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4-649	lab	
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894.42(45-47)	Mori	1/4/78

UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER
RECEIVED JAPAN
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

AUG 21 1947

Tokyo, July 25, 1947
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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UNCLASSIFIED

No. 1186

DC/M
FACILITIES BRANCH

SUBJECT: Eighth Annual Celebration of the "Black Ship" Festival
Held at Shimoda, Shizuoka Ken, Japan, July 6, 1947

not 123 Advisory Service 40.00119 control (Japan)

The United States Political Adviser has the honor to refer to his telegram No. 180 and to the Department's No. 254 in reply, and to report that the Eighth Annual Celebration of the "Black Ship" Festival was held at Shimoda, Shizuoka Ken, Japan, on Sunday, July 6, 1947. Invitations to the ceremonies were issued in the name of His Excellency Takeji KOBAYASHI, Governor of Shizuoka Ken and Chairman of the Festival.

A message from Ambassador Acheson, sent in his capacity as Chairman of the Allied Council for Japan to the citizens of Shimoda, was read at the Festival by Foreign Service Officer Glen Bruner. A message from the Commanding General Eighth Army was read by Major General Woodruff, Commanding General I Corps, Kyoto, Japan; Lieutenant Colonel Cook, Commanding Officer of the Military Government Team, Shizuoka Ken, and Governor Kobayashi also read messages to the celebrants of the reinauguration of the "Black Ship" Festival.

Noteworthy among the responses was that given by Mr. Takashi KOMATSU, whose address, effectively delivered in excellent English, was highly praised by those assembled at Shimoda as well as in press accounts of the occasion.

Enclosures: *AA*

1. Invitation to the Black Ship Festival, Shimoda.
2. Program of the Eighth Black Ship Festival.
3. Ambassador Acheson's message to Citizens of Shimoda.
4. Response by Mr. Takashi KOMATSU.
5. Translation of newspaper comment, Tokyo Asahi, July 7, 1947.

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Mr.	
Mr.	<i>JE</i>
Mr.	<i>WK</i>
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Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 1186 dated July 25, 1947, from the United States Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject "Eighth Annual Celebration of the "Black Ship" Festival Held at Shimoda, Shizuoka Ken, Japan, July 6, 1947."

COPY

INVITATION TO THE "BLACK SHIP"
FESTIVAL, SHIMODA.

The citizens of Shimoda town, Shizuoka Prefecture, request the honor of the presence of Ambassador George Atcheson, Jr., at the eighth annual celebration of the "Black Ship" Festival to be held in this town on July 6, 1947, beginning at 10 a.m.

Bearing a title commemorative of the arrival of Commodore Perry's "black ships" at Shimoda in 1853 and the arrival of Townsend Harris, the first United States Consul in Japan in 1854, the "Black Ship" Festival was held annually at Shimoda from 1934 to 1940. Distinguished persons, including former U. S. Ambassador and Mrs. Joseph Grew, were instrumental in promoting good understanding between the two countries and cementing friendly relations between America and Japan by attending these festivals yearly.

In the ardent hope of spreading goodwill and in a spirit of gratitude to the American people for aid in the creation of a new and peaceful Japan, we dedicate the re-opening of this festival.

TAKEJI KOBAYASHI
Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture
Chairman of the "Black Ship" Festival

R.S.V.P.

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Enclosure No. 2 to Despatch No. 1186 dated July 25, 1947, from the United States Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject "Eighth Annual Celebration of the "Black Ship" Festival Held at Shimoda, Shizuoka Ken, Japan, July 6, 1947."

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PROGRAM OF THE 8th "BLACK SHIP"
FESTIVAL

Time: 10 a.m., July 6, 1947.

- A. Commemoration Ceremony (at Shimoda Primary School)
 - a. Opening address - The Chairman.
 - b. Speeches and lectures.
 - c. Chorus.
 - d. Guests' Messages (American and Japanese guests)
 - e. Chorus.
- B. Luncheon Party (At Shimoda Primary School)
- C. Visits to Historic Places of Interest.
 - a. Gyokusenji Temple, where the first United States Consulate was established.
 - b. Ryosenji Temple, where the Shimoda Treaty between the United States and Japan was signed in 1854.
 - c. The landing spot of Commodore Perry.
- D. Entertainments
 - a. Parade of floats and drums.
 - b. Local show, including folk songs and dances.
 - c. Fancy Procession.
- E. Exhibition
Exhibition of relics relating to the opening of the port of Shimoda.

N.B.- The various entertainments mentioned above will be continued on July 7, 1947.

