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Sheet no.

Tokyo, Japan

29 June 1949

Dear Mr. Farolan:

I am delighted to hear by your note of June 23rd that the Philippines Herald is being re-established on the old site where its voice was silenced by enemy bombs in the early days of the war. That its new home should arise from the ashes there left is another tribute to the invincible determination of the Filipino people to erase the scars of that mighty conflict and proceed vigorously anew in the shaping of a free Philippine destiny. To such end, in the building of a strong Christian nation designed favorably to influence the course of events in the Far East, the Philippines Herald can contribute immeasurably by adding its strong and fearless voice in the propagation of the truth.

With cordial regard and best wishes,

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Mr. M. Farolan
P. O. Box 601
Manila, P. I.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

Dear General MacArthur:

June 29, 1949

I have received your letter of June 16 and appreciate your thoughtfulness in letting me have a copy of your letter to Secretary Acheson of that date.

I have discussed this with the Secretary, and he is giving the most careful consideration to the views you put forth, the importance of which he fully appreciates. I am sure that you will hear from him in the near future. I am personally very glad that you were good enough to let him have your views directly on this matter. We are moving into a new and difficult phase of foreign policy not only in Asia but in Europe as well; and there is need for the utmost in contact and understanding between all of those who share the tremendous burdens of outstanding responsibility in the handling of our Government's affairs abroad.

I need not say that I continue to look back on my visit to Tokyo with gratitude for the hospitality I was shown and with satisfaction over the help which the visit gave to all of us here in understanding your problems. I do indeed hope that I may be able to visit the Far East again before too many months have passed; but I doubt that it could be before next winter.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely yours,

George Kennan
George F. Kennan
Director, Policy Planning Staff

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur,
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,
Tokyo.

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

June 23, 1949

Dear General MacArthur:

On returning from Paris, I found your letter of June 16, 1949, awaiting me and I hasten to let you know that I much appreciate your thoughtfulness in giving me your views on the regime of control in Japan. I had anticipated, with the Conference of Foreign Ministers out of the way, being able to give additional attention to the problem of Japan and consequently your letter is most timely. I hope shortly to be able to reply to your letter and in the meantime accept my best thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Alexander

General Douglas MacArthur,
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,
Tokyo, Japan.

June 23, 1949

Dear General MacArthur:

On returning from Paris, I found your letter of June 16, 1949, awaiting me and I hasten to let you know that I much appreciate your thoughtfulness in giving me your views on the regime of control in Japan. I had anticipated, with the Conference of Foreign Ministers out of the way, being able to give additional attention to the problem of Japan and consequently your letter is most timely. I hope shortly to be able to reply to your letter and in the meantime accept my best thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Dean Acheson

General Douglas MacArthur,
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,
Tokyo, Japan.

Cinc file

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Office of the Signal Officer

28 June 1949

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Brig Gen Courtney Whitney, Chief, Government Section

The following message was received this date from Signal Officer,
First Army, New York, N. Y.:

"Your Svc 652-J delivered to Lynn Leonard, Editor-in-Charge,
International News Service, who accepted in behalf of Mr. Barry Faris
at 280411Z (281411 IDST)."

GIB
GEORGE I. BACK
Brigadier General, Signal Corps
Signal Officer

UNCLASSIFIED

SC EX GIB/nje

28 June 1949

Cinc file

FROM: OIC GHQ FEC COMCENTER

TO: OIC DEPT ARMY COMCENTER.....PRIORITY

Sub 652 f TO GUEST FOR WAKEMAN SGD BACK PD PLS DELIVER FOLG
MSG TO MISTER BARRY PARIS CMA INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE CMA NEW YORK
CITY OR HIS PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT QUOTE CONFIRM ANY DISTRIBUTION YOU
DESIRE THERE AND YOUR UNDERSTANDING AS TO OUR RELEASE HERE PD BEST
REGARDS PD SGD MACARTHUR UNQUOTE WOULD APPRECIATE PROMPT REPORT GIVING
HOUR CMA DATE AND NAME OF INDIVIDUAL TO WHOM DELIVERED PD YOUR ASSISTANCE
GREATLY APPRECIATED HERE PD REGARDS

COPY FOR GEN WHITNEY

UNCLASSIFIED



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Office of the Signal Officer

27 June 1949

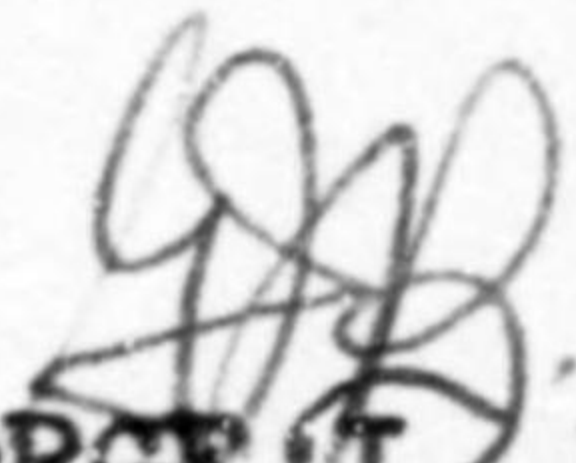
MEMORANDUM:

TO: Brig Gen Courtney Whitney, Chief Government Section

The following message was received this date from Signal Officer, First Army, New York, N. Y.:

"Message from MacArthur to Mr. Barry Faris, International News Service, was passed by Wakeman to Mr. M. Kaplan, night editor of INS, in absence of Mr. Barry Faris. This was accomplished at 1900 hours 25th June. Statement of General MacArthur was delivered to Mr. Jack Lotto, day editor of INS, by Major F. A. MacAdam at 1015 hours 26th June. Mr. Barry Faris was reported on vacation until 1 August. The two foregoing named editors are authorized representatives of Mr. Barry Faris.

"In answer to the query 'Is this satisfactory to you?' it is presumed that Mr. M. Kaplan is answering this direct. Wakeman offered him the facilities of the Signal Corps in the event he cares to use them."


GEORGE T. BACK
Brigadier General, Signal Corps
Signal Officer

0 Coel
28 June 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL BACK

Will you please dispatch the following message to Mr. Barry
Paris, International News Service, New York, New York:

"Confirm any distribution you desire there
and your understanding as to our release
here. Best regards. MacARTHUR"

COURTNEY WHITNEY

Copy C file

JAPANESE TELEGRAPHS

NEWYORK RJ2Q/NFB20 140 27 0811

LC GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SCAP TOKYO

My warmest thanks your splendid July Fourth message. Can't tell you how deeply appreciative I am of your thoughtful consideration. We certainly shall give your statement the most considered handling and widest possible distribution. In latter connection, may I please have your confirmation that it will be okay to release the statement to all clients of International News Service as well as to the Hearst papers? And is my understanding correct that you are not distributing the statement to others until the actual time set for release? Will appreciate your answer these two points your earliest convenience as I am anxious to distribute the statement immediately for July 3rd release, thereby assuring widest attention all our papers. Again General, accept my sincerest thanks and warmest regards.

Barry Paris

24 June 1949

Mr. Barry Paris
International News Service
General Offices
235 East 45th Street
New York, New York

July 4th in this as in every year is a day for deep and inspirational reflection by every American whether at home or abroad. Not only does it register another anniversary in the life of our great American Republic--another milestone in the evolution of what we ourselves proudly term the concepts of Americanism--but of yet deeper significance it provides a traditional opportunity for Americans of each successive generation to assay the manner in which they themselves have discharged the stewardship of America's free institutions passed on in sacred trust by the generation just gone.

At this distant point of observation that opportunity is particularly arresting. For we stand here, abreast of the threatening sweep of Communist forces over the heart of Asia, among a proud race of people, bereft of faith in past concepts which brought them to disaster, who avidly seek knowledge and understanding of those concepts of Americanism which have been triumphant in the struggle of mankind for a betterment of life. It is a point of vantage from which to view the beneficial impact of those concepts upon other peoples of the world, for the contraction of distance by the accelerating speed of communication has rendered the freedom of others strategically interwoven with the preservation of that of our own.

Here in Japan the norm of American democracy has thus faced two challenging tests: its adaptability where tradition, culture and custom have been evolved under political, economic and social concepts irreconcilable with the concept of human freedom; and its power of resistance, despite conditions of political instability, economic impoverishment and social unrest, to the appeal of the Communist propaganda. Both tests have shown conclusive results. The concepts of Americanism have found no barrier to their assimilation in Oriental culture or custom and the resulting blend between the best of the East and the best of the West is proving an impregnable front against Communism's most aggressive assaults.

The results are as conclusive as the reasons are sound. All segments of the human race, regardless of ethnological, geographical or cultural considerations, are fundamentally alike in the universal longing for higher personal dignity, and broader individual opportunity--qualities which find

the means of development only in a society which is free. All segments recoil from submitting their lives to the despotic rule of force and want instead to live by rules founded upon moral standards and spiritual ethics. All reject despotism in any form, unless and until it is forced upon them.

The evolution of Communism within the present century gives the measure of its own weakness and forecast of its ultimate universal rejection as a philosophy or pattern of life. Originating in the doctrine of extreme Marxian socialism, which advocated overthrow of the economic system based upon capitalistic management through abolition of both private property and individual profit by the exercise of the political power, it was early found that its adherents could not command the political power required to implement the program through the normal, peaceful or constitutional process. For the innate common sense of the human race proved an effective barrier to the peaceful and successful propagation of the Marxian doctrine. To breach this defense a merger consequently was effected with the terroristic concept known as nihilism which sought the destruction of existing governments by assassination and other violence as the means to seize the political power. Communism as presently advanced, however, neither is based upon political philosophy or economic doctrine, nor any serious pretense thereof. It has emerged as an instrument of force and intimidation to permit minority elements by stealth, infiltration and deceit to seize the political power from the majority ruling under constitutional process. Atheistic in conception, it repudiates the existence of an omnipotent Providence and rejects the moral precepts and theological teachings which support the higher sensibilities of the human race. As befits the character of its leadership, its sole underlying motive is to serve the lust for personal power. To such end it has become the rallying media for the malefactor, the corruptible and the fool, and it welds these sub-normal elements of society into an organized, disciplined and effective force in order, by the spread of confusion, unrest and violence, to disrupt the cohesion and strength in an otherwise orderly society. Communism thus has emerged as a movement of national and international outisamy without true philosophic basis which offers nothing but ultimate enslavement to those segments of the human race which become its prey. That it should continue to advance its treacherous purposes behind the shield of these very freedoms which to succeed it must destroy, is one of the paradoxes of this age and poses the question as to whether such movement should longer be accorded the validity, the sanction and the protection of law.

