

GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents

- (1) Box no. 2152
(2) Folder title/number: (2)
Visitors--Individuals and Missions

(3) Date: Mar. 1949 - Feb. 1951

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
021	m, n

(5) Item description and comment:

(6) Reproduction: Yes No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

MRS. HOWARD (KITTY) SMITH

JAPANESE TELEGRAPHS

VISITORS
(Mrs. Smith)

R. No. out Time sent By Collated by

MANILA MT5066 23 5 8~~7~~ 33M
PT

TOK-M-MKY

VLT · BRIG GENERAL COURTNEY WHITNEY GHQ
SCAP TOKYO

THANKS SO MUCH FXR RELAY OF RADIO TO KITTY AND YOUR MESSAGE
WARMEST REGARDS HOWARD

信 第 十 三 號

1055

KE

昭和二三・八・北越印刷

Visitors
(Kitty Smith)

UNCLASSIFIED

SC EX GIB/iv
1 July 1950

FM: OIC GHQ PEG COMCENTER
TO: OIC ACAN RELAY STA CAFP ROUTINE

Memo 3370 TO DIEHL FOR POTTERBAUM SIGNED BACK PD PLEASE
PASS TO BRIGGEN HOWARD SMITH OMA MANILA HOTEL QUOTE PHONED YOUR MSG TO
KITTY ON GAFFEY JUST BEFORE SAILING PD SHE SENDS HER LOVE PD REGARDS
SIGNED COURTNEY UNQUOTE

Copy to:
Gen Whitney

Handwritten: COPY FOR GEN WHITNEY

UNCLASSIFIED

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
GOVERNMENT SECTION

1 July, 1950.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL BACK:

Please send following message through your service channels
to Brigadier General Howard Smith, Manila Hotel, Manila, P.I.:

"Phoned your message to Kitty on Gaffey just before
sailing. She sends her love. Regards,
(sgd) Courtney."

COURTNEY WHITNEY,
Brigadier General, U.S. Army,
Chief, Government Section.

ROUTINE .. IN THE CLEAR

00 00

Visitors
(Mrs. Kitty
Smith)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
GOVERNMENT SECTION

1 July, 1950.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL BACK:

Please send following message through your service channels
to Brigadier General Howard Smith, Manila Hotel, Manila, P.I.:

"Phoned your message to Kitty on Gaffey just before
sailing. She sends her love. Regards,
(sgd) Courtney."

COURTNEY WHITNEY,
Brigadier General, U.S. Army,
Chief, Government Section.

ROUTINE .. IN THE CLEAR

JAPANESE TELEGRAPHS

0518

R. No.

out

Time sent

By

Collated by

MANILA MT5272 56 JULY 1 8 56M

Daichi Hdg.

TOK - M - MKY

VLT MRS HOWARD F SMITH ^C CARE BRIGADIER
GENERAL COURTNEY WHITNEY GHQ SCAP



TOKIO

APO 500

HOPE YOU WILL BE HOME FOR RECEPTION NEXT SATURDAY STOP
IF PRESENT SITUATION INTERFERES WITH YOUR DEPARTURE AS
PLANNED DO NOT HESITATE USE AIR TRANSPORTATION STOP IF
DESIRED WILL ARRANGE FOR SAME WITH MANILA OFFICE NORTH-
WEST AIRLINES OR PANAIR FEELING FINE LOVE HOWARD

三三三
北越印刷

信第十三號

11.11M SM

UNCLASSIFIED

SC BX GIB/iv
23 June 1950

FM: OIC GHQ FEC COMCENTER
TO: OIC ACAN RELAY STA CAPB ROUTINE
Memo 33/61 TO DIEHL FOR BLACKLIDGE SIGNED BACK PD PLEASE
PASS TO BRIG GEN HOWARD ~~XXXXX~~ SMITH CMA MANILA HOTEL CMA MANILA QUOTE
KITTY ARRIVED FEELING FINE WELL TAKEN CARE OF PD THANKS FOR CIGARS
REGARDS SIGNED COURTNEY WHITNEY UNQUOTE

Copy to:
General Whitney

COPY FOR GEN WHITNEY



UNCLASSIFIED

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

23 June 1950.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL BACK:

Please transmit through your service channels the following message:

"TO : Brigadier General Howard Smith
Manila Hotel,
Manila.

"Kitty arrived feeling fine well taken care of. Thanks for cigars regards, (sgd) Courtney Whitney."

COURTNEY WHITNEY,
Brigadier General, U.S. Army,
Chief, Government Section.

ROUTINE ... IN THE CLEAR

JAPANESE TELEGRAPHS

Handwritten scribbles and signature
Visitors
(Smith)

R. No. out Time sent By Collated by

MANILA MT53087 59 JUNE 17 12 13S

~~10K-M-MK~~

NLT BRIG GENERAL COURTNEY WHITNEY GHQ SCAP TOKYO

12 June 50.

DEAR COURT KITTY LEFT ON SULTAN TODAY STOP WILL
GREATLY APPRECIATE IT IF YOU WILL BE KIND ENOUGH TO
REQUEST RESERVATION FOR HER RETURN ON GENERAL
GAFFEY LEAVING YOURS ON OR ABOUT JULY FIRST STOP
WITH DEEP APPRECIATION OF YOUR MANY COURTESIES AND
WITH WARMEST REGARDS TO YOU WILL SINCERELY

HOWARD

2 27S YS

昭和二三・八・北越田

Charles Hollmann
GENERAL MANAGER



MANILA HOTEL

OVERLOOKING THE MANILA BAY — "THE ARISTOCRAT OF THE ORIENT" — CABLE "MANHOCO"

Manila, Philippines

May 13-1930

Visitors
(Kurt Smith)

Dear Courtney:-

Thanks so much for the message received yesterday. I thought a trip to Japan a good idea. While Howard goes to look over Borneo, decides on what he wants to do. The General Sultan is scheduled to sail on June 16th arrive in Yokohama June 21st. There is a transport sailing on July 1st for Manila, that will give me nine days, a nice visit.

I am looking forward to seeing you and Evelyn, should time I will be alone, in a way much better altho, I enjoyed my companions very much last September.

Howard is away, at Marvellis writing his report which is a long one. He tried writing in his office, too many interruptions, last Monday must be he took a typist and his secretary to Marvellis, expects to be home some time next week. I hope she report finished.

Many thanks again, best wishes to you and Evelyn

Sincerely
Kitty

Visitor
(Mrs. Smith)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

12 May 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL BACK:

Please transmit through your service channels the following
message:

"TO : Brigadier General Howard Smith
Manila Hotel,
Manila, P.I.

CG PHILCOM has been requested to advise you that
clearance for Kitty has been approved and
accommodations during her stay arranged. All are
looking forward to seeing her. Warm regard.
(sgd) Courtney Whitney."

COURTNEY WHITNEY,
Brigadier General, U.S. Army,
Chief, Government Section.

UNCLASSIFIED

SC EX GIB/ejs

12 May 1950

FM: OIC GHQ FEC COMCENTER

TO: OIC AGAN RELAY STA CAPB.....ROUTINE

Mem 3064 TO DIEHL ^{FOR BLACKLEG} SIGNED BACK PD PLEASE PASS TO BRIG GEN
HOWARD SMITH MANILA HOTEL QUOTE CG PHILCOM HAS BEEN RJSTD TO ADVISE
YOU CLEARANCE FOR KITTY APPROVED AND ACCOMMODATIONS ARRANGED PD ALL
LOOKING FORWARD TO SEEING HER PD WARM REGARD SIGNED COURTNEY WHITNEY

Copy furnished: Brig Gen Courtney Whitney, Government Section



UNCLASSIFIED

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

5079

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.:

Subject: Clearance - Mrs. Howard SMITH

Note
No.
1.

From: Gen. Whitney

To: G-1

Date: 10 May 1950

1. Attached radiogram relates to the proposed trip to Japan of Mrs. Howard Smith, wife of Brigadier General Howard Smith, Deputy Surgeon General for the Far East, U. S. Public Health Service, with address at Manila Hotel, Manila, P. I. The CinC desires that the indicated clearance be granted and suggests that Mrs. Smith be put up at the Union Club as during her last trip to Japan.

2. Request that I be advised when the formal clearance has been effected in order that I may send a personal reply to General Smith.

1 Incl: as ind.

CW

C. W.

From: G-1

To: General Whitney

Major Ross/dem 26 6930
Date: 11 May 1950

2.

1. Mrs. Howard Smith has been granted clearance to enter Japan for a two week period under your sponsorship. Accommodations during her stay in Japan have been arranged at the Union Club.

2. The CG, PHILCOM has been notified of the clearance and requested to notify Mrs. Smith.

3. Appropriate authorities in Japan have been informed.

1 Incl
n/c

for RMA
W. A. B.

0813

JAPANESE TELEGRAPHS

R. No. out Time sent By Collated by

MANILA MT5027 44 8 3 52S

TOK=M=MKY

NLT BRIGADIER GENERAL COURTNEY WHITNEY
GHQ. SCAP TOKYO

KITTY WOULD LIKE TO PROCEED JAPAN ON GENERAL SULTAN
SIXTEEN JUNE FOR COUPLE OF WEEKS CHANGE OF WEATHER
STOP WAS ADVISED TRANSPORTATION OFFICE HERE~~N~~ NECESSARY
SHE HAVE CLEARANCE JAPAN END STOP CAN YOUR ARRANGE
SINCERELY HOWARD

信 第 十 三 號

6 20S NY

昭和二十三年六月八日北越印刷

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

OUTGOING MESSAGE

GA CFAD HJR:dem

UNCLASSIFIED

11 May 1950

507917

FROM: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN
TO : CG PHILCOM (AF) CAFB LUZON PI ROUTINE
INFO: CG FEAF TOKYO JAPAN ROUTINE (COURIER)
AMEMB MANILA PI ROUTINE

0803

245316

CLEARANCE FOR ENTRY JAPAN FOR TWO WK PERIOD GRANTED

MRS HOWARD SMITH CMA DEP WIFE BRIG GEN HOWARD SMITH PD ACCOMMODATIONS
ARRANGED PD RQST SHE BE ADVISED OF CLEARANCE

OFFICIAL:

APPROVED:

K. B. BUSH
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

RAM
W. A. BEIDERLINDEN
Major General, GSC
Asst Chief of Staff, G-1

UNCLASSIFIED

Copies to:

- CinC
- C/S
- G-2
- G-2 CIS
- AG
- Hq Comdt
- Govt Sect

- M/R: 1. Basic is ComTel fm Gen Howard Smith to Gen Whitney which was fwded by C/N fm Gen Whitney to G-1, rqstg entry Japan for a couple of weeks for his wife. Gen Whitney stated in C/N that CinC desired that clearance be granted and suggested that indiv be billeted at Union Club.
2. G-1 by memo 10 May 50 to C/S rqstd guidance as to action in case, since entry of indiv was not in accordance with houseguest or leave policies.
3. C/S informed G-1 to permit indiv's stay in Union Club.
4. MrsSmith is cleared under sponsorship of Gen Whitney and accommodations for her stay for 2 wks in the Union Club have been arranged with Billeting Section, Hq & Sv Gp (Genzer).
5. Appropriate auth here informed of clearance.

INFORMATION COPY

Handwritten:
Cw

Clearance - Mrs. Howard SMITH

Gen. Whitney

G-1

10 May 1950

1. Attached radiogram relates to the proposed trip to Japan of Mrs. Howard Smith, wife of Brigadier General Howard Smith, Deputy Surgeon General for the Far East, U. S. Public Health Service, with address at Manila Hotel, Manila, P. I. The CinC desires that the indicated clearance be granted and suggests that Mrs. Smith be put up at the Union Club as during her last trip to Japan.

2. Request that I be advised when the formal clearance has been effected in order that I may send a personal reply to General Smith.