COPY

Enclosure No. 3 to Despatch No. 1186 dated July 25, 1947, from the United States Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject "Eighth Annual Celebration of the "Black Ship" Festival Held at Shimoda, Shizuoka Ken, Japan, July 6, 1947."

COPY

MESSAGE FROM AMBASSADOR ATCHESON, CHAIRMAN, ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN, TO THE CITIZENS OF SHIMODA ON THE OCCASION OF THE REVIVAL OF THE BLACK SHIP FESTIVAL, JULY 6, 1947

To be read at the Festival by Second
Secretary of Embassy Glen Bruner

I am glad to send a message to the citizens of the Town of Shimoda on the occasion of the revival of the Black Ship Festival. I have read with interest the statement in the invitation that the festival is being revived "in the ardent hope of spreading good will and in a spirit of gratitude to the American people for aid in the creation of a new and peaceful Japan".

Throughout its history the United States has dedicated and activated its ideals to the furtherance of peaceful relations among peoples. No festival, no celebration, no commemoration can have any higher purpose than to mark the desire of men and women for peace. The American people share in the hopes of the citizens of Shimoda and of the Japanese people at large for the re-creation of Japan into a nation which will for all time both seek and enjoy peace.

It was 94 years ago that Perry and his Black Ships came to Shimoda and 93 years since the arrival of Townsend Harris. The revival of this festival today comes at a time when once again Japan is reopening to foreign trade. Perry and Harris came to urge Japan to enter into commerce with foreign nations. Today the new steps to reopen Japan are taken with the primary purpose of assisting the Japanese people to rehabilitate their economy to peacetime needs. It is one of the primary objectives laid down in the United States Initial Post-Surrender Policy to bring about the establishment of a peaceful and responsible Japan which will respect the rights of other states and support our objectives as reflected in the ideals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. This is one of the historic tasks which General MacArthur with his great wisdom and high statesmanship has been carrying forward.

The past policies of Japanese leaders brought down upon the Japanese people economic destruction. The Japanese people are faced with great difficulties. To achieve reconstruction will require from them wholehearted cooperation with the Japanese Government in the production of coal and electricity, collection and distribution of food, the manufacture of exports and the elimination of inflation and the black market. The fullest effort by farmers, by miners, by fishermen, by sellers and consumers will be required to meet the situation.

In

COPY

Enclosure No. 3 to
Tokyo's No. 1186
July 25, 1947

COPY

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In many parts of the world the hungry look to the United States. We cannot meet all demands, all needs. The United States is doing what it can--in the face of various difficulties--to supply food to the Japanese people toward making up the serious deficit. There is a world-wide shortage of food and foreign credits will not alone increase the supply of food to Japan.

The United States is assisting wherever in the world it can in the task of post-war rehabilitation. We Americans want to see Japan self-supporting as soon as possible. Thus we have neither intention nor desire to take from Japan what she requires for a peacetime economy which will enable her to develop democratically and to assume her future responsibilities in a world order under law.

We shall not, of course, forget the past. We cannot.

But it is the future which now vitally concerns the Allied Powers having homelands or other interests in the area of the Far East. It is the fateful future more than the past which concerns all the world.

I may safely say that the United States will proceed in connection with plans for the future along lines which will sustain the fundamental principles of American policy and American life. We uphold the principles of democracy, freedom and human liberty. We support the principles of the United Nations. It is our purpose to implement these principles in our future relationships with the Japanese as well as with all peoples. I have no doubt that the American people will wish to continue to assist in the rehabilitation of Japan's peaceful economy and the development of mutually beneficial trade between Japan and other nations.

We shall expect the Japanese, for their part, to further to the fullest the principles enunciated in their new Constitution which is the Magna Charta of Democracy for Japan. We shall look to the Japanese to guard their new-found liberties with utmost zeal. We shall expect them to insure that the fires of freedom which now burn in the humblest Japanese home are never extinguished and that the darkness of totalitarianism--either of the Right or Left--shall not again fall upon the land.

We shall expect them to temper nationalism with internationalism and to build a bridge of good-neighborliness with other nations. The Black Ship Festival is dedicated to that end.

Within two generations after the coming of Perry and Harris, an isolationist and pacific Japan had adopted western industry and the tools of modern war. It will be a no more amazing phenomenon for the Japanese, in the bitter knowledge of their betrayal by militarism, to fashion a democracy suited to their needs at home and to their obligations to the family of nations.

This festival will, I hope, be an inspiration to the Japanese people as they work their way along the road ahead which is so filled both with difficulty and opportunity.

