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UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER
FOR JAPAN

No. 43

Tokyo, ~~January 20, 1948.~~
D-1/R

CONFIDENTIAL

(For Use of Department Only)

D-1/R
FEB 2 1948
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Subject: Transmittal of a Memorandum of Conversation
With Mr. NAMBARA, Shigeru, President of Tokyo
University, and Mr. YOSHIZAWA, Seijiro, Vice
President of the Central Liaison Office.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

1/ I have the honor to enclose copy of a memorandum
of conversation, which is summarized below, between
certain officers of this Mission and Mr. NAMBARA,
Shigeru, President of the Tokyo University; and Mr.
YOSHIZAWA, Seijiro, Vice President of the Central
Liaison Office, which occurred at a dinner given on
December 27, 1947 in Tokyo. Among the subjects dis-
cussed were the possible use of a Junior College system
in Japan; decentralization of Japanese universities;
activities of teachers unions; exchange of teachers and
students; reorganization of the Central Liaison Office
and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; need for study
materials for Foreign Services Officers; selection of
Foreign Service Officers; attitude toward the United
Nations.

Summary: Mr. Nambara expressed opposition to the
introduction of the Junior College system into Japan,
the over-specialization in Japanese universities, and
the weight given legal training in preparing students
for government service. He decried the proposal that
the seven national universities be decentralized by
transformation into prefectural universities, pointing
out the financial problems involved and the difficulty
of obtaining good teachers. In connection with teachers
unions he asserted there have been many excesses, ele-
mentary teachers having had the greatest influence to
date. Mr. Nambara hopes university professors will be
more influential in the future. Mr. Nambara emphasized
his hope that Japan might send students abroad, espe-
cially young professors, and indicated that Japanese
universities would welcome mature foreign students who
have mastered Japanese. He is grateful that foreign
educators are beginning to be sent to Japan.

Mr. Yoshizawa

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January 20, 1948.

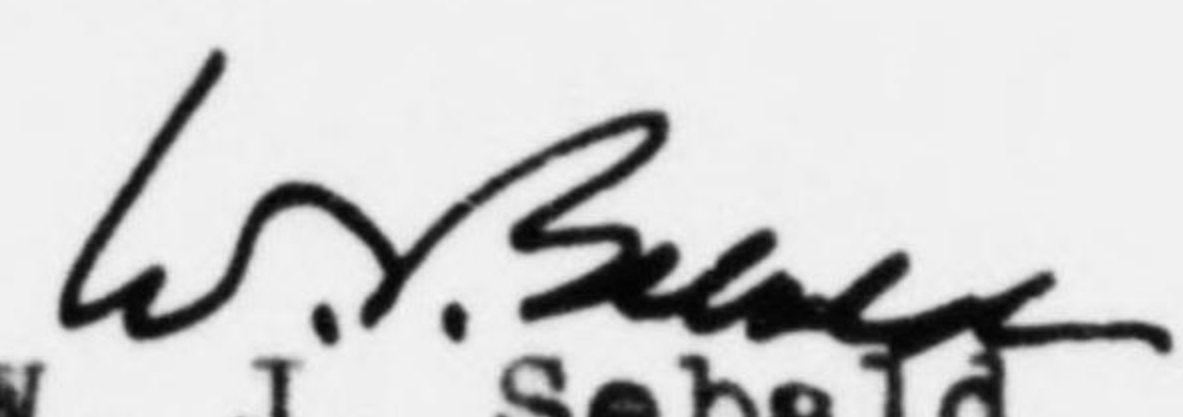
- 2 -

Mr. Yoshizawa stated that the Government Section of this Headquarters requested a plan of reorganization for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Central Liaison Office, and other major agencies of the Japanese Government. He expressed opposition to decentralization of the Central Liaison Office and to removing its functions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Prime Minister, because after the peace treaty these functions must be returned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. However, he expects the Diet to dissolve the Central Liaison Office by the middle of February in response to the suggestion of the Government Section.

Mr. Yoshizawa mentioned that Japanese Foreign Service Officers are studying for future assignments, but lack sufficient study materials. He denied that there is a clique in the Foreign Office favoring selection of personnel from graduates of Tokyo University. He seemed pleased by the interest shown at the inaugural meeting of the Japan United Nations Association. He characterized as untrue a report that the President (Naotake SATO, former Foreign Minister) and Secretary-General (Ken HARADA, former Minister to the Vatican) of the Association had expressed opposition to a proposal made by General MacARTHUR that the United Nations supervise terms of the peace treaty. End of summary.

2/ In connection with the proposed reorganization of the Central Liaison Office, there is enclosed a copy of an excerpt from Daily Bulletin No. 9 of January 12, 1948 issued by this Headquarters outlining a plan for such reorganization. The need of Foreign Service Officers for study materials has been previously mentioned in this Mission's despatch No. 1290 of September 20, 1947, subject, "Establishment of Japan Foreign Service Training Institute."

Respectfully yours,


W. J. Sebald
Acting Political Adviser

Enclosures:

1. Memorandum of Conversation with Mr. Nambara, Shigeru and Yoshizawa, Seijiro, December 27, 1947, together with two copies of an article from the Pacific STARS AND STRIPES, Tokyo, December 16, 1947.
2. Copy of an excerpt from Daily Bulletin No. 9, January 12, 1948 issued by GHQ, SCAP.

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Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 43 dated January 20, 1948 from the Office of the United States Political Adviser at Tokyo, on the subject of: "Transmittal of a Memorandum of Conversation With Mr. NAMBARA, Shigeru, President of Tokyo University, and Mr. YOSHIZAWA, Seijiro, Vice President of the Central Liaison Office."

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(For Department use only)

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

SUBJECTS: Decentralization of Japanese Universities; International Exchange of Teachers and Students; Reorganization of the Central Liaison Office and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

PLACE: Dinner given by Foreign Service Officers W. Henry Lawrence, Jr., and Rolland H. Bushner, on December 27, 1947, at their residence in Tokyo.

PARTICIPANTS: NAMBARA, Shigeru, President of Tokyo University,
YOSHIZAWA, Seijiro, Vice President of the Central Liaison Office.
Foreign Service Officers of this Mission:
W. Henry Lawrence, Jr., Second Secretary
Rolland H. Bushner, Third Secretary

Mr. Nambara, in an interview with news reporters, recently expressed the opinion that the Junior College system is not applicable to Japanese educational institutions. Questioned with regard to his reasons for that opinion, he stated that the curricula of Japanese universities does not lend itself to division. There are few general subjects, he said, which are studied by all university students. He pointed out that the Tokyo University (formerly Tokyo Teikoki Daigaku) has faculties of letters, law, medicine, economics, and others, in which the courses are all of a specialized nature. He believes that, although it would be advisable gradually to introduce courses of a general nature similar to those studied by a majority of students during their first two years in universities and colleges in the United States, nevertheless at present such courses do not exist in Japanese universities. According to Mr. Nambara, there is too much specialization in Japanese universities, and too much weight is given to legal training in preparing students for governmental positions.

In addition, he pointed out that a very small percentage of students fail to complete the full four-year university course, so that there appears to be no greater demand for the first two years of university training than for the last two years. He concluded

that

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No. 43, January 20, 1948.

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that the Junior College system could not be integrated into the present Japanese university system.

It is understood that consideration is being given to the decentralization of all Japanese universities (with the exception of the seven National Universities) into prefectural units. Under such a program, universities would be administered and financially supported by the prefectures wherein they are located. Mr. Nambara offered several objections to this plan, drawing attention to the problem of financial support, the difficulty of obtaining good teachers in universities of outlying areas, and the national character which some of these universities already have. With regard to the latter objection, he pointed out that a number of the universities which would be affected by the plan draw a majority of their students from outside the local area. He also explained that under the present organizational system, good teachers are assigned to a university without regard to its wealth. Mr. Nambara expressed the opinion that the plan for decentralization of universities arose, not at the instigation of the Civil Information and Education Section of this Headquarters, but as a result of the zeal of the Government Section to decentralize all agencies of the Japanese Government.

In connection with activities of teachers unions, Nambara asserted that there have been many excesses. He insisted that the most dangerous and ill-considered activity has arisen from among elementary teachers who have had less educational advantages than teachers in the middle schools (Chugakko) or universities. He pointed out that it was they who had started the union movement and that in his opinion they had had undue influence ever since. He also submitted that natural science teachers are more susceptible to Communist doctrine than social science teachers on account of the "similarity of the materialistic beliefs held by Communists and natural science teachers." He hopes that university professors may have greater influence in the future as a result of the formation of associations of university professors having a more professional outlook.

Mr. Nambara expressed a fervent hope that Japan be allowed to send students to England and America, particularly the young assistant professors who were unable to pursue their studies properly during the war. He would also like teachers to come here from abroad, but recommended caution on account of the language difficulty. He stated that he thought it would be valuable if they came on vacations during which time they could travel extensively throughout Japan. However, he believes that students such as those who learned Japanese in language schools during the war might gain from coming to Japan. He thinks that mature students who have mastered the language would find a great deal of interest to them both in Japan and in its colleges.

