DECLASSIFIED AND NARA 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NND# 773012

201 (23 Jan 51)CIE Willard Price

CIE GS 26 January 1951
Attn: Gen. Whitney

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

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

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

1 Incl
n/c

- D. R. N. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED UNDER SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NND # 719012

From: CIE To: GS Mr. D. Brown 57-8096
Attn: Gen. Whitney 26 January 1951

2 1. Reference is made to the request for information concerning Willard Price, writer, who desires to visit Japan to gather material for two books, one of which is to be on the effects of the Occupation.

2. Price, who was born in Canada in 1887, presumably is a naturalized American. He has been a professional writer or editorial worker for about 40 years. He has traveled abroad extensively and is best known for a series of books on Japan.

3. After a number of relatively brief visits, Price in 1933 took up residence in Japan and remained about four years, writing magazine and newspaper articles and several books. Most of what he wrote in that period is remembered as having been descriptive rather than expository, largely ignoring or uncritical of those aspects of Japan which were contentious. The years were those in which Japan, having defied world opinion and walked out of the League of Nations, was digesting its conquests in Manchuria and exerting further pressure on China. Thus a writer who chose to write about Japan without giving attention to these matters or supporting world opinion on them was likely to be considered pro-Japanese.

4. Price was a free-lance writer, probably dependent on what he could earn from his writings. Under the circumstances, though they were without proof, there were Americans in Japan who suspected that Price might be in the employ of the Japanese Government. It should be emphasized, however, that this was purely a matter of suspicion. He associated little with Tokyo Americans, at least with the American newspapermen with whom he might have had something in common, and was better known among Japanese.

5. It was evident that the Japanese were not unappreciative of the value to Japan of his kind of writings. At least one of the English-language

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NND# 779012

Willard Price

Gen. Whitney,
Chief, GS

Col. Hugent,
Chief, CIE

23 January 1951

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

1 Incl
Ref Comm

C. W.

General Whitney's File

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(J) OR (E) NND # 775012

COPY

WILLARD PRICE Cathedral City - California

January 16, 1951

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

Dear Sir:

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely yours,

s/ Willard Price

Air Mail

COPY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDB # 775012

Visitors -

Tokyo, Japan

6 December 1950

Dear General MacArthur:

Mr. Arthur Krock of the New York Times telephoned me Trans-Pacific early this morning and asked for my views on the United Nations crisis. I replied that I would not comment on the phone and would advise him later whether I would cable them.

My views are expressed in the attached draft. I shall not send it if you prefer that I do not.

With assurances of my high esteem,

Sincerely,

Harold E. Stassen

1 Incl

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

DECLASSIFIED AUTH: EO 12356 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(J) OR (E) NSC # 779012

Mr. Arthur Krock
New York Times
Washington, D. C.

In answer to your telephone question, it is my carefully considered personal judgment that the following course of action should be followed in order to rekindle the flickering hopes of a just world peace and freedom for mankind.

I emphasize that these are personal views and they are not to be taken by inference or otherwise to represent the views of the United States Government nor of any other individual.

1. The United Nations should at once call for a cease-fire order of both the Chinese Communist forces and the United Nations forces to be executed at midnight Korea time on December 8, 1950.

2. If the cease-fire is agreed to and is carried out, the United Nations should appoint one outstanding mediator who is a citizen of some member of the United Nations which has not been involved in any way in

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NND # 773012

either the fighting or the arming on either side in Korea.

3. This mediator should then proceed to seek a settlement, which presumably will involve the withdrawal of all non-Korean forces, the laying down of arms by the Koreans of both North and South, and a supervised election of all Korea. It may involve other considerations concerning the reservoirs and power plants and other matters in the mediator's discretion. The settlement should be subject to approval by the United Nations Assembly.

4. If the cease-fire order is not agreed to, the United Nations Commander should be directed to retaliate against the attacking Chinese Communist forces by striking in any manner any objects of military significance in either Korea or China. This would undoubtedly result in the blockade of the China coast and heavy air attacks upon the military and industrial centers of China. He should also then be directed to withdraw his land forces from Korea in an orderly manner at such time as may be feasible, as it is clear that his limited forces cannot now be asked, in the face of the new overwhelming unlawful attack of the huge masses of the Chinese Communist forces, to endeavor to carry out the present -

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NND # 713012

United Nations directive under which he is ordered to clear all of Korea of opposing armed forces. This task this outstanding Commander had almost completed when the new fresh force invaded Korea and struck his heroic, battle-weary forces in many times their numbers. It is also clear that reinforcements in the numbers needed to carry out the present United Nations directive on the ground are not available.

