future. Those who have been to Taiwan recently, have awakened to the following points:

1. For the first time in twelve years our currency is stable. Since 1938 the financial structure of China had been crumbling. During the past years, when Taiwan with its limited resources, shouldered the responsibility of upkeeping our armed forces, its economy and finances would have faltered, but we have stabilized the currency instead. Savings have exceeded notes issued. Exports have exceeded imports. A year ago taxes paid for only 15% of all government expenditures, but recently, this has increased to 85% and is still improving.

2. The fertilizers in use on Taiwan this year, amount to roughly one-third of the total formerly used by the Japanese. Yet rice production this year is expected to be over one million and four hundred thousand tons, thus exceeding the peak volume of rice production under Japanese rule. Two crops of rice are grown yearly. The first crop this year was more than six hundred and seventy thousand tons. The second crop is generally 10% greater.

3. The farmers in Taiwan are better off now than farmers in any other country in Asia, thanks mainly to the 37.5% land rent reduction program pushed thru by Premier Chen Cheng, when he was Governor of Taiwan.

4. In the field of communications, the railroad tonnage can match the peak railroad tonnage under Japanese rule.

5. With regard to factories, most of those demolished by American bombing during the last war have been rehabilitated and new factories added.

6. In 1945, the total power output was about three hundred and fifty-five million kilowatt hours; by 1949 this was increased to eight hundred and fifty-four million. Of this total, 82% is hydro-electric power.

7. Public order and safety in Taiwan rank first in Southeast Asia.

8. Defeatism has vanished; training of the armed forces stepped up; morale is high.

9. We still have the biggest anti-Communist military force in Southeast Asia.

Thus, despite seemingly insurmountable difficulties, all these achievements have been made possible, after we moved from the mainland. Without new blood and determination in the Government and without the renewal loyalty of the people, how could this have been accomplished?

In the meantime, famine and floods are sweeping the mainland. No relief from abroad has been accepted. No relief from within is forthcoming. Many have perished and thousands are dying by the day. No responsible government could be so deaf to the misery of its people. This callous indifference to death and suffering can only be interpreted to mean that the Communist puppets are acting under orders from Russia to reduce the Chinese population. This

mass liquidation, now known as "genocide," was also practiced in Russia soon after the Russian Revolution. If Communist aggression is allowed to expand, won't the same situation happen to other countries of the Free World?

When Canton was about to fall, Chinese in Hongkong thought highly of the Communists. But not long after Canton succumbed even the Iron Curtain could not prevent news from leaking out to tell of the plight of their friends in occupied territory. Now, within one year, even those who at one time were subservient to the Communists, particularly some of the Chinese press, have an extremely different tone today. Guerrilla activities are spreading. The whole Chinese nation is again looking up to Free China. The people on the mainland are praying to be set free from Communist enslavement. They now base their hopes on Free China, which in turn bases its hopes on the unity and courage of the Free World. If help is not forthcoming, they would soon be moulded into more cogs of the huge Communist rolling machine. In the meantime, it is gratifying to know that the Free World is beginning to recognize that a free China, even in Formosa, still has a great effect in retarding the entry of Chinese Communist units into Korea.

I have already admitted, that after V-J day, our Government had no sound plans. In addition, we committed many mistakes. Maybe the free world hasn't done so well either. But we are remedying our errors. In the last war, many countries in Western Europe fell under the Nazi armies in rapid succession, but in a few years they were brought out of enslavement and led to eventual victory by the United States. More recently, the North Korean invasion, technically wiped out the South Korean forces in five days. When General MacArthur personally first visited the Korean front, how many organized troops did South Korea have left? Yet, because she had prompt support and outstanding leadership, in two months these forces have revived despite initial disaster. Now American military authorities are full of praises for the ROK army. President Truman's statement on June 27th has refilled oil in the dimming lamps of freedom in Asia. If western Europe and South Korea can revive when given support and leadership, why be so cynical about Free China?