Mr. Nambara

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Mr. Nambara stated that the British Government has sent to Japan Mr. E. C. Blunden, a British poet. (Mr. Blunden is attached to the United Kingdom Liaison Mission as education adviser and first secretary.) He said that British representatives have pointed out that their Government is unable to assist, as the United States is, by giving the Japanese material aid. However, Blunden has been sent in an effort to furnish cultural assistance. Nambara also indicated that he understands that a representative of the Civil Liberties Union is expected soon. Both the latter and Blunden, he said, are to lecture at Tokyo University.

Mr. Yoshizawa provided the information that in mid-November 1947 the Government Section of this Headquarters requested plans of reorganization for the respective major agencies of the Japanese Government. Reorganization plans for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are apparently expected to be drastic, and are to be submitted before January 15, 1948.

He said that at first the Government Section apparently intended to decentralize the Central Liaison Office, but he believes that plan has not been modified. According to his information, the mere fact that the local branches of the Central Liaison Office were under its organizational jurisdiction is considered by the Government Section to be a dangerous factor. He argued that this could scarcely be true since local liaison officers are former members of the Japanese Foreign Service who allegedly are completely disinterested in politics. He asserted that these officers are anxious to return to diplomatic service as soon as possible.

In Mr. Yoshizawa's view there is no advantage in decentralization for decentralization's sake. He stated that he recommended to the Government Section that the Central Liaison Office be kept in its present form until conclusion of the peace treaty. The proposed reorganization, he stated, would result in the functions now closely connected with the Foreign Office being given to the Prime Minister. After the signing of the treaty such functions would have to be shifted back to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs so that it could deal with whatever type of control mechanism may replace General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. In his opinion, such a change would cause unnecessary disruption of the work of the Central Liaison Office even though most of the personnel must, in any event, be shifted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at a later date. In that connection he pointed out that this office was never meant to be more than a temporary agency to function during the period between the surrender and the peace treaty.

Mr. Yoshizawa

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Mr. Yoshizawa said, however, that since the Government Section desires the Central Liaison Office to be dissolved, the Diet will act upon the matter as soon as it convenes. He expects the dissolution of the Central Liaison Office to occur by the middle of February. It is expected that an agreement will be made that the personnel transferred, consisting mostly of former Foreign Service Officers, will be available when the need for them arises after conclusion of the peace treaty.

Mr. Yoshizawa added that a plan was being prepared for reorganization of the Japanese Foreign Service with an eye to the changed needs of Japan in the future. In this connection study is being given to a translation of the United States Foreign Service Act of 1946, as well as to appropriate regulations concerning the Foreign Service of the United Kingdom.

The morale among Foreign Service Officers is good, he mentioned, because they expect before long to follow again the profession they have chosen. At present they are studying and preparing themselves for possible assignments throughout the world. However, they are handicapped by lack of source material concerning many parts of the world because of their isolation during the war and the Occupation.

In General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, there has been some belief, according to Mr. Yoshizawa, that there is a clique in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which insures that graduates from Tokyo University get preference in selection of Foreign Service Officers. In this connection he asserted that most young men in Japan wish to attend this university so that it has an opportunity to select the most able students. Inasmuch as examinations have been prepared heretofore by professors of Tokyo University, he believes there may be grounds for the claim that the examinations have been somewhat less difficult for graduates of that university.

Mr. Yoshizawa mentioned that he had been present at the inaugural meeting of the Japan United Nations Association (this Mission's despatch No. 4 dated January 2, 1948, subject, "Inauguration of Japan United Nations Association and Request for United Nations Publications"), and was pleased at the interest shown. He referred to an article (copies attached) in the STARS AND STRIPES of December 16, 1947, in which Mr. Russell Brines claimed that the President, SATO, Naotake (former Foreign Minister and former Ambassador to Moscow) and Secretary-General HARADA, Ken (former Minister to the Vatican) of the new organization, had disapproved General MacArthur's proposals concerning United Nations supervision of Japan

after

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after the signing of the peace treaty. Mr. Yoshizawa insisted that neither of the men whom Mr. Brines had interviewed disagreed with General MacArthur. He also stated that there was a rumor that Lieutenant Colonel D. R. Nugent, Chief of the Civil Information of Education Section, who had been scheduled to speak at the inaugural meeting, did not appear because of the contents of the article.

Attached:

Two copies of an article from
the Pacific STARS AND STRIPES,
Tokyo, December 16, 1947.

RHBushner/WHLawrence, Jr. :cgf

CONFIDENTIAL

Attachment to Enclosure No. 1 to Tokyo's Despatch
No. 43, January 20, 1948.

STARS AND STRIPES: Dec 16, 1947

Nippon Diplomats Disapprove UN Japan Trusteeship

By RUSSELL BRINES
Chief of Tokyo AP Bureau

The first direct Japanese disapproval of General MacArthur's proposal for United Nations trusteeship over Japan was voiced today by two former diplomats who are heading this country's campaign for the speediest possible membership in the international organization.

Naotake Sato, former foreign minister, and Ken Harada, one-time minister to the Vatican, said trusteeship would be "unsuitable." They added that to the Japanese UN supervision would be preferable to that of Far Eastern Commission nations if "a control organization is necessary after the peace treaty."

Their remarks were made during a press conference concerning the new "United Nations Association of Japan" which will be inaugurated Wednesday for the announced purpose of educating the Japanese regarding the international body. Sato is president and Harada secretary-general of the association, the membership of which includes other former diplomats and professors.

Enclosure No. 2 to Despatch No. 43 dated January 20, 1948 from the Office of the United States Political Adviser at Tokyo, on the subject of: "Transmittal of a Memorandum of Conversation with Mr. NAMBARA, Shigeru, President of Tokyo University, and Mr. YOSHIZAWA, Seijiro, Vice President of the Central Liaison Office."

Source: Daily Bulletin No.9,
January 12, 1948,
issued by GHQ, SCAP.

Excerpt:

I. DISSOLUTION OF JAPANESE CENTRAL LIAISON OFFICE.

Effective 1 February 1948, the Central Liaison Office, operating under the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be eliminated in its present form. A unit, greatly reduced in size, will be established in the Office of the Prime Minister. This unit may possibly be named "Office for Liaison with Occupation Authorities," and will handle general correspondence and contact matters, political and governmental matters, and general supervision over liaison offices and staffs.

The Repatriation Division will become an integral part of the Foreign Office. A Reparations Commissioner will be set up at Cabinet level. The Accommodation Division will function under the Prime Minister's Office until its duties are taken over by the Special Procurement Board. The purely liaison sections, which operate specifically for ministries, will be dropped after 1 February 1948.

A staff memorandum will be issued on this subject prior to 1 February 1948. AG 300 (9 Jan 48)DCS

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I recalled
the dispatch referred
to in the last
paragraph from DC/R,
finding that no
action had been
taken on it, and
sent it to Smith
of FSI to do what
he could.

RAT

JAPAN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION

214 EAST 21st STREET
New York 10, N. Y.

OFFICERS

- RALPH E. DIFFENDORFER
President
- JOHN COVENTRY SMITH
Vice-President
- MRS. CHARLES H. SEARS
Secretary
- PROFESSOR JOHN LANGDON JONES
Treasurer
- MISS HENRIETTA GIBSON
Assistant Treasurer

ACTION
is assigned to

POS/J

STAFF

- JAMES L. FIESER
Executive Director
- A. L. SCHAFER
Assistant Executive Director
- MISS RUTH MILLER
Administrative Assistant

PUBLIC AFFAIRS OVERSEAS PROGRAM STAFF
Japan Branch
POS/J

JUL 12 1949

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

June 29, 1949

Mr. Dean G. Acheson
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am herewith submitting for your information and for the consideration of the State Department a brief outline of a project which is being undertaken under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches and the leading Protestant denominations of the United States to establish a Christian University of higher education in Japan. This project has been under consideration and active study in Protestant circles for more than fifty years. Plans for the new institution are now nearly completed, a site in Tokyo has been procured, and already a sum of more than \$1,500,000 has been pledged in contributions for the cause. Of this amount nearly \$500,000 (in American dollars) has been contributed this spring by the people of Japan, whereas the remainder has been contributed by several of the leading denominational boards.

The first unit of the proposed University will be a Graduate School of Teaching with the purpose of providing in Japan a nucleus of able teachers educated in the principles of democracy and freedom of thought and inquiry.

Starting this coming fall it is proposed to launch a financial campaign in the United States with an objective of \$10,000,000 to finance the first unit of the new University. A comprehensive survey which has been conducted over the past few months reveals a remarkable degree of enthusiasm for the project among Christian laymen and clergymen of all the Protestant denominations. Since the project in question is designed to foster democracy and Christianity in Japan and to improve the relations between the American and Japanese peoples, it obviously has a very direct bearing on American foreign policy. Accordingly, we are most anxious to obtain the reaction of the State Department toward this proposal and, of course, are hopeful that the Department will feel that it can give it its approval.

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Mr. Dean G. Acheson

-2-

June 29, 1949

Dr. Ralph Diffendorfer, the President of the Japan Christian University Foundation, is at present in Japan. In his absence I would be glad to come to Washington to discuss this matter with you or anyone whom you might designate in the Department.