C O P Y

Enclosure No. 4 to Despatch No. 1186 dated July 25, 1947, from the United States Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject "Eighth Annual Celebration of the "Black Ship" Festival Held at Shimoda, Shizuoka Ken, Japan, July 6, 1947."

COPY

Address delivered at the Black Ship
Festival in Shimoda, July 6, 1947
by Takashi KOMATSU

At last, after seven long years of waiting, we are happy to join with the good people of Shimoda in celebration of the Black Ship Festival.

The arrival of the Black Ships in 1853 ushered in a new era in the history of the Japanese people. For more than two and a half centuries, Japan had followed a life of seclusion.

The nation, therefore, was filled with fear and consternation when she was suddenly brought face to face with the Black Ships from America. Moreover, the pressure of expansion of the western powers was felt on all sides, and the whole national structure was found utterly incapable of meeting the situation. The feudalism was brought to the final test and its pompous but empty forms crumbled in hopeless disorder. If Japan were to survive, it was imperative that the whole nation undergo a complete transformation.

It was most fortunate for Japan that at that critical time, the first foreign power she had to deal with was the United States of America. It was, indeed, providential that the envoy sent by America was no less a personage that Commodore Perry, himself, whose name has become a historic word in Japan. He was instructed by the President to establish peace and amity between the peoples of America and Japan and to secure the agreement of the Japanese Government to protect shipwrecked American seamen, to permit purchase of supplies, and to open one or more ports to commerce. His objects were to be obtained through arguments and persuasion and force was not to be used except in self defence. It was indeed, a difficult task but by patience and tact, good judgement and forbearance, he was finally successful in persuading the Japanese Government to accept the President's letter in an appropriate ceremony.

Commodore Perry returned again to the Bay of Yedo on Feb. 13, 1854, and on March 31, he succeeded in signing on the shores of a fishing village, which is now the city of Yokohama, the first treaty entered into by Japan with any foreign country. By that treaty the port of Shimoda was opened to American ships for supplies and was designated as the place to which an American consular agent might be sent 18 months later.

Commodore Perry, himself, came to Shimoda on April 18th, with Powhattan and Mississippi, to ascertain the suitability of this harbor as a treaty port. During the stay of his ships in port here, the officers landed without restriction and freely walked on streets and nearby areas. The people were friendly and welcomed them. Although the officials tried to scatter them, the people gathered around the strange visitors in great curiosity. They inspected

uniforms

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Enclosure No. 4 to
Tokyo's 1186
July 25, 1947

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- 2 -

uniforms, handled buttons, swords, etc., with admiration. They even tried to engage in conversations, using hands and fingers and other means of sign language.

In accordance with the terms of the first treaty, Townsend Harris of New York was appointed Consul and on August 21, 1856, arrived in Shimoda on the steam frigate San Jacinto. In his choice, also, the hand of Providence must have had a part. On August 19th, as his ship was approaching Japan, he entered in his diary the following words: "I hope I may so conduct myself that I may have honorable mention in the histories which will be written on Japan and its future destiny."

The Japanese officials did not desire to receive him and every effort was made to induce him to return. There followed months of unsatisfactory relations. During this trying period, however, the sterling character and personality of Harris so impressed the Japanese that he won the confidence of those who came in contact with him.

Not being satisfied with remaining in Shimoda, Harris wanted to go to Yedo and there to present to the Shogun his letter of credence from the President of the United States. Fifteen months after his landing that opportunity was presented to him, and on November 23, Townsend Harris with a great retinue set out on his journey to Yedo. His party consisted of officials, armed retainers, and transport coolies, numbering in all three hundred fifty persons. The journey of one hundred eighty miles required seven days. On November 30th, the American flag was, for the first time, carried through the streets of Yedo and Harris was received by the Shogun in state.

But the real object of Harris was to negotiate for an adequate treaty of commerce. To this end, Harris devoted every effort but it was not until January of the following year that he was able to persuade the government to take up the negotiations. Then, after a month of painstaking arguments and exhaustive discussions, the first treaty of commerce was drafted. It was referred to the Emperor, who was then residing in Kyoto, for approval, but there arose bitter oppositions on all sides. Every measure conceivable was taken by the Shogun's government in vain. In the meantime, a report received from abroad concerning the pressures brought to bear in China by the western powers and impending visit of the combined European fleet, made an immediate decision imperative. Harris offered friendly recommendation to hasten the signing and the Japanese negotiators, Inouye and Iwase, agreed with him. The responsibility for the momentous decision to sign without the Imperial sanction was assumed by Ii Kamonnokami, and the historic document was executed on the morning of July 29th, 1858.