1 Incl: as ind.

----- C. W. -----

JAPANESE TELEGRAPHS

MANILA

NLT BRIGADIER GENERAL COURTNEY WHITNEY
GHQ SCAP TOKYO

Kitty would like to proceed Japan on General Sultan 16 June for
couple of weeks change of weather. Was advised Transportation Office here
necessary she have clearance Japan end. Can you arrange? Sincerely.

Howard

C
O
P
Y

Visitors

UNCLASSIFIED

SC EX OIB/njc

19 Nov 49

FM: OIC GHQ FEC COMCENTER TOKYO JAPAN
ACAN RELAY STATION
TO: OIC ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ CAFB PI.....ROUTINE

Memo 27729 TO DIEHL SGD BACK PD PLS PASS TO MRS HOWARD
SMITH CMA MANILA HOTEL QUOTE HOWARD LEFT FOR KOREA THIS MORNING
PD FEELING TOPS AFTER SATISFACTORY TOKYO STAY PD SENDS YOU HIS
LOVE PD SGD COURTNEY UNQUOTE

Copy to: Gen Whitney

Copy to Gen Courtney Whitney



UNCLASSIFIED

JAPANESE TELEGRAPHS

Victors -
Smith

R. No. out Time sent By Collated by

MANILA MTM99 75 20TH 3 20S

TOK-M-MKY

NLT BRIGADIER GENERAL COURTNEY WHITNEY GHQ SCAP
TOKYO

THANKS SO MUCH FOR MESSAGE STOP KITTY WRITES THEY HAVE
HAD WONDERFUL VISIT FOR WHICH I AM SURE YOU ARE LARGELY
RESPONSIBLE STOP PLEASE EXTEND TO COLONEL WHEELER MY DEEP
APPRECIATION OF HIS MANY COURTESIES RELATIVE TO WHICH
KITTY HAS WRITTEN ME

KM

JAPANESE TELEGRAPHS

R. No. out Time sent By Collated by

P2/MTM99 NLT BRIGADIER TOK 2/35

TOK-M-MKY

STOP HAVE BEEN ALERTED FOR HEALTH SURVEY KOREA EARLY ~~DATE~~
~~AT~~ OCTOBER AUSPICES UNITED NATIONS STOP EXPECT PROCEED
VIA TOKYO AND AM ~~AM~~ LOOKING FORWARD HAPPY ANTICIPATION
SEEING YOU ALL STOP BEST REGARDS AND AGAIN MANY THANKS
HOWARD

4 49S KM

信第十三號

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刷

The Gen "Smith"

UNCLASSIFIED

SC EX GIB/njc

19 September 1949

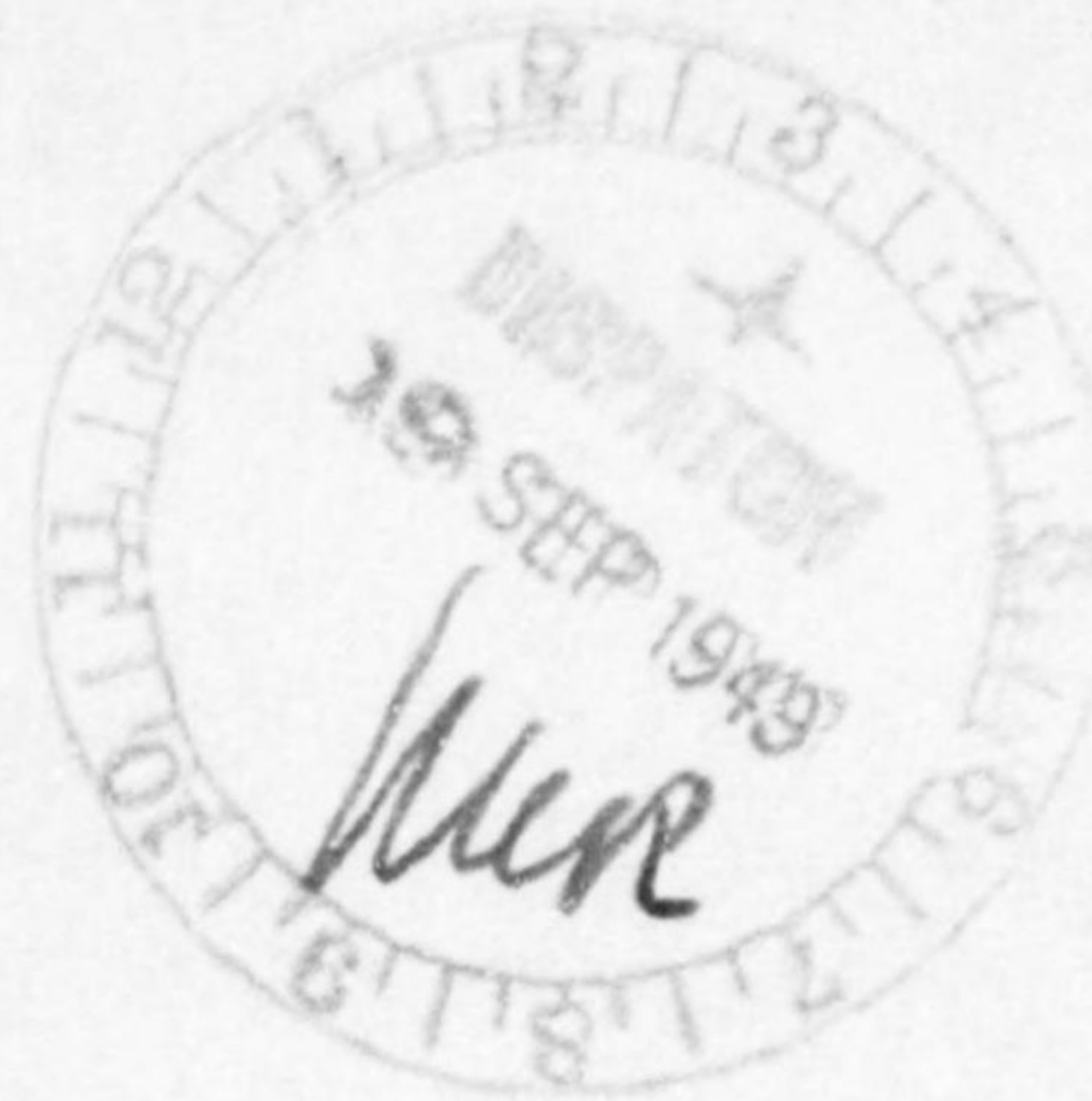
FM: OIG GHQ FEC COMCENTER TOKYO JAPAN

TO: OIG PHILCOM COMCENTER CAMP JOHN HAY PI.....ROUTINE

Memo 24/49 TO DIRHL SGD BACK PD PLS PASS TO GEN HOWARD P SMITH
GMA MANILA HOTEL GMA MANILA QUOTE KITTY AND COMPANIONS DEPARTED TODAY ON
GEN SULTAN AT ONE FIVE ZERO ZERO TOKYO TIME PD ALL WELL AND SEEM TO HAVE
HAD AN ENJOYABLE STAY PD CORDIAL REGARDS PD SGD COURT UNQUOTE

Copy to: Gen Whitney

COPY FOR GEN WHITNEY



UNCLASSIFIED

*Visitors - Smith
file*

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section**

19 Sept. 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: General Back, Signal Officer

I would appreciate the following message being transmitted through your Manila office:

"General Howard F. Smith
Manila Hotel, Manila

"Kitty and companions departed today on GENERAL SULTAN at 1500 Tokyo time. All well and seem to have had an enjoyable stay. Cordial regards. Court."

COURTNEY WHITNEY
Brigadier General, U. S. Army
Chief, Government Section

Visitors

CONTRIBUTION COPY

MANILA MTM133 33 24 4 08S VIA MRT TOK M MKY

NLT GENERAL COURTNEY WHITNEY SCAP TOKYO(APO 500)

KITTY SAILED ARMY TRANSPORT GENERAL PATRICK TODAY
ETA YOKOHAMA TWENTYNINTH STOP WE BOTH DEEPLY APPRECIATE
YOUR MANY COURTESIES AND HELP STOP KINDEST REGARDS
TO YOU ALL HOWARD

8 30S 4415

JAPANESE TELEGRAPHS

R. No. out Time sent By Collated by

TOK - M - MKY

MANILA MTM133 33 24 4 08S VIA MRT

NLT GENERAL COURTNEY WHITNEY SCAP TOKYO

24 Aug.

KITTY SAILED ARMY TRANSPORT GENERAL PATRICK TODAY
ETA YOKOHAMA TWENTYNINTH STOP WE BOTH DEEPLY APPRECIATE
YOUR MANY COURTESIES AND HELP STOP KINDEST REGARDS
TO YOU ALL

HOWARD

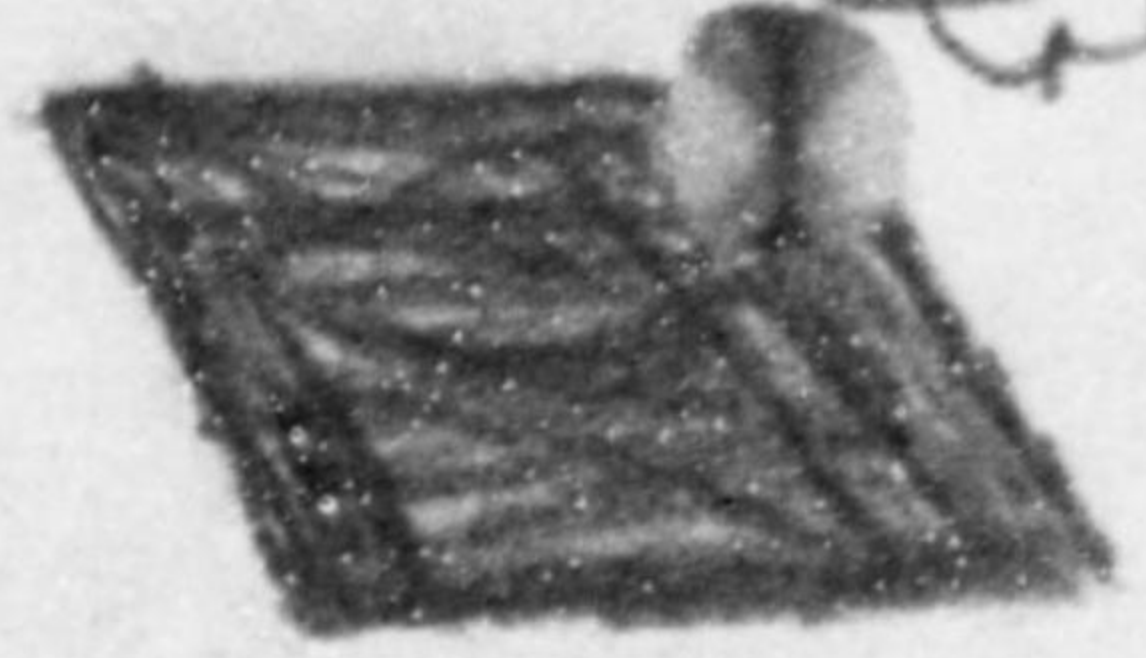
信第十三號

6 22S T.T

昭和二三・八・北越印刷

20-248 Yok oceanic light

take home d to



Maj Woodbury

Carlinish



Gen Lovett - ret - Vet Adv
Lt Smith ret

Col +ompson - air attaché
amb embassy

3 ladies propose to come

Reed:

Have been in Philippines
knows Lovett - said
will have as house
guests gen - not Mrs
Radao -

Personal letter to Reed
sent to C/S who made
decision ladies can
come in & go to hotels

10 0 Visitors

Maj Napier 26 6962

Entry to Japan of Mrs. Howard Smith

GS

G-1

4 August 1949

1. Reference is telephone conversation, 3 August 1949, between Lt. Col. Harrison, G-1, and Major Napier, GS.
2. Mrs. Kitty Smith, wife of Brigadier General Howard Smith, Public Health Service, Manila Hotel, Manila, P.I., will arrive in Japan on or about 30 August and will stay in Japan under the auspices of General MacArthur until the next transportation departs Yokohama for Manila. In accordance with the statement of Colonel Harrison, referenced above, request that necessary procedures be taken to clear the entry of Mrs. Smith.