5. These alternate directions must be included in the original cease-fire order of the United Nations so that all may know the consequences of a disregard of the cease-fire order.

6. If the cease-fire order is not agreed to, and the prolonged retaliation by sea and air begins, the United Nations should continue to make repeated attempts to mediate a settlement with all concerned of all Korean issues and to then at some future hour upon such settlement, cease the retaliation and restore peace in this area of the world.

7. It is my sincere conclusion after a review of what I believe to be all of the facts of the present situation and a study of the months and years of background to the present crisis, that any United Nations course

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773012

more belligerent than this recommended action, or any United Nations course more soft than this recommended action, will multiply the present tragedy and increase the ultimate dangers of an all out third World War.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNUG # 713012

COPY

INCOMING MESSAGE

ELT/cl

UNCLASSIFIED
ROUTINE

17 Nov 50

FROM : CG MDW (ANWGS-P) WASH DC

TO : CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

NR : WCL 26870

1. Pan American Airlines rqsts permission Public Relations Officer Gerrit Ericson Roelof and advertising employee Raymond Albert Mott proceed Japan 29 Nov for 1 month familiarization trip in behalf of airline. Investigations initiated this hqs. Views rqstd.

2. Harold Edward Stassen, Pres University of Pennsylvania and Robert Eliot Matterson, staff member, rqst permission proceed Japan 6 Dec for 2 days informational purposes. Investigations initiated this Hqs. Views rqstd.

HERREN

ACTION : AG MISC (Para 1).
G-1 (Para 2).

INFORMATION : COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-4, AG, AG OPNS DIV, ECON & SCI, TRANS

87034

ROUTINE
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO : 162248 Z
MCN : AUB 27/17

COPY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773012

C O P Y

INCOMING MESSAGE

ELT/cl

UNCLASSIFIED
ROUTINE

17 Nov 50

FROM : CG MDW (ANWGS-P) WASH DC

TO : CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

NR : WCL 26870

1. Pan American Airlines rqsts permission Public Relations Officer Gerrit Ericson Roelof and advertising employee Raymond Albert Mott proceed Japan 29 Nov for 1 month familiarization trip in behalf of airline. Investigations initiated this hqs. Views rqstd.
2. Harold Edward Stassen, Pres University of Pennsylvania and Robert Eliot Matterson, staff member, rqst permission proceed Japan 6 Dec for 2 days informational purposes. Investigations initiated this Hqs. Views rqstd.

HERREN

ACTION : AG MISC (Para 1).
G-1 (Para 2).

INFORMATION : COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-4, AG, AG OPNS DIV, ECON & SCI, TRANS

87034

ROUTINE
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO : 162248 Z
MCN : AUB 27/17

C O P Y

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NND # 773012

Visitors

C
O
P
Y

FELIX S. FALGUI

Lawyer

Fourth Floor, Wilson Bldg
Manila, P.I.

4 November, 1950

Brig. Gen. Courtney Whitney
SCAP, Tokyo, Japan.

My Dear General:

This is to introduce to you Dr. Dwight Dill, an associate in business of my good friend Atty. Charles Balcoff of Manila. I understand that he has a business mission in Tokyo to accomplish. Any kind help you may be able to extend to Dr. Dill, will of course, be highly appreciated.

With my kindest personal regards to you,

Truly yours,

(sgd) FELIX S. FALGUI

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775012

0

* Visiting Mission, 2 Individuals

Tokyo, Japan.

9 November 1950.

Dear Perk:

I have just this minute received your note of November 6th concerning Mrs. Bishop's proposed visit to Japan. You may be sure that when she calls I will see that she is properly oriented toward those who can best facilitate the transaction of her business here.