The completion of the treaty without the Imperial sanction gave a rallying cry to the forces of opposition. "Son-o Jo-i" Honor the Emperor, Expel the Barbarians, was the cry. There were riotous uprisings all over the country. Several foreigners were killed. Lord Ii, himself, was assassinated at the Sakurada gate of the

Shogun's

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Enclosure No. 4 to
Tokyo's No. 1186
July 25, 1947

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- 3 -

Shogun's castle on March 24th, 1860. It seemed as if the whole country was to be thrown into hopeless confusion and disorder.

But to save the situation, there emerged out of the debris of the crumbling feudal system, the spirit of enterprise and thirst for knowledge of the people at large, which the centuries of self-imposed seclusion could not altogether exterminate. I could tell you the story of Zeniya Gohei, a courageous trader of the Province of Kaga, who is said to have extended his activities even to the port of San Francisco. Also, there is an interesting episode of Yoshida Shoin, who sought, at the risk of his life, to gain passage on the Black Ship to go to America in quest of knowledge, but I must not take the time, now. I would like simply to say that the long rule of feudalism could not stifle the spirit of enterprise and desire for knowledge. The advent of the new age, therefore, reawakened the entire nation.

It was not to be wondered, therefore, that as soon as the Tokugawa Shogunate surrendered the authorities of government to the Imperial throne, all the factions which had bitterly been in opposition, united to proceed together on the highway of progress. Immediately on assuming the power of the government, the Emperor Meiji solemnly pledged himself before the alter of his Imperial Ancestors by setting forth the aspirations of his reign. It was made widely known throughout the land as the Charter Oath of Five Articles. In one of these articles were contained the following words:-

Knowledge shall be sought for far and wide throughout the world.

In pursuit of this ideal, students, both boys and girls, were sent to America and Europe. The Iwakura mission, composed of nearly a hundred persons, made a tour of the world. During nearly half a century of the reign of the Emperor Meiji, the nation made remarkable strides in democracy,

Unfortunately, however, the cycle of events following the first world war gave the opportunity for the elements of reaction to rise. The powerful clan, created by the militarists, took advantage of the lingering feudal traditions. They sent young officials, both military and civil, to the totalitarian countries of Europe for study and left no stone unturned to inculcate in the minds of the masses that the totalitarian order of economy and government was the only salvation of the nation. Every effort was made to emphasize the thought that Japan was becoming a victim of the democratic nations. The militarists of the land took every means to arouse hatred and fear. It was not an easy task for them, however, because our people had always looked upon America as the friendliest of nations. But the slogan was propounded loudly and persistently and even by force. No other views were allowed to be expressed. Our people were dazed and were driven into the maelstrom of destruction by the blind and reckless militarists.

Just

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Tokyo's No. 1186
July 25, 1947

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- 4 -

Just as the Black Ships awakened the people of old Japan, so has the mighty power carried on the silver wings of B. 29 opened the eyes of the misguided people of our country. It was not difficult for them to understand the superiority of the American arms but our people were to be brought face to face with the new light that there could be a conqueror whose object of occupation was to bring to the conquered people the new ideal of freedom of the individual and of their responsibilities for advancement of peace and welfare of humanity.

Under the benevolent guidance of the Supreme Commander, who typifies the idealism of America, the people of Japan are not only being saved from starvation but are also being led to recover their economic life and to find, once more, their place in the family of nations. In the short time that has elapsed, Japan has adopted a new constitution, by which war has been outlawed forever and the rights of the individual secured. No conquered people in history has ever been given such an opportunity and freedom.

As we join in our festivities, today, we should seek truly to evaluate the light of this new day, and its noble message should be driven home to every living soul in Japan. Every living Japanese individual should be made to realize his great responsibility, and the whole nation must be united in advancing democracy and in establishing firmly for ages eternal, "the government of the people, by the people, for the people," dedicated to advancement of peace and welfare of all mankind.

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Enclosure No. 5 to Despatch No. 1186 dated July 25, 1947, from the United States Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject "Eighth Annual Celebration of the "Black Ship" Festival Held at Shimoda, Shizuoka Ken, Japan, July 6, 1947."