----- C. W. -----

9 General Whitney's File Copy

UNCLASSIFIED

SC EX GIB/njc

3 August 1949

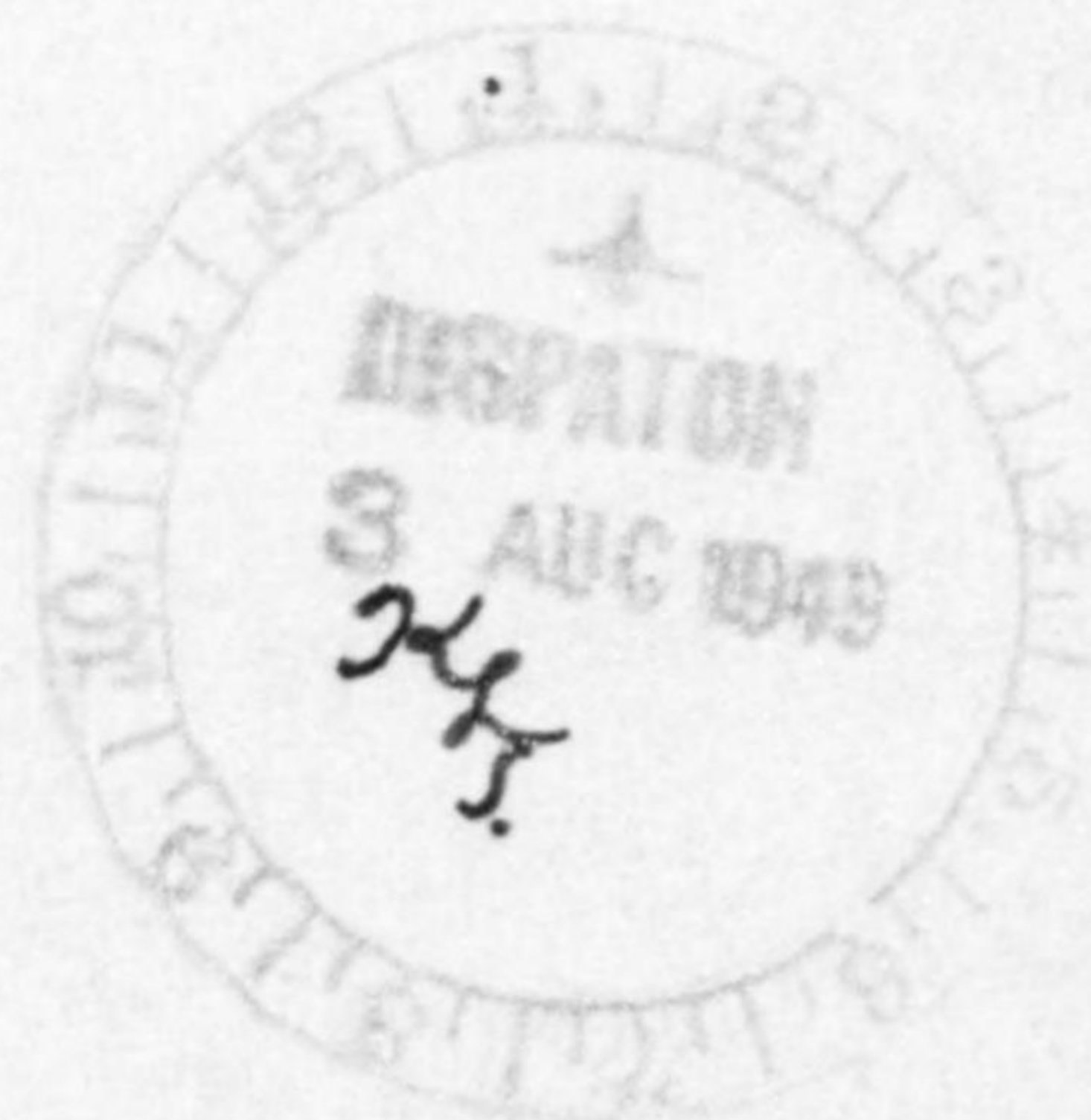
FM: OIC GHQ FEC COMCENTER TOKYO JAPAN

TO: OIC PHILCOM COMCENTER CAMP JOHN HAY PI.....ROUTINE
DELIVER

Memo 2177f TO DIEL SGD BACK PD PLS ~~XXXX~~ TO BRIG GEN HOWARD SMITH
CIA MANILA HOTEL QUOTE SHOWED YOUR MSG TO THE GENERAL PD HE AND MRS
MACARTHUR AND ALL OF US ARE DELIGHTED AT PROSPECT OF KITTYS VISIT AND
ALL ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR HER COMFORT WHILE HERE PD NO SPECIAL
CLEARANCE OR INNOCULATIONS NECESSARY PD ADVISE ACTUAL DEPARTURE AND ETA
AND USE THIS CHANNEL FOR YOUR COMMUNICATIONS PD BEST REGARDS PD SGD
COURT UNQUOTE

Copy to: Brig Gen Courtney Whitney

COPY FOR GEN COURTNEY



UNCLASSIFIED

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Office of the Signal Officer

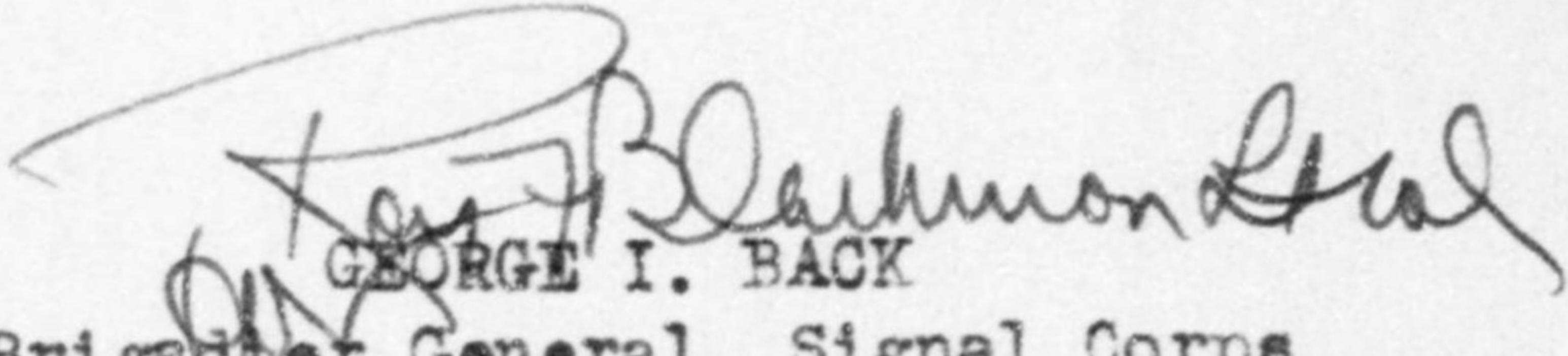
9-1
File
cw
4 August 1949

MEMORANDUM :

TO : Brigadier General Courtney Whitney

The following message was received for you this date from the
Signal Officer, PHILCOM:

"Please accept from both Kitty and Myself our sincere thanks and
deep gratitude for your kind message just received. Please extend to
General and Mrs. MacArthur our deep appreciation of their graciousness.
Will advise later actual departure date and Expected time arrival. Best
Regards Howard. Signed Brigadier General Howard Smith."


GEORGE I. BACK
Brigadier General, Signal Corps
Signal Officer

"NO REFERENCE SHOULD BE MADE TO THIS MESSAGE IN OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS"

CW Personal

3 August 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL BACK

Request that the following message be transmitted to addressee through your signal station at Manila:

"Brig. General Howard Smith
Manila Hotel
Manila

Showed your message to the General. He and Mrs. MacArthur and all of us are delighted at prospect of Kitty's visit and all arrangements have been made for her comfort while here. No special clearance or inoculations necessary. Advise actual departure and ETA and use Signal Corps channel for your communications. Best regards. Court."

Thanks.

COURTNEY WHITNEY
Brigadier General, U. S. Army

According to Yokohama Ships Information Office:

There are on two ships a month that make stops at the islands. None of the ships make a 'Manila-round-trip'. Those which stop on the way over, return directly to San Francisco, and vice-versa.

The next ship to stop at Manila is the E. D. Patrick whose estimated schedule is:

ETD - Manila.....26 August 1949

ETA - Yokohama.....31 August 1949

(ETD - Yokohama..... 3 September 1949, for San Francisco direct...)

However, the W. S. Hase has an

ETD - Yokohama..... 5 September 1949, for Manila; and

ETA - Manila.....12 September 1949.

The next one leaves Yokohama around the 20th of September, reaching Manila the 25th (faster ship).

JAPANESE TELEGRAPHS

B167

R. No.

out

Time sent

By

Collated by

526

TOK - M - MKY

MANILA MTN 50 7 2ND 2 29S P1

subject to correction
~~NUMBER OF WORDS~~



RPDOLLARS 15.67 NLT BRIGADIER GENERAL COURTNEY
WHITNEY SCAP TOKYO

4314

DEAR COURT KITTY WOULD LIKE VERY MUCH TO MAKE ROUND TRIP
TOKYO ON ARMY TRANSPORT LEAVING MANILA TWENTYSIX AUGUST
PROVIDED AUTHORITY GRANTED YOUR END COVERING VISIT AND
PROVIDED ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR HOTEL ACCOMMODA-
TIONS DURING VESSELS STAY JAPAN STOP CAN ABOVE

昭和二三・八・北越印刷

DU

信第十三號

JAPANESE TELEGRAPHS

R. No.

out

Time sent

By

Collated by

TOK - M - MKY

MTM50 P2

TWO FACTORS BE ARRANGED STOP IF VISIT POSSIBLE WHAT
INOCULATIONS REQUIRED STOP PLEASE REPLY COLLECT HERE
STOP KINDEST REGARDS YOURSELF SYD AND OTHERS OF OLD
REGIME. HOWARD

DU 4.55S

信 第 十 三 號

昭和二三・八・北越印刷

Writing Guide

HENRY J. TAYLOR
ABC

Press

6 February 1951

Message from Mr. Hoberecht, UP:

"Henry J. Taylor of ABC is going to say in his evening broadcast:

'The good news I have for you to-night is that before long MacArthur's detractors will be in for another surprise. I wish I could tell you what this surprise will be but I can't.

'Unless his hands are tied through United Nations or by the State Department, he is on his way to the greatest victory ~~of~~ any American general has ever achieved in the history of the United States."

17 (duplicate)

Henry J. Taylor
file in
Visitors
(Copy in CW Personal)

Tokyo, Japan.

29 December 1950.

Dear Henry:

Evelyn and I appreciated so much your thoughtful message at Christmas time, and needless to say we reciprocate your good wishes in abundance.

Things go here about as well as could be expected. Despite the extravaganza put on by those who for one reason or another have sought to undermine public confidence in the General, we have a fine battle-tested and undefeated army in the field, undisputed air and sea supremacy, and will render a good account in any mission assigned. You know we were warned long before the Inchon operation that a conspiracy was afoot to initiate a drive against the General, then on the pretext that he was bogged down on the Pusan beach-head and could not move forward. The Inchon operation of course tied the ash can to this effort. When the Chinese authorities committed their forces to war, however, the opportunity was seized upon to try to throw the blame for this political-military decision upon the strategic course of the campaign. No greater absurdity could be envisioned. There was a lot of ensuing noise both at home and abroad, but it came for the most part from sources which have been sniping at the General all through the occupation of Japan. From what I can hear, it failed completely to stampede the people and in some cases boomeranged against those who initiated it. Characteristically, the General has held himself above this storm, fully confident that the innate commonsense of the people in due course would prevail. He works tirelessly to find the way to overcome the great handicaps under which he is compelled to fight, and my hunch is that there will be a lot of red faces among those who have been selling him short before the final shot is fired.