Here in Japan the great masses of the people are unmoved by the line of Communist propaganda for they fully comprehend the incipient threat of the Communist movement. They are, and will remain, an effective bulwark to stem its advance east and discourage its advance south. The American people

may feel assured, moreover, that those immutable concepts of American democracy offered here as the means to the betterment of individual life and a truly worthwhile collective peace, will be cherished, preserved, and advanced as the Japanese people march toward a higher and more objective destiny within the fellowship of man.

McARTHUR

Civil

Tokyo, Japan

26 June 1949

Dear Joe:

I was delighted to receive your long and informative note of June 14 which I have read with much interest.

The situation here continues to show satisfactory progress. There is the usual sniping from those back home who would either turn the country over to the reds or the carpet baggers, or both, but the propaganda from such sources seemingly has less effect now on the sensitive oriental mind than formerly.

Any time that you can find the time and the inclination again to visit Japan you may consider your clearance automatic and be assured that a hearty welcome will greet you at this end.

With warm personal regards,

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MacArthur

Mr. Joseph B. Keenan
Keenan, Kanfer, Wiener & Murphy
Woodward Building
Washington, 5, D. C.

Cinc

Tokyo, Japan

26 June 1949

Dear Mr. Hofmann:

Thank you so much for your cordial invitation to visit Syracuse upon my return to the United States and attend one of the games of the Syracuse Baseball Club. There is nothing that would give me greater pleasure. Indeed, the opportunity to become just another American baseball fan, with all of its prerequisites, has long been my heartfelt desire. But the heavy pressure of my operational duties thus far has prevented its realization, and the present outlook offers little hope that the task here will be completed at any time soon. I shall consider myself the possessor of a rain check, however, and avail myself of its use upon the very first opportunity.

The naming of the stadium in my honor has moved me deeply. Indeed, I know of no greater honor, for the sport to which it is dedicated has had such a profound influence upon building the invincible strength of American character. The intensity with which Japanese youth now engages in the game and the great interest of their elders encourages me to believe that we are building here along the American pattern a way of life which will endure. A love for baseball, either on the diamond or in the bleachers, evidences and fosters good sportsmanship and the competitive spirit both interwoven into the American way of life.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Mr. William F. Hofmann, President
Syracuse Baseball Club, Inc.
MacArthur Stadium
Syracuse 6, New York

Cinc

Tokyo, Japan

26 June 1949

Dear Mr. Kennell:

Thank you so much for your thoughtful invitation of June 9 to attend the next General Conference of your organization, to be held late next Fall.

The continued heavy pressure of my operational duties in Japan, coupled with the general uncertainties in the international sphere, render it extremely unlikely that I shall be able to leave my post here at any time during the current year. I do want you to know, however, how grateful I am for your renewal of the invitation of your predecessor. I should consider the opportunity to speak before such a distinguished group a great privilege and honor and it is a source of deep regret that I am unable to accept.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Mr. Kenneth M. Kennell, President
Pacific Northwest Trade Association
219 Olympic Hotel
Seattle, 1, Washington

Cinc

Tokyo, Japan

26 June 1949

Dear Mr. Van Every:

I am most deeply grateful for your thoughtful invitation to address your First Pacific Coast World Trade and Marketing Conference next July 20, but the heavy pressure of my operational duties here, coupled with the uncertainties in the international outlook, prevent me from leaving my post at this time.

Hoping that you will have a most successful and constructive conference and renewing my thanks for the thoughtful courtesy underlying your invitation, I am

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Mr. Everett Van Every, Managing-Director
The Western Management Association
442 Flood Building
San Francisco, California

Cinc

Tokyo, Japan

26 June 1949

Dear Mr. Cameron:

Thank you so much for your thoughtful note of June 8,
with its expressions of confidence and support for which I
am ever grateful.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Mr. Robert R. Cameron
2732 Elder Lane
Franklin Park, Illinois

Cinc

Tokyo, Japan

26 June 1949

Dear Mr. Hurd:

I am profoundly grateful to my Rainbower comrades of the Ohio Chapter for thinking ahead to the possibility of my presence in the United States in 1950 or 1951. Evidence of such thought never fails to stir up nostalgic memories of our great association during those stirring days of 1918. You can understand, however, that the future holds too many uncertainties to permit me to plan the details of my movements long ahead.

Please give my affectionate greetings to all of my comrades-in-arms of the Rainbow Division who joined you in this thought.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Mr. James F. Hurd
Corporation Counsel
Department of State
Columbus, 15, Ohio

Cinc

OK

Tokyo, Japan

26 June 1949

Dear Mrs. Wells:

Thank you so much for your recent letter, the expressions of confidence and understanding of which are most heartwarming. Indeed, it is just such an understanding on the part of so many of the American people of the problem in Japan and the high objectives we seek to accomplish that has been the source of my greatest strength during the Occupation.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Mrs. Olive M. Wells
2358 - 48th Avenue
San Francisco 16, California

Cinc

Tokyo, Japan

26 June 1949

Dear Mr. Griffith:

It was most heartening to receive your note of June 7, reflecting not only such complete confidence in our progress here, but so comprehensive an understanding of the forces which seek to undermine public confidence in the operation by the misrepresentation of the situation. It is paradoxical that those individuals who seek the unlimited opportunity of exploitation of defeated Japan find themselves in complete alignment with the end purposes of the Reds -- both seeking, but for differing ends, a breakdown in public support of the existing administration.

With renewed thanks and cordial regard,

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Mr. E. J. Griffith
1111 Equitable Building
Portland 4, Oregon

E. J. GRIFFITH & COMPANY, INC.
Importers & Exporters
1111 Equitable Building
Portland 4, Oregon

June 7, 1949

General Douglas MacArthur
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
Tokyo, Japan

Personal

Dear General MacArthur:

Fortune's inaccurate and confused criticisms of SCAP in its April issue aroused my sense of fair play and I was very happy to read your reply in the June issue.

I realized, of course, that the attack was inspired by disappointed carpet baggers who had been balked by SCAP in their attempts to take over Japanese commerce and industry. Were they to realize their ends, the recovery of Japan's economy would be impossible.

Fortune's editors maintain that Japan's recovery is held back because Japanese industry is not allowed to function. The things they say should be done are largely the things that SCAP has been trying to do but which the carpet baggers have been trying to prevent. Hence, the editors are completely confused in dealing with the subject.

Fortune criticizes Japan's rate of economic recovery but they offer no remedy to speed it up except to suggest that SCAP keep hands off of Japan's economy. The American government tried that policy in China with the result that China is now in the hands of the Communists.

Carpet baggers have followed every army since Alexander the Great. They prosper on post war confusion. That confusion did not follow in Japan and they have been disappointed.

Their objective was, under the guns of occupation forces, to take over the business of legitimate Japanese industry. They even expected SCAP to finance their operations. I can cite specific cases if necessary.

Among the carpet baggers are some young gentlemen who resigned from SCAP confident that they could work on the outside with inside influence. They, also, have been disappointed.

There is a wide gulf between the disgruntled persons who inspired Fortune's criticism and the responsible foreign capital that Fortune refers to: "Nowhere is there any inducement for foreign capital to enter Japan and strive to help with fresh know-how, funds, management techniques."

General Douglas MacArthur

-2-

June 7, 1949

I went to Japan on the first plane that permitted private business men to enter that country and as the result of eight trips across the Pacific since then, I have had good opportunity to observe how steadily, under SCAP's intelligent direction, Japan has risen from ashes to a point where a foundation has been laid that will soon attract foreign capital.

I fully realize SCAP's shortcomings, but balanced against its accomplishments, the statement is one to be proud of.

I am in a good position to judge the respective merits of Fortune's attack and your reply, because I happen to know the men who inspired the attack as well as their motives, and I had the great privilege of talking with you at length at the very start of your economic program and again more recently, with the result that I know what you stand for and what you are fighting for.

I am returning to Japan next week for a short visit. I believe it is time that business man with no axes to grind makes a statement to the American press about Japan's economy and its prospects as of today. I plan to prepare such a statement while in Japan and will release it either in San Francisco or New York immediately upon my return to the United States.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

(signed)

E. J. Griffith

EJG/v1

pc
C-
CNC

Tokyo, Japan

26 June 1949

Dear Mr. Allen:

I am deeply grateful for your note of June 9 endorsing the invitation of Mr. Kennell to address the General Conference of the Pacific Northwest Trade Association late next fall. I have advised Mr. Kennell of my regrets that the heavy pressure of my operational duties here, coupled with the general international outlook, offers no prospect of my being able to leave Japan by that time.

Your kindly expressions of confidence are most heartening. It was indeed a great pleasure for us to have you and the other members of your group with us even for a short stay. It was particularly gratifying to note that, while having personal interests to serve, you all held so invincibly to the primacy of the national welfare in the successful accomplishment of our purposes in Japan.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Mr. Edward W. Allen
International Fisheries Commission
1508-16 Northern Life Tower
Seattle, Washington

Cinc file
Sub
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Office of the Signal Officer

26 June 1949

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: Message to Mr. Ferris, New York City

TO: General Whitney

Signal Officer, First Army, New York reports that special message and statement transmitted on 24 June to Mr. Ferris in New York was delivered to Mr. ~~Ferris~~ at 260730 IDST (251730 New York time).