COPY

(Summary translation)

The Asahi

July 7, 1947

Page 2

"Overflowing with American Colors"

(Telegram from Shimoda) The Black Ship Festival was revived on the sixth for the first time in eight years. The ceremony was staged at the public school building at Shimoda, famous for its history. It was attended by the Military Commander of Kyoto, Maj. General Woodruff, high-ranking GHQ officers and their families - more than 100 in number. After greetings addressed by American Ambassador Acheson and the representatives of General Eichelberger, Commanding General of the 8th Army, the American party passed through the street of Shimoda, replying to the townspeople waving American flags. They visited historical places later. (The photograph shows the representative of Ambassador Acheson's reading his message.)

"Foster the Fires of Freedom"

"Message from Ambassador Acheson to
The Black Ship Festival"

The following is the gist of the message of Ambassador Acheson read by Secretary Bruner:

"This festival is revived at the time when the Japanese foreign trade is about to be reopened. Both Commodore Perry and Consul Harris came to Japan to urge foreign trade. The primary purpose of permitting foreign trade to Japan is to assist her in peaceful economic rehabilitation. The occupation policy of the United States aimed at creating a peaceful and responsible Japan which respects the rights of other nations and supports the ideals of the United Nations. General MacArthur, with great wisdom and high statesmanship, has pursued this historic task.

"In order to accomplish the rehabilitation of Japan, the people are expected to render wholehearted cooperation with the government in the production of coal and electricity, production and distribution of food, manufacture of exports and in the control of inflation and blackmarketing. For this purpose, great efforts are required of farmers, miners, fishermen, merchants, and consumers in general.

"The United States is hoping that Japan may become self-sufficient. She, therefore, has neither intention nor desire of removing from Japan the basis of peaceful economy essential to the taking of her place among the nations.

"The Japanese are expected to keep the fires of freedom burning in the humblest homes now and to keep the country from falling back into the darkness of totalitarianism, both that of the right and that of the left. The Japanese are also expected to temper nationalism with internationalism, and to lay a bridge of good neighborliness among the peoples of the world."

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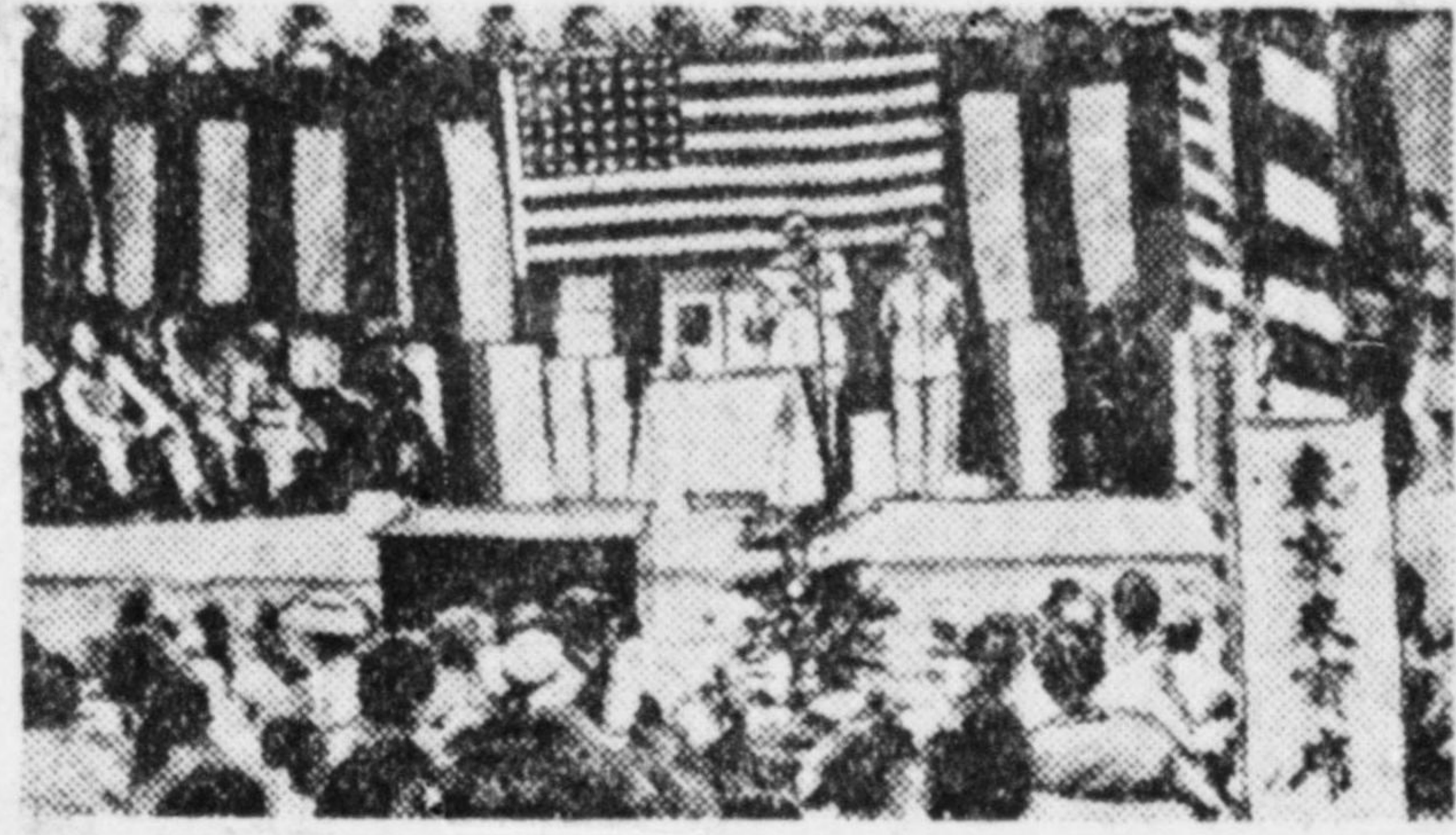
Asahi