With all the best,

Mr. E.A. Perkins,
Perkins, Ponce Enrile & Contreras,
Soriano Building,
Manila, P.I.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775012

A. PONCE ENRILE
E. ARTHUR PERKINS
TOMAS CONTRERAS

MARIANO A. CARBONELL
PORFIRIO LATORRE
GONZALO W. GONZALEZ
HORACIO SAN LUIS
JESUS S. HERVAS
L. SIGUION REYNA
OSCAR R. ONGSIAKO
M. G. MONTECILLO
ENRIQUE M. BELO

JUAN PONCE ENRILE

PERKINS, PONCE ENRILE & CONTRERAS
SORIANO BUILDING
MANILA, PHILIPPINES

CABLE ADDRESS:
TREDUOC, MANILA

P. O. BOX NO. 760
PRIV. TEL. EXCH.: NOS.
2-79-15
2-79-16
2-79-17

November 6, 1950

Brig. Gen. Courtney Whitney
c/o SCAP
Tokyo, Japan

My dear Court,

I am giving a letter of introduction to you, to Mrs. A. A. Bishop, who is here in Manila at the present time on a temporary business trip. She is the head of the international sales department of the Macmillan Company, who came to me with letters of credential from a very close brother-lawyer friend of mine in New York.

Mrs. Bishop has been in negotiation with the government and other interests here for the adoption of certain textbooks for school and university purposes and, in general, looking to the advancement of her business interests.

While here, the Company has asked her to make a short trip to Japan for the purpose of looking over the situation there, so that she will be leaving shortly for a few days visit. It will be her first trip to Japan and I suggested to her that you would be in a position to indicate who she should see in order to establish the proper contacts in furtherance of her mission.

Please do what you can to steer her in the right direction and it will be very much appreciated.

When are you making your next trip to Manila?

Kindly give my best regards to Gen. MacArthur.

Very sincerely yours,

E. A. PERKINS

EAP-Dvd

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDS # 773012

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

1 November 1950

TO: Brig Gen Whitney

SUBJECT: Orientation Schedule

The attached orientation schedule for Senator Pepper has been approved.

ALONZO P. FOX
Major General, GSC
Deputy Chief of Staff

SCHEDULE

INFORMAL ORIENTATION

for

Senator Claude Pepper

Thursday, 2 November 1950

TIME	SECTION	PLACE	SUBJECT	SPEAKER
0930 - 1020	GS	Room 614, Dai Ichi Bldg	Political Reorientation of Japan	Brig Gen Courtney Whitney
1030 - 1120	PH	Room 101, Mitsubishi Shoji Bldg	Public Health and Welfare	Brig Gen C. F. Sams
1130 - 1220	CIE	Room 410, Radio Tokyo Bldg	Civil Information and Education	Lt Col D. R. Nugent

Friday, 3 November 1950

0930 - 1020	NR	Room 303, Mitsubishi Shoji Bldg	Natural Resources of Japan	Lt Col H. G. Schenck
1030 - 1130	ESS	Room 504, Forestry Bldg	Economic Aspects of the Occupation	Dr. S. M. Fine

Senator Pepper will be escorted to the Sections by Ambassador Sebald or Mr. Bond of the Diplomatic Section.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775012

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES

Trans-Pacific Service • Round-World Service

Yokohama,
September 19, 1950

File P-3

Col. S.L. Huff
Office of the Commander-in-Chief
APO 500.

Dear Colonel Huff:

We are in receipt of advice that the following prominent passengers have embarked on the ss. Pres. Wilson V-17 at Manila, which is scheduled to arrive here on September 26th.

Mr. Julius REESE - Manila Trading & Supply Co.
Mr. & Mrs. Fred BERRY - Philippine Manufacturing Co.
Mr. & Mrs. James WELLS - Manager of the American President Lines in Manila
Mr. & Mrs. Charles MOCK & Family) both connected with the
Mr. & Mrs. MARKS & Family) Standard Vacuum Oil Co.
Mrs. SCHEDLER - Luzon Brokerage Co.
Mr. & Mrs. N. PARRISH - Ligget Myers Tobacco Co.