AP Ferris

APB
G. I. B.

Q-111 C

24 June 1949

Mr. Barry Paris
International News Service
General Offices
235 East 45th Street
New York, New York

In response to your radio of the 17th I am sending you by separate message a July 4th statement which I have prepared for public release here at 1800 hours Tokyo Time on July 3rd. I have no objection to its publication by you in the Hearst papers on Sunday morning, July 3rd, your time. Is this satisfactory to you?

MacARTHUR

J
O
P
Y

JAPANESE TELEGRAPHS

NEW YORK RJ732 NRC2020 SPK R4836 HHL 134 17 1110 1/76

GENERAL DOUGLAS A. MacARTHUR, SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER, TOKYO (PERSONAL)

As we approach this Fourth of July I feel this country, beset by worry over the future, worry over whether the world will ever find peace, worry over increasingly alarming economic conditions, is sadly in need of an inspirational statement on what the average citizen should do to help preserve the independence which we are celebrating. I think if you wrote such a message it would give the country a great lift, for your great leadership and guidance has meant so much to this country that your words should bring renewed hope to a very puzzled and unhappy people. I do hope you will cable me such a statement that we can release in our Sunday papers, July third. My highest regards.

BARRY FARIS

Tokyo, Japan
16 June 1949

Dear Kennan:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I have just written Secretary Acheson, against the possibility that his present preoccupation with European affairs might preclude his giving his immediate personal attention to this sector of the globe. The letter is self-explanatory and my concern so grave that a hasty and ill-considered decision might be taken or seriously considered, that I felt it desirable to discuss the matter with you as well, but saw no need to go over the identical details separately with both.

I have no doubt but that, as with Secretary Acheson, many of the things I have pointed out are well known to you and am sure that my conclusions in general parallel those of your own, gained from your intensive on-the-ground survey conducted last year. It will be a source of great comfort to me, however, to feel that you are alert to the dangers to our Far Eastern position inherent in any relaxation or suggestion of relaxation from our purpose firmly to hold--and that you are alive to the disastrous psychological impact any move or serious suggestion of a move capable of being so interpreted would have upon the oriental masses.

I hope that it will be possible for you again to visit Japan in the not too distant future. You may be sure of a hearty welcome when you can do so.

Most cordially,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Inclosure: Copy of letter to
Secretary Acheson

The Honorable George F. Kennan
Director, Policy Planning Staff
Department of State, Washington, D. C.

COPY

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, 25, D. C.

July 19, 1949

Dear General:

This is a very tardy acknowledgment of your letter to me under date of 16 June. Therefore, let me explain the delay to you and hope, in turn, that the explanation will be understandable and satisfying to you.

I was deeply impressed with the importance of all that you had to say. To get your story to the most helpful people and places in Government, I undertook, first, to interest my boss, Louis Johnson. He was so impressed that he asked my permission to give the letter to the President for reading. The President, in turn, made the letter the subject of discussion between him and Dean Acheson of the State Department. I do not think that I violate any confidence when I give you the typed statement I received from the President when he returned your letter to me.

"Memorandum for: Under Secretary of Defense

"From: The President

"Louis handed me the letter addressed to you from General MacArthur. I handed it to the Secretary of State after I had read it and find that he has an exact duplicate of it except for the salutation and the ending.

"It is an interesting document and I think deserves some conversation between the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of State--after which they should discuss the matter further with me.

"H. S. T."

I have also talked to Tracy Voorhees, soon to be Under Secretary of the Army. It may be that you already know that Tracy plans to leave for Japan within two weeks.

It seems to perhaps better, therefore, to leave the matter of a more substantive reply to your letter for Voorhees to give you orally, in the conversations he will have with you. Let me say in this connection that he has agreed to go over the entire situation with you.

As you probably know, Voorhees is devoting his time almost exclusively to Army occupational matters. And I understand that it is Gordon Gray's plan for Tracy to continue to serve in this special field when his promotion to Under Secretary is made.

-2-

I hope you will always feel free to write me on any matter at any time. I shall always be glad to be of service.

The photograph you gave me one Christmas many years ago has its place at home along with others, including Woodrow Wilson, Josephus Daniels and Newton Baker. I also keep and treasure the note you wrote to one C. Sidney Haight, who commanded the First Cavalry Troop in the First Officers Training Camp held at Fort Myer in 1917. Then, there is Barry Faris and my sister Oma. We never meet without raising a glass--they to the memories of their never-to-be-forgotten visit with you and I to a multitude of thoughts of the old days.

It has not been my privilege, as yet, to meet or to know Mrs. MacArthur, to see and to get acquainted with the son whose photographs I often see published in the newspapers hereabouts. Please give them my kindest regards. To you, the best of luck, health and happiness.

As ever,

Very sincerely yours,

(signed)
STEVE

General Douglas MacArthur
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
Tokyo, Japan

Cinc file

Tokyo, Japan
16 June 1949

Dear Steve:

For some time I have been disturbed by recurrent press dispatches from Washington reflecting a trend of thought within one or two of the Departments that a change in the regime of control in Japan, along lines paralleling the plan now being implemented for the American Zone of Germany, would be not only a desirable future development but susceptible of accomplishment with no less difficulty. Such a viewpoint in turn reflects a complete misunderstanding of the situation actually existing and gives warning of a potential danger to the American position in the Far East from thoughtless or ill-conceived decisions. For this reason I have decided it advisable to acquaint you in some detail with the situation in order that you would be fully informed thereon should the question arise in circles on which you could exercise restraining influence.

Here there is no military government functioning in the administration of Japanese civil affairs, as throughout the Occupation I have permitted the Japanese civil government in all of its branches and subdivisions to function, subject only to the close observation and inherent authority of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to intervene at any time as in his judgment necessary to support Allied objectives. No military government has been established here which, incidentally, eliminated the call upon United States manpower which otherwise would have been required. Such United States personnel as are required to carry on the civil phase of the Occupation consist for the most part in specially qualified civilians recruited in Washington. Thus, in the SCAP Headquarters organization, out of 2,798 persons on duty, 2,443 are civilian.

The situation here is thus entirely different than that prevailing in the United States Zone of Germany where Mr. McCloy is about to enter upon his duties as High Commissioner. There the American forces have actually governed through an established and functioning military government, with a civil German government only just about to be inaugurated. In addition, the United States has maintained unilateral control over policy and administration from the start in its zone of Germany. Here in Japan, to the

contrary, such unilateral control was yielded at the Moscow Conference in late 1945 when an Allied set-up was agreed upon by the United States, in concert with the other major powers, for the administration of the Occupation. This set-up embodied a civilian agency, termed the Far Eastern Commission, composed of representatives of the eleven Pacific powers, sitting in Washington, to formulate policy; the Allied Council for Japan, composed of the United States, British Commonwealth, China and the Soviet, sitting in Tokyo, to act as an advisory and consultative body to the Supreme Commander; and the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, acting as the sole executive authority for the Allies in Japan. Since then the international character of the Occupation has expanded through the organization of the Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan, the Reparations Technical Advisory Committee, and other Allied civilian agencies, in the implementation of Far Eastern Commission policy. For general security purposes the Supreme Commander has under him American Occupation Forces, under the immediate command of CINCPAC, the British Commonwealth Forces, and all Allied ground, Naval and Air Forces in Japan.

The United States could, with respect to the American Zone of Germany, alter the regime of control at will, but by the express terms of the Moscow Agreement, any change in the regime of Occupation control in Japan there agreed upon was specifically reserved to the Far Eastern Commission. It so happens that the CINCPAC is also the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, pursuant to agreement reached among the four major Allied powers in consultation at the time of the cessation of hostilities. While such action was taken before the regime of control was determined upon at Moscow and the eleven Pacific nations vested with the policy-making power, specific confirmation at such conference was given to the appointment and authority of the Supreme Commander. Change in that regime of control to permit the State Department to assume a position in Japan analogous to that it is about to assume in Germany would in accordance with the terms of reference of the Moscow Agreement, require the consent of a majority of the Far Eastern Commission, including the United States, Britain, Russia and China, each of which possesses the veto power on that body. It is most unlikely that such an agreement would be forthcoming as the nations involved would thereby be required to partially yield their influence in the future orientation and control of Japan. By no stretch of imagination, moreover, could such a change be regarded as a transfer from a military to civil administration. It is merely an incident that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers here is a military officer. He has functioned entirely as the executive head of a civilian administration. The few military personnel which SCAP has borrowed from CINCPAC are merely to supplement the paucity of civilian personnel otherwise available to him.

But apart from this, and of infinitely greater importance, no move could be more calculated to destroy the remaining prestige of the United States in the Far East than a serious effort toward such a change. Nothing would give greater impetus to the Communist drive to bring all of Asia under

control. Oriental reactions differ widely from occidental reactions, and a drastic readjustment in the regime of control here would certainly be interpreted as indicative of an Allied weakening in their determination to further the objectives enunciated in the surrender terms. It could not fail to be regarded as a decisive step toward yielding in the face of Communist successes in China and as a tacit acknowledgment of our inability to maintain our position, support our responsibilities and defend our rights and interests in the Far East. This is no mere conjecture. I have seen the convulsions here which accompanied every serious suggestion which has been made with any color of authority that American policy might be reoriented toward a weakening of the American position in the Pacific, such as former Secretary Royall is reported to have made on his trip to Japan and as has frequently been the purport of press dispatches from Washington, mostly speculative, but some bearing the stamp of seeming official authenticity.