7/7/47

Page 2

〔下田港〕伊豆下田港の復活第一回黒船祭は八年ぶりに六日行われた、ゆかりの港町下田小港で開かれた記念式には京都のアイ・コト司令員、ロスコー・ビー・ウッドラフ少将、GHQの高橋将校ならびに家康の自派、が列席、アチソン大使、第八軍司令官、イケルパーガー中將各代理のあいさつなどあり、式後海軍の一行は米国旗をうちふる町民の歓呼の聲に應えつゝ、わが國ではじめて米領事館の設けられた玉皇寺や日本和親條約を締結した「仙寺、ベルリト陸の礎などを訪れた。写真は祝辞をよむアチソン大使代理、本社特派員撮影。

アメリカ色にあふれて



自由の火を育てよ

黒船祭、アチソン大使メッセジ

黒船祭に送った対日理事会議長アチソン大使の祝辞(フルナー書記)

貴代議の演旨は次のとおり
 ◇この祭は、あたかも日本の貿易再開を記念して復活されたが、再興を促すために来たのであつた、今日日本に貿易を許可する第一の目的は、日本國民の平和経済再建を援助せんがためである、すなわち他國家の権利を尊重し、國際連合の理想を支持するよう、平和的にして責任ある日本を建設すること、美國占領政策の目標であつた、マックアーサー元帥はこの歴史的意義を偉大な聲明と高いステーツマンシップをもつて実施してきている

◇再建を達成するためには日本國民は心から日本政府に協力し、石炭、電力の生産、食糧の供出と生産、輸出品の製造、インフレーションの削減に当らねばなら

ない、そのためには農民、職工、夫、漁民、商人、消費者の完全な努力を必要とする
 ◇美國は日本が速かに自給自足で生きることを望んでいる、だから將來日本が世界秩序の中に加わつて必要とする平和経済の基礎を日本から持ち去る意図はない
 ◇われわれは日本國民がいま日本

本のどんなさやかな家庭にも燃えている自由の火を決して消さないようにし左右いすれを問はず、暗黒の全体主義に墮つてこの國を屈辱せぬようにならねばならぬ、そして日本人が國際主義をもつて國家主義を和げ、他國民との間に無敵主義の橋を渡すことを期待する



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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER
FOR JAPAN

1947 AUG 13 AM 10 13

DIVISION OF
NORTHWESTERN AFFAIRS
AUG 21 1947
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Tokyo, August 5, 1947

Handwritten initials and marks

UNCLASSIFIED

No. 1212

SUBJECT: Press Release Issued on August 2, 1947, by the Honorable Herbert V. EVATT, Australian Minister for External Affairs.

The Political Adviser for Japan has the honor to enclose five copies of a press release issued on August 2, 1947, by the Honorable Herbert V. EVATT, Australian Minister for External Affairs, prior to his departure from Japan.

894.415/8-547

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Enclosures: *HH*

Five copies of press release, August 2, 1947, issued by the Australian Minister for External Affairs.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

ADVANCE RELEASE: The following material is given to the press and radio in advance and in CONFIDENCE for release on:

August 5 at 6:15 p. m. U. S. Eastern Standard Time
August 5 at 2315 GMT
August 6 at 8:15 a. m. Tokyo Time

None of the material may be used either for publication or as the basis for comment until the specified hour for release. The material has been radioed to Washington for simultaneous release.