Looking forward with keen interest to your reaction to our project,
I am

Very sincerely yours,

John Coventry Smith
Vice President

Encl. rec'd 7/6/49.

P.K.

H.M.

7/9/49

A Briefing Statement

A CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY FOR JAPAN

A Briefing StatementA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY FOR JAPAN

With the imminent probability that all China will be taken over by the Communists, the future of Japan becomes of vastly increasing importance to Americans. Japan remains the outstanding nation in the Far East which is readily accessible to Christian democracy and American ideas and ideals. It is the easternmost bastion of Western friendship and influence in the troubled and uncertain period upon which Asia is entered. This fact presents an immensely significant challenge and opportunity to the American people and particularly to American Christians.

When the United States won its victory over the totalitarian regime that had led and driven the people of Japan into disastrous war, our country was confronted with a grave responsibility. The American people and their government were convinced of three things.

Every possible step must be taken to prevent totalitarianism, which believes neither in God nor in man, from returning to control in Japan.

Every effort must be made to lead the Japanese nation and people to the democratic way of life, in which the dignity and the freedom of the individual are paramount.

Everything possible must be done to save Japan from the insidious invasion of that other brand of totalitarianism which is Communism.

The Supreme Command for the Allied Powers, under the leadership of General Douglas MacArthur, set itself to accomplish these three tasks.

Under General MacArthur's administration, American prestige in Japan has reached a level much higher than would have seemed possible for conquerors controlling a conquered people. As time goes on, however, with the gradual taking over of more and more responsibility and self-government by the Japanese people themselves, the relations between the Japanese people and the United States, and all the peoples of the West, must come to rest on deeper and firmer foundations than any which can be laid by a ruling military administration. The only foundations that endure in such a relationship are composed of common spiritual convictions.

The ultimate sanctions of democracy are spiritual sanctions. The only sure way to help the Japanese achieve the democracy which is the objective of the American administration, the American people, and enlightened leaders among the Japanese themselves, is through the inculcation of Christian spiritual principles among an increasing number of Japanese leaders.

General MacArthur has declared his conviction that only the Christian religion with its emphasis on freedom, because it postulates human dignity and because it believes in Almighty God as Creator and Sovereign of all, can make democracy a reality in Japan.

An urgent responsibility rests in turn, therefore, upon the Christian churches in America and in Japan. They must strengthen the service of Christian education rendered to the Japanese people by evangelical Christian institutions, develop it to higher levels, broaden its scope, and augment its effectiveness.

There is strong evidence that this strengthening of the Christian agencies of education is desired by clear thinking Japanese. Not only leaders among the Christians of Japan but many who are not Christians recognize the value to their country of the kind of education that the Protestant colleges and schools provide. A group of Japanese, including not only educators, but business men, have pledged themselves to raise nearly half a million dollars to help found a Christian university comparable in its standards and educational processes to American universities.

There are in Japan today 12 evangelical Christian institutions of college grade. Three of them are classed by Government as universities, although they have not found it possible to achieve true university stature.

Each of the 12 has junior college and secondary education departments.

There are 52 independent Protestant Christian schools at the secondary education level.

All of the Christian colleges and school have expanded their student enrollment since the end of the war with Japan. The available figures for the past school year show at least 81,336 students in these 64 Protestant institutions

In this framework of Christian education in Japan an important place would be filled by an institution of real university caliber which should provide educational leadership of a high quality and serve as a coordinating influence among all the agencies of Christian education.

The first purpose which such a university should have in view is the provision of thoroughly trained and enlightened teachers for the Christian colleges and schools.

The United States Education Mission to Japan, in its report made in 1946 characterized succinctly the educational methods in use under the old regime. "Teachers have been told exactly what to teach and how to teach it. Teaching has been, by and large, formal and stereotyped. To prevent any deviation from the prescribed content and form, inspectors have been charged with the duty of seeing that printed instructions were followed to the letter. Such a system has the effect of putting teaching in a strait-jacket."

A prominent Japanese scientist and educator has described the situation in parallel terms. He wrote:

"Japan's education has consisted for a very long time of mere 'teaching', not educating. That is, pupils have been trained to 'understand and memorize' (sometimes without understanding) what is taught in the classroom. Even the university students have been trained to memorize what is read by professors. This way may be called feudalistic or bureaucratic. Japan's education may be some one hundred years behind American modern education. Dr. W. D. Coolidge of the General Electric Company of Schenectady recommended, after a month's study, 'changed educational method designed to develop rather than stifle originality.'"

To meet this overwhelming and immediate need of educational reform, an undertaking is under way to create a Japan International Christian University near Tokyo.

The governing boards of ten evangelical churches in the United States and Canada, together with the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, have developed the plan. The church boards include these of the following churches:

Church of the Brethren
Congregational Christian Churches
Evangelical and Reformed Church
Evangelical United Brethren Church
Methodist Church
National Baptist Convention
Northern Baptist Convention
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.
Reformed Church in America
United Church of Canada.

Other church boards are expected to join the group as soon as official decisions are made.

Representatives of these ten church bodies are members of the Board of Directors of the Japan Christian University Foundation, which was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in March of the present year.

The purpose of the Foundation, as stated in its certificate of incorporation, is "the advancement of the Japanese people through democratic education based on Christian principles."

It is the function of the Foundation to secure financial resources in America for the creation of the university and to exercise broad supervisory authority over the university organization through its provision of the main supply of financial support.

Already over one million dollars has been pledged to the university by church boards in the United States; and in Japan a group of educators, industrialists, and social workers have committed themselves to raise 150,000,000 Yen, which is approximately equivalent to \$417,000 at the present rate of exchange.

The plan for the Japan Christian University in its formative phase, has the following characteristics:

- (1) It will be carried on at the professional and graduate level.
- (2) Its control (subject only to the broad supervision of the Japan Christian University Foundation) will be in the hands of a Governing Board in Japan, all of whose members will be Christians and a majority of them Japanese citizens.
- (3) The President and faculty of the university will be appointed by the Governing Board in Japan, and the selection of the President will be confirmed by the Foundation.
- (4) The university will have a physical plant on a 350 acre campus near Tokyo, the land for which, with several buildings on it, has already been contracted for and the first payment made.
- (5) It is the intention that the first university unit to be created shall be a professional school of education, to prepare teachers for service in colleges and secondary schools. The establishment of such a Christian professional school of teaching is of critical strategic importance in a land where totalitarian indoctrination has shackled those who teach and has inhibited the spirit of free inquiry and the search for truth. Japan needs teachers for its Christian colleges and secondary schools not only who are thoroughly trained but whose minds and spirits have been released from the "thought control" of the totalitarian regime and the resulting habits of thinking.
- (6) It is the further intention that units for graduate and professional education in other fields shall be added to the central university organism at such times as the progress of the university justifies and financial resources are made available.
- (7) It is the hope that the Japan Christian university will be able to achieve cooperation with the existing Christian colleges in Japan for the furthering of their common purpose of providing trained Christian leadership and for the integration of their respective strengths into a more powerful instrumentality of mental, moral, and spiritual advancement.

Careful study will be given to the possibilities for such coordinated effort. One direction in which such possibilities lie is presented by the interest of certain Christian colleges in the development of graduate study in specific fields, such as law, medicine, agriculture, and social work, where beginnings have already been made or plans are under consideration.
- (8) The plan for the establishment of the university is estimated to involve the need for \$10,000,000. This money will be allocated to construction of the physical plant, furnishing, and equipment, and to endowment, in such proportions as the final plans for the university and for the first unit - the professional school of education - indicate as essential.

In an editorial in Collier's for May 7, entitled "Japan, Reborn, Can Be Our Ally," the concluding paragraph reads as follows:

"Is there any better assurance of peace and good will in the Far East than that which may be found when Japan is allowed once again to be self-supporting, self-respecting, and responsible?"

The movement to create a Japan Christian University of true university stature is one important step toward making Japan self-respecting and responsible through the development of enlightened leaders.

The Japan Christian University Foundation, Inc.
Rev. Ralph E. Diffendorfer, D.D., President
Rev. John Coventry Smith, D.D., Vice President
Mr. James L. Fieser, Executive Director

Address: 214 East 21st Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Telephone: ORegon 3-2990

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENTTO : P - Mr. Sargeant
FE - Mr. Merchant

DATE: August 16, 1949

FROM : ITP - Mr. Schaetzel

SUBJECT: Letter to the Secretary of State with respect to a
Proposal to establish a Graduate School in Japan

You will recall my recent telephone call with reference to this subject, which was based on information we had received that the Department had not replied to correspondence on this matter. After checking around, Mr. John Crosby Brown discovered that the Department had in fact replied to the letter, and that indeed Mr. Allen's reply was all that could be asked for. Apparently the confusion is in part explainable by the fact that the vacation schedules in New York somewhat interfered with the normal handling of correspondence.

Mr. Brown was most apologetic about the confusion created and thanked the Department profusely for its interest, and said that either Dr. Smith or Mr. Diffendorfer would get in touch with Mr. Frank A. Schuler, POS/J, soon. I have called Mr. Schuler to give him this information.