Very truly yours,

W. J. Baumann
District Passenger Agent

cb

cc: PIO Section, APO 343
Japanese Press
CWG
GID
HFK

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(J) OR (E) NNDS # 719012

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.
65 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

RALPH T. REED
PRESIDENT

August 24, 1950

My dear Colonel:

I am writing to you at the suggestion of our mutual friend, Mr. Henry J. Taylor, to introduce Mr. C. J. White, Assistant Vice President of The American Express Company, Inc., Mr. John P. McElroy and Mr. Maurice S. Gould, also of this Company. I am sure that you will recall Mr. Taylor's visit to Japan in 1949 and his conversations with General MacArthur and you at that time regarding the role American Express could play in connection with the rehabilitation and rebuilding of Japan's economy, and I understood from my friend Mr. Taylor that General MacArthur also expressed interest in what American Express could do in this respect.

This Company has long been interested in Japan, having had an office in Yokohama for many years prior to the out-break of World War II. After the end of World War II we again interested ourselves in Japan and have made five on-the-ground surveys during the past two years in an effort to determine just how we could best serve in the post-war rebuilding of Japan.

Of course, the picture has changed considerably since Mr. Taylor's visit in 1949, particularly as a result of the out-break of hostilities in Korea. However, it still seems to me that American Express may be able to play a useful part not only in connection with the actual prosecution of the War by providing certain unique facilities for the armed forces, which otherwise the armed forces would have to handle, but we may also be able to make some contribution toward the rehabilitation of Japan's economy.

The American Express has been closely and continuously identified with the United States Forces in Germany and Austria since 1945 when we were invited to take over much of the work previously performed by the Special Services Division of the Army. We have very broad licenses from the Treasury Department and from the European Command, U.S. Army, to handle a comprehensive banking, travel and shipping business, and we act as bankers for various government and quasi-public organizations in the American Zone. We are also active throughout Europe in certain phases of ECA transactions.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 14032 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDB # 773012

We have been fortunate in enjoying the confidence of my personal friends, Generals Clay, Magruder, Huebner and Taylor and many others concerned with American affairs in Germany and Austria.

In addition to the forty-nine offices which we maintain in Germany, Austria and Trieste, we are also serving the U.S. Air Force in Great Britain, where we have opened banking facility offices at Ruislip Headquarters, Burton Wood, Marham and Sculthorpe. Early this year, at the request of the Army, we also established a complete banking unit on the island of Okinawa, and Reports indicate that the Ryukyus Command is exceedingly pleased with our services.

The primary mission of the three men introduced by this letter is to determine, in consultation with the responsible authorities in SCAP, just how American Express can be of some real assistance to the Army of Occupation in Japan as we feel that with our long experience in dealing with the problems of the Army, Air Force and Navy in the various countries mentioned above, in which Mr. White and his colleagues took an active part, we are in a position to be genuinely useful. The secondary mission is to determine, again in consultation with the responsible military people, a long-range program of ways and means of aiding the rehabilitation of Japan's economy from a travel, commercial banking and shipping standpoint. It has been our post-war experience that American Express in cooperation with the countries involved, has played a prominent and helpful part in the way of promoting tourist travel, which in effect, helps to augment the vital foreign exchange resources of devastated countries. It is my feeling that Japan will eventually again become a mecca for tourists and there is no doubt in my mind that we can be of considerable assistance in this respect.

I would greatly appreciate whatever assistance you may be able to render Mr. White and his associates, and I will take this opportunity to thank you in advance for any courtesies you may be able to extend to them.

Yours sincerely,

President

Colonel Herbert Wheeler, U.S.A.
c/o General MacArthur's Headquarters
Tokyo, Japan

Secret

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

19 August 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: See Distribution

SUBJECT : Visit of Gen J. Lawton Collins and Admiral Forrest P. Sherman and Party to Tokyo

1. Composition of Party:

ARMY

General J. Lawton Collins, Chief of Staff, USA

Brig Gen T. S. Timberman, DA G-3 representative

Brig Gen J. Weckerling, DA G-2 representative

Col W. A. Nutter, DA G-4 representative

NAVY

Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, Chief, Naval Operations

Rear Adm R. P. Briscoe, Assistant CNO

Capt N. K. Dietrich, Exec Asst to CNO

Lt Comdr H. H. Anderson, Aide to CNO

AIR

Lt Gen I. H. Edwards, DCofS for Opns, USAF

2. ETA, Haneda Air Force Base, 0800, 21 August 1950.

3. Greeting party at Haneda Air Force Base:

The Commander-in-Chief and designated Major Commanders and Staff Officers.