In 1934, the Chinese Communists were driven out of Kiangsi. They were pursued for thousands of miles; they reached Yenai in 1935. By 1937, they had no more than 20,000 troops under arms. They were demoralized. But instead of abandoning them, the Soviet Union gave them encouragement and support. Russia did not mind how the free world felt about her support to a defeated ally. Its leaders had vision. They knew what they wanted and they had the determination to get it. Their world is unified. Of course, the free world may still one day unify itself. But the confusion thus far created has already proven costly.

Unfortunately, there are still some people who remain confused. For example, there is Mr. Walter Lippmann who had once before given up hope for a free China. Writing in his column "Today and Tomorrow," in the New York Herald Tribune on October 27, 1938, just after Canton and Hankow had fallen to the Japanese, he said, quote: "Even though the Chinese continue to offer some active and even more passive resistance, the Japanese have won the war, and the operations from now on are likely to be not much more than the mopping up that follows any great victory." (unquote). Mr. Lippmann went on to say, in part, quote: "In Eastern Asia, the Japanese are supreme. The Russians are helpless, the French are intimidated, the British position is shattered, and

the Americans are withdrawn... The strategic foundations of one of the greatest empires of history have been... securely established." (unquote). The events of the world since then have shown that Mr. Lippmann could not have been more wrong.

Recently, another article by Walter Lippmann, appeared in the paper, which said that the American action of June 27th, deprived the Chinese Communists of their chance to make an "easy capture" of Taiwan. I would like to ask: If the "capture" of Taiwan is so "easy," why haven't the Communists attacked again since their unsuccessful invasion of Quemoy last October? They had eight months to do it before the Seventh Fleet was sent. Evidently, Mr. Mao understands the difficulties a little better than Mr. Lippmann. Furthermore, does Mr. Lippman know that the "neutralization" of Formosa is giving protection to the Communists on the mainland? They are now enabled to concentrate their forces and extend the airfields along the coast opposite Taiwan, free from Nationalist air and naval interference. Unless something comes out of this truce, it could give the Communists immense advantages, just as the abortive truce of 1946 gave, causing a great demoralizing effect on the Chinese armed forces.

There is also a school of thought which believes that the Chinese Communists will turn Titoist. But let us listen to what Mao Tze-tung said on July 1, 1949: (quote) "Either we lean to the side of the imperialist countries (meaning Anglo-American) or we lean to the socialist countries (meaning Communist). There is absolutely no third alternative. Neutrality is a falsehood and there is no third road. This applies not only to China but to the entire world as well." (unquote). Should we take Mao's famous "lean-to-one-side" phrase seriously or should we just sit and hope for another Tito? Miracles can be hoped for, but I doubt if mere hope should be used as a sound basis for future planning.

Have appeasement and defeatism ever paid? Has history not shown that no aggressor has ever stopped on its own volition. Do we not still have glaring instances that aggression is spreading? We are facing the greatest and most cunning aggressor in history. Helped by wishful thinking of certain responsible quarters in the democracies, almost half of the world has already lost its freedom -- virtually without spilling a drop of Russian blood. Are we willing to lose more? If the free world still sticks to an attitude of abandonment, contempt, and self-pride in refusing to recognize past mistakes, and continues to take the line of least resistance, more success will be added to Communist aggression.

The world will never be free from menace if Moscow commands an additional force of four hundred and fifty million potential slaves and an area larger than Europe from which to draw its resources. Time is running short. Facts have to be faced and positive action will have to be taken if we want to prevent the Iron Curtain from falling on all of us. May the Free World not waste any more time living in illusions. In order that the Chinese and Korean so-called "civil wars" will be the last heart-breaking chapter of Communist aggression, the free world must have more mutual understanding, mutual forgiveness and mutual encouragement. We still have many trump cards. Let us not throw any more away."

QUESTIONNAIRES PRODUCED MANY EXCELLENT SUGGESTIONS.....While only 1/3 of the members of the Japan Chapter returned the questionnaires which were mailed out in September, those which came back were filled with constructive and helpful recommendations for the improvement of the association. This issue of the MGA News is the result of a plea from members outside of Tokyo for information on the speeches at the monthly meetings. Other suggestions will be implemented as soon as possible. Members are urged to send in additional ideas whenever they are hatched.