Japan has responded magnificently to the challenge of the vacuum left with the commitment of our occupation divisions to the Korean campaign. Despite this and the surrounding pressures, she has remained a real haven of peace and tranquility and progress. It has in all respects vindicated the policies underlying General MacArthur's administration of the occupation.

With warm personal regards, I am,

Most faithfully,

Mr. Henry J. Taylor
230 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Tokyo, Japan

7 September 1950

Dear Harry:

Your letter of August 28th with enclosed radio broadcast has just arrived. We seem to have difficulty in establishing contact by telephone. The last time you called -- the 28th, I believe -- I returned to my office about one hour later and tried to get you, but was informed that you could not be located. I assume that this letter covers the subject matter of that attempted telephone call.

We have received no information here in corroboration of the initial plan of South Korean defense described in your broadcast, viz. operations limited to air strikes upon North Korea with naval blockade of the entire Korean Coast. Indeed, I very much doubt that any such plan ever actually existed in approved form. You will probably recall that our initial authority governing the tactical employment of our air arm limited our operations to the area south of the 38th Parallel (rather than north as your reported plan seems to have envisaged). This was, however, revised soon after the start of hostilities to permit us to attack military targets north of the 38th Parallel.

The decision to employ ground forces to stem the Communist advance in South Korea was initially made in Washington, but I have no doubt but that once we were committed to defend the Republic, the General was in fullest accord with the utilization of every element of military force available, the better to insure a speedy and victorious result. This viewpoint was emphasized in Communique of this headquarters No. 72 of 13 July 1950 wherein it was stated in part:

".... They have filled a breach without which the North Korean forces would have, long ere this, completely overrun and destroyed South Korea. This has provided time for the rapid movement of re-enforcements forward in exploitation to the fullest extent of the logistical capabilities at hand. Each day we reduce the enemy's relative superiority in numbers and weapons."

Had South Korea, on the other hand, been overrun, the maintenance of our air and naval pressure upon Korea would at best have been retaliatory and punitive in character without, in my opinion, providing

the slightest chance for an ultimate decision favorable to the people of South Korea. For whereas destruction in North Korea and the coastal blockade would materially have curtailed normal supply, it would have had but little effect upon supply flowing in from the north through external lines of land communication, viz. Manchuria and Siberia. Meanwhile the invading armies having gained full control of South Korea and in ruthless occupation thereof, it would be naive to assume that a spirit of resistance to indoctrination at bayonet point long would have survived.

The foregoing is intended to orient you somewhat to the factualities as known here, but in many respects reflect my own personal viewpoint on the philosophic-strategic considerations involved. I hope that you will treat it all for background purposes only as I should not want to enter into a public discussion of the subject matter at this time.

The General continues "fit as a fiddle" and all who see him and talk to him remark on his tremendous energy and yet completely relaxed bearing as he formulates strategic and tactical decisions to guide the military campaign. The enemy would take small comfort indeed from watching his day-to-day activity.

He appreciates most deeply the strength of your support back home and I know that he holds you in the warmest regard.

With my own best to you always, I am

Most cordially,

Mr. Henry J. Taylor
230 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Letter from President, The American Express Company,
Inc., addressed to Colonel H.B. Wheeler, dated
24 August 50, introducing Mr. C.J. White, Assistant
Vice-President of American Express, and Messrs.
John P. McElroy and Maurice S. Gould, of same company.

Letter written at suggestion of Henry J. Taylor.

Filed VISITING MISSIONS AND INDIVIDUALS (General):

175012
Visitors
(Taylor)

Tokyo, Japan

27 June 1950

Dear Henry:

Sorry we did not make contact last night but understand from your wire to the General this morning the kindly thought which actuated your effort. The General appreciated it immensely.

Things are moving rapidly these days but so far the situation here is just about as you left it. We shall try to keep it so.

With warm personal regards, I am

Ever faithfully,

COURTNEY WHITNEY

Mr. Henry J. Taylor
960 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

DECLASSIFIED BY: 11031 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 173012

Taylor, Henry

This is Henry J. Taylor in Tokyo. General Motors script No. 341 for Monday, July 4th, 1949. I will begin in three seconds.

Independence Day back home seems a long way off to me out here in Tokyo and a long way off to our Occupation troops and their dependents, their wives and children. But here in Japan is a firm foothold for America in the Far East, and the day may come when we will need it very badly when there is a war with the Soviet Union. For the ultimate problem here is the Red peril to Japan, to us, and to the world.

Meanwhile, here is our present situation as it affects us at home on this Fourth of July, in your land and mine.

I have had an audience with the Emperor of Japan at the Imperial Palace. This was an experience, and I would like to quote him more fully than I am able to do in this broadcast. I have talked to the Prime Minister of Japan, I have talked to the Japanese leader of the equivalent of our House of Representatives, members of the Supreme Court instituted by General MacArthur - the first Supreme Court, in fact, ever to exist in Japanese history. Among all anti-Communist elements you will find their one hope of stabilizing the democratic elements in the Far East depends absolutely on the rallying points personified by the one American all Asia respects and understands, General Douglas MacArthur.

The Red blow that has fallen on nearby China has enormously complicated the American situation here in Japan. We are building up our airfields on the island of Okinawa, and I am going to these fields where our airmen are when I leave Japan. For our essential military need for Japan as an American base is obvious when you get a closer

look at the situation here, and the island of Okinawa is no full substitute.

I have been to the largest naval base in Japan. It cost the Japs nearly a billion dollars to build that naval base and to equip it. It is in the hands of the U. S. Navy today.- its tunnels, its great cranes, its acres of buildings and dry docks, railways, arsenals, giant harbor facilities. If, in any possible treaty with Japan involving the eleven Pacific nations of the Pacific world including the Soviet Union, our country does not insist on retaining for America and maintaining in behalf of America our naval base in Japan - after all it required in American lives and sorrow and substance to win it - we have only ourselves to blame for being soft-hearted, and we need to have our heads examined.

We have a bad habit at home, you know, of giving everything away, no matter what it cost. We must not give away our naval bases and airfields and fundamental military security for the future here in Japan. If we do, what excuse can our givers-away give if American men have to fight and die to win it back again in any war with the Soviet Union? Already at Yalta we gave Manchuria in North China to the Soviet Union on a silver platter. And now the Reds have taken the rest of North China. The great Communist victory in China has delivered Japan's important buying and selling areas into unfriendly enemy hands. This disaster, where our foreign planners fell flat on their faces, has enormously complicated General MacArthur's difficulties of reconstruction

here in the economic field, because Japan must get much from Manchuria to live, and the Communists now have their rope around the throat of the Japanese body.

This disastrous policy in nearby China, with which General MacArthur himself had no part, is an important part of the entire disaster of our Far East policy which began with the very tail end of the war when our peace planners actually urged Stalin to come into the war, gave him Manchuria at the Yalta Conference. It is the same ruinous policy that said, "Welcome, Reds, to the map of Asia," and it does not yet seem ended out here. For with the exception of the policies laid down here on the spot by General MacArthur, the Far East officials in the State Department in Washington are still playing cat-and-mouse with the Communists in the Far East, as if America won the war to help Communism spread all over Asia, while we spend billions and billions to try to keep Communism from spreading on the European side of the world where only a fraction as many people live and where Russia may not even be so interested after all as Russia is in Asia.

You come into this vast part of the world, and the Soviet Union and its great threat to peace looms closer and closer. It's one thing to think of that threat when we are back home, at least separated by wide bodies of water, but when you stand here under the very shadow of the Russian jaw, you realize that great problems loom if there is the slightest hint of American weakness in the Far East. All of Asia is looking to us for stability, and the slightest sign of weakness here

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can turn the scale in favor of the Soviet Union for allies, for political action, for military action, and for moral and spiritual liquidation throughout this whole area of human existence.

When I leave Japan I am going to Okinawa, and from Okinawa to Hongkong, where the British are very nervous about the prospect of Hongkong's being attacked. The best information here is that Hongkong will not be attacked by the Communists and that if it were attacked, the British could hold Hongkong for a very long time. Remember they put up a long and heroic fight against the Japs in Hongkong. Hongkong was a very different story from the result so quickly in Singapore.

From Hongkong I go into China, and when I am able to get out of China, I go over the mountains by air into Siam, and then from Siam up and through India, and finally into the Middle East. And there, from Damascus, I go to Cairo. And you will next hear me on the air next week from Cairo. And beyond Cairo into Turkey and the Balkans, the rim of the Mediterranean and to Italy; and from Italy to where our troops are stationed in Trieste at the head of the Adriatic, and then to Vienna, and I hope into Czechoslovakia and Prague. Then to Berlin and Frankfurt, and with our troops there, and into Switzerland and France and to England.

Here on the other side of the world from our own country, the few Americans who are here on Independence Day are going to churches and are praying as we do at home. The atmosphere of Japan is an atmosphere so foreign to American thought and to American action that this is truly

a place which seems like the end of the world. These great cities from one end of Japan to the other are so crowded with humanity, so few fields, so unfertile, so mountainous, and, at this moment, so swept by rain and by wind that to see American men and women in this land standing up for our country, behaving well, setting a fine example - not one American soldier the victim of violence by a Japanese in this former enemy country since General MacArthur first set foot on Japanese soil - is a stimulating thing. Any task of occupying a foreign enemy country is an ugly and distasteful task at best. Here it is being done with a minimum of friction.

The Communists gained some places in the last election in the Japanese equivalent of our House of Representatives. They devote their interest to trying to destroy American prestige, and especially General Douglas MacArthur personally. But by nature and by inclination, the Japanese people are not Communist-minded, and although this victory of the Communists in China has shaken them, they do depend on the greater strength of America. This strength is represented very quietly and very soberly and in a very high moral plane in Japan. There is actually clear evidence, and you can see it as easily as anything could be, of the growth of a democratic attitude in Japan. They did not have the background of Prussianism which was the case in Germany in nearly the same way. Their religious background was so different; their whole attitude toward life is different. But most of all, the Japs admire the winner.

Nothing pleases the Japs that is not big. This is one reason why they built enormous battleships. The battleships weren't any good, but

they were big, and that is enough for a Jap. Our country, with its equipment, our country with its great power is a big country, and in this way impresses its value on the Japs as their one safeguard against the Soviet Union. Here we must merchandise and keep on merchandising our justice and fairness along with our great power. These are the factors, and those alone, which can lead these people into an island of democracy in the Far East where one day we must hope that peace can be stabilized through true American leadership that never permits our flag to suffer an insult or a single reflection on our integrity, our heroism, or our power.

Goodbye. I am off for China. Goodnight, and God bless our country.

775012

This is Henry J. Taylor broadcasting trans-Pacific to San Francisco and into the network there. This is my General Motors script, No. 340, from Tokyo for Monday, June 27, 1949. I will begin the text in five seconds. Are you ready?

Come here, my friends, six thousand miles across the Pacific. Stand here in Tokyo with me tonight, and you would be very proud of the United States. Pull up your chair and talk with General Douglas MacArthur. Go through these Tokyo streets; go into the Japanese homes and shops.

Go as I did to the Japanese police headquarters, into their banks, their schools, their movie houses. See our American troops in barracks and quietly on duty at key places, where needed, and you would be very proud of the United States.