4. There will be no honors or ceremonies incident to the visit of this party. No formal schedule for the party is planned. Conferences and visits will be as desired by members of the party.

FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

for JOHN H. CHILES
Lt Col GSC
Secretary, General Staff

DISTRIBUTION:

CinC	G-1	
CofS	G-2	GS
DCof S, FEC	G-3	Sig O
DCofS, SCAP	G-4	DS

Secret

0495

SECRET

SGS - 19 Aug

PROSPECTIVE VISITORS TO JAPAN

	NAME	ETA	ETD	BILLETING
1.	**Collins - Sherman Party**	21 Aug		
	ARMY			
	Gen J. Lawton Collins			American Embassy
	Brig Gen T. S. Timberman			Imperial
	Brig Gen John Weckerling			Imperial
	Col H. H. Nutter			Imperial
	Col Meeman (Pilot)			
	NAVY			
	Admiral Forrest P. Sherman			American Embassy
	Rear Adm R. P. Briscoe			Imperial
	Capt E. K. Dietrich			Imperial
	Lt Comdr H. K. Anderson (Aide)			American Embassy
	AIR FORCE			
	Lt Gen I. H. Edwards			Gen Stratemeyer's Quarters
	Others - ARMY			
	Col A. G. Stone, G-1, GSUSA	20 Aug		Imperial
	Lt Col W. S. Everett, G-3, GSUSA	20 Aug		Imperial
2.	Additional			
	Adm A. W. Radford, CINCPAC	20 Aug		Imperial
	Rear Adm Denebrink, Cdr Sv Forces Pac Flt (and party of 6)			Imperial
	Lt Gen L. C. Shephard CG FMFPAC (plus Navy Capt and party of 5)	20 Aug		Imperial
	Maj Gen O. P. Smith, CG, 1st Mar Div			Imperial
	Brig Gen N. A. Cushman, Dep Cdr, 1st Mar Air Wing	20 Aug		Imperial

DISTRIBUTION:

CofS	FEAF	GS ✓
ADC, CinC (2)	NAVFE	PIO
DCofS, SCAP	G-1	Vis Bur
DCofS, FEC	G-2	Sig O
SGS	G-3	
	G-4	

SECRET

6/26 Prego.

Memo for General Whitney

John Gunther called up and said that their departure date is next Sunday night. He appreciates that the C in C may be very busy this week but would like if at all possible to take advantage of the initial invitation to call on Him before departure.

As of this morning his only prin commitments for this week are

Mon	26	June	6 pm	(Hauge)
Thurs	29	June	6 pm	(Yoshida)
Fri	30	June	10:30 AM	(Emperor)
"	"	"	Lunch	(Gen Stratemeyer)

FR

May 1937

When was General MacArthur last in the U.S.?

" " " " " in Japan before the war?

many times off and on since 1903.

going on 24th year of foreign service all but 2 years in Far East.

Restricted

Visitors

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET
(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No. SUBJECT: Visit of the Secretary of Defense and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Note FROM: Secy Gen Staff TO: See Distribution Date: 16 June 1950
No

1. 1. Attached for your information and guidance is Schedule for the visit of the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to Japan.

2. This schedule supercedes Schedule published as Inclosure No. 1 to Secretary, General Staff check note, subject as above, dated 14 June 1950.

BY DIRECTION OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

1 Incl:
Schedule

J. H. C.

DISTRIBUTION:

DC/S, FEC	ENGR	PIO
DC/S, SCAP	COM	CPC
G-1 (3)	DS	ORD
G-2 (3)	NRS	SIG
G-3 (10)	PHM	IG
G-4 (3)	CIE	HQ COMGEN
JSPOG	CA	VIS BUR
ESS	CCS	
GOVT	CTS	
AA	LS	

Restricted

Restricted

SCHEDULE

VISIT OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF TO JAPAN

16 June 1950

(All times are local times)