ITP:JRSchaetzel:ejh

Letter in P05/5

Neither OII or OEX have any record of this letter.

Bh - ^{OK} / hrs

ATZ - this is OK for HS to see as is.
This letter deleted after Schatzel's
secretary & I looked all over
kept for it

JF

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

AUG 10 10 17 AM '49

FOR
PUBLIC AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

August 9, 1949

My dear Mr. Brown:

In the course of Win's hectic departure from Washington for his vacation, he left for me a note with respect to a letter you recently sent to the Department regarding a campaign to establish a graduate school in Japan. We have checked on this letter, which I understand has been in the Department about three weeks without an answer, and have been unable to unearth it either in the Office of Far Eastern Affairs or in the office of the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs. Also, our mail recording section seems to have no record of the letter. Occasionally, and unfortunately, correspondence does get lost in the Department. It is possible that this may have happened to your letter.

From Win's sketch of the program you outlined, I am sure the Department will be most sympathetic and indeed anxious to help in any way feasible. I am writing, therefore, to suggest that a duplicate of the letter be sent so that appropriate officers can give it proper attention.

Sincerely yours,

J. Robert Schaetzel
Special Assistant to the Director
Office of International Trade Policy

Copy to:
Howland Sargeant, Livingston Merchant, W. G. Brown

Mr. John Crosley Brown,
Care of Tamblin and Brown,
31 Madison Avenue,
New York 10, New York.

JUL 21 1949

My dear Dr. Smith:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of June 29, 1949, together with the mimeographed outline sent under separate cover, regarding a project known as the Japan Christian University Foundation which is being undertaken under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches and the leading Protestant denominations of the United States. You point out the bearing that this project has on American foreign policy and ask for the Department's views.

The Department has been observing for some time and has been discussing with Dr. James L. Fieser, the Executive Director of the Foundation, from time to time, the development of this project, which would seem to hold so much promise for the accomplishment of American aims in Japan. Needless to say, those aims can never be achieved without the spiritual understanding which this project is designed to foster.

Pursuant to your suggestion contained in your letter under reference, you may wish to discuss this matter with one of my assistants, Mr. Frank A. Schuler, Jr., whose offices are located at 1778 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, room 428. Telephone: Republic 5600, extension 3329.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

George V. Allen
Assistant Secretary

The Reverend
John C. Smith, D.D.,
Vice President,
Japan Christian University Foundation,
214 East 21st Street,
New York 10, New York.

OII:POS/J:FA Schuler, Jr./rk

July 15, 1949

POS

NA

FE

2

Correspondence from Mr. Smith
(June 29, 1949) is in Mr.
Schuler's office Pos/J Rm 1345
SA-3, pending arrival of Mr. Smith.
Will be forwarded to DC/R at a
later date. R. Keller
Pos/J

~~Pass~~

JUL 21 1948

DC/R

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For the Secretary of State:

George V. Allen
Assistant Secretary

CR
JUL 15 1949 P.M.

The Reverend
John C. Smith, D.D.,
Vice President,
Japan Christian University Foundation,
214 East 21st Street,
New York 10, New York.

OII:POS/J:FA Schuler, Jr./rk

July 15, 1949

MC.
POS

NA

FE

CS/H

894.4212/6-2949

894.4212/6-2949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : FE - Mr. Butterworth

FROM : NA - Mr. Green

SUBJECT: Attached *mg*



DATE: Oct. 13, 1949

The consensus among those in the Department interested in Japanese education is that the International Christian University in Japan is a thoroughly worthy project which we should not hesitate to support. At one time concern was felt lest the new University tend to monopolize the services of leading US and UK educators in Japan to the detriment of Rikkyo, Doshisha and other international religious universities in Japan. This has not proved to be the case, however, largely due to the influx of US scholars in Japan under the Army's reorientation program.

In replying to Mr. Grew you may wish to state that the material enclosed in his letter is of decided usefulness to the Department and that we will bear in mind his kind suggestion that he be informed of any indications the Department receives that the project is getting off the track.

bhh-6/fe/eh/bbs mel



FE:NA:MGreen:aw

JOSEPH C. GREW

OFFICE OF
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
SEP 24 1949
DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

NA
Am Green
MANCHESTER
MASSACHUSETTS
How does
This look?

September 24, 1949

G DIVISION OF
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS
1949
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Dear Walt:

With regard to the project to establish an International Christian University in Japan, in which I am deeply interested, there are of course certain risks involved in questions of policy and personnel but I have accepted the general chairmanship of the campaign to raise funds in the United States on the theory that I can be more helpful in guiding developments on the inside than outside. The enclosed notes and excerpts from correspondence will give you a little idea of my attitude towards the undertaking and I hope you will let me know in all frankness if at any time you receive indications or if you yourself have any misgivings that our policy and procedure are in any respect contrary to our national interests.

Sincerely yours,

Joe Grew

The Honorable W. Walton Butterworth
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures:

EM/R
Anal
Rev
Cat

b/hh e-b/fe/eh 'hbs

NOTES AND CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO

THE INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY IN JAPAN

1949

FW 894.4213/9-2449

EM/R
Anal.
Rev
[Signature]

Excerpts from a letter from an American diplomatic officer in Tokyo.

Tokyo, March 21, 1949

"Dear Ambassador:

"Douglas Overton, who during a part of the time that you were here was a teacher at St. Paul's University and is now a Foreign Service Officer serving in the Consulate General at Yokohama, has recently returned from leave in the United States and has some thoughts on the subject of the proposed Christian University in Japan in connection with which he is gathering up some information to bring to me in a few days. If it seems of possible interest to you I shall forward it.

"When Dr. Fieser was here in Tokyo and brought a letter from you I saw him several times, discussed the project with him and expressed to him a thought which I should like now to lay before you. I think that your knowledge of the relative standing of educational institutions in Japan will give you an immediate understanding of the point that I was driving at with Dr. Fieser.

"I told Dr. Fieser that I think it would be a mistake to have the word "christian" appear in the title of the university and to stress the christian aspect of the institution. I fully recognize, on the other hand, the need of christian connections in the United States for the foundation and for the raising of its American funds. I think that it is much preferable that the institution be called The American University in Japan, while the supporting organization in the United States might well be the Christian Foundation for the American University in Japan.

"When I say that the labelling of an educational institution in Japan as christian puts upon it an immediate connotation of standards below the highest educational standards, I feel confident that you can confirm from memory the accuracy of this appraisal. In this country in which christians are a small minority and in which the activities of missionaries have been concentrated in high degree on proselytizing, it is not surprising that the missionary educational institutions have been considered by the Japanese as primarily christian and only secondarily educational. At no level of education in Japan are the institutions of highest academic standing those established by christian organizations. For a new university to be launched with strong christian emphasis and appellation would inevitably class it in the category of institutions in Japan which, by reason of being primarily proselytizing bodies, have fallen short of the best scholastic standards in this country.

"I see a very great need, in the present epoch and as a consequence of the war, for an outstanding American university in Japan of entirely non-denominational standing. The strong thirst among the Japanese for authoritative

- 2 -

access to the most authoritative sources of American educational methods and practices is conspicuously impressive. This country has undergone a deep change of outlook and is reaching out for help, particularly in education. In education the abandonment of the former emphasis upon a feudal moral code has left a vacuum and an urgent craving for a continuing stream of educational nutrition from abroad. It would be an easy assumption to suppose that this need is christian; but, with all due respect to the missionaries, I think there would be agreement among the most experienced observers of this nation with the assertion that in the next decades there is much greater prospect of large success in the introduction of educational methods than in the introduction of christian belief. If this country is to be brought into the acceptance of christian religious beliefs, the time required will surely be measured in more than decades.

I think of the most fruitful function of the American University in Japan as being primarily a graduate institution in education. It is not possible to bring any large proportion of the university students of Japan, year by year, into American educational institutions; but the American University in Japan might be of tremendous influence on the development of the country in the next years by reason of being the institution, par excellence, for the training of future Japanese educators in the highest traditions of American education. Teachers College at Columbia had great effect on the scholastic system of the United States. The American University in Japan could become, if entirely non-sectarian, precisely the complement to the present very intensive efforts of the United States Government to guide Japan in a cultural and educational way, which efforts at the present time are seriously handicapped for the very lack of an authoritative educational institution in Japan.

In my opinion the shaping of the American University in Japan as an institution primarily concentrating on graduate work in education would be recommended also by the existing American christian institutions here. Their attitude so far has been confessedly hesitant and indeterminate largely because of the indefiniteness regarding the probable scope of operation of the new university. If it is simply to be competitive in the christian fields already served by the existing institutions, it is understandable that their present coolness is not apt to be overcome.

You are a better judge than I of the practical needs connected with money raising in the United States. The christian appeal, of course, meets an immediate and widespread response. On the other hand, I feel confident that the large foundations, as for example the Rockefeller Foundation, would be much more interested in assisting a non-denominational, educational institution of the highest academic standing than a christian university."

Excerpts from a letter from an American Diplomatic Officer in Tokyo.

Tokyo, September 9, 1949.

"Dear Ambassador:

.....