PAPEN REPLACES WATTS ON BOARD.....Col. Bernard R. Papen, Chief of the Economics Division of SCAP's Civil Affairs Section, was elected by the officers and Board of Governors of the Japan Chapter to fill the unexpired portion of Col. H. L. Watts, Jr's term on the Board.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS DURING NOVEMBER..... In keeping with activities in the United States during November, the Japan Chapter of MGA will hold its election of officers and Board of Governors. The new officers will be installed at the Chapter's meeting in December and take over full reign on 1 January 1951.

TOHOKU OLDTIMERS..... The Economics Section, Tohoku CAR, believes that they can boast a larger concentration of Old Japan Hands (postwar) than any other CA office in Nihon. The old timers, in order of seniority are:

1. Clerk Donnigan	11 Sep 45	6. Hank Imaoka	15 Dec 45
2. Charley Imura	21 Sep 45	7. Ed Lofthouse	12 Aug 46
3. George Hayakawa	5 Oct 45	8. Ray Rahkola	26 Oct 46
4. Linc Hobson	15 Oct 45	9. Sam McNeely	23 Nov 46
5. Roy T. Mori	1 Nov 45		

Can your section beat this record?? Let us know!

NEW MEMBERS..... Our workers on the Membership Committee are really to be congratulated! They have enrolled, on the average, one new member in the Military Government Association for each day of the last two months. Hats off to Mr. Charbonnel of the Shikoku Civil Affairs Region and Mr. Marsullo of the Kanto Region, who rank in 1-2 order for the greatest number of \$5 MPCs sent in. Keep up the good work!

RBW
ME
RK

MILITARY GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

MGA News

The Military Government Association was organized by a group of former Civil Affairs and Military Government officers in 1946, receiving its articles of incorporation from the District of Columbia on February 10, 1947.

Its stated objectives: - "to maintain a bond among the men who have interest in military government; to maintain a continuous review of the policies, plans and programs of the U.S. Government in foreign affairs and military government; to inform the people of our country about facts and conditions of foreign countries with a view to the creation of greater interest of American citizens in foreign affairs and with the hope of maintaining the best international relations and a sound foreign policy; to insure that an effective military government organization, the importance of which is understood by all elements of the services, will be available to the United States."

MGA will carry out these objectives by the following:

(1) Enrolling persons who have participated or are actively engaged in military government or civil affairs and by organizing local chapters wherever possible.

(2) Issuing publications and disseminating information concerning MG activities in Occupied Areas, MG developments in the national defense organization, MG program and current activities development.

(3) Promoting the establishment of a Military Government Corps or Branch of Service.

(4) Seeking to obtain general staff status for MG in the Department of the Army, GHQ, Group, Army Corps and Division levels and of official activation of MG staff sections at those levels in RA, Reserve and National Guard units.

(5) Seeking to obtain T/O&E's for MG general staff sections at the above levels and for MG missions and operating teams.

(6) Seeking the adoption by the Department of the Army of adequate inactive and active duty training programs for MG Reserve and National Guard staff sections, missions and operating teams; and also securing the recognition by Department of the Army of work performed by reserve officers serving in civilian capacity with MG in Occupied Areas as accredited reserve work.

(7) Seeking the establishment of a permanent School of MG coordinate with those for other branches of service.

(8) Seeking to provide for the procurement and training of new MG Reserve personnel through the establishment of Civil Affairs and MG courses in colleges and universities under ROTC requirements and by the recruitment of civilian specialists.

(9) Encouraging the study of MG in American colleges and universities by the establishment of foreign area short courses under MG reserve program that will be available and creditable as reserve work to those reserve officers who desire to increase or refresh their knowledge on particular foreign areas.

(10) Seeking to coordinate civil defense with civil affairs.

Maj. Gen. John Hilldring, Ret., former chief of the War Department's Civil Affairs Division and later Assistant Secretary of State in charge of occupied areas, a founder of the MGA and its first president states:

"MGA has as its avowed purpose the assistance of this country in its attainment of the objectives for which it fought World War II.