Saturday, 17 June:	2145	Arrive Haneda Air Force Base. The Party will be met by the Commander-in-Chief, Senior Commanders and designated Staff Officers.
Sunday, 18 June:	0930 1230	FEC and SCAP Briefing Conference.
	1330	Luncheon with the Commander-in-Chief.
Monday, 19 June:	1000 1300	Conference with the Commander-in-Chief.
	1530	Military Review, Palace Plaza, Tokyo.
Tuesday, 20 June:	0900 1000	Visit Headquarters, Far East Air Forces, under sponsorship of the Commanding General, Far East Air Forces.
Wednesday, 21 June:	0800 1300	Visit the Commander, Naval Forces, Far East and Navy installations, under sponsorship of the Commander, Naval Forces, Far East.
Thursday, 22 June:	0800	Depart Haneda Air Force Base for Kyoto, under sponsorship of the Commanding General, Eighth Army.
Friday, 23 June:	1600	Arrive Haneda Air Force Base from Kyoto.
	1800	Conferences at GHQ as desired.
	2100	Depart Haneda Air Force Base for Adak. Farewell Party will consist of the Commander-in-Chief, Senior Commanders and designated Staff Officers.

Inclosure #1

Restricted

Visitors

17 May, 1950.

MEMO FOR MR. RIZZO:

The appointment of Mr. Sulzberger with the CinC for 12.30 pm Friday, 19th, is firm.

Please tell Mr. Sulzberger that as far as the Emperor is concerned, there seems to be no established procedure; his normal policy is not to give interviews to anyone, but there is no reason why he should not put in a request, if he cares to do so, through the Imperial Household.

C.W.

per

Visitors

15 May 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL MacARTHUR:

With reference to the attached letter from Mr. Garey, I have talked with Mr. and Mrs. Hogan and they are a very fine, high type couple. He is president of the Dime Trust and Savings Bank of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and is high in Republican circles in that state. He has a letter of introduction to you from President Hoover and I suggested to General White, with whom the Hogans are staying, that he present this letter to Colonel Bunker. Mr. and Mrs. Hogan are out of town at present with General and Mrs. White and will not return until some time late Tuesday, the 16th.

H. B. W.

GAREY & GAREY
63 WALL STREET
NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

April
Fourth,
1 9 5 0.

My dear Colonel:

May I not present and introduce to you in this manner Harry Hogan, Esq., of the Dime Trust and Savings Bank, of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Mr. Hogan contemplates going to Japan around May 12, 1950, and I have strongly suggested to him that he meet you and Harry as two warm friends of mine who would be sure to see that when he leaves Japan he will have a true affection for it. I have told him that he could only see Japan through your eyes and under your experienced, modern and progressive tutorage.

Whatever you do for Mr. Hogan you will be doing for me and I could not ask more of anyone.

With warmest personal regards, I am

Devotedly yours,

Eugene L. Garey

Colonel Herbert Wheeler,
GHQ, SCAP,
APO 500, c/o Postmaster,
San Francisco, California.

(Addressed to: Hon. General C. Whitney)

CW Personal

Distance

Respectful General Whitney:

Please accept my hearty thanks for your kind and generous treatment during my stay in Japan.

Please continue your constant efforts with good understanding to rebuild New Japan.

I returned to this city on Dec 24. When you pass here, kindly visit my place.

Respectfully yours

Rev. Y. Fukuda
vice-pres. of Japanese Relief Ass. in San Francisco

(From: Rev Y. Fukuda
1909 Bush St.
San Francisco, Calif. USA)

拝啓　新春と共に貴家益々御清榮、廣大なる御神護に浴せられつゝある御事と存じます。

扨て昨年末小生祖國訪問の際は一方ならぬ御懇情を辱ふし厚く御禮申上げます十二年振りに金光様に御目にかゝり教團上下をあげての御歡待にあづかりたるのみならず、はからずも十月十九日　天皇、皇后兩陛下に拝謁の光榮に浴し慢渥なる御言葉を賜はりたることは誠に恐懼に堪えないところでありました。

厚生省、ラ、中央委員會及び各府縣廳の密接且つ懇切なる御連絡によつて戰災地の慰問、社會施設の見學に多大の便宜を與へられ教へらるるところ甚だ多く今後出來得る限り此の方面の御用にも微力を致したいと念願してゐます。

十二月二十日羽田を出發。途中ハワイに滯在三日、ホノルル、ヒロ、ワイパフワエハワ等の各教會巡拝、十二月廿四日八十七日振りにサンフランシスコ國際空港に無事歸着、廿六日立教九十年記念大祭及び歸米報告祭を行いました。

數々の御懇情を回顧しつつ甚だ略儀ながら書中を以て御禮申上げます。

一九五〇年一月十五日

日本難民救濟會本部副委員長
桑港日米會顧問
金光教北米布教管理所々長

福田美亮

北米桑港ブッシュ街一九〇九

Visitors

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
AND FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET
(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.