These people were enemies of our country. There are 81 million of them on these rocky, rain-swept islands. They caused us, in our American homes, great suffering, death, and loss and pain, our bitter and horrible enemies. You find it a strange feeling to move about among these people who faced us in their foxholes and their kamikaze planes, to have them serve you breakfast, open the door as you pass through, light your cigaret, bow and rush forth with your coat and hat, stand at attention while you ask a simple direction on a street corner or in a shop. Yet not a single case of violence by any of the 81 million Japanese has occurred against a single one of our troops since the day General MacArthur first set foot on this enemy soil. It is doubtful if an achievement like this by an occupation leader has ever been recorded in the history of the world.

Speaking of America and of this Occupation, even Stalin's former commander here, Red General Ivan Zaranov, said privately in Tokyo,

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"Your country's performance here is a miracle," and that's what the Japanese as well think about us tonight.

Was it done by brute force? No, what has happened in Japan has been achieved by victorious General MacArthur's intelligence, his imagination, his remarkable understanding of the Oriental mind, his long and successful experience with Oriental methods in the Philippines, his ability to transmit even to Orientals the moral and spiritual values of the true America at its very best. Can you imagine a harder job any place in the world?

But now is the time to sound an alarm. For General MacArthur may be undermined. Listen, if you will, for much that affects us at home is at stake, and at this very moment. We are laboring under a great illusion at home, I am afraid. Even many of the strongest well-wishers of General MacArthur are wrong, I am convinced, in a misconception of the fundamental American position out here. I travelled a long way across six thousand miles of ocean to see this picture at first hand. So with your permission, let me deal only with this fundamental, for it is the crux of the situation in Japan as it affects us at home, in your land and mine. Further, it is the true answer to the question: "Why doesn't General MacArthur come home?"

Now, I have spent hours and hours with General MacArthur here, alone with him in his office and with him alone in his home. By daytime, at meals, at night, in exactly the same manner I was with General Clay in Berlin when General Clay was in command in Germany. So this is the

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story from each man first hand. Based on each man's own description of his problems in each country, it would be hard to imagine two problems more different, fundamentally different, than we face in Germany and in Japan. Now that is the first thing we need to understand unless we want to wreck everything General MacArthur has built up in Japan and carry these eight million Orientals on our backs for generations to come. There was no government in Germany when Germany fell - not even a government, you recall, that could effectively surrender. Here, on the other hand, General MacArthur obtained his surrender from the Emperor of Japan. General MacArthur has never instituted military government as it was needed or practiced in Germany, and in the German sense there is no military government here today.

In fact, among the civilian civil authorities in Japan, of which there are only 2,700, over 88 per cent are American civilians, no in the U.S. Army at all. Here life proceeds already under the Japanese government, the Japanese courts, the Japanese police, modified to conform to democratic principles. Yet through a fundamental lack of knowledge of the Far East, the idea is expounded by many planners in Washington that something strange and new should be added now in Japan, that there should be what is called a transition period here. And the same ignorance of the Oriental and of the Oriental mind that has made our policy in China so utterly disastrous is being cooked up in Washington to be applied here in Japan. It is the conception: Bring General MacArthur home or leave him in Japan merely in command of the troops and send out as top man a civilian as Mr. McCloy has already . But this is not been sent to Germany to take over from General Clay

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European Germany, this is Oriental Japan, and applying a German idea here is like saying, "Remove the only really great American asset we have in the Far East and let the Japanese think General MacArthur did not conquer them after all."

The Japs love only a victor. General MacArthur is the only thing to them around here. Why, if General MacArthur left here or his authority were changed and any civilian, no matter how competent, were sent over as a top figure, it would be beyond understanding to the Oriental mind. To the average Jap and to the entire Orient, any switch involving MacArthur could only mean that America was pulling out of Japan and Asia and that they had better line up as close as they could to the Soviet Union and to the Reds before too late. The current Red conquest of nearby China already makes that difficult problem of keeping Japan on America's side tough enough for General MacArthur without any Washington talk of tampering with him here. General MacArthur must stay here and in full authority until the peace treaty he has been urging for the two years is made with Japan and without a civilian in higher authority meanwhile, or no peace treaty will ever be made worth the powder to blow it across the street. I can tell you that General MacArthur himself does not see the slightest necessity for a so-called intermediary stage between this and the present set-up and the period of a peace treaty, and by common consent such a change would be regarded by the Orientals as ^{American} a sign of weakness and pounced on at once by Russian propoganda, saying, "You see, the Americans are weakening; you had better get cozy with us."

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I have been over every feature of this present situation with General MacArthur personally, and at great length, so let me give you tonight a little picture of what it means to come here and roam over these questions with our American leader.

I have never met a more forthright man. Like most men who really know their business, when General MacArthur speaks, he makes himself clear. He uses easy-going language, gets down to brass tacks, and does not deal in generalities. His mind roams the whole world and he asks questions about anything he thinks you might know. He simply sits there and talks thing out, and he has an inborn courtesy and sense of fitness which gives him a great deal more human appeal at close range than might be evident in a photograph or at a distance.

Every thought that runs through his mind about Japan or any place else is tied in with its effect on the United States. In short, his mind goes from America outward, and so does his heart. When you are talking with General MacArthur, you are at home in our country, at home in America at its very best. And to the Japanese, General MacArthur is America in Japan.

Nothing would please the Kremlin Communists more than have Washington appear to bypass or subordinate, under a civilian, General MacArthur. These are evidences here, abounding evidences, that the Soviet propaganda is trying to destroy General MacArthur and the prestige of our Occupation forces, and this is the same propaganda being promoted by Moscow by the Communist Party inside the United States.

The economic questions are large and complicated. It is impossible to do them justice in a broadcast like this. Many important economic difficulties remain. I know that as well as the next man. But the big planning brains at home had better leave General MacArthur alone.

My friend, Noel Busch, described the results here best, I think, when he said: "Scandal and failure make news; success only makes history." And, believe me, General MacArthur, is making history here.

Remember Japan was overcrowded and distressed before she went into the war and then you will realize that had there been no war, Japan would still be very bad off indeed. Yet in helping Japan, we have not been an easy mark as we have been in so many countries in the world that I have visited. The Oriental detests an easy mark, and under General MacArthur we have made the Japs work, and work hard, for anything they got from America. We at home have actually been called on to spend less American money for recovery in Japan under General MacArthur than we have poured into little Greece, an amazing fact, but true.

Yet I am sure there are newspaper publishers and editors in our own country who do not know tonight that forces are at work to pull the rug out from under General MacArthur. Many of his best well-wishers simply believe that the so-called transition period to a so-called civilian authority is a natural and desirable next step as in Germany. So at home in our Congressional committees and in our press we had better take a good hard second look at any proposals which tamper with the authority of General MacArthur in Japan. No matter how well meaning, even the

appearance of weakening General MacArthur's prestige here would undermine the last single hope we have for a democratic peace and for any kind of American security in this vast area that now lies under the shadow of the Russian paw, so close to the Red claws sharpened and poised to rip at the piece of the world.

Here in Tokyo on my trip around the world I have been granted an audience with the Emperor of Japan. I am going now to the Imperial Palace. Let me tell you about this meeting with the Emperor next week and about the biggest naval base in Japan that looks out across the sea to Russia. My next broadcast is from Tokyo, and then I go into China. So goodnight to all at home. Goodnight, and God bless our country.

HENRY J. TAYLOR
GENERAL MOTORS SCRIPT #340
TOKIO - Monday - June 27th, 1949

Henry J. Taylor
1.
First Draft

(On cue "...and now we take you to HENRY J. TAYLOR IN TOKIO:)

Mr. TAYLOR:

Come here, my friends, six thousand miles across the Pacific.

Stand here in Tokio with me tonight, and you would be very proud of the United States.

Look down these streets. Go into the Japanese homes and shops and stores. Go as I did to the Japanese police headquarters, into their banks and schools; see our troops in their barracks and quietly on duty at the key places where they are needed, and you would be proud of the United States.

These people were enemies of our country. There are 81 million of them on these rocky rain-swept islands. They caused us in our American homes great suffering; death and loss and pain ... our bitter and horrible enemies whose war against us made their presence felt in your home and my home and every American home; the main-spring of Oriental Asia uncoiled in vicious war to strike against our country and our way of life.

It is a strange feeling to move among these people who faced us in their fox holes and their Kamakazi planes; to have them serve you breakfast, open the door as you pass through, bow and rush forward with your coat or hat, stand at attention while you ask a simple direction on a street-corner or in a shop.

Not a dozen cases of violence by any of these 81 million Japanese have occurred against our troops since the day General MacArthur first set foot on this enemy soil. It is doubtful if an achievement like this by an occupation army has ever been recorded in the history of the world. Speaking of America and of this occupation, even Stalin's former commander here, General Ivan M. Zaryanov says: "Your country is a miracle." And that's what the Japanese as well think about us tonight.

Was it done by brute force? No, those were the methods of the Romans, of Napoleon, or the Germans and the Russians. And their occupation records were and are a cruel and dismal failure.

Here what has happened in Japan has been achieved by victorious General MacArthur's intelligence, imagination, General

MacArthur's remarkable understanding of the Oriental mind, his long and successful familiarity with Oriental mentality and methods in the Philippines, his ability to transmit even to Orientals the moral and spiritual values of the true America at its very best.

What other living American could do such a job as that out here in the Far East? Of all achievements can you imagine a harder job any place in the world? If some of our own leaders at home had been able to communicate to us at home in your land and mine the true spirit of America as well as General MacArthur has been able to communicate it to these far-off Japanese we would have a better country at home indeed.

But now is a time to sound an alarm. For General MacArthur may be undermined.

Listen, if you will, for much that affects us at home is at stake...and at this very moment.

We are laboring under a great illusion at home. Even many of the strongest well-wishers of General MacArthur are wrong, I am

convinced, in a misconception of the fundamental American position here.

I have travelled a long way across six thousand miles of ocean to see this picture at first hand, so, with your permission, let me deal only with this fundamental for it is the crux of the situation in Japan as it affects us at home. Compared to the importance of this fundamental, all other issues about Japan are very small potatoes indeed.

Further, it is the true answer to the question: "Why doesn't General MacArthur come home? General Clay is home from Germany. Why doesn't General MacArthur come home?"

I have spent hours and hours with General MacArthur here, alone in his office with him and alone in his home.

In exactly the same manner I was with General Clay in Berlin when he was in command in Germany.

Based on each man's own description of his own problem it is hard to imagine two problems more different than the American situation in Germany and Japan.

That's the first thing we have to understand unless we want to wreck everything General MacArthur has built up in Japan, and have these 81 million people on the back of our necks for generations to come.

There was no government in Germany when Germany fell; not even a government that could effectively surrender, as you recall. First, General Eisenhower and General Clay had to establish a military government, and then General Clay had to build a military government until the western Germans had a constitution and could begin to take over.

Here General MacArthur obtained his surrender from the Emperor of Japan. He has never instituted Military Government as it was needed or practiced in Germany, and in that sense there is not Military Government here today. In fact, among the American civil authorities in Japan, of which there are only 2,700, over 88% are American civilians, not in the U. S. Army at all. Here life ~~simply~~ proceeds under the Japanese Government, the Japanese Courts, the Japanese police, modified to conform to democratic principles.

Yet - and here is the great danger - the idea is expounded in Washington, as much - I am afraid - through fundamental lack of knowledge of the Far East as anything else, that something strange and new should be added; that there should be what is called "a transition period" here. And the same ignorance of the Orient, and of Oriental minds, that has made our policy in China so utterly disastrous is being cooked up in Washington to be applied here in Japan.

It is the conception: "Bring General MacArthur home, or leave him in Japan merely in command of the few troops, and send out a civilian as Mr. John McCloy has recently been sent to take over in Germany.

Well, that's like saying remove the only really great asset we have in Japan and let the Japanese think General MacArthur did not conquer them after all. The Japs love only a victor. General MacArthur is the whole thing to them around here. Why, if General MacArthur left here, or his authority was changed and some civilian sent over as an important figure, it would be unfathomable to the Oriental mind.