"The war was fought to bring into the world a lasting peace of freedom, tolerance, decency and a respect for the dignity of man. It is pretty generally concluded that none of these objectives has been wholly attained.

"MGA is designed to afford MG personnel...an opportunity to make a genuine contribution to the realization of those objectives. There are...many thousands of these Americans who had their feet in the mud of occupied countries and who are in the singular position to understand what the United States has at stake in the realm of present international affairs.

"MG people took the first step towards the establishment of peace. They, perhaps more than any other one group of our citizens are aware of what the USA faces if we as a nation, collectively and individually, fail to discharge with vigor and intelligence, the international responsibilities which World War II and the postwar period have forced upon us.

"Unquestionably, the greatest handicap to MG...was the ignorance of the vast majority of soldiers - of all ranks - about it. There was a tradition in our Army about the political and economic objectives of war...that the Army would have nothing to do with them. It was against this wall of tradition that MG collided at every turn. By the end of the war the wall was punctured in many places but it still exists. It is an obligation of MG personnel...to see to it that this trigger-tradition is completely uprooted and that the next generation of soldiers are brought up to understand that wars are fought for political and economic ends and that the winning of battles is simply the first step towards those larger and equally worthy purposes.

"It should be pointed out...that MGA, nonpartisan and nonpolitical, will not be used as a propaganda agency. MGA is controlled by no group other than its members. It is not an adjunct of the Armed Services nor of the Department of State. It is just a group of citizens banded together to try to get, and maintain, a real understanding of this country's foreign affairs and to contribute in any way it can. The Association can provide a head of steam behind a proper foreign policy while, at the same time, constitute a source of intelligent and constructive criticism.

Many chapters have been organized throughout the United States - two in Germany and one in Japan.

THE JAPAN CHAPTER: organized in May 1948, it received its charter on November 16, 1948. The 51 organizers included army officers and civilians working with SCAP sections, 8th Army MG Section and the MG teams in the field.

From 51 members, the Chapter has reached a peak of over 350 active members by the middle of 1949, with approximately 150 members of MGA having returned to the States, under retrenchment policies, and with now, approximately 275 members left in Japan.

Election of new officers is hold every six months.

There have been four presidents: Cecil G. Tilton, formerly with the Government Section of SCAP, later with the MGA, 8th Army; William F. Johnson, formerly of the MGA 8th Army and currently with Civil Affairs, SCAP; Justin Williams, Government Section, SCAP; and H.F. Clippinger, Natural Resources Section, SCAP.

The Japan Chapter seeks to carry out MGA principles by promoting a better understanding of the Japanese people and their problems. This has been attempted by monthly meetings at which topics concerning Japan have been presented by outstanding persons and by contribution of articles by individual members to the national Military Government Association Journal.

The Japan Chapter has also undertaken a special project in October 1949 to raise funds to provide for travel expenses for qualified Japanese who have received scholarships from American colleges and universities - providing for Japanese who would otherwise have been financially unable to take advantage of these scholarships for lack of travel funds. A total of \$14,901.85 was realized, sufficient to pay for the round-trip fares of 22 Japanese students, men and women, thus selected.

To join the Japan Chapter of the Military Government Association may well be considered the opportunity of any man or woman, serving the Occupation in any of its varied activities, in Tokyo, and outside. New members are most cordially welcomed, now and at all times.