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To speak of civilianizing the Occupation is to speak in riddles. It is, and always has been, civilianized. It is merely incidental that its chief administrator came from the military ranks. On the other hand, experience has clearly demonstrated that even public speculation of such a change is widely interpreted in the oriental mind as pointing to a relaxation of the firm anti-Communist stand we have taken here, with the view of an ultimate withdrawal from our position in the Far East. This but fertilizes the field for Communist conversion and expansion and tends to undermine and sabotage our efforts at this and other strategic Pacific areas to contain the Communist advance and preserve a front safe for democratic growth, without offering the slightest basis for hope that advantage might result from such a change, even if possible of implementation.

I cannot too strongly urge that, pending developments with the Soviet which would make a peace treaty possible, every effort to effect a change in the regime of control such as has been suggested, foreshadowing a weaken-

ing of our purpose to maintain invincibly our position, be sharply resisted. The scales are far too delicately balanced recklessly to experiment with doubtful change in an area from which has emerged a pattern of general success. To tamper unduly with such a situation is but to prejudice the security of our position and hazard every gain made in the course of the Occupation and otherwise invite catastrophic consequences throughout Asia.

The estimate I have made is so conclusive in evidenciary support that I earnestly hope that if such a change is seriously considered, I will be advised in time to permit me to place my views thereon in full detail before Secretary Acheson who, you may recall, as Undersecretary was one of the principal architects of the present international set-up, and the President, both of whom have previously publicly indicated opposition to any fundamental change in the existing structure.

The American people, Steve, have been magnificent in their support of my position and I have no doubt but that they would react explosively against such a change. But that would be poor solace, indeed, should by misadventure decisions be taken, or even seriously considered, from which irretrievable damage to our position might result. The oriental mind is at times difficult to fathom but not too difficult to permit us to detect the existence of much doubt still remaining that America will persevere in the invincible determination to defend its Pacific interests, and discharge its Pacific responsibilities and commitments, after former Secretary Royall's unfortunate statement on his visit to Japan, widely interpreted as forecasting American withdrawal. This despite official and public denials of such a possibility from the President and subordinate authorities.

While this is, of course, outside the orbit of your official responsibility, I am hopeful that in your great wisdom and intense patriotism you will find the way quietly to counsel against ill-considered action affecting our strength and prestige in this quarter of the globe.

With warm and affectionate regard,

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

The Honorable Stephen Early
Undersecretary, Department of National Defense
Washington, D. C.

Cinc file

Tokyo, Japan
16 June 1949

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have been rather disturbed recently over recurrent Washington date-lined press dispatches reflecting a trend of thought in official circles that a change in the regime of control in Japan, patterned after the plan now being implemented for the United States Zone of Germany, would not only be a desirable development but susceptible of accomplishment with no less difficulty. This trend of thought either fails to understand or ignores the structural set-up which, largely under your skillful guiding hand, was fashioned in Moscow during late 1945 and the basic distinctions which otherwise exist between the situation in Germany and that existing in Japan.

I know that you are deeply preoccupied with the difficult European problems which confront you and have probably prevented much thought being given to this relatively quiet sector in Japan, but against the possibility that the Japanese problem might suddenly be brought up for serious consideration I thought that I should give you my views and estimates thereon. Much of what I have to say will be well known to you but it is difficult to discuss so broad a subject piecemeal without showing the connector between inter-related parts.

Here there is no military government functioning in the administration of Japanese civil affairs, as throughout the Occupation I have permitted the Japanese civil government in all of its branches and sub-divisions to function, subject only to the close observation and inherent authority of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to intervene at any time as in his judgment necessary to support Allied objectives. No military government has been established here which, incidentally, eliminated the call upon United States manpower which otherwise would have been required. Such United States personnel as are required to carry on the civil phase of the Occupation consist for the most part in specially qualified civilians recruited in Washington. Thus, in the SCAP Headquarters organization, out of 2,798 persons on duty, 2,443 are civilian.

The situation here is thus entirely different than that prevailing in the United States Zone of Germany where Mr. McCloy is about to enter upon his duties as High Commissioner. There the American forces have actually

governed through an established and functioning military government, with a civil German government only just about to be inaugurated. In addition, the United States has maintained unilateral control over policy and administration from the start in its zone of Germany. Here in Japan, to the contrary, such unilateral control was yielded at the Moscow Conference in late 1945 when an Allied set-up was agreed upon by the United States, in concert with the other major powers, for the administration of the Occupation. This set-up embodied a civilian agency, termed the Far Eastern Commission, composed of representatives of the eleven Pacific powers, sitting in Washington, to formulate policy; the Allied Council for Japan, composed of the United States, British Commonwealth, China and the Soviet, sitting in Tokyo, to act as an advisory and consultative body to the Supreme Commander; and the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, acting as the sole executive authority for the Allies in Japan. Since then the international character of the Occupation has expanded through the organization of the Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan, the Reparations Technical Advisory Committee, and other Allied civilian agencies, in the implementation of Far Eastern Commission policy. For general security purposes the Supreme Commander has under him American Occupation Forces, under the immediate command of CINCPAC, the British Commonwealth Forces, and all Allied ground, Naval and Air Forces in Japan.

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But apart from this, and of infinitely greater importance, no move could be more calculated to destroy the remaining prestige of the United States in the Far East than a serious effort toward such a change. Nothing would give greater impetus to the Communist drive to bring all of Asia under control. Oriental reactions differ widely from occidental reactions, and a drastic readjustment in the regime of control here would certainly be interpreted as indicative of an Allied weakening in their determination to further the objectives enunciated in the surrender terms. It could not fail to be regarded as a decisive step toward yielding in the face of Communist successes in China and as a tacit acknowledgment of our inability to maintain our position, support our responsibilities and defend our rights and interests in the Far East. This is no mere conjecture. I have seen the convulsions here which accompanied every serious suggestion which has been made with any color of authority that American policy might be reoriented toward a weakening of the American position in the Pacific, such as former Secretary Royall is reported to have made on his trip to Japan and as has frequently been the purport of press dispatches from Washington, mostly speculative, but some bearing the stamp of seeming official authenticity.

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The estimate I have made is so conclusive in evidentiary support that I earnestly hope that before any such change becomes a potential reality you will advise me in order that I may lay my views before you in much fuller detail, as well as before the President.

We are still hoping that the burdens upon you from Europe will abate sufficiently to permit you a visit to this area of the world. I cannot but repeat that such an eventuality would have a profoundly beneficial effect upon the morale of the Asian peoples.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

The Honorable Dean Acheson
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Cinc file

Tokyo, Japan
16 June 1949

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I was delighted to receive your long and informative letter of 27 May brought on by General Fox, which I have read with much interest. Your views with respect to the question of an ultimate change in the structure of Occupation control in Japan along lines parallel to the plan now being implemented for the American Zone of Germany particularly have arrested my attention. There appears to be a general misconception within the Department of the situation as it actually exists here with a consequent trend of thought holding that the formula developed for Germany might be applied with no less difficulty and equal effect to Japan. This trend of thought has as you know on occasions been reflected in press dispatches and caused me no little concern due to explosive local reactions which invariably have followed their publication in the Japanese press. Because of this concern I thought I would give you my views on the subject matter in some detail even though in many respects they may fully coincide with those you personally hold.

Here there is no military government functioning in the administration of Japanese civil affairs, as throughout the Occupation I have permitted the Japanese civil government in all of its branches and subdivisions to function, subject only to the close observation and inherent authority of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to intervene at any time as in his judgment necessary to support Allied objectives. No military government has been established here which, incidentally, eliminated the call upon United States manpower which otherwise would have been required. Such United States personnel as are required to carry on the civil phase of the Occupation consist for the most part in specially qualified civilians recruited in Washington. Thus, in the SCAP Headquarters organization, out of 2,798 persons on duty, 2,443 are civilian.

The situation here is thus entirely different than that prevailing in the United States Zone of Germany where Mr. McCloy is about to enter upon his duties as High Commissioner. There the American forces have actually governed through an established and functioning military government, with a civil German government only just about to be inaugurated. In addition, the United States has maintained unilateral control over policy and administration from

the start in its zone of Germany. Here in Japan, to the contrary, such unilateral control was yielded at the Moscow Conference in late 1945 when an Allied set-up was agreed upon by the United States, in concert with the other major powers, for the administration of the Occupation. This set-up embodied a civilian agency, termed the Far Eastern Commission, composed of representatives of the eleven Pacific powers, sitting in Washington, to formulate policy; the Allied Council for Japan, composed of the United States, British Commonwealth, China and the Soviet, sitting in Tokyo, to act as an advisory and consultative body to the Supreme Commander; and the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, acting as the sole executive authority for the Allies in Japan. Since then the international character of the Occupation has expanded through the organization of the Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan, the Reparations Technical Advisory Committee, and other Allied civilian agencies, in the implementation of Far Eastern Commission policy. For general security purposes the Supreme Commander has under him American Occupation Forces, under the immediate command of CINCPAC, the British Commonwealth Forces, and all Allied ground, Naval and Air Forces in Japan.

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Oriental reactions differ widely from occidental reactions, and a drastic readjustment in the regime of control here would certainly be interpreted as indicative of an Allied weakening in their determination to further the objectives enunciated in the surrender terms. It could not fail to be regarded as a decisive step toward yielding in the face of Communist successes in China and as a tacit acknowledgment of our inability to maintain our position, support our responsibilities and defend our rights and interests in the Far East. This is no mere conjecture. I have seen the convulsions here which accompanied every serious suggestion which has been made with any color of authority that American policy might be reoriented toward a weakening of the American position in the Pacific, such as former Secretary Royall is reported to have made on his trip to Japan and as has frequently been the purport of press dispatches from Washington, mostly speculative, but some bearing the stamp of seeming official authenticity.

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We all hope that you will find the time in the not too distant future again to visit Japan and hold out for you a most cordial welcome when the opportunity permits you to do so.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

The Honorable Tracy S. Voorhees
Assistant Secretary of the Army
Washington, D. C.