Please Guard Against Premature Release

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

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None of the material may be used either for publication or as the basis for comment until the specified hour for release. The material has been radioed to Washington for simultaneous release.

Please Guard Against Premature Release

General MacArthur sent the following message to be read by the Mayor of Hiroshima at the Peace Festival to be held in that city on August 6, 1947, anniversary of the dropping of the first atomic bomb:

"Two years ago the shadow of mounting violence overhung the earth, and men and races and continents desperately struggled to resolve the issues of war. Then, over Hiroshima was launched a yet mightier weapon, and warfare assumed a new meaning in deadliness and destruction and in its challenge to the reason and the logic and the purpose of man. For the agonies of that fateful day serve as warning to all men of all races, that the harnessing of nature's forces in furtherance of war's destructiveness will progress until the means are at hand to exterminate the human race and destroy the material structure of the modern world. This is the lesson of Hiroshima. God grant that it be not ignored."

The above message was dispatched in response to a request therefor contained in the following letter from Mr. Yutaka Terada, Chairman, Municipal Assembly of Hiroshima City:

"This letter will request for a message from General MacArthur or appropriate person in the GHQ to the 'Peace Festival' to be held in the city of Hiroshima on August 6, 1947, the second

(over)



THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ACTION is assigned to



No. 446

Office of the U.S. Political Adviser for Japan

UNCLASSIFIED

Tokyo, July 16, 1948.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF NORTH-EAST ASIAN AFFAIRS
JUL 23 1948

Subject: Speech by Acting Political Adviser at Perry Memorial Day Ceremony at Kurihama July 14, 1948.

ACTION
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The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

In accordance with relevant Foreign Service Regulations, I have the honor to enclose a copy of a short speech which I delivered on July 14, 1948 at a ceremony commemorating the landing of Commodore Perry at Kurihama, Japan. The ceremony was held under the joint auspices of the United States Naval Forces in Japan and local Japanese prefectural officials, including the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, and the Mayor of Yokosuka City. The ceremony was attended by Vice Admiral R. S. Berkey, United States Navy, Commander United States Naval Forces Far East, and by a number of general officers from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the United States Eighth Army. A large number of Japanese officials and private individuals also were present.

Respectfully yours,

W. J. Sebald
W. J. Sebald

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123 Sebald,
William J.

Enclosure: att. att. ✓

Copy of Speech by Mr. Sebald
at the Perry Memorial Day
Ceremony at Kurihama, July 14,
1948. ✓

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Enclosure to Despatch No. 446 dated July 16, 1948 from the Office of the U. S. Political Adviser, Japan, Tokyo, entitled "Speech by Acting Political Adviser at Perry Memorial Day Ceremony at Kurihama July 14, 1948".

(COPY)

Speech by Mr. Sebald at the Perry Memorial Day
Ceremony at Kurihama, July 14, 1948

It is with great pleasure that I join with you today in this ceremony commemorating the landing on Japanese shores of Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, USN.

Ninety-five years ago Commodore Perry dropped anchor within sight of where we are standing today. He came on a mission of peace. His mission was to negotiate an agreement whereby ships needing food and water and coal could re-stock in Japan, and whereby shipwrecked sailors would be cared for until they could be repatriated, in accordance with customs long known and honored in the west.

Commodore Perry has been described by one of his biographers as "a typical naval officer". He climaxed his distinguished career by his service to the United States and the world when he made contact with Japan in 1853.

Despite his confidence in the industrial civilization he represented, Commodore Perry would have been astonished a few years ago to see the naval base built by the Japanese at Yokosuka. But he would be as astonished to see today the changes brought about under the direction of the United States Navy in what was once Japan's mightiest center of naval power.

As an important part of the Allied Occupation of Japan, the United States Navy is contributing its share in carrying out Allied policies. Japan's biggest naval base, Yokosuka, is no longer. Instead of five miles of slips, ways and dry-docks, there is now only a small area used by Allied men-of-war. Instead of a huge area rigidly guarded there are now shops and houses and little factories turning out toys, cloth, clocks and a thousand other articles of peacetime use. Where formerly only Japanese warships could enter there are cargo vessels serving trade. United States Naval medical officers are giving personal attention and help to some thirty Japanese hospitals in and near Yokosuka, and Navy nurses periodically visit the schools to assist and advise in the maintenance of rules of sanitation.