SUBJECT: Visit to Japan of Ambassador-At-Large Phillip C. Jessup and Party.

Note No	FROM: Secy Gen Staff TO: Govt Sect DATE: 31 December 1949
1.	1. Attached is a tentative schedule for the visit of Ambassador-At-Large Phillip C. Jessup & party to Japan, during the period 5-11 January 1950, together with programs for briefing conferences on SCAP activities, to be held in Room 622, Dai Ichi Building, on 6 and 7 January 1950. 2. Attendance at briefing conferences: a. 6 January conference: (1) Participating speakers. (2) Chief, Diplomatic Section and such additional Diplomatic Section Representatives as are desired. (3) Section chiefs or representatives from G-1, G-3, G-4, Government Section, Civil Information & Education Section, Economic & Scientific Section and Public Health and Welfare Section. b. 7 January conference: (1) Participating speakers. (2) Chief, Diplomatic Section and such additional Diplomatic Section Representatives as are desired. (3) Section chiefs or representatives from G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, Natural Resources Section and Government Section. 1 Incl: BY DIRECTION OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF: Schedule, w/ Annexes. J. H. C.

SCHEDULE
(T E N T A T I V E)

for

AMBASSADOR-AT-LARGE PHILLIP C. JESSUP
AND PARTY

Thursday, 5 January: 0900 - Arrive Yokohama aboard SS President Cleveland. Members of the party: Ambassador-at-Large Phillip C. Jessup, Mrs. Jessup and Miss Anderson, Secretary.

The party will be met by:

Mr. W. J. Sebald, Chief, Diplomatic Section.

Mr. C. K. Huston, Deputy Chief, Diplomatic Section

Mr. J. B. Pilcher, Chief, Yokohama Branch of Diplomatic Section.

1330 - Luncheon with the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

1530 - Visit Diplomatic Section.

2000 - Dinner by Mr. W. J. Sebald.

Friday, 6 January: 0930 - GHQ Briefing, Room 622, Dai Ichi Building
1200 (See Annex "A")

1600 - Receive call of Prime Minister Yoshida at Diplomatic Section.

2000 - Dinner by Chief, Diplomatic Section.

Saturday, 7 January: 0930 - GHQ Briefing, Room 622, Dai Ichi Building.
1130 (See Annex "B")

1430 - Depart by air for Kyoto, accompanied by FSO Spinks.

1930 - Dinner by Commanding General, I Corps.

Sunday, 8 January Morning - Visit points of interest in Kyoto and vicinity.

1500 - Depart Kyoto by air for Tokyo.

Monday, 9 January: 1000 - Conference with Chief, Diplomatic Section.
1200

1500 - Conference with Japanese Association of International Law and Japanese Group of Institute of Pacific Relations.

Incl.

Monday, 9 January: (Continued)	1830 - Conference with Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.
Tuesday, 10 January:	Morning - Conferences as desired by Ambassador Jessup.
	1100 - Conference and luncheon with Japan Economic Federation.
	1500 - Lecture at Tokyo University.
	1900 - Dinner by Mr. W. J. Sebald.
Wednesday, 11 January:	0800 - Depart Haneda by air for Korea.

ORIENTATION CONFERENCE ON THE ACTIVITIES
OF
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

for

AMBASSADOR-AT-LARGE PHILLIP C. JESSUP
AND PARTY

Date : Friday, 6 January

Time : 0930 - 1200

Place: Room 622, Dai Ichi Building

SECTION	TIME	SPEAKER	SUBJECT
CS	0930 - 0935	Maj Gen E. M. Almond	Introductory Remarks
G-2	0935 - 1025	