Tokyo, Japan
16 June 1949

Dear General Bradley:

Your letter of 3 June has just reached me and as usual contains information of much interest, for which I am most grateful. The paragraph reading:

"For sometime, our trend of thought here has been that we should try to get the State Department to take over the Military Government in Japan in a similar manner as soon as the State Department is organized to handle it. We hope to take up this matter again with the President and the Secretary of State as soon as the German Government is established and functioning."

has particularly arrested my attention, for it appears to reflect what for some time has been a seeming misunderstanding within the Department as to the situation actually existing in Japan.

Here there is no military government functioning in the administration of Japanese civil affairs, as, throughout the Occupation, I have permitted the Japanese civil government in all of its branches and sub-divisions to function, subject only to the close observation and inherent authority of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to intervene at any time as in his judgment necessary to support Allied objectives. No military government has ever been established here, which, incidentally, eliminated the call upon United States manpower which otherwise would have been required. Such United States personnel as are required to carry on the civil phase of the Occupation consist for the most part in specially qualified civilians recruited in Washington. Thus, in the SCAP Headquarters organization, out of 2,798 persons on duty, 2,443 are civilians.

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termed the Far Eastern Commission, composed of representatives of the eleven Pacific powers, sitting in Washington, to formulate policy; the Allied Council for Japan, composed of the United States, British Commonwealth, China and the Soviet, sitting in Tokyo, to act as an advisory and consultative body to the Supreme Commander; and the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, acting as the sole executive authority for the Allies in Japan. Since then the international character of the Occupation has expanded through the organization of the Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan, the Reparations Technical Advisory Committee, and other Allied civilian agencies, in the implementation of Far Eastern Commission policy. For general security purposes the Supreme Commander has under him American Occupation Forces, under the immediate command of CINCPAC, the British Commonwealth Forces, and all Allied Ground, Naval and Air Forces in Japan.

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Asia under control. Oriental reactions differ widely from occidental reactions, and a drastic readjustment in the regime of control here would certainly be interpreted as indicative of an Allied weakening in their determination to further the objectives enunciated in the surrender terms. It could not fail to be regarded as a decisive step toward yielding in the face of Communist successes in China and as a tacit acknowledgment of our inability to maintain our position, support our responsibilities, and defend our rights and interests in the Far East. This is no mere conjecture. I have seen the convulsions here which accompanied every serious suggestion which has been made with any color of authority that American policy might be reoriented toward a weakening of the American position in the Pacific, such as former Secretary Royall is reported to have made on his trip to Japan and as has frequently been the purport of press dispatches from Washington, mostly speculative, but some bearing the stamp of seeming official authenticity.

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I cannot too strongly urge that, pending developments with the Soviet which would make a peace treaty possible, every effort to effect a change in the regime of control such as that suggested in your letter, foreshadowing a weakening of our purpose to maintain invincibly our position, be sharply resisted. The scales are far too delicately balanced recklessly to experiment with doubtful change in an area from which has emerged a pattern of general success. To tamper unduly with such a situation is but to prejudice the security of our position and hazard every gain made in the course of the Occupation and otherwise invite catastrophic consequences throughout Asia.

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We are all looking forward with pleasurable anticipation to your prospective visit to this area.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

General Omar N. Bradley
Chief of Staff, U. S. Army
Washington, D. C.

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File C

PRESS RELEASE

General MacArthur's comment on General Derevyanko's letter:

"The Soviet letter, replete with inaccuracies and misrepresentations of fact, could be disregarded as routine Soviet propaganda did it not so completely unmask the Soviet role as an incitor of disorder and violence in an otherwise orderly Japanese society. The thorough duplicity of its apparent championship of fundamental human rights on the one hand and the Soviet callous indifference to the release for repatriation of Japanese prisoners of war on the other -- its talk of greater liberality for Japanese workers and the Soviet practice of labor exploitation, is a shocking demonstration of inconsistent demagoguery. The purpose of the letter is obviously two-fold: to incite irresponsible and unruly minority elements in Japan to violence and disorderly resistance against the duly constituted government of Japan and the lawful orders and processes thereof with a view to creating confusion, unrest and bewilderment in the ranks of the law-abiding Japanese masses, and to screen the Soviet unconscionable failure to abide by the requirements of International Law and specific Potsdam commitments in the return of over four hundred thousand Japanese citizens, long held in bondage, to their homeland. This failure to meet international commitments and maintain normal standards of human decency in the disposition of captives finds little parallel in the history of modern civilization, and is calculated so to outrage moral sensibilities that even the Japanese Communists have been moved to register a bitter and indignant protest. The burdened effort at this late date to challenge the number long publicly recorded as held in

Soviet hands by charging mathematical error is small solace indeed to the hundreds of thousands of Japanese homes from whom no sophistry can conceal the fact that a family member in Soviet custody has failed to return; and as to whom, contrary to all international covenants respecting prisoners of war, no word whatsoever has been received during the long period of captivity.

"For the Soviet to speak in derogation of the status of labor in Japan is hypocrisy compounded. His premise is based upon such fantastic exaggerations as obviously to belie the truth. The Japanese labor laws match the most progressive in their liberality and advanced concepts, and the labor movement here, despite its immaturity, has advanced more rapidly and with less friction than has its counterpart in many of the democratic countries of the world. Incidents of violence have been rare indeed and no segment of Japanese society has made such democratic gains as labor which enjoys rights and liberties and safeguards largely unknown to the peoples of the Soviet Union, which, following the totalitarian concept, holds under ruthless suppression individual liberty and personal dignity.

"For the Soviet to speak of 'Democratic rights,' 'the suppression of legal activities,' 'arbitrariness and chastisement,' is enough to challenge the late lamented Ripley at his imagination's best and leads one to conclude that now there must really be nothing new under the sun."

C. C. Lill

13 June 1949

SUBJECT: Promotion of General Officer

TO: The Adjutant General
Washington, D. C.

1. I strongly recommend that Brigadier General Courtney Whitney, 0389227, be promoted to the grade of Major General in the Army of the United States.

2. General Whitney has served on my staff for over six years. During the Southwest Pacific operations leading to the reconquest of the Philippines he had the responsibility for planning the organization of guerrilla activities in the Philippines and supervising their operations and supply. Thereafter, during the campaign of liberation, his responsibility embraced the direction of Philippine civil affairs and, subsequently, throughout the occupation of Japan, he has held the vital occupation post of Chief of the Government Section. All of these responsibilities have been discharged with marked distinction and have earned for the officer the award of the Distinguished Service Medal and the Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster.

3. General Whitney has served on active military duty for over nineteen years, and since 14 January 1945 has held the grade of Brigadier General. His service at all times has been superior and has contributed immeasurably to the success of the several operational phases of the theater's overall mission. His promotion is not only well deserved from the standpoint of individual service, but it would lend added strength and prestige to the important phase of the occupation's task in which he is engaged.

4. General Whitney has for some time been the senior Brigadier General on duty at this headquarters and eleventh in seniority among the Brigadier Generals on active duty with the Army. Although commissioned in a reserve component, in point of efficiency, durability and general professional value, I would unhesitatingly rate him within the highest bracket of the officers in his grade of the Regular Army.

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR
General of the Army, U. S. Army
Commander-in-Chief

13 June 1949

SUBJECT: Promotion of General Officer

TO: The Adjutant General
Washington, D. C.

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Enc file

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
Far East Command
Public Information Office

Immediate Release:

13 June 1949

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S COMMENT ON GENERAL DEREVYANKO'S LETTER

"The Soviet letter, replete with inaccuracies and misrepresentations of fact, could be disregarded as routine Soviet propaganda did it not so completely unmask the Soviet role as an incitor of disorder and violence in an otherwise orderly Japanese society. The thorough duplicity of its apparent championship of fundamental human rights on the one hand and the Soviet callous indifference to the release for repatriation of Japanese prisoners of war on the other--its talk of greater liberality for Japanese workers and the Soviet practice of labor exploitation, is a shocking demonstration of inconsistent demagoguery. The purpose of the letter is obviously two-fold: to incite irresponsible and unruly minority elements in Japan to violence and disorderly resistance against the duly constituted government of Japan and the lawful orders and processes thereof with a view to creating confusion, unrest and bewilderment in the ranks of the law-abiding Japanese masses, and to screen the Soviet unconscionable failure to abide by the requirements of International Law and specific Potsdam commitments in the return of over four hundred thousand Japanese citizens, long held in bondage, to their homeland. This failure to meet international commitments and maintain normal standards of human decency in the disposition of captives finds little parallel in the history of modern civilization, and is calculated so to outrage moral sensibilities that even the Japanese Communists have been moved to register a bitter and indignant protest. The burdened effort at this late date to challenge the number long publicly recorded as held in Soviet hands by charging mathematical error is small solace indeed to the hundreds of thousands of Japanese homes from whom no sophistry can conceal the fact that a family member in Soviet custody has failed to return; and as to whom, contrary to all international covenants respecting prisoners of war, no word whatsoever has been received during the long period of captivity.

"For the Soviet to speak in derogation of the status of labor in Japan is hypocrisy compounded. His premise is based upon such fantastic exaggerations as obviously to belie the truth. The Japanese labor laws match the most progressive in their liberality and advanced concepts, and the labor movement here, despite

(more)
(over)

its immaturity, has advanced more rapidly and with less friction than has its counterpart in many of the democratic countries of the world. Incidents of violence have been rare indeed and no segment of Japanese society has made such democratic gains as labor which enjoys rights and liberties and safeguards largely unknown to the peoples of the Soviet Union, which, following the totalitarian concept, holds under ruthless suppression individual liberty and personal dignity.

"For the Soviet to speak of 'Democratic rights', 'the suppression of legal activities', 'arbitrariness and chastisement', is enough to challenge the late lamented Ripley at his imagination's best and leads one to conclude that now there must really be nothing new under the sun."