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APPLICATION

to become a Member of the Military Government Association
and receive the Military Government Journal

Please enter Membership as follows
and send Membership Card to

The Military Government Association
Japan Chapter
APO 500

Name _____
Japan Address _____
APO _____
Permanent Home Address:
Street Address _____
City _____ State _____

Life Membership \$100 _____
Institutional Membership \$50 _____
Annual _____
Active Membership \$5 _____
Annual _____

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

DEAR MEMBERS OF THE JAPAN M.G.A.:

An organization is just as strong as the enthusiasm and interest of its members. The following officers and committees have been elected and/or appointed and are:

President: H. F. CLIPPINGER, JR.
Civil Transportation Section, GHQ

Vice-President: P. S. KEMSKE
Kanto Civil Affairs Region

Secretary: MISS FRANCES WILROY
Central Purchasing Office, GHQ

Treasurer: C. F. TOM
Civil Affairs Section, GHQ

Board of Governors: R. A. ANDERSON, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ; J. G. FEATHERSTON, Kanto Civil Affairs Region; W. L. PENSWORTH, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ; JUSTIN WILLIAMS, Government Section, GHQ; COL. H. L. WATTS, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ (Now in the United States).

Programs Committee: J. G. FEATHERSTON, Chairman: G. GUROW
Membership Committee: P. S. KEMSKE, Chairman
Information Committee: STUART GRIFFIN, Public Information Office, Chairman; R. A. ANDERSON; W. H. GILTNER; W. P. HIRSCH; H. H. SOULEN

Projects Committee: WILLIAM F. JOHNSON, Chairman, CAS, GHQ; ETHEL WEED, CI&E; P. P. JUDGE, CI&E; ROBERT MCMANUS, EDWIN P. MARSULO, CLINTON W. ALLEN, MARTIN CAMACHO, all Kanto CAR; ROBERT STEMPLE, E. W. LOFTHOUSE, both Tohoku CAR; WINFIELD NIBLO, Hokkaido CAR; J. C. GOLDSBY, FOSTER R. SCOTT, both Kinki CAR; MARGARET GROTH, HENRY KEISEL, both Chugoku CAR; R. J. CHARBONNEL, Shikoku CAR; C. M. GEORGE, GEORGE KAWAGUCHI, both Tokai CAR; E. R. MOSSMAN and ALVIN C. LUCCI, both Kyushu CAR

The above personnel are endeavoring to carry on the work of the Japan Chapter of the Military Government Association in such a way as to make a strong organization. However, they need the advice and opinions of the membership.

Each and every member is invited, in fact urged, to comment or ally or in writing to any person listed above on any matter which will improve the Association. What do you think about starting a "Letters to the Editor" column in the MGA News?

Sincerely,

H. F. CLIPPINGER, JR.
PRESIDENT

TWO FINE RECENT ADDRESSES BEFORE
JAPAN CHAPTER OF THE MGS IN TOKYO

Two fine recent addresses were enjoyed by members of the Japan Chapter at two Tokyo meetings, one by George H. McCaffrey, Col. (Ret.) national president of the MGA and now associated with SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, the other by Miss Ethel B. Weed, former WAC officer and now Womens' Affairs Officer, SCAP's Civil Information and Education Section.

Mr. McCaffrey spoke frankly at the June meeting at the Union Club on the 1950 goals of the National Military Government Association; Miss Weed spoke with warmth and enthusiasm about the group of Japanese women leaders with whom she recently toured the United States.

The retired army officer outlined three chief objectives: (1) Study of the ramifications of civilian defense programs for the United States communities and the giving of advice to government authorities; (2) study of the international agreement on the Rules of Land Warfare signed at Geneva in 1949 and the giving of advice to the national government on the connected problems, and (3) establishment of a program of information on Military Government and Civil Affairs in the U.S. colleges and in Armed Forces Institutes.

Mr. McCaffrey, after his formal remarks, then told the audience of some of his experiences with military government in Sicily, Italy and Austria during and after World War II.

Miss Weed ably filled the scheduled place of Maj. Gen. Alonzo P. Fox, Deputy Chief of Staff, SCAP, who was to talk on "Highlights of the Occupation" but who, due to the pressures of the Korean war which had just begun, was forced to cancel his appearance until a later time.

The former WAC officer spoke extemporaneously, also at the Tokyo Club, for the benefit of a large group, on her experiences with a group of 11 Japanese women leaders in labor, welfare, politics, education, traveling in various parts of the United States, from the Tennessee Valley Authority, to Independence Hall in Philadelphia, to the United Nations, and elsewhere.