"Something of the thought which has been in my mind is reflected in my satisfaction that Princeton University was not named Princeton Presbyterian University and that Yale University was not named Yale Congregational University. The shorter titles which they actually took did not, I believe, alter such support as their churches gave them, and at the same time to the broad public the institutions stood simply as universities. I quite realize that the situation with regard to the proposed university here has gone so far, and on such grounds, that the point can not be put across. But if any of the sponsors believe that Japan is going to become a Christian nation within a matter of decades I disagree entirely."

.....

Excerpts from letter from an official in the Department of State

March 31, 1949

Dear Mr. Grew:

The Japan Christian University of which I understand you and General MacArthur serve as Co-Chairman of the sponsoring committee is in my opinion a most worthy project. When this institution for higher learning opens its doors for study it should serve as an important channel through which college and university educators can transmit their ideals and ideas to Japanese university students.

I believe that if Americans and Japanese who are fundamentally sound in their concept of democracy, control and support the Japan Christian University it can become a powerful force for good in helping to guide Japan in the right direction.

On the other hand, if this University is controlled by religious workers and educators who are apologists for Communism, they and their appointees may disseminate doctrines that might encourage Japanese students to accept Communism which would in the end threaten American interests in the Far East. We must bear in mind that the Japanese have had little or no intellectual experience of a sort to protect them from the scintillating dialectics of Communist doctrine and to enable to penetrate to its actual evil concept and practise.....

Among those with whom I have talked is Dr. James L. Fieser, Executive Director of the Japan Christian University. It is suggested that you may wish to talk with him in this connection and explore possible ways and means to prevent the Japan Christian University project from becoming a "trojan horse" out of which might emerge support for economic and political philosophies that could undermine our security in Japan and consequently in Asia. Perhaps such organizations as the American Council for Japan can be helpful in this connection.

.....I would appreciate not only your help in averting what I am certain is a grave danger but also in giving me any suggestions you may have for further action.....

May 4, 1949

Dr. James L. Fieser, Executive Director of the Japan Christian University Foundation, called on me in Washington at my request. After a long talk in which I explored various angles of the proposed University I decided to support the project. I brought out my preference for omitting the word "Christian" from the title, but it seems too late to accomplish this even if it had been wise.

June 17, 1949

Dr. John Coventry Smith, Vice President of the Foundation, and Mr. John Crosby Brown, President of Tamlyn & Brown, the firm undertaking the financial campaign in the United States for the University, came to Manchester, Massachusetts and spent the day with me. We discussed at length the plans for the University.

August 16, 1949

Dr. Ralph E. Diffendorfer, President of the Foundation, Dr. Smith and Mr. Brown, came to Manchester and spent the day with Mrs. Grew and myself. I questioned Dr. Diffendorfer on various angles of the project and plans and both my wife and I were satisfied with and inspired by his replies. I raised especially the point that in times past the average academic standing and outlook of our missionaries in the Far East had not been high, in spite of some notable exceptions such as Dr. Teusler and others. Dr. Diffendorfer and Dr. Smith, although both missionaries themselves, expressed full agreement and stated their determination that the proposed University should adopt and maintain the highest academic standards. Its main purpose would not be to proselytize but to teach by example.

After hearing Dr. Diffendorfer's presentation and replies to my inquiries, supported by Dr. Smith and Mr. Brown, and with Mrs. Grew's entire concurrence, I accepted the position of General Chairman for the financial campaign in the United States. It was clearly understood that my duties would entail only the following:

1. To preside at important meetings.
2. To sign important letters.
3. To advise in matters of policy and procedure.

Perhaps I can be of greater help and guidance inside the organization than outside.

JCG

Excerpt from document prepared by the Japan Christian University Foundation 1949

"But the educational leaders and teachers in Japan have been so long under an authoritarian culture and military regime that it is indeed difficult for them to arise fully to their new opportunities and responsibilities. Leaders are needed who in their own preparation have experienced cooperative democratic processes of learning and living. Nowhere is this more urgent than at the college level. Even in the "best" universities (the former Imperial Universities) their faculty members started their specialization when they entered college. They have practically no general education as such. They are narrowly trained specialists. Furthermore, they are greatly influenced by a custom that places the scholar above all kinds of work and thought except that which pertains to their field. These college teachers, so out of tune with everyday life, feel little interest in or responsibility for helping college students thru the kind of educational experience that enables them to face intelligently those problems of community, national and international life that cut across the boundaries of academic disciplines.

"It is, therefore, planned that, in addition to preparing leaders for elementary and secondary schools, that the School of Education develop a program for the preparation of college teachers. It will emphasize continued general education, broad graduate majors in areas such as the sciences, humanities, or social science and research that will be integrating rather than narrowing in nature. This program is to exemplify Christian and democratic philosophy as a way of life.....

"The future of Japan depends to a large extent on its schools. At present teachers are poorly prepared, inadequately paid and held in low esteem. Their plight makes them a hot-bed for communism. It is, therefore, important that the new university not only select students of the highest quality and prepare them for the highest type of leadership, but also that the university then proceed in an active campaign to develop popular regard for the profession and pay appropriate for the quality of service.

"The same opportunities, the same interests on the part of the Japanese people, and the same obstacles pertain in government. They need leaders trained in democratic processes and Christian values who seek to give their lives to service in government. The need for a Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs in a nation newly committed to representative government is clear.....

"A prevailing sense of urgency for this new university needs special mention. Even with a highly commendable program on the part of the occupation and the utmost cooperation from the Japanese people, there are bound to be disappointments

- 2 -

in meeting a multitude of post-war problems. A relatively small, but nevertheless noisy and potent, group of communists are determined to miss no opportunity to spread dissent and dissatisfaction, to divide and conquer, to take control. With no strong democratic and Christian tradition as an anchor for their new efforts in government and education, the Japanese people need leaders wise in the processes of democracy and the Christian way of life. And their wisdom must be driven by force of conviction that we either work for the human values of these two complimentary (sic) philosophies (i.e. democracy and Christianity) or we lose them.

.... "The Unique purpose of this university is its emphasis on democratic and Christian values. It is a fundamental principle in planning the university that its faculty, program, and equipment shall be of the highest quality.

.... "Teachers should study human needs in the community, the state, the nation, and the world, and relate these needs to the purposes of education in order that they may have an adequate foundation for curriculum development in elementary, secondary, and college programs."

Letter from Mr. Crew to Mr. Harold B. Allen, Publicity Director, Japan Christian University Foundation.

Manchester, Massachusetts
August 29, 1949

"Dear Mr. Allen:

"I have received your letter of August 26 and I am with pleasure returning to you the newspaper release of my appointment as National Chairman of the fund for the International Christian University in Japan on September 7. If you do not like the few changes I have made in the text please inform me and I will reconsider.

"In considering publicity on behalf of the University I think it should constantly be made clear that this is to be a non-sectarian organization and I also think that emphasis should be placed on the high educational standards we propose to adopt quite as much as on the religious character of the undertaking. I know that Dr. Diffendorfer and Dr. Smith agree with me that our Christian missionaries in Japan, on balance over the years, have not been the highest types from the academic point of view. I say this with full deference to the great work that some of our missionaries have done, having in mind such outstanding men as Dr. Teusler and many others. My point is that if the impression is conveyed to the American people that the proselytizing urge is likely to over-shadow the purely academic and educational objectives of the University we shall be much less likely to gain the general interest of our public, individually and generally, which will be necessary if our campaign is to be successful.

"I have constantly taken the position, and I have ventured to do so in the proposed press announcement, that the development of true democracy in Japan must be based on Christian principles and ethics no matter whether any considerable number of the Japanese people adopt Christianity as their faith. This is where I think that the proposed University can accomplish a great deal of constructive and progressive work in the life of the Japanese people and that the net result will depend in large measure on the educational standards we adopt and the character of the faculty, individually and as a whole. This is where I think the accent should be placed rather than on the number of converts to Christianity that the University may achieve. In a country like Japan, so recently emerged from feudalism, both Christianity and democracy, which are inseparable, can far more effectively be taught by example than by anything that even indirectly savors of regimentation.

"I hope I may feel that you agree with these views and I trust you will write me freely when I can be of any help in formulating our publicity policy. A discussion of any of the foregoing points on which you may disagree will, I am sure, be helpful."

Excerpt from letter from Mr. Harold B. Allen, Publicity Director, Japan Christian University Foundation, to Mr. Grew.

New York, September 1, 1949

"My dear Mr. Grew:

.....

"The advice contained in your letter regarding the emphasis on the non-sectarian nature of the institution is very sound. I have taken the liberty of furnishing a copy of your letter to the members of the administrative staff for their information."

.....

Excerpt from letter from the Prime Minister of Japan to Dr. James L. Fieser,

April, 1949.

".....It was indeed a great pleasure to meet you and hear of your Foundation's magnanimous and magnificent undertaking, for which all Japan - let me assure you - is most grateful to the people of the United States and Canada, whom you represent".....

Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Japanese Government

Letter from Princess Chichibu to Dr. Diffendorfer.

"July 1, 1949

Dr. Ralph E. Diffendorfer
Japan Christian University Foundation
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Diffendorfer:

It gives me great pleasure to accept your kind invitation of June 16th to become an honorary member of the University Council of the International Christian University.