HENRY RANNEY ADAMS '87
FIFTEEN PALOMA AVENUE
VENICE, CALIFORNIA
Santa Monica 63684

June 10/49

General Douglas MacArthur
Office of Supreme Commander
Tokyo, Japan:

No
no reply
en

Cinc file

Dear General:

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In America we are learning the dangers of coddling labor unions. Without the proper knowledge on which to judge union conditions in Japan, I wonder if there are there some of the dangers ~~there~~ we have here.

The possibilities here are indicated in a letter I wrote our Congressman Donald Jackson.

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Best wishes
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Santa Monica, California

May 18, 1949

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House Office Building
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You know an attack is the best defense.

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Why not show the pattern of New Deal and the Truman Deal for what it is?

Why not let the people (including the rank and file of workers in and out of Unions) see the close relation to Hitlerism and Stalinism in F.D.R. planning, so deeply impressed on his followers and appointees that the 2nd Revolution in our National life still goes on toward its main objective, a totalitarian government?

About 2000 years ago Aristotle described the technique of revolution (other than armed revolution) in these words:

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In any such revolution the first step must be a revolutionist (at heart) in control of the seat of government. (Do you recall November '32?)

The second step weakening and destroying every opposing power - or force - such as:
The Supreme Court - (almost now on the side of the New Deal in every decision;
The Congress ready to take commands as to "must" legislation;

The domesticating and taming of self-respecting, self-reliant, independent American lovers of liberty with a true concept of what true liberty and a government to make it secure really are, is the third step.

This last obstacle they recognize as most important of all; and to be accomplished by propaganda, legislation, and fostering and creating of a habit of dependence, a habit not too hard to create but very hard to break; - particularly if barriers are created to prevent self-reliant personal initiative from functioning and allowing self expression and self-development to create and build and accomplish in FREE ENTERPRISE, given lip service as it constantly is vanishing.

Now, let us examine the relation to Stalism. In Stalinism only the workers in the factories are admitted to membership in the Communist party - a membership of 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 ruling 170,000,000 - and being given all the benefits from the work of 170,000,000. But the communist membership has only a pseudo part in control exercised by self appointed leaders at the top; with more power over life and death than most despotic Czar ever exercised.

That is the totalitarian state which is the objective of the 2nd Revolution, conceived in Warm Springs, Georgia by professional "do-gooders," socialistic minded schemers, determined progressives and "liberals," "fellow travellers" with communism and the greatest egotist ever in the White House.

Here the members of the 2nd Revolution are planned to consist of organized industrial workers, and the bureaucracy; and its "polit bureau," the "labor leaders," New Deal appointees in high office.

That is the goal sought by enemies of America.

That is the picture we do not want realized.

Show that to the voters you address as you answer attacks - but best of all show that picture first, show it now, keep it to the front.

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Only the few who had made use of a very short, terse yet important, rule of life noted the step, and they did because they followed that 3 word rule -

OBSERVE * REMEMBER * COMPARE

So our "downward progress" began with the "easy slope" referred to by Justice McReynolds in a noted opinion:

"To let one's self slide down the easy slope created by events; and dull one's mind to the extent of the danger involved is precisely to fail in our obligation of responsibility."

While the 2nd revolution in our national life began in '32, here in California the people failed in their "obligation of responsibilities" when they took a "slide down the easy slope" away from "the Republic" toward a "democracy," in the Direct Nominating Primary, and a further step in the election of Senators by popular vote.

With the exception of blotting out the one black spot in our Constitution (the compromise on slavery) whenever we have departed from the (now disparaged) divinely inspired wisdom of the Founding Fathers, we have retrograded, not advanced.

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P.S. The enclosed clipping about Stalin (Russia) and the U.S. dividing the world brings up memories of Joe and Frankie in sweet concord - and Frankie giving, unasked for, a part of Asia-- double crossing Manchuria and Korea, failing in China, withholding support of MacArthur, etc. etc.

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"It Can't Happen Here"

It did happen, is happening and will continue to happen,

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Fifteen Paloma Avenue
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June 10/49

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

10 June 1949

GHQ STATEMENT ON STATE DEPARTMENT "DISCUSSIONS"

The following release was given out by the GHQ spokesman today:

Nothing is known here of discussions for the transfer from the Department of the Army to the Department of State of the primary control of United States interests in the Occupation of Japan. It is believed that the discussions do not involve change in the present regime of local control in Japan, as such change, unlike the situation existing in the American Zone of Germany where the United States has from the start exercised unilateral control, could only be accomplished through agreement by the eleven nations of the Far Eastern Commission as provided by the international commitments of the United States and the other nations concerned. The SCAP set-up is international in character, the occupation including the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces as well as United States Forces, and other international bodies, and overall policies are primarily fixed by the Far Eastern Commission, a civilian group from the eleven nations, sitting in Washington. The United States could not unilaterally alter this international set-up and it is not believed here that any attempt to do so is contemplated. Apparently what is being discussed is whether American interests will be primarily handled by the State Department in Washington or, as heretofore, by the Department of the Army in Washington, an internal question which rests solely with the United States Government. The SCAP set-up in Japan itself would not necessarily be involved nor would the time or circumstances of a peace conference be directly affected.

O
Civic file

Tokyo, Japan
9 June 1949

Dear Dr. Guts:

I am in receipt of your thoughtful note of May 27th and am moved, indeed, by your suggestion that I furnish the inscription for the Memorial Plaque to be placed in your new high school in honor of the heroic dead of your community. The inspiration for such an inscription is engraved on the hearts of all Americans who live today in peace because of fellow townsmen who selflessly gave their lives in war. It would appear to be, therefore, infinitely more appropriate that the inscription which you seek come directly from those of the community who are the living beneficiaries of the sacrifice which you are by this plaque to memorialize. To such end it is my suggestion that you leave to the members of the high school classes the composition of a fitting tribute to form this inscription.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Dr. Edwin B. Guts
5630 North Lake Drive
Whitefish Bay, 11, Wisconsin

D D *Cinc file*

Tokyo, Japan
3 June 1949

Dear Commander Steffans:

Thank you so much for your thoughtful note of May 27th inviting me to attend this year's annual encampment of the Department of Wisconsin, Veterans of Foreign Wars. I should be deeply honored by such an opportunity but I know that you will understand that the heavy pressure of my operational duties in Japan prevents my being present.

I trust that you will have a most successful and constructive encampment.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Comdr. Richard J. Steffans
Dept. Jr. Vice Commander
221 Second Street
Menasha, Wisconsin

D D
CINC file

Tokyo, Japan

9 June 1949

Dear Mr. Robinson:

I am most grateful for your thoughtful note of May 31st with the enclosed clipping. Your expressions of confidence and the loyalty of your past and present support are most heart-warming and I thank you for them.

Most cordially yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Mr. John R. Robinson
1255 North State Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

Tokyo, Japan

7 June 1949

Dear General Walker:

Please convey to the officers and men of the Eighth United States Army my admiration and affectionate regard as their distinguished organization completes five years in the service of our country. Activated to intensify our great counter-offensive in the Southwest Pacific, the Eighth Army never failed to reach its high objectives. Thereafter, in the peaceful occupation of Japan its service has been on the same high plane as its war-time conduct and I can give no higher praise than that.

Traditionally reserved to wage war when civilian diplomacy has failed to preserve the peace, American Army elements, following every major conflict in which we have engaged, have been committed to the field of civil administration to meet war born conditions of political instability, economic distress, and social unrest. History records no failures in such post-victory army tasks. So, with the Eighth, although assigned a major role in an unprecedented political reformation of a conquered people, it has magnificently upheld the Army's splendid record. Victor in the use of the material sinews of war, it has demonstrated an equal mastery over those moral weapons which alone can lead toward a worth-while peace--modesty, compassion and self-restraint.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Lieut. General Walton H. Walker
Commanding General, Eighth Army

6 June 1949

"In order to prevent any misunderstanding and to eradicate any misconceptions, the Supreme Commander wishes it understood that he is not engaged in any study or consideration of the problem of Japanese population control. Such matter does not fall within the prescribed scope of the Occupation and decisions thereon rest entirely with the Japanese themselves.

"The statements by Dr. Thompson and others recently publicly expressed with reference to population control in Japan, reflect individual opinions alone and are not based upon authoritative consideration or views of the Occupation. Those holding to the opposite are at full liberty to give public expression to their views, as no censorship of free discussion exists in Japan. Indeed, it is by such democratic process of public debate that the general populace is alerted, enlightened and prepared. Birth control, with its social, economic and theological sides is, in final analysis, for individual judgment and decision. The more basic problem of population is long range and world-wide and certainly not within the purview of prescribed Allied policy or the defined scope of the Supreme Commander's executive responsibility or authority."

MACARTHUR

(Message sent to Allied Catholic Women's Club of Tokyo in reply to their letter protesting against statements made by Dr. Warren S. Thompson with reference to population control in Japan.)

Cinc file

Tokyo, Japan
2 June 1949

Dear Mr. Trotter:

I have before me your thoughtful note of May 24th.

Japan in the wake of war and defeat presents the greatest opportunity and challenge our Christian leadership has known throughout the Christian era. For here the tide of battle brought to the Japanese mind an abrupt awakening as to the superficiality of the myths and legends on which in the past it had based its faith. That faith collapsed, leaving only a spiritual vacuum to which the Japanese might look for hope and sustenance in their hour of agony and despair.

The Occupation has sought by all means within its power to fill that vacuum with new ideals and higher concepts drawn for the most part from those fundamental norms which fashion our Christian life. Thus, in the relationship of conqueror to the conquered we have ever sought to exemplify to the Japanese the differentiation between those things which are right and those things which are wrong; the quality of mercy rather than cruelty; generosity rather than selfishness; justice rather than willfulness; cleanliness of spirit; patience under adversity; modesty in victory. These things have had a profound influence upon the Japanese mind and unquestionably have gained many converts to our Christian way of life. But however impressive they may have been it is not enough. For the opportunity and the challenge must be squarely met by formal conversion to the Christian faith if our Christian leadership is to acquit itself of its attending responsibility to erect upon the ashes of Japan's discredited past a Christian nation dedicated to God. Only thereby may the Japanese people be provided something akin to our own spiritual strength and the peoples of Asia another example of the Christian influence upon the dignity of man.