To the average Jap and to the entire Orient any switch involving General MacArthur could only mean that America was pulling out of Japan and Asia, and that they'd better get as close and cozy as they can to the Soviet Union and get in with the Communists and the Reds before it was too late. The great *Red* conquest of China ~~by the Reds~~ makes that problem tough enough for General MacArthur in Japan already without any Washington talk of tampering with him here.

General MacArthur must stay here, and in full authority, until a peace treaty is made with Japan, or no peace treaty will ever be made here in Japan worth the powder to blow it across the street. And, believe me, he is staying here for that reason and doing his duty when he long since has earned a rest, only out of sheer love of our country.

General MacArthur himself does not see the slightest necessity for a so-called "intermediary stage" between this present set-up and the period of a peace treaty, and by common consent such a change would be regarded by the Orientals as a sign of American weakness.

I have been over every feature of this present situation with him personally, and at great length, so let me give you a little picture of what it means to come here and roam over these questions with our American leader.

I never met a more forthright man. Like most men who really know their business, when General MacArthur speaks he makes himself ~~clear~~ clear. He uses easy-going language, gets down to brass tacks and does not deal in generalities. His mind roams the whole world and he asks questions about anything he thinks you might know. He simply sits there and talks things out, and he has an inborn courtesy and sense of fitness which gives ~~him~~ him a great deal more human appeal at close range than might be evident in his photographs or at a distance.

Every thought that runs through his mind about Japan or anyplace else is tied in with its effect on the United States; in short, his mind goes from America outward, and so does his heart. When you are talking with General MacArthur you are at home in our country, at home in America at its very best. And to the Japanese General MacArthur is America in Japan.

Nothing we could possibly do would please the Kremlin Communists more than to have Washington appear to by-pass or liquidate *(the man I have been writing here.)* ~~General MacArthur~~. In the entire Orient, where so much is reduced to personalities, he is the one man who symbolizes American strength, American faith, American determination for victory and for peace. He is the Number One target of the Kremlin out here. He is the one American Stalin fears most of all. Every line and effort of Soviet propaganda is dedicated toward discrediting U. S. General Douglas MacArthur, and I have seen evidences of it and our own Army intelligence reports on it mountain high. This vicious Red campaign in the Far East is likewise directed against General MacArthur by the Communist Party inside the United States on direct orders from Moscow. Talk to any anti-Communist member of the Japanese Cabinet or Government here as I have and you will find that the one hope they have of stabilizing the anti-Communist elements in the Far East depends absolutely on the rallying point represented by the one American all Asia respects and understands
— General Douglas MacArthur.

The economic questions here are large and complicated. It is impossible to do them justice in a broadcast like this. Many important economic difficulties remain. But have we got all our economic difficulties worked out at home? Well hardly. The big brass at home better leave General MacArthur alone. My friend Busch described the results here best, I think, when he said "Scandal and failure make news. Success only makes history." And, believe me, General MacArthur is making history here. Remember, Japan was an overcrowded and distressed country before she went into the war. Is it hard to imagine that therefore the war made her even more bankrupt and distressed, if you realize that had there been no war Japan would still be very badly off indeed. Yet in helping Japan we have not been an easy mark as we have been in so many countries in the world. The Oriental detests an easy mark, and under General MacArthur we have made the Japs work for anything they got. We at home have actually been called on to spend less American money for recovery in Japan under General MacArthur than than we have poured into little Greece...an amazing fact, but true.

Further, the great Communist victory in China has delivered Japan's areas in Manchuria into unfriendly - enemy - hands. This has enormously complicated America's difficulties here, because Japan must get much from Manchuria to live and the Communists now have their rope around the throat of the Japanese body.

This event this year in nearby China was a vast disaster for America in our occupation rebuilding program here in Japan, an important part of the entire disaster of our Far Eastern policy which began when at the very tail end of the war we urged Stalin to come into the war, gave him Manchuria at the Yalta Conference... the same ruinous policy that said "Welcome, Reds" to the map of Asia and which does not yet seem ended out here. For with the exception of the policies laid down here on the spot by General MacArthur, the State Department in Washington is still playing "cat and mouse" with the Communists in the Far East, as if we had won the war to help Communism spread here while we spend billions and billions to keep it from spreading on another side of the world where only a fraction as many people live.

There are newspaper publishers and editors in our country who do not know tonight that forces are at work to pull the rug out from under General MacArthur.

Many of his best well-wishers simply believe that the so-called "transition" to a so-called civilian authority is a natural and desirable next step, as if there were some tradition or history that points toward this when, in fact, there is no parallel in our history for the situation here.

So, at home in our homes and in our press we'd better take a second look at what sounds reasonable and normal. Any program which tampers with the authority of General MacArthur in Japan, no matter how well-meaning, no matter how good-sounding will undermine the last single hope we have for a democratic peace and for any kind of American security at all in this vast area that now lies under the shadow of the Russian paw, so close to the Red claws ready and poised to rip at the peace of the world.

ALFRED O'GARA & Co.

134 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO 3

June 3, 1949.

Chic file

aw
TELEPHONE
STATE 2-8760

General Douglas MacArthur
A. P. O. 500
c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

Dear General MacArthur:

Henry Taylor, Jr., whose book "Men in Motion" is considered by many the best book that came out of the war and who is one of our outstanding radio commentators, having received last year the du Pont award for outstanding public service on the air, equivalent to the Pulitzer Prize, in the radio field, is leaving shortly for a trip around the world to study the economic and political conditions in each of the countries he visits. You are probably as familiar with his works, his broadcasts, and accomplishments as I am. I believe he met you in his 250,000 miles of traveling in 32 countries for the Scripps-Howard newspapers during the war. His and your very good friend ex-President Hoover has or will write you regarding his visit to Japan.

Henry has also asked me to write you. He hopes to spend some time in Tokyo. He feels that the government has and probably will continue to attempt to interfere more and more in your work. He believes as I do that you are being sniped at by correspondents, such as Keyes Beech and others, and that the true picture of what is happening in Japan should reach the American public.

The article called "An Economic Report" in Fortune's April issue is just another example of this. He believes that your article in the June Fortune magazine replying to this article has done much to clarify the true picture, but he also feels that after all Fortune readers are comparatively few and the true story should be spread wide among our population and more frequently told.

Henry Taylor would prefer not to have a formal interview. What he would really like is to sit down and have an enjoyable visit with you. He wants to get the human side of the picture and be able to relax and to exchange ideas. He will be in Tokyo,

General Douglas MacArthur
A. P. O. 500
c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

-2-

June 3, 1949

Tokyo date June 16th, arriving via Pan-American on Flight #7.
I am very glad to write this letter as I have known Henry Taylor
for a long time, know his true Americanism, and his great admira-
tion for you.

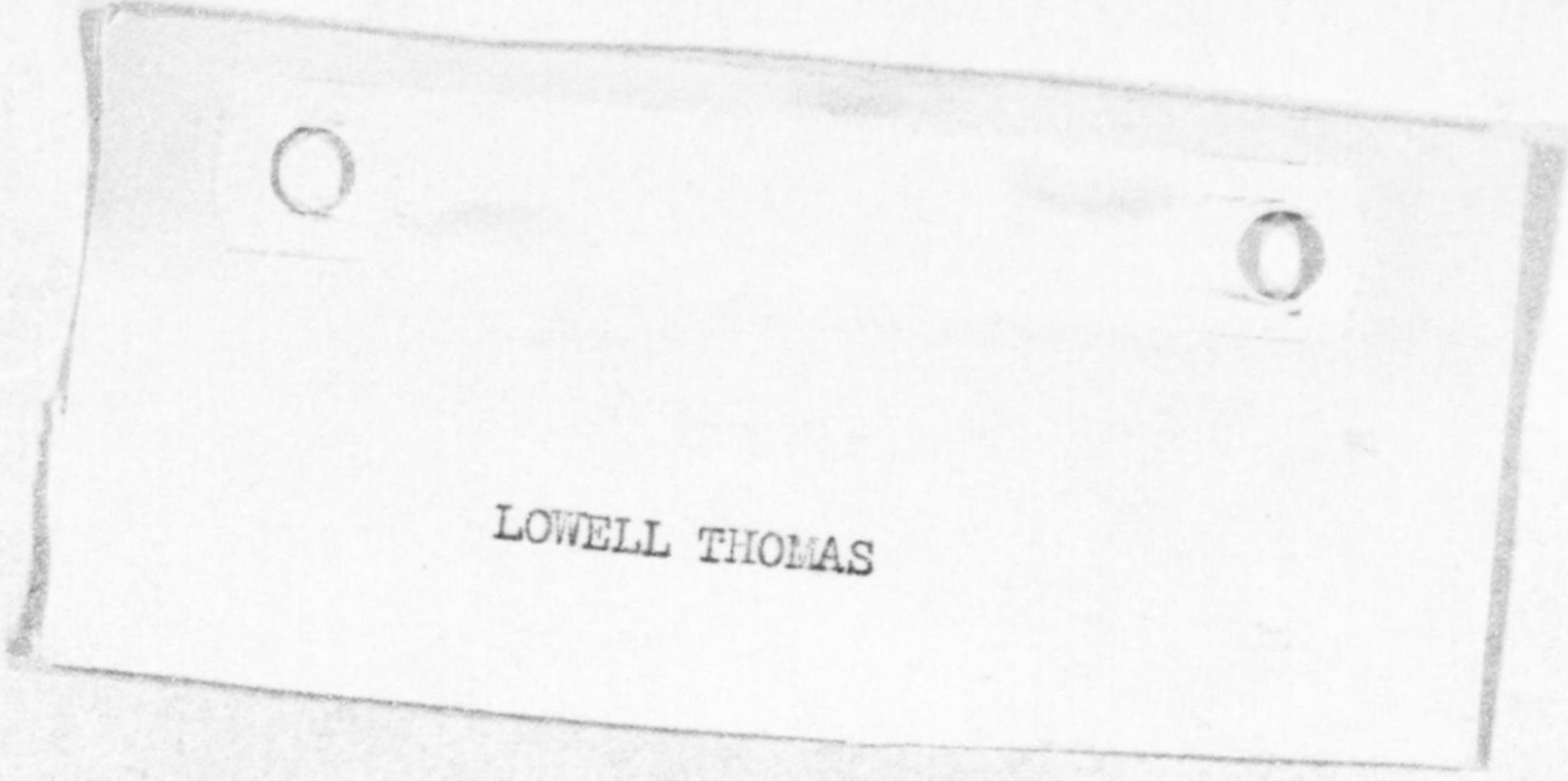
With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Alfred O'Gara

Alfred O'Gara

AO'G:VL



LOWELL THOMAS

Visiting Indo
file

25 July 1949

Good evening, everybody, this is Lowell Thomas in Tokyo, and I am nervous about this broadcast - nervous for several reasons: first, it is too hot to broadcast, too hot to even think, or do anything but fan yourself. Now I know why the Japanese, including the men, carry fans. The other reason is that Joe Robinson, head of the Decentralization Board, and some of my other friends have been giving me such a run-around that I haven't had time to think, and this will have to be an impromptu broadcast, completely informal, when it should be rather stately since it is going to be about General MacArthur.

I suppose you have heard it said, heard it time and again, that seeing and talking with General Douglas MacArthur in Tokyo is quite an experience. It is all of that. But before you see him, his ardent admirers do everything they can to spoil it. There is a MacArthur cult here in Japan. In the eyes of nearly everyone you meet - everyone I have met - Douglas MacArthur is the greatest man that ever lived, greater than Caesar and Napoleon, even greater than Winston Churchill, to say nothing of Hannibal and Charlemagne and Monty of El Alamein. And then if you listen to some of the commentators at home and follow some of the newspaper columns, you hear that MacArthur is a stuffed shirt, vain, a has-been, and so on and so on. All of which found me totally unprepared for the MacArthur I met and spent nearly three hours with today.