I am especially interested in the international aspects of the project and in the new opportunities for education of women in Japan.

May I express personal gratitude, through you, to the people of Canada and the United States for their generous display of goodwill toward Japan in making the International Christian University possible.

Respectfully yours,

(signed) Setsuko"

Statement by General MacArthur regarding the International Christian University.

"This Christian University is one of the most important things America and the outside world can do to create for Japan a future leadership with a humanitarian viewpoint."

"Only a spiritual basis with its emphasis on freedom, because it postulates human dignity and because it believes in an Almighty God as Creator and Sovereign of all, can insure democracy's permanency in Japan."

"Japan must move strongly toward spirituality and moral leadership in order to achieve democracy. Religion, with its emphasis on the value of the individual and on ethical conduct, is essential to Japan, if she is to advance in the world order of the future."

"The Christian Church has an opportunity in Japan today without precedent anywhere or at any time in the past five hundred years. And it is not only the Church that is on trial. The entire democratic ideal of Western civilization is likewise on trial."

"This proposed University with its unique combination of Christianity and education can not fail to play an essentially important part in Japan's future. Its high purpose entitles it to every man's support."

Statement by Mr. Crew for use in the campaign for funds for the
International Christian University

September 12, 1949

"I have accepted this responsibility with enthusiasm and with high hopes for the success of this major effort. Because I firmly believe that the cause of progress and democracy in Japan must be based on fundamental Christian principles and ethics and therefore depends in large measure on the upbuilding and the maintenance of our Christian schools and colleges, and that in turn the progress of these existing institutions is dependent on the development of a strong and well-administered Christian but non-sectarian university, I am personally committed to the cause of the International Christian University in Japan. Furthermore, I feel certain that once the people of the United States and Canada fully understand the need for such a University and appreciate the urgency for strengthening the entire educational program in Japan on the highest academic standards, they will contribute generously to this international project."

Letter to Professor Yasaka Takagi, Tokyo University, from Mr. Grew.

Manchester, Massachusetts

August 16, 1949.

"Dear Professor Takagi:

Yesterday Dr. Diffendorfer, President of the Japan Christian University Foundation, Dr. Smith and Mr. Brown of Tamlyn and Brown, Inc., who is handling the coming campaign in the United States for funds for the University, came down to see me here and they brought me up to date on the present situation regarding the plans for the University which seem to be progressing very well. In the course of our talk I took the liberty of reading to them part of your admirable letter to me of July 26 regarding the importance of approaching democracy through the spirit and ethics of Christianity and of sending to Japan some top-level American thinkers or philosophers. Your letter appealed very much to those gentlemen as it expressed in concrete form the fundamental objectives of the University and they asked whether you would permit them to quote the enclosed excerpt from your letter in connection with the campaign program. If you will permit this I think it will be very helpful and I hope you will authorize me to convey to them your permission.

I have spoken of your letter to several people who are interested in Japan and its future development. They were very much impressed with your observations.

It may interest you to know that I have just accepted the position of National Chairman of the coming campaign on behalf of the International Christian University in Japan.

With cordial regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Joseph C. Grew"

Letter to Dr. James L. Fieser, Executive Director, Japan Christian
University Foundation, from Mr. Grew.

Manchester, Massachusetts

August 24, 1949.

Dear Mr. Fieser:

Thank you very much for your letter of August 22 and for your generous comments on my acceptance of the national chairmanship for the forthcoming campaign for the International Christian University in Japan. Your approval means a great deal to me and I look forward to our future cooperation in this important undertaking. The more I consider the matter the more deeply am I interested in it. My talk with Dr. Diffendorfer definitely laid at rest the doubts which I expressed to you when we first spoke of it. It is clear that those directing the project are determined to ensure the highest educational standards. I believe that the University when it is once in operation will be able to exert a very helpful and beneficial influence in Japan and on our own future relations with Japan.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Joseph C. Grew

Mr. James L. Fieser
Executive Director, Japan Christian University Foundation
214 East 21st Street
New York 10, New York"

Excerpt from letter from Dr. Diffendorfer to Mr. Grew.

New York, August 26, 1949.

"My dear Mr. Grew:

I have seen the clipping, "Christians Lose to Japan's Red.", according to John Young, in the dispatch from Honolulu.

I agree with you that this is exactly the sort of a challenge we have got to meet. I am sending the clipping over to the University publicity department and hope that it will help them in the framing of the case for our project."

.....

Excerpt from letter from Dr. James L. Fieser, Executive Director,
Japan Christian University Foundation, to Mr. Grew.

New York, September 2, 1949.

"Dear Mr. Grew:

Your address over the radio last night was magnificent. It touched the inner springs of one's sense of democracy and humanitarianism. I feel that the greatest single threat to civilization confronting us is Communism. The Iron Curtain often prevents our seeing its danger...."

Letter from Mr. Grew to Mr. John Crosby Brown, President of
Tamblyn and Brown, New York

151 Buena Vista Drive
Santa Barbara, California
September 19, 1949

Dear Mr. Brown:

Replying to your letter of September 16 I return herewith the two draft letters of invitation to become members of our National Sponsoring Committee for the Japan Christian University Foundation campaign, having made a few suggested modifications. If you disagree with any of my suggestions, please call me on the telephone (Manchester 25) after our return on the 23rd and we can then discuss them. Otherwise they may be put in final form and I shall sign them when they are ready.

The phrase "a strong system of Christian education" might convey the impression that the main purpose of the University is to proselytize through the courses presented. I feel sure that this is not the intention of the founders. The fundamentals of the University are and must be Christian, but if we convey to our sponsors the impression that this is to be a missionary enterprise with the main objective of making converts to Christianity, I feel sure that many would decline to serve. Anything that savors of regimentation would injure a fundamental principle of the kind of democracy we wish to teach. Our main purpose, as I see it, is to bring to Japan new standards of education, and in doing this we shall be in an excellent position to teach by example, and to inculcate the principles and ethics of Christianity on which true democracy must be built. I would suppose that any religious courses to be presented would have to be optional to the students. Freedom of religion is surely one of the most important of the several "freedoms".

I return herewith also the list of those to be invited, having suggested a few further names merely for your consideration.

Looking forward with pleasure to seeing you in New York on October 5th,
I am

Sincerely yours,

Joseph C. Grew"

P. S. I also enclose a draft campaign statement.

Rough Draft of proposed campaign statement by JCG
(for Mr. Brown's consideration and advice)

"Christian principles, standards and ethics, accompanied by a high moral code, furnish the foundation for any genuine system of democracy and are essential for democracy's success. Reinforced by a religious approach to its problems, the fundamental values of democracy become enhanced. In such a setting, true democracy will live and grow.

It is this concept that has inspired the establishment of an International Christian University in Japan. The University is to be non-sectarian. Its purpose is not to proselytize but to teach by example and by adopting and maintaining the highest academic standards.

The enthusiastic approval and support of the Japanese people, who have subscribed one hundred and fifty million yen to the project, some 90% of the contributors being non-Christian, is an encouraging and heart-warming manifestation. Now we are setting out to raise ten million dollars in our country and Canada over a two-year period. The intensity of my own belief in the constructive potentialities of the University has led me to accept the general chairmanship of the campaign. I believe this undertaking to be of vital importance to our own national interests as well as to those of Japan. I heartily share General MacArthur's view that the high purpose of this project entitles it to the widest support.

Joseph C. Grew"

Excerpts from letter from Mr. John Crosby Brown to Mr. Grew.

New York, September 22, 1949

"Dear Mr. Grew:

.....

"I appreciate your prompt return of our suggested letters of invitation to the list of sponsors and the excellent names that you have suggested as additions. We are accepting all of your proposed changes which we think are extremely well considered. We will present the letters for your signature on the 5th.

"Finally, let me express my keen appreciation for your magnificent statement of endorsement which will be of the utmost value to us throughout the campaign.".....