I commend the lofty purpose outlined in your letter. It is in furtherance of this ideal and I am ready to do all in my power to assist in bringing it to fruition.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Mr. Fred B. Trotter
Chairman, Southern California-Arizona Conference
The Methodist Church
125 East Sunset Boulevard
Los Angeles, 12, California

Cin C file

There is no greater reservoir of the spiritual values which build human character than exists in the field of inter-collegiate sports. Outstanding among such sports is that game in which Americans and Japanese have a deep common interest--baseball. It develops individual durability and the discipline of teamwork and promotes the competitive spirit among groups and men so essential to the growth of political, economic and social freedom.

In 1903 when Waseda and Keio Universities first engaged in their annual baseball classic, I was a member of the baseball team of West Point. Since then I have continued to be a staunch follower of this great sport, as I am sure that the members of these teams, still surviving, likewise have been. And as I witness the fervor with which baseball is now played by Japanese from little tots up and the intense interest in the sport manifested by their elders, I see in it a great moral force which will help the entire Japanese race meet the grave problems which confront its National re-growth. As a former baseball player and present fan, I send my best wishes to the teams of Waseda and Keio Universities. May the best team win.

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Tokyo

30 May 1949

CAC file

30 May 1949

The following is General MacArthur's Memorial Day
Message:

"We pause this Memorial Day, nineteen hundred
and forty-nine, to pay reverent tribute to the hon-
ored dead of our nation. Let us be humble in our
reflection upon their immortal sacrifice. God grant
that we may be ever mindful of the heritage entrusted
to us from them and zealous in the preservation of its
safeguard.

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

CinC

Tokyo, Japan.

26 May, 1949.

Dear Mrs. Goode:

I am just in receipt of your thoughtful note of the 17th and wish that you would convey to the members of the American Legion Auxiliary, when they assemble in National Convention next August 29th, my felicitations and deep admiration for the place the Auxiliary has won in American community life.

Welded in the common and heroic vigil for the return of loved ones from the perils of battle, its voice and influence are now dedicated to the search for enlightened and enduring peace. Just as its members once inspired in the hearts of men the indomitable will to victory in war, they are even now the source of greatest strength in preserving those liberties for which war was fought and won.

The influence of American womanhood is far-reaching and great. It extends beyond the frontiers of distance and reaches the homes of every land. Thus, in the reorientation of Japan we have drawn heavily upon lessons learned in their struggle for political and economic equality. We started here with a tradition of servility such as American women have never known, but were able at once to establish standards gained only through many decades of American evolution and experience. These standards have proved themselves no less adaptable to Japanese than to American life and the invincible courage and broad achievements of American women have been a source of inspiration and strength to the women of Japan.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR.

Mrs. Hubert A. Goode, National President,
American Legion Auxiliary,
National Headquarters,
Indianapolis 7, Indiana.

Tokyo, Japan.

26 May, 1948.

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Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR.

Mrs. Hubert A. Goode, National President,
American Legion Auxiliary,
National Headquarters,
Indianapolis 7, Indiana.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

Press Release:

25 May 1949

STATEMENT BY GENERAL MACARTHUR ON FOUR HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER

The four hundredth anniversary of the pilgrimage of Francis Xavier to Japan marks a great ecclesiastical milestone in the spiritual evolution of mankind. It is momentous as signaling not only the local introduction of Christianity but the beginning of a comprehensive missionary movement which has as its ultimate goal the universal adoption of the basic concepts underlying religion. To do that which is right rather than that which is wrong; to be merciful rather than cruel; to be generous rather than selfish; to be just rather than wilful; to be clean in spirit as well as body; to be patient under adversity, modest in success; all those things so beautifully and unworldly yet so simply stated in the Sermon on the Mount.

The missionary service is based upon the noblest of all human traits--sacrifice--that trait which outlives man's spiritual image to its closest resemblance of divinity. And it was in such humble spirit this man with his soul of serenity brought to the Far East the greatest concept the world has ever known. And here, I devoutly believe, it will ultimately grow and thrive for it embodies the one thing that cannot be destroyed--a sound idea. And it is to this idea--to this ideal, indeed--that the human race must eventually turn if it is finally to find that which is so desired in the mind of every man and was so fixed in the heart of Francis Xavier--a peace that passeth all understanding.

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Circ

Tokyo, Japan.

23 May, 1949.

Dear Congressman Walter:

I am most grateful for your thoughtful note of April 27th concerning the repeal of the last vestiges of the Oriental Exclusion Policy forming part of the 1924 Immigration Act, with the House Committee Report and other enclosures. While I have not had the time to study the details of this legislation, I most heartily concur in the need to efface from the statute books immigration and naturalization policies which arbitrarily discriminate against other peoples solely on ethnological grounds. Such policies, without serving any useful purpose for ourselves, are highly offensive to others and tend to generate forces of international ill will, if not indeed to sow the seeds of future international conflict.

We have just gone through the trial of a second bitter global struggle in which we found ourselves aligned with many proud peoples of Asia against whom there had long existed discriminatory American immigration and naturalization laws. Despite this, they resisted appeals to Asiatic solidarity and fought gallantly by our side. They proved worthy allies and together we won a great victory.

The issue of whether the world is firmly charted to the course of peace or there is to be a third great global conflagration is now stirring mankind and a mighty power struggle is under way to determine future alignments among the peoples of the earth. Upon the result of this struggle may well rest the pattern of civilization's future. The appeal is again heard for Asiatic solidarity — this time under the aegis of Communist propaganda. Again the effort is to turn a united Asia against the western world. Again the peoples of Asia have reason to assess the depth of American friendship and the strength of American leadership and to measure the potentiality of the resulting benefits against those offered from elsewhere.

The gravity of the issues demands that American policy governing international relationships be raised to the highest moral plane and attuned realistically to a course of broad statesmanship and enlightened vision. Only thereby may we acquit ourselves of the responsibility of leadership which events have cast. Only thereby may we hope to command a dynamic world following along the course we chart to an objective and peaceful future.

The action you advocate is based upon just that type of statesmanship. It completes rectification of a past wrong and gives honor where honor has been well earned and is due. It renews in peace bonds of fraternal understanding and mutual confidence welded in the crucible of war and reaffirms our desire to extend these bonds to embrace all of the peoples of the earth. It repudiates the concept which holds to the superiority of some over the inferiority of others, firmly upholding the principle of equality among the races. Above all it is based upon high standards of public morality and those immutable tenets underlying our Christian faith, many of which, after all, find their genesis in ancient Oriental lore and religious teachings. There are many sound and logical reasons why the action you advocate should prosper. I know of none why it should fail.

With renewed thanks and expressions of cordial regard,

Most faithfully,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR.

Honorable Francis B. Walter,
House of Representatives,
Congress of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

Cinc

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CW/sh

21 MAY 1949

FROM : SCAP
TO : MISTER RANDALL H. COOPER, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT,
STATE STREET COUNCIL,
209 SOUTH STATE STREET,
CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS.

THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE IS FORWARDED IN RESPONSE TO YOUR REQUEST OF MAY TWELFTH COLON QUOTE THIS MONUMENTAL SPAN COMBINES THE CREATIVE VISION AND GENIUS OF AMERICAN ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS WITH THE SKILL AND TOIL OF AMERICAN WORKERS. PD BUT THROUGH ITS DEDICATION IT DOES MORE THAN THAT PD IT COMMEMORATES THE VALOR AND DETERMINATION OF ABLE FEW BEYOND THE SEAS WHO FOR WEEKS AND MONTHS STOOD STRADFAST AGAINST THE MIGHTY PRESSURE OF SUPERIOR FORCE PD ABLE GALLANT BAND OF AMERICANS AND FILIPINOS STOOD UNAFRAID THAT ABLE MIGHTY HOST MIGHT HAVE THE TIME TO GIRD ITS STRENGTH IN FREEDOM APOSTROPHE SUGAR CAUSE PD LET NONE WHO USE THIS BRIDGE FORGET THE SACRIFICE AND AGONY AND BLOOD WHICH ON BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR WERE THE FORFEIT THAT THEY MAY NOW PASS THIS WAY IN LIBERTY AND DIGNITY AND PEACE PD SIGNED MACARTHUR

OFFICIAL:

R.M. LEVY,
Colonel, AGD, Adjutant General.

Copies: C-in-C (Return)

cic

Tokyo, Japan.

10 May, 1949.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have just today received your note of April 28th inclosing copies of the letters of Mrs. Grew and Mrs. Togo concerning mitigation of the sentences adjudged by the International Military Tribunal against Togo and Shigemitsu, and am most grateful for your understanding of my position in these matters. As I am sure you are aware, I have been the recipient of similar appeals in the past and gave the identical points raised most thoughtful consideration in the course of my review of the cases. This review disclosed no errors of omission or commission which would warrant my intervening to modify the Tribunal's judgment. Beyond my own conclusions in the premises, however, as required by the controlling policy decision of the Far Eastern Commission, I conferred with the Tokyo diplomatic representatives of the powers represented on that international body. All agreed that there should be no change in the sentences adjudged, with the exception of the Indian representative who recommended that the death sentences be reduced to life imprisonment and the Dutch representative who recommended that Togo's sentence be reduced to ten years and Shigemitsu's to two and one half years.

All of the war criminals sentenced to penal servitude, including Togo and Shigemitsu, are serving their sentences under exemplary conditions of imprisonment, and all receive the same medical care and attention as do the members of the occupation force. In these circumstances, however compassionate one might feel both toward the individuals concerned and their bereaved families, there is no proper basis for action in mitigation of the sentences at this time.