When General MacArthur heard through two of my friends that I was passing this way and making only a brief stop on my way to remote regions beyond, he must have told his staff to give me the works. I was met by generals and colonels at the airport and shown such hospitality as few

potentates ever could have extended to a traveler. It all made the story of Marco Polo arriving at the court of Kubla Khan seem a little shoddy. I wish I could devote a broadcast to nothing but the story of the hospitality I encountered and the day-and-night schedule that I have been put through. It has brought me to a point where, because of fatigue and an overdose of a lot of things, I now look forward to that 2,000 miles of flight to Hongkong tonight even if it means running into the typhoon reported somewhere in our path.

The session with the General, as they call him, was to be the climax, the finale. Meanwhile they had all oversold me on their hero. The blazing hot muggy Tokyo day. What a relief to enter the air-conditioned building occupied by MacArthur's Headquarters! As I entered his office, a room perhaps 20 by 30 feet - it looked like the office of a conservative banker or an industrial mogul - he was standing at his desk. He shook hands, welcomed me with warmth, took me across the room. As we sat down side by side, he lit a big pipe and proceeded to reminisce about places where we had both been as young men, in India. I had never known before, I didn't know until today, that as a young Army lieutenant, Douglas Mac Arthur was assigned to pick up information about what the British were up to in Hindustan. I hadn't known that from Darjeeling MacArthur had made his way toward Tibet and had been turned back. He also said something that interested me vastly today. Afghanistan in those days was a forbidden country, as inaccessible as Tibet was then

and still is. He told me how he got through Khyber Pass to the Afghan border, but no further. The border that I later crossed. He said that the journey in the Khyber caused him to buy a copy of Kipling's Kim, and reading Kim, he decided to follow in Kim's footsteps along the famous old/^{Grand}Trunk Road in India. and doing it with the wise men, and he did it, like Kim. And General MacArthur told me today that the journey that he made then did as much to mold his future life and open his eyes about Asia and its peoples and their problems as anything that ever happened to him. And he puffed away at his pipe and he reminisced and he took much interest in the journey ahead of me. He was as informal and as far from being a stuffed shirt as any man could be.

Finally, of course, he got around to Japan, and he asked me if I had seen anything, and then he quickly added that he knew I hadn't because I hadn't been here long enough to see anything,^{with} which I promptly disagreed. For there are several ways of travelling and getting much from it. One of which is to go fast and cover a great deal of ground and get quick impressions. For instance, I was finding out that Douglas MacArthur is quite different to all that I had been told.

We talked for an hour and a half in his office, and then he took me to his home for luncheon with Mrs. MacArthur. And as we went down the corridor and down the elevator shaft, out to his car, and drove through the streets of Tokyo, everything in that part of the city through which we passed seemed to come to a stop. And each time we moved, he put his arm around me, and with gentle courtesy he put me in the lead through all the doors, and there was nothing of the showman or the

Lowell Thomas Broadcast, 25 July 1949

4

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How about the danger of Communism?

General MacArthur thinks that it will not make much headway in Japan. The Japanese people now own their own land for the first time. And they won't want to give it up. They have an intense dislike for everything Russian, said he. The waters between them and Asia are a real barrier, in his opinion, unlike in Korea, where the boundary is only a line.

When is he coming home to America?

Well, just as soon as the peace treaty is signed, he told me. And the Russians seemed to have postponed that indefinitely.

Will our people wear out their welcome in this country?

He thinks not, and he thinks this way because the Japanese people are recovering so fast. That is one reason. And they thank us for that. Our Occupation forces have behaved as friends, not as conquerers, he told me. They hate losers, the Japanese. The million-odd who were the upper crust, they hate them now. They love a winner, and we were the winners. And they want to do everything pretty much as we do.

Do they admire our lack of manners, I asked him.

No, they think we are crude barbarians in that respect, was his reply, but he added that they regard us as nice kindly barbarians who

are at least genuine about all that we do. And they are copying even our manners. For example, young men and women are holding hands on the streets in Tokyo, a thing they never used to do.

Have they democracy in the sense that we and other democratic nations have? In that we have an ever-changing democracy, well, they have, said he. It is not something you can put your finger on like that table in front of you.

And how are the women doing in politics now that they have the franchise for the first time?

He answered that they women are the best men over here, and I asked if that included the prostitute who was elected to Parliament from one district. He said yes, even including her. She got 250,000 votes, and half of those votes - surprise - were from women. But she had long since given up her ancient profession. She is a brilliant speaker, he said, and as a result of her election, the double standard was abandoned in Japan at last. And at the next session of the Diet the teeth were taken out of that law that they passed again adultery, putting it on a moral basis, alike for men and women.

To me, by far the most impressive part of what MacArthur had to say concerned religion. He spoke of the inherent goodness in all religions, but he said that the war leaders had distorted the old religions of these islands and said that ^{when they lost the war,} the Japanese people lost faith in their religions, Shintoism and Buddhism, leaving a religious vacuum.

What an opportunity for Christianity to move in! MacArthur said he had begged America to send him missionaries, that he now had twice as many missionaries here than ever before, but not half enough. And he has asked for a million Bibles this year, three million Bibles next year, and within fifteen years he hopes to have Bibles enough for all the 80 million people in these islands. But he feels the missionary problem is largely one of organization, efficient organization, not the usual missionary set-up at all, or it will take forever. He thinks this is our greatest chance, and that so goes Japan, so goes all of Asia.

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Lowell Thomas Broadcast, 25 July 1949

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8 8
Lowell Thomas Broadcast, 25 July 1949

6

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And so long from Tokyo.

*Victory mission
(Lowell Thomas)*

THE COMMANDING GENERAL
FAR EAST AIR FORCES

APO 925

19 July 1949

MEMORANDUM

FOR : General of the Army Douglas MacArthur
SUBJECT: Lowell Thomas

The attached message (Inclosure No. 1) was received from Lowell Thomas this date, and per your instructions the attached message (Inclosure No. 2) was dispatched this date.

Geo. E. Stratemeyer

GEORGE E. STRATEMEYER
Lieutenant General, U. S. Air Force
Commanding

2 Incls.

JAPANESE TELEGRAPHS

B-137

R. No. out Time sent By Collated by

NEWYORK RJ213/NFC468 44 18 2129

TOK RGA

LC GENERAL GEORGE STRATEMEYER US AIRFORCE TOKYO

ARRIVING TOKYO 2230 SATURDAY AFTERNOON STAYING ONLY
UNTIL MONDAY NIGHT AM BOUND FOR CENTRAL ASIA WOULD
LIKE VERY MUCH TO HAVE A TALK WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR
IF YOU COULD ARRANGE THIS WOULD APPRECIATE ENORMOUSLY
REGARDS LOWELL THOMAS

ENORMOUSLY

信第十三號

Encl # 1

1 505 IN

北越印刷

UNCLASSIFIED

19 July 1949

CG FEAF/GES/BBB/380

FROM COMGEN FEAF
TO CHIEF OF STAFF USAF WASHINGTON DC PRIORITY
CITE _____

Personal for Ankenbrandt from Stratemeyer. Desire you have delivered to Lowell Thomas repeat Lowell Thomas, who is departing New York and arriving Tokyo 1430 Saturday afternoon 23 July, the following message from General MacArthur: Quote General MacArthur is delighted at prospect your visit and is making all arrangements to facilitate your program. You will be met on arrival by Colonel Wheeler of his Staff with the complete and comprehensive schedule. Everyone here joins in warmest possible welcome Unquote. Tell him Mrs. Stratemeyer and I personally are delighted. Advise receipt and delivery of above message. End

OFFICIAL

UNCLASSIFIED

Incl #2

Please pardon insertions - the
typesets have all gone home.

JRP

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
DECONCENTRATION REVIEW BOARD

*Visiting Ldn.
File
Lowell Thomas
CW*

16 July 1949.

General Douglas MacArthur
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
General Headquarters, TOKYO.

My dear General -

Lowell Thomas and I have been friends for some years. He is as you know an extraordinary person - the topmost radio commentator in America.

A while back I received the following letter from Mr. Thomas -
"Dear Joe: How about a report on Tokyo? Lowell"

Seeing in his letter an opportunity to bring him out here for one or two stirring broadcasts that could be of great value SCAP's causes in Japan, I mentioned the possibility in one or two places in your Staff.

Recently I was told that it would ^{be} most pleasing to the Headquarters if I would prepare a meaty sketch on the situation here and get Mr. Thomas to use it on the air. It was suggested that it might be timed with the winding up of the work of the Deconcentration Review Board and might touch effectively upon the results of the deconcentration program - the first time in history such a job has been completed, as you know. (It collapsed in Germany).

The Board is about to conclude its work. The last of the cases before the Board have been decided and were delivered to you the 14th instant. The Board's final report is intended to reach you about the middle of next week.

Being a bit tired after 15 months of exacting work on a schedule of 12 to 14 hours a day, the easiest thing for me to do in the matter of Mr. Thomas' arrival here is nothing.

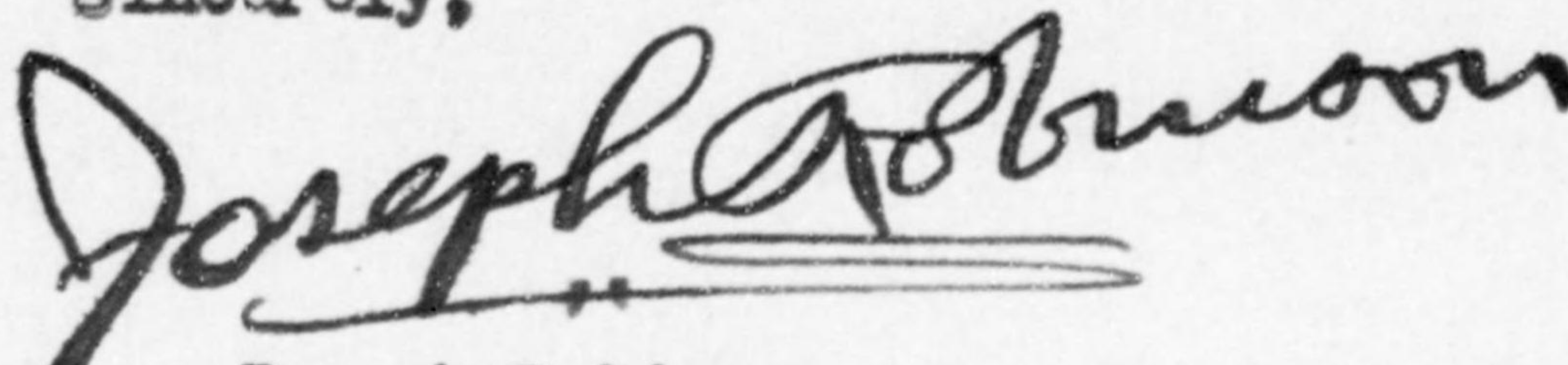
But I am keenly interested in seeing the fullest best come out of the experiment you commenced here and have thus far so ably progressed. This interest impells me to wish to help make sure Mr. Thomas has the glistening as well as the solid facts on the recovery that has occurred in Japan, and is occurring daily under your leadership.

There are two way I can help. One is by working closely with whoever it is in the Occupation to whom you are entrusting escort of Mr. Thomas whilst he is here. The other is to meet him en route* and accompany him into Tokyo and while doing so prepare with the informative high-lights of "Recovery in Japan under MacArthur".

Save with your leave, and preferably your instructions, I shall regard myself without prerogative, Sir, to advance in the manner indicated the significant experiment in history which you implanted here and in which, as fellow Americans, we have common cause.

The time is short. I await your early commands.