Form DS-10 6-1-45	Department of State	Date 12-2-49
REFERENCE SLIP		
To: DRF		
DEC 5 1949 - 11		
<input type="checkbox"/> Advise	<input type="checkbox"/> Note & Return	
<input type="checkbox"/> Approve & Return	<input type="checkbox"/> Note & File	
<input type="checkbox"/> As You Requested	<input type="checkbox"/> Per Telephone Talk	
<input type="checkbox"/> Attention	<input type="checkbox"/> Previous Correspon.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Attach File	<input type="checkbox"/> Priority Action	
<input type="checkbox"/> Comment & Return	<input type="checkbox"/> Reconsider	
<input type="checkbox"/> Consider	<input type="checkbox"/> Recommend Action	
<input type="checkbox"/> Copying	<input type="checkbox"/> Record	
<input type="checkbox"/> Correct	<input type="checkbox"/> Reply	
<input type="checkbox"/> File	<input type="checkbox"/> Return to Sender	
<input type="checkbox"/> Follow-up	<input type="checkbox"/> Rewrite	
<input type="checkbox"/> Hold	<input type="checkbox"/> Signature Required	
<input type="checkbox"/> Initials Needed	<input type="checkbox"/> See Me	
<input type="checkbox"/> Investigate & Report	<input type="checkbox"/> Take Action	
<input type="checkbox"/> Instruct	<input type="checkbox"/> Transfer	
<input type="checkbox"/> Justify	<input type="checkbox"/> Type	
<input type="checkbox"/> Keep Me Advised	<input type="checkbox"/> Verify	
<input type="checkbox"/> Legal Matter	<input type="checkbox"/> Reply for Signature of	
<input type="checkbox"/> Memo Required		
<input type="checkbox"/> Not Interested		
<input type="checkbox"/> Note & Destroy		
<input type="checkbox"/> Note & Forward		
REMARKS:		
Do you have any information about the institution mentioned in the attached letter, which I might send to the writer?		
From <i>bps</i> PL - Mrs. Smith, Rm. 2520, SA-4		

This Form Printed on Salvaged Stock

FORM DS-10 2-10-47	DEPARTMENT OF STATE	DATE 12-7-49
REFERENCE SLIP		
TO: Mrs. Smith - PL		
<input type="checkbox"/> ADVISE	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE & FORWARD	
<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVE & RETURN	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE & RETURN	
<input type="checkbox"/> AS YOU REQUESTED	<input type="checkbox"/> PER TELEPHONE TALK	
<input type="checkbox"/> ATTACH FILE	<input type="checkbox"/> PREVIOUS CORRESPON.	
<input type="checkbox"/> ATTENTION	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIORITY ACTION	
<input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT & RETURN	<input type="checkbox"/> RECONSIDER	
<input type="checkbox"/> CONSIDER	<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMEND ACTION	
<input type="checkbox"/> COPYING	<input type="checkbox"/> RECORD	
<input type="checkbox"/> CORRECT	<input type="checkbox"/> REPLY	
<input type="checkbox"/> FILE	<input type="checkbox"/> RETURN TO SENDER	
<input type="checkbox"/> FOLLOW-UP	<input type="checkbox"/> REWRITE	
<input type="checkbox"/> FOR YOUR INFORMATION	<input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME	
<input type="checkbox"/> HOLD	<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE REQUIRED	
<input type="checkbox"/> INITIALS NEEDED	<input type="checkbox"/> TAKE ACTION	
<input type="checkbox"/> INSTRUCT	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSFER	
<input type="checkbox"/> INVESTIGATE & REPORT	<input type="checkbox"/> TYPE	
<input type="checkbox"/> JUSTIFY	<input type="checkbox"/> VERIFY	
<input type="checkbox"/> KEEP ME ADVISED	<input type="checkbox"/> REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF	
<input type="checkbox"/> LEGAL MATTER		
<input type="checkbox"/> MEMO REQUIRED		
<input type="checkbox"/> NOT INTERESTED		
<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE & DESTROY		
<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE & FILE		
REMARKS:		
No information in our files re this college. Mrs. Tarlow might obtain the information by writing to:		
Religious and Cultural Resources Division, Civil Information and Education Section SCAP, G.H.Q., APO 500 c/o PM. S.F.		
FROM William G. Jones DRF-NEA Economics, Ro. 826A, SA-1		

HL

DIV OF PUBLIC LIAISON
PVI

3751 N.E. 29th Ave
Portland 12, Oregon
Nov 13, 1949

draft 12/8/49
1949 DEC 8 AM 10 25

GRS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
State Department
Washington, D.C.

GRS

Dear Sirs:-

The Ibaraki Christian College has requested me for the permission to translate into the Japanese language one of the books written by my late brother Lewis Browne.

Before such a permission can be granted, it is imperative that I know the calibre, status, endowment, and other important credentials concerning this college.

The Japanese address is:
Ibaraki Christian College
Omika, Kuji Machi
Ibaraki Ken, Japan.

Any information available in your Department on the subject matter will be greatly appreciated at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,
Rebecca Browne Tarlow
Rebecca Browne Tarlow

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RBT:rbt

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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DCS NE Unit	
Mr.	<i>GRS</i>
Mr.	
Mr.	<i>XXI</i>
Mr.	

894.4212/11-1349
CS/H

DEC 29 1949

In reply refer to
PL

My dear Mrs. Tarlow:

I have received your letter of November 13, 1949 requesting information concerning the Ibaraki Christian College.

It is regretted that the Department has no information in its files regarding this college. I would suggest, however, that you may be able to obtain the information you wish by writing to the Religious and Cultural Resources Division, Civil Information and Education Section, SCAP, General Headquarters, APO 500, Care of Postmaster, San Francisco, California.

You may also wish to write to Dr. Wynn C. Fairfield, Foreign Missions Conference of North America, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, New York, and to the Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, New York.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

COPIES
TO
Rev.
DEC 29 1949 P.M.
CN

Leonard R. Cowles
Chief

Public Views and Inquiries Section
Division of Public Liaison

Mrs. Rebecca Browne Tarlow,
3751 Northeast Twenty-ninth Avenue,
Portland 12, Oregon.

PA:PL:GRSmith:ETC:md

12/29/49

FW 894.4212/11-1349

8

JOSEPH C. GREW

OFFICE OF
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
NOV 29 1949
DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2840 WOODLAND DRIVE
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

November 28, 1949
DIVISION OF
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS
NOV 29 1949
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

→ JIG NA
In reply

Dear Walt:

In view of your interest in our project to establish an International Christian University in Japan I enclose copies of a self-explanatory exchange of letters with Dr. Ralph E. Diffendorfer, President of The Japan International Christian University Foundation. Vice Admiral Neil Philips (USN, ret.) has accepted the chairmanship of the small committee I have in mind to "screen" all appointments to the Faculty and executive staff of the University, other than Japanese, through the FBI or other government agencies.

My own position is National Chairman of the Campaign to raise funds in the United States and Canada for the University project.

Sincerely yours,

RM/R
Anal
Rev
Cat

Joseph C. Grew

699.4213 / 11-28-49

Hon. W. Walton Butterworth
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Enclosures: Copy of letter dated November 3, 1949 to Dr. Diffendorfer from Mr. Grew.

Copy of letter dated November 21, 1949 to Mr. Grew from Dr. Diffendorfer.

COPY

2840 Woodland Drive
Washington, D. C.

November 3, 1949

Dear Dr. Diffendorfer:

Our talk in your office on October 27th was, to me, very heartening. First of all, I was much impressed with your splendid lay-out and very glad to be able to visualize the central pivot around which the activities of the Japan International Christian University Foundation revolve. I was especially glad to meet the various members of your staff. My contacts with your immediate staff and with others closely associated with our current campaign make me realize the privilege of working with you and them in the important job that lies before us.

It may be helpful at the start of our active cooperation to set down concretely the way I visualize our undertaking, both as to our main objectives and the considerations which I think should constantly guide us in reaching those objectives. In our talks I have tried orally to sketch out these thoughts, and it had given me great satisfaction to have you say that you agree with these views and that you and I see eye to eye on our main objectives and the best way of reaching those objectives. Of course I do not for a moment presume to deal with the multitude of details which you are so ably handling from day to day. I shall do my very best to cooperate with you and your associates whenever you or they feel that I can be helpful. But my main concern at the start is with the broad aspects of the project and the problem in which you, with your inspired approach, have enlisted my keen interest and support. We are aiming at a very important target and we must make sure that our shooting is straight and accurate and not subject to deflections of any nature.

In broad terms the Japanese have never known our western system of education - the kind of education that makes a man think for himself with the right kind of background and with the day to day guidance that helps him to think straight. This is going to be no easy job. Japanese mentality is very different from ours. That is where so many foreigners in Japan go astray. They assume that because many Japanese dress like us and speak English to a greater or less extent, they think as we do. That is a great mistake, and it sometimes leads one to misinterpretations. The members of our Faculty must be not only men of the highest intellectual calibre, with the ability to project their respective subjects into minds which in some cases may not be fallow ground, but they should be, each in his own right, a philosopher - tolerant, so long as he is not tolerant of evil, sympathetic to his fellow man

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1949 11-28-49

Dr. Ralph E. Diffendorfer

-2-

November 3, 1949

regardless of the other fellow's predilections, and possessing the patience of Job. I can almost hear you say that such fruit does not hang on every tree. Very true, but I think we should be ultra-careful in selecting those teachers and that we should never allow ourselves to be pressured by anyone into choosing men who fall short, in one respect or another, of those criteria.

This brings us to the view I expressed the other day at our meeting, namely that efforts are bound to be made by left-wing elements to "infiltrate" and to get "fellow travelers" into positions of influence in the University, whether on the Faculty or as executives. In our own country our Universities can afford to engage professors or others whose political views may be radical, just so long as they are not outright Communists. Our American students have a right to learn all they can about Communism whether they support it or not. That is one of our essential freedoms and we must scrupulously guard our academic freedom and freedom of thought and speech just so long as they do not become subversive of our form of government and all our country stands for. I go along with President Conant and his committee on education in this respect. This is our form of democracy and it must be most carefully protected.

But even although we propose to support and to teach these general principles of democracy in Japan, we face quite a different situation there than we do in our own country. Here we can control subversive elements. In Japan, such control is far less sure. Penury, hardships and a very low standard of living create the soil in which Communism is easily planted and can grow and flourish. Constant infiltration of the Communists into the schools and universities in Japan, no less than into the trade unions and other organizations, is no secret. Some of the highest Japanese elder statesmen have written me of this process and its danger.