With renewed assurances of highest regard and my fervent wish that you may have the strength to carry the immense burdens which now rest upon you in the country's service, I am,

Faithfully yours,

The Honorable Dean Acheson,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

Cinc file

Tokyo, Japan
10 May 1949

Dear Governor Darden:

I am informed that Courtney Whitney, Jr. is making application for entry into the next term of the University of Virginia law school.

This young man, son of Brigadier General Courtney Whitney, Chief of the Government Section of my staff, was one of my junior officers in the Southwest Pacific campaign and thereafter assigned here during the early part of the Occupation of Japan. He returned to the United States in the Fall of 1947 after a splendid record of military and civilian public service, to re-enter Yale University from which he is slated to graduate next June with a most creditable academic record.

I do not hesitate to vouch that he is in all respects morally and mentally equipped to pursue the study of law with honor and distinction and am hopeful that his application for entry into your distinguished university for that purpose will be favorably considered.

With expressions of cordial regard,

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Honorable Colgate Darden
President, University of Virginia
Charlottesville, Virginia.

UNCLASSIFIED - PRIORITY

CinC file

D R A F T

2 May 1949

FROM: SCAP (MacArthur)

TO : DA

NR: Z-48663

DTG 020501

Mr. Dodge's departure today for the United States is a distinct loss to the Occupation in its implementation of the United States interim directive on the rehabilitation of the Japanese economy. Since his arrival in Japan he has not only put to work his rare knowledge and capabilities in the fields of public and private finance, but through his keen perception he has been able to approach the complex problems he faced with a comprehensive understanding of the underlying human and material considerations. His contribution to the Occupation has, therefore, been of inestimable value and should have a lasting influence upon Japanese thought. Please convey to the President my renewed appreciation for his having prevailed upon Mr. Dodge to assume this responsibility of public service and my sincere hope that he will lend his hearty support to my own efforts to convince him that he should return to Japan just as soon as practicable to see the work he has so ably started through to its successful conclusion.

MacArthur

Distribution: CinC
C/S (return)

Cinc file

Tokyo, Japan
3 May 1949

Dear Kades:

Today, selected by you as the terminal date of your long and distinguished tenure of public service, I want to express my own deep appreciation for the inestimable contribution you have made toward the achievement of our national and international objectives in the Occupation of Japan.

Your depth of loyalty and invincible devotion to the course delineated by controlling policies have commanded the admiration of all of us who have been privileged to serve with you and you have thereby maintained a standard of public service which measures up to the highest of our country's traditions. In this knowledge I know that you will find such satisfaction in the years which lie ahead.

Should our country by mischance again be forced to the trial of arms, which I fervently hope it may be spared, I shall not hesitate to call upon you at once to rejoin my staff and I know that in such eventuality I may fully count upon your immediate response.

I am sure you understand that as you re-enter the private practice of law you carry with you the high regard and best wishes of all of us with whom you have been associated in the occupation and reorientation of Japan.

With warm personal regard,

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Col. Charles L. Kades
c/o Hawkins, Delafield and Wood
67 Wall Street
New York, 5, New York

CinC

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

2 May 1949

CORRECTION OF FUTURE RELEASE

General MacArthur's message on the second anniversary of the new Japanese constitution, for release in newspapers in Japan dated 3 May 1949 and for radio in Japan after 1900 hours, 2 May, Tokyo time, is hereby corrected as follows:

- 1) Make the seventh line of second paragraph read x x x "should remain impervious (repeat impervious) to the ideological stresses and strains which threaten all about you."
- 2) Make the next to last line of the statement read x x x "to personal (repeat personal) dignity, and suppressive of individual liberty."

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

2 May 1949

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Cinc

THIS IS AN ADVANCE RELEASE

ADVANCE RELEASE: This material is given in ADVANCE and in CONFIDENCE for newspapers in Japan dated 3 May 1949 and for radio in Japan after 1900 hours, 2 May, Tokyo Time. This material is for release outside of Japan after 1900 hours, 2 May, Tokyo Time.

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S MESSAGE ON 2D ANNIVERSARY OF CONSTITUTION

Today, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the new Japanese constitution, General MacArthur issued the following message:

TO THE PEOPLE OF JAPAN:

Today marks the second anniversary of the birth of New Japan - a Japan conceived in the impoverished aftermath of war's violence, seeking political stability and social progress through concepts which hold to the primacy of individual liberty, equal opportunity, and personal dignity.

These have been fruitful years as you progressively have come to understand and live by the new and enlightened constitutional precepts. Your basic laws have been recast and your public institutions redesigned. Your selected architects and builders have worked arduously to fabricate a citadel of freedom from those imperishable human norms drawn from experience of the ages. And your house now rests upon a political and social foundation which, if well fortified by the human spirit, should remain imperious to the ideological stresses and strains which threaten all about you.

Your farmers now own the soil they and their forebears long have tilled-- your workers now have voice in the conditions of their employment--and your women now exercise influence upon the political and social course of Japan's destiny, all beneficiaries of human rights and fundamental liberties rendered inalienable by your constitutional mandates. These changes in the moral values of Japanese life have brought about a regeneration of the Japanese edifice. This edifice, if it firmly stands as an impregnable barrier against the forces bent upon its destruction, will strengthen the faith of all peoples in the spirituality of human free-

(more)
(over)

dom. And in proportion as you value this freedom you must understand, cherish and preserve it.

The Allied purposes enunciated at Potsdam in many essential respects have been fulfilled, and you have worked diligently and faithfully to discharge your surrender commitments. That Allied forces still occupy your native soil is thus by no means due to fault of yours since the inception of the Occupation, but rather to events and circumstances elsewhere beyond your capacity to influence or control.

In these two years the character of the Occupation has gradually changed from the stern rigidity of a military operation to the friendly guidance of a protective force. While insisting upon the firm adherence to the course delineated by existing Allied policy and directive, it is my purpose to continue to advance this transition just as rapidly as you are able to assume the attending autonomous responsibility. Thus progressive latitude will come to you in the stewardship of your own affairs.

To such end and to insure the continuity of a calm and well ordered progress, I call upon every Japanese citizen on this anniversary of Japan's rebirth, to safeguard the commonweal by unrelaxed vigilance against the destructive inroads of concepts incredulous of human wisdom, prejudicial to personal dignity, and suppressive of individual liberty. There can be no higher human purpose.

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

MESSAGE OF GENERAL MacARTHUR ON SECOND ANNIVERSARY
OF THE NEW JAPANESE CONSTITUTION

Cinc
3 May '49

TO THE PEOPLE OF JAPAN:

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DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Cinc file

Tokyo, Japan
2 May 1949

Dear Mr. Rose:

I have just received your note of April 24th and am delighted to learn from it that Eleanor and you returned safely after such a long and interest-packed trip. Mrs. MacArthur and I enjoyed immensely seeing you here and only wish that your stay could have been more prolonged.

I recall your asking the question to which you make reference but could not possibly now reconstruct the reply I then made. But no matter. The answer lies in the conscience of all good Americans who are entrusted with the public interest and one can find no more faithful explanation than in the one simple American word, DUTY.

The American public, however, is predominantly concerned with happenings and events and I doubt its interest in the personal details concerning an individual public servant.

With cordial regard to you both,

Very faithfully,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Mr. Billy Rose
Ziegfeld Theater
1347 Sixth Avenue
New York, 19, N. Y.

Cinc file

Tokyo, Japan
2 May 1949

Dear Dr. Rowe:

Thank you so much for your thoughtful courtesy in sending me a copy of the proof sheets of your recent article on the China problem. Events in China have moved so rapidly of late that it is impossible to keep abreast of the situation in written detail without continuous revision, but the basic causes which are involved in that great struggle remain the same. I agree with you fully that developments there could have a profound influence upon the trend of events here, but it is precisely in that knowledge that best hope lies that we may be able to chart a course impervious to the strains and stresses which threaten all peoples within the orbit of China's geographic and cultural influence. In any case, we shall do our best.

I hope that whenever you find the time and feel the urge to continue your studies in the Far East you will not hesitate to use Japan as a base. Here you will always find a hearty welcome and such assistance as we can provide.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Dr. David N. Rowe
Institute of International Studies
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut

CinC file

Tokyo, Japan

2 May 1949

Dear Mr. Wassell:

I was delighted to receive your thoughtful invitation to visit Little Rock at the time of the 35th Division Reunion, but the heavy pressure of my operational duties here coupled with the general international uncertainties offer no hope that I will be able to leave my post by that time. This is a source of deep regret to me as my ties with Little Rock are, of course, very real and very close and I have long looked forward to the first opportunity which would permit me again to visit with its distinguished citizenry.

My renewed thanks for your thoughtful courtesy. I am sure that the Reunion will be in all respects befitting the honor due a great Division by a great city.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Honorable Sam M. Wassell
Mayor
Little Rock, Arkansas

CinC

1 May 1949.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S REPLY TO GENERAL ADLER'S MESSAGE OF THE 28TH

"Major General Julius Ochs,
New York Times,
New York, N. Y.

The 77th Infantry Division played an historic and gallant role in two world wars. In both it was my privilege to observe its intrepidity in action. During the Meuse Argonne campaign of 1918 it fought with unexcelled valor abreast of the Rainbow Division in which I then served, and in the last great conflict it executed with precision and raw courage the flanking movement on Leyte's west coast designed to engage the enemy's rear at Ormoc. Success of this last movement doomed the enemy's last stand on Leyte for the added pressure it brought to bear, closely coordinated with that maintained by other Sixth Army divisions from the east and north, set the stage for the final phase of victory. In strategic concept, the Leyte campaign with the firm hold thereby gained on Philippine soil marked a decisive point in the Pacific War. My congratulations to all who are privileged to serve beneath the Seventy-Seventh's distinguished colors.

MACARTHUR"