Sincerely,


Joseph Robinson

* as an old friend might quite naturally do

LOWELL THOMAS

Visiting Ando

July 14, 1949

*File
CW*

My dear General MacArthur,

Although I had expected to spend the last two weeks of July on a camping trip with former President Hoover and General Clay, the State Department has just informed me of an unexpected invitation that has come through from the Government of Tibet. Ambassador Loy Henderson in Delhi has relayed the word that I am invited to Lhasa at once. In order to take advantage of this invitation, one that for many years I had hoped for, I am crossing the Pacific, via Pan American, immediately.

I understand my plane is scheduled to reach Tokyo Saturday, the 23rd at 2:30 P.M., leaving Tokyo Monday the 25th after midnight (1:00 A.M. of the 26th).

There is no reason why you should even remember my name. But, since the days when Mr. Hoover was President, and you were Chief of Staff -- for 19 years -- I have been in radio (for NBC and CBS) with the oldest news broadcast. During that time my program, so I am told, has built up the largest nightly audience. And if during my short stay in Tokyo, I can be of any service to you, and your colleagues, I would like to do so.

I realize how pressed you always must be for time. But, if I can be the medium between you and the American radio audience it will be an honor.

Respectfully yours,

Lowell Thomas

General Douglas MacArthur
Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers
Tokyo
Japan

D - - - - - O

VISITING MISSIONS & PERSONNEL
- GENERAL -

Visitors

Earl Cocks, Norman Lodge and Henry Guinevan* will depart Honolulu for Tokyo via Wake Island on Pan American Airline, Flight #3 on March 5th. Will arrive Haneda Airport at 1245 hours March 7th.

Scheduled to leave Tokyo for Taipei, Formosa via Northwest Airlines, Flight #803 at 0005 hours March 13th.

Will leave Taipei for Manila, P.I., via Philippine Air Lines, Flight #401 on March 16th.

(*Not known to be member of Cocks party but, because of scheduled identical itinerary, is presumed to be.)

Used 12/9/5
23-1977

AP WORLD SERVICE

W-62

Item 50 AMERICAN LEGION COMMANDER COMING TO JAPAN.

[SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 3 -- (AP) -- Earle Cocks, Jr., 29 year old national commander of the American Legion, will leave here Saturday by Pan American Airways for an inspection of military bases around the world.

He will visit Gen. MacArthur in Tokyo, then will fly to Korea. He will meet with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, then fly to London and Paris.

Commander Cocks is making the trip as a member of the citizens advisory committee on national defense. He will be accompanied by Norman Lodge, public relations director.

-fhs 1935-

What is planned
ETA - who in party?
PR Director

R. McCULLOCH DICK
Editor

ROBERT S. HENDRY
Associate Editor

Philippines
FREE PRESS



F. THEO ROGERS
General Manager

FLORO A. SANTOS
Office & Circulation
Manager

Published by the Philippines FREE PRESS, Inc.

Free Press Bldg., 682 Rizal Ave., Manila

Visitors

January 20, 1951

Maj. General Courtney Whitney
Chief of SCAP Government Section
U. S. Army
Tokyo, J a p a n

Dear Courtney:

This will serve as an introduction for a very good friend of mine, Mr. Jean Lefevre Vacquerie, one of the top international representatives of the Renault Automobile Company of France.

He served in the late war on the French general staff with distinction in the Pacific Area.

He is passing through Japan on his way to the United States. I am sure you will like him, treat him as my friend.

I thank you immensely for your very thoughtful and expressive letter regarding the telegram I sent you for the holidays.

As the news comes through from day to day, I am more convinced than ever as well as greatly consoled about news that our great General MacArthur will lead us on to honorable, and sure victory.

With love to all and praying constantly for God's blessings for you all.

Believe me ever and always with appreciation and esteem,

Very sincerely yours,

Theo.
T H E O.

FTR/fc

P. S. It may interest you to know that one of Jean's great uncles married the daughter of Victor Hugo.

Visitors

21 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: General Back

Will you kindly transmit through your service channels
the following message:

"TO: Commander Erle Cocke, Jr.
734 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

I showed your message to General MacArthur who assured
me that all necessary arrangements will be made.

Frank Lowe"

COURTNEY WHITNEY
Major General, U. S. Army
Chief, Government Section

COPY

VIA RCA RJB949

CTR217 ORD WASHINGTON DC 53 20 120P

TOK RCS

MAJOR GENERAL FRANK E LOWE

FAR EAST COMMAND TOKYO

PACIFIC AND EUROPEAN ITINERARY FIRM EXCEPT FOR TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS
FROM TOKYO TO FORMOSA MARCH 10 and FORMOSA TO MANILA MARCH 11 CAN
YOU ARRANGE SPACE ARMY PLANE FOR THESE TWO FLIGHTS WOULD APPRECIATE
CABLE REPLY

ERLE COCKE JR 734 15th ST NORTHWEST WASHINGTON DC

FEB 21 AM 5.40

CFM ORD 10 11 734 15TH

COPY

Visitors

Tokyo, Japan

12 February 1951

Dear Mr. Price:

In reply to your note concerning the possibility of your visiting Japan for the purpose of writing a book on the effects of the Occupation, you may be sure that if your visit should materialize, you will be accorded every reasonable facility.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Mr. Willard Price
Cathedral City
California

RESTRICTED

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets) Mr. D. Brown 57-8096

File No.: 201 (23 Jan 51)CIE

Subject: Willard Price

Note
No.

From: CIE

To: GS

Date: 26 January 1951

Attn: Gen. Whitney

2
(cont'd)

tourist magazines, which had official support as a propaganda vehicle, bought articles from him, and two or three of his books were brought out by Hokuseido, which was conspicuous in the publication of Japanese propaganda books in English. What was most indicative of the degree to which the Japanese trusted him was the permission given to him to visit the mandated islands in the South Seas. Very few other Americans had this privilege.

6. In what way, if any, Price contributed to the American war effort is not known. Because of his familiarity with Japan, presumably he could have been very useful. However, Who's Who, in an otherwise relatively detailed entry concerning him, gives no clue to possible official connections during the war.

7. With the war, Price's writings about Japan changed from the uncritical to the critical. Japan and the Son of Heaven, published in 1945, is a well-reasoned argument against Emperor worship and other aspects of Japanese ultra-nationalism. Though the Japanese are not unskilled in making allowance for shifts with the wind, it is doubtful that they now would consider Price to be on their side and attempt to use him.

1 Incl
n/c

DRN

-D. R. N.-

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: Willard Price

Note
No.

Gen. Whitney,
From: Chief, GS

Col. Nugent,
To: Chief, CIE

Date: 23 January 1951

- 1 Will you please see what information you can get on the writer of the attached communication. General MacArthur would like some line particularly on the nature of his previous writings on Japan before replying to the communication.

1 Incl
Ref Comm

CW
C. W.

From: CIE

To: GS
Attn: Gen. Whitney

Mr. D. Brown 57-8096
26 January 1951

- 2
1. Reference is made to the request for information concerning Willard Price, writer, who desires to visit Japan to gather material for two books, one of which is to be on the effects of the Occupation.
 2. Price, who was born in Canada in 1887, presumably is a naturalized American. He has been a professional writer or editorial worker for about 40 years. He has traveled abroad extensively and is best known for a series of books on Japan.
 3. After a number of relatively brief visits, Price in 1933 took up residence in Japan and remained about four years, writing magazine and newspaper articles and several books. Most of what he wrote in that period is remembered as having been descriptive rather than expository, largely ignoring or uncritical of those aspects of Japan which were contentious. The years were those in which Japan, having defied world opinion and walked out of the League of Nations, was digesting its conquests in Manchuria and exerting further pressure on China. Thus a writer who chose to write about Japan without giving attention to these matters or supporting world opinion on them was likely to be considered pro-Japanese.
 4. Price was a free-lance writer, probably dependent on what he could earn from his writings. Under the circumstances, though they were without proof, there were Americans in Japan who suspected that Price might be in the employ of the Japanese Government. It should be emphasized, however, that this was purely a matter of suspicion. He associated little with Tokyo Americans, at least with the American newspapermen with whom he might have had something in common, and was better known among Japanese.
 5. It was evident that the Japanese were not unappreciative of the value to Japan of his kind of writings. At least one of the English-language

PRICE, Willard DeMille, writer; b. Peterboro, Ontario, July 28, 1887; s. Albert Melancthon and Estella (Martin) P.; came to U.S., 1901; B.A., Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O., 1909; studied New York Sch. Philanthropy, 1911-12; M.A., Columbia, 1914; studied journalism New York U. and Columbia; m. Eugenia Reeve, Aug. 4, 1914 (died Apr. 30, 1929); 1 son, Robert DeMille; m. 2d, Mary Selden, May 28, 1932. Began career on the editorial staff, The Survey, New York, 1912-13; editorial sec. Bd. of Foreign Missions M.E. Ch., 1915-19; editor World Outlook; mgr. publ. Everyland and La Nueva Democracia; dir. periodical dept. of Interch. World Movement and supervising editor various class and travel publs.; editor of campaign literature for Boston U., Judson Coll. (Burma), Yenching U. (China), Central Philippine Coll., 1929. Investigation of immigration and its European sources, 1910-11; traveled in Japan, China, Central and S. America, 1915-17. War reconstruction service, 1918, in France and Italy. Dir. of motion picture expdn. traveling in North Africa, 1919-20; tour of univs. in Egypt, India, Burma, Philippines and Japan, 1930; ethnographic study of the Battaks of Sumatra, 1930, American Indian tribes, 1932, Batobos of Mindanao, 1935; foreign corr. in Japan, Manchuria and China, 1933-37; investigation of races in Micronesian South Seas to secure data and photographs for Nat. Geog. Soc., 1935; travel in Europe, 1939.

Clubs: Quill, Town Hall, Advertising, Fortnightly.

Author: Ancient Peoples at New Tasks; The Negro Around the World; American Influence in the Orient; Pacific Adventure; Rip Tide in the South Seas; Where Are You Going, Japan?; Japan's New Horizons; Children of the Rising Sun; Barbarian (novel); Japan Rides the Tiger; Japan's Islands of Mystery; Japan and the Son of Heaven; Key to Japan; Roving South, Rio Grande to Patagonia, 1948.

Contributor to Harpers, Nat. Geographic, Saturday Evening Post, etc.

Lecturer.

Home: Cathedral City, Calif.

COPY

WILLARD PRICE Cathedral City - California

January 16, 1951

General Douglas MacArthur
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
APO 500
San Francisco, California

Dear Sir:

In June I hope to come to Japan to gather material for two books and articles for publications in America and Great Britain. I want to ask in advance for any special cooperation you may be able to give me. One of the books will be on the effects of the Occupation and I am anxious that it should be as accurate as possible.

I have previously done ten books on the Orient (listed in Who's Who) and articles for such publications as National Geographic, Life, Harper's, Reader's Digest, New York Herald Tribune, New York Times, London Daily Telegraph. My books are published both in the United States and Great Britain. The Office of Far Eastern Affairs of the State Department made PACIFIC ADVENTURE required reading as part of the training for diplomatic service in the Far East, and JAPAN'S ISLANDS OF MYSTERY, concerning the Japanese Mandated Islands, was extensively used by the Navy and commended by Admiral Nimitz.

I particularly wish to make sure that my wife (whose help as secretary will be indispensable) and I will not be subject to the sixty-day limit and closely prescribed itinerary of the tourists. To do a thoroughly good job we should hope to have permission to travel freely to all parts of Japan and to stay as long as might be necessary to get the facts - perhaps four months or more.

If in addition to this permission there is any active aid your administration can give us in understanding the work and achievements of the Occupation, we shall be grateful. Any possible help in regard to transportation would be appreciated. You will be able to suggest contacts I should make. You may have reports that could be sent to me now and would help prepare me for the work in Japan. And particularly I solicit the privilege of a brief talk with you when we arrive.

With hearty appreciation for any help you may be able to extend, I am,

Sincerely yours,

s/ Willard Price

Air Mail

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