Those Japanese boys are malleable. They are groping for something that they have never known and they are going to be largely guided by what they hear from their teachers in lectures and seminars, especially from their foreign teachers. Any teacher in our University who is an apologist for Soviet Russia and the evil which she has spread and is constantly spreading throughout the world could do an immense amount of permanent harm. Any teacher who believes that we can compromise with Communism and who preaches such a thesis can inculcate disastrous thinking in the searching minds of those young men and women.

As I said at our meeting the other day, and as you said, Communism is the open enemy of democracy and of Christianity. It constantly seeks to destroy both. I know how completely you yourself agree with this patent fact. Compromise with that movement, or with anything that even indirectly tends to support that movement, can be disastrous. The surreptitious and sometimes half-veiled insinuations and innuendos of the fellow travelers can be far more dangerous than the outright teaching of Communism. As I see it, this issue is clearly etched in white and black. There can be no gray area in the problem.

Dr. Ralph E. Diffendorfer

- 3 -

November 3, 1949

I need make no secret of the fact that here and there apprehensions have been expressed to me, directly or indirectly, that the pressure to take fellow travelers on the Faculty or staff of our University is going to be great. Some of these sources fear that there are elements in the Church, and therefore elements among those who will play a prominent part in choosing the Faculty and staff of the University, who interpret Christian philosophy and doctrine in a way that prevents them from seeing this picture in white and black and who believe that compromise with Soviet Russia and Communism is dictated by such philosophy and doctrine. I have been told that some influential persons will withhold any contribution to our fund until these apprehensions have been proved unsubstantial.

From every point of view, therefore, it seems to me, as I said at our meeting, that every appointment to our Faculty and staff should be screened by an advisory committee whose members would be completely disassociated from the Foundation and therefore completely independent in their judgment and findings. Such an arrangement would, I believe, be in our own interest and a protection against any unsubstantial criticism from the public. My thought would be to select a group of, say, five well-known persons, of whom one would be a churchman, one an educator, one a business man and two to represent the contributors. This group would no doubt obtain clearance from the FBI and Army Intelligence of the names submitted, just as I believe the Red Cross does, and would make its own inquiries as to the religious, academic and personal standing of the appointees. It might be helpful if all the members of such a committee were residents of one city, preferably Washington, so that they could occasionally meet. But I should think that the screening process could be conducted mainly by an able and influential chairman who could communicate his reports to his associates on the committee and obtain their respective opinions. Much would depend on finding the right chairman, and in this respect I would do my best to cooperate with you in finding such a person. It seems to me important, as I have said, that the members of such a group should be totally disassociated from the Foundation if their findings are to carry full conviction with our contributors. Their position would of course be purely advisory.

Since writing the foregoing I have talked this problem over entirely informally with important authorities. They feel that the machinery I have suggested is sound and they suggest that the chairman of such a group could establish contact with official screening agencies and thus become a sort of pipe-line for the other members of the group. My friends would facilitate such contacts. All we would wish to know from such sources would be that nothing was known to the detriment of such appointees. I will, if you wish, submit in due course a list of names from which such a group could be chosen.

So far as the Japanese members of the Faculty and executives are concerned, I should think that this problem would have to be dealt with in Japan, perhaps by the same sort of machinery that I have suggested here.

Dr. Ralph E. Diffendorfer

-4-

November 3, 1949

The only further point I have in mind, a point which you and I have fully discussed and on which I believe we see eye to eye, is the importance of preventing the University from becoming simply a missionary proselytizing enterprise. There is much work for our missionaries to do in Japan today. MacArthur has said that "The Christian Church has an opportunity in Japan today without precedent anywhere or at any time in the past five hundred years." The University can and will make full use of that opportunity, and I have little doubt that many young Japanese will turn to Christianity as a result of their contacts and observations in the University. It is to be hoped that those students will, on their own initiative and free will, come to realize that true democracy must be built on the principles of Christianity if it is to be genuine democracy. But I would like to see these truths taught by example rather than by any outright efforts at conversion from one faith to another. Freedom of religion is one of the most important of all the freedoms, and anything that savored of regimentation would, I believe, be contrary to what the University is to stand for. You told me that attendance at church would be optional, and I assume that this would similarly apply to such religious courses as may be offered.

When you recently suggested that I join the Foundation it was not quite clear in what capacity you wished me to serve other than as General Chairman of the financial campaign. If you will let me know a little more about this I shall of course give the matter most careful consideration. While I shall be most glad to cooperate in finding the best men to form a screening committee on appointments, I definitely do not think that I myself should be a member of that group. Its strength will lie in its entire independence of and disassociation from the Foundation. I trust that such a plan will have the approval of yourself and your associates.

With all my good wishes for success in the important undertaking you have set your hand to, and with cordial personal regards, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph C. Grew

Dr. Ralph E. Diffendorfer, President
Japan International Christian
University Foundation
44-60 East 23rd Street
New York 10, New York

COPYTHE JAPAN INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN
UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION44 East 23rd Street
New York 10, N. Y.

November 21, 1949

The Honorable Joseph C. Grew
2840 Woodland Drive
Washington 8, D. C.

Dear Mr. Grew:

Absence from the city has prevented me from formal answer to your letter of November 3, which, in person, I acknowledged when I saw you in your home on Wednesday, November 9, in Washington, D. C.

We here in this office were grateful to you for writing us so fully with reference to the broad aspects of the University project which rightly should give us all concern. In replying, may I say that I am ready to accept, and I am sure that the Foundation as a group would accept, the point of view expressed by you in the various paragraphs of your letter. I refer particularly to the necessity of having faculty members of first-class intellectual caliber who must possess entire academic freedom, but, at the same time must be not in the least committed to the communist point of view. This would bar them at once from becoming teachers who are free to pursue the truth, as Dr. Troyer has so often said.

May I also express again how completely I think communism and Christianity are at complete variance with each other. For the development of democracy and human personality, they are at the opposite poles. I shall continue to state that point of view and to set it forth as one of the arguments for the development of the University project.

As for a small committee to aid us in screening faculty people, let me report to you that, at a regular meeting of the Foundation on November 11, in the adoption of the new Constitution and By-Laws, a provision is made that the Personnel Committee of the Foundation is at liberty to create sub-committees which it may feel necessary for the furtherance of its work. This gives us an official basis for the Personnel Committee to create just the kind of a group which you have in mind. Dr. John Coventry Smith as Vice President, and in accordance with our Constitution, is the Chairman of this Committee. I am sure that he will be interested in your telephone message regarding Vice Admiral Neil Philips. I shall also discuss with him some better name for this sub-committee than the use of the word "screening." We need to get some peacetime phrase equivalent to that which was used all through the war; possibly just "Advisory Committee" will do. What do you think?

66-80-11/10/12/11-28-49

Rev. A. J. ...
Cal.

The Honorable Joseph C. Grew - 2

November 21, 1949

You are right in saying that the Japanese members of the faculty will be taken care of in Japan before they are ever permitted to accept appointments on the faculty and leave the country for study here or elsewhere.

As to your possible future relationship to the Foundation, let us discuss that the next time we have a chance to visit over these matters. What is involved here is the relationship of the Foundation to the financial campaign, to Tamblin and Brown, and to the University in Japan.

It was good to see you again in your home. Please pay my respects to Mrs. Grew whom I was glad to see again the other day.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ R. E. Diffendorfer

R. E. Diffendorfer
President

abg

ACTION
is assigned to

POS *PL*

3751 NE. 29th Ave
Portland 12, Oregon
Dec 17, 1949



State Department,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:-

On November 13th I inquired from your Department information regarding the status etc, of the Ibaraki Christian College. Enclosed is a copy of the original letter.

As I have had no reply and the importance of the request is urgent, I am again in pursuit of this information. If you cannot supply me with this data kindly inform me as to another source.

Unless my permission is immediately granted to the Ibaraki College for the translation of the Graphic Bible, the opportunity for this book being introduced in Japanese may be lost. It is therefore imperative that I have an immediate reply from your Department.

Sincerely

Rebecca Browne Tarlow
Rebecca Browne Tarlow

RBT:rbt

*7 Encl att
12-21-49*

*copy made 12/21/49
to Paul over
12/21/49
DEPARTMENT OF STATE file*

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JAN 16 1950

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E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 760050

Air Mail



Rebecca Browne Tarlow
3751 NE. 29th Ave
Portland 12, Oregon

Copy

3751 NE. 29th Ave
Portland 12, Oregon
Nov 13, 1949

Dear Sirs:-

The Ibaraki Christian College has requested me for the permission to translate into the Japanese language one of the books written by my late brother Lewis Browne.

Before such a permission can be granted, it is imperative that I know the calibre, status, endowment, and other important credentials concerning this college.

The Japanese address is:
Ibaraki Christian College
Omika, Kuji Machi
Ibaraki Ken, Japan.

Any information available in your Department on the subject matter will be greatly appreciated at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely

Rebecca Browne Tarlow

RBT:rbt