Indeed, the United States Navy which made the first contact with isolated feudal Japan has returned to these shores on a mission of peace. It is a matter of congratulation to all of us that as part of the Allied Occupation's mission to bring about a peaceful instead of a warlike society in Japan, the United States Navy has taken such an active role.

We see but darkly into the future. Rifts in understanding in some places are made worse by curtains in others. Yet, no curtains and no isolation can last forever, for men want to know and learn from each other. After his initial astonishment, Commodore Perry would be gratified, I think, to realize that on the two outstanding instances when the United States Navy has touched at these shores, it has come on missions of peace. Peace, like war, however, cannot be made alone. The cooperation of all peoples will be needed. Let it be our fervent hope that this peace, honestly built, will be faithfully kept.

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER
FOR JAPAN

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ACTION
is assigned to

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No. 588

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[Signature]
DIVISION OF
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS
Tokyo, September 9, 1948.

SEP 23 1948
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Subject: Statement of General MacARTHUR for Third Anniversary of
V-J Day.

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1/ The Acting Political Adviser has the honor to enclose a copy
of a statement issued by General of the Army Douglas MacARTHUR on
September 2, 1948, the third anniversary of the formal surrender
of Japan.

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Enclosure: *att [Signature]*
1. Statement of General MacArthur
as contained in GHQ, FEC, Press
Release 1330 of September 1, 1948.

Original and hectograph to the Department.

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Enclosure to Despatch No. 588 dated Sept. 9, 1948 from the Office of the Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject, "Statement of General MacArthur for Third Anniversary of V-J Day."

C O P Y

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1330
1 September 1948

GENERAL MACARTHUR ISSUES ANNIVERSARY STATEMENT

Today, for the third anniversary of V-J Day, General MacArthur issued the following statement:

"Three years have now passed since in Tokyo Bay on the quarter-deck of the Missouri the major nations of the world entered into solemn covenants to erect upon Japanese soil a bastion to the democratic concept. They were actuated by a singleness of purpose to see restored to their respective peoples, exhausted by the trial of war, the blessings of a secure peace.

"That bastion to the democratic concept is now in the advanced states of erection but the singleness of purpose among the nations there represented no longer exists, and the universal longing for world tranquility has not been translated into effective actuality. All peoples without exception desire peace but the mutual misunderstandings, the blind misconceptions, the general frailties and inadequacies of the human being have made it impossible as yet for him to devise the mechanical processes to achieve his noble purpose. The council tables of the world have failed to produce a just resolution of vital issues among nations and men, and fear grips the peoples of many lands as the specter of war yet hovers over the earth.

"During these three years the Japanese people have done their part, and, in the existing circumstances, done it well. This, despite the austerity of life in the wake of the tragedy of war and disaster and the ideological clash which impinges upon all mankind. For they have here, in a confused and bewildered world, a calm and well ordered society dedicated to the sanctity of peace. Flanked by the newly born Korean Republic and that stalwart land of the Filipino patriot, Japan now forms a sturdy pillar in a triangular buttress exemplifying before all of the peoples of the East the wisdom of the democratic concept.

"There need be no fear concerning the future pattern of Japanese life for the Japanese people have fully demonstrated both their will and their capacity to absorb into their own culture sound ideas, well tested in the crucible of Western experience, in lieu of those concepts responsive to the myths and legends which have so handicapped their past. And today those practical weapons needed to repel the totalitarian advance--liberty, dignity and opportunity -- now safely rest in every Japanese hand, and the nation has thereby become an asset upon which the free world may confidently count. It stands as an oasis of relative calm in a troubled and turbulent universe.

"Progress of the past three years thus offers striking proof that the impelling need of modern society lies in the moral

recrudescence

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Enclosure to
Tokyo's No. 588
September 9, 1948.
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recrudescence of the peoples of the earth, as to whom, regardless of racial derivation, nationalistic individuality, or geographic location, there exists no dissimilarity whatsoever in hopes and aspirations and ultimate human objectives. It demonstrates that the peoples of the East and the peoples of the West are motivated by these identical basic instincts, and that their interests lie in the attainment of that cultural blend, as between East and West, best calculated to advance the human welfare. It points with unmistakable clarity to the fallacy of the oft-expressed dogma that the East and the West are separated by such impenetrable social, cultural and racial distinctions as to render impossible the absorption by the one of the ideas and concepts of the other. It emphasized again the immutable truism that sound ideas cannot be stopped.

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR"

C O P Y

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JMA

I doubt if you
would be a better
man for having read
this high-flown
statements of SCAP
on the 3rd Anniversary
of V-J day.

I wasn't. - too bad!

me.