The next scheduled speaker is to be Dr. Arthur C. Bunce, ECA Director in Korea, now established in his new offices in Tokyo. His subject, a timely one at this moment in the world's history: "Korea"

PERSONALITIES - HERE AND THERE

From Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region comes the welcome news that GEORGE KAWAGUCHI, in the Economics Section, has been joined in Japan by none other than his father, absent from Mie Ken Japan for more than 40 years, and now a hotel owner in Seattle. George and his wife Micky (from Vancouver, B.C.) expect to entertain the 'Old Japan Hand' royally for the summer months..... MARGUERITE ANDERSON, Civil Information at Chugoku has just returned to the ZI preparatory to entering school in Sweden, may be reached at 4225 South 25th Street, Omaha, Neb...up recently for a CI&E Hoedown and Square Dance-Barn Dance were CHUCK BARRETT and DOUG O'BRIEN, both from Chugoku economics - Chuck to greet his wife just back from Los Angeles, and Doug, a former bomber pilot in Europe, just up to tie on a red bandanna and slip a hunk of straw in his teeth and say call me Cowboy....it looks like the robustest guy on two human legs has finally gone home, reports say, and not by running - it's former Olympic athlete and long time Education officer (Kyoto, Nagano, Yamanashi, Kanto CAR) LOU GREGORY, the guy that ran up (yes, seriously and repeat, ran) Mt. Fuji. Was a tale he was going to marathon it between Tokyo and Kyoto on the Tokaido but - he didn't... for those who remember them, and there'll be many GEORGE McCLELLAN and HOWARD OSWALT are back in L.A., the former teaching higher education at the new City-State College, the latter studying for his PhD. in Education at University of Southern Cal. George, the greatest U.S. shopping influence that ever hit Kyoto, with ins all up and down Shinmonzen Street, was Civil Education Officer for I Corps, while Ozzie backed him up as Education Officer at Kyoto MGT....word is that CLYDE LOW, the sine-qua-non with Wood Block prints, is studying hard in Orientology at Columbia and that the ex-Fukui-ite went to Europe last summer with BOB TEXTOR, formerly of Kinki MGR. Bob's an instructor at Cornell right now....back in a hurry from Korea came Tokyo's old-standby DOTTY JOSE, though she's still with the State Dept., now in Japan. Dotty used to be with SCAP, Civil Information and Education, back when the Naka Hotel was the Naka Hotel and not a business residence for Americans, British, Chinese, and Dutch....up from Fukuoka is another New Japan hand (he even writes the lingo), WALTER TONGE, traveling from end of Kanto to the other and striving to keep things pinned up on the local keijibans (bulletin boards). JACK SULLIVAN of CI&E hasn't been heard from recently, why should he be - Stateside, and he should write letters to us?...Hear solid reports that BILL MORAN, labor man down in Kyoto in the old days, is nosing around the proper places trying to get back to Japan, looking in at State, VOA, elsewhere, seeing a bit of such old timers as AILEEN ADERTON, ED JOHNSON, MARY ELLEN GLERUM, and EILEEN DONOVAN.....JOHNNY CAPRON looked unrumpled in a summer linen suit on the steps of his Park Hotel law office the other day. Took the marital plunge and the escape hatch from ESS Foreign Trade and Commerce Division, both last winter, almost at the same time too....a word from LOUELLA HOSKINS, radio girl from CI&E and MG veteran of Nagoya and Osaka, resting, getting ready to land in Europe and for a while too....ADRIAN MARTIN was recently up with a chance to get his name in lights, in the role of Townsend Harris, America's first diplomatic representative in Japan. The movie featured an old time democratic samurai who was assassinated because he thought Harris' trade treaty was the thing for Japan. Some disagreement and he was removed from the scene. Adrian said no - no time right now....MOE BERG got the nod down at Kinki as the new information officer filling a recent vacancy, and he's working with a veteran of Japan, "Mrs. Mac" - BERNICE MacFARLAND, who's as famous in Kyoto almost as the Kinkakuji, only that was just recently burned up - something that has happened to good-natured Mac. Enough of this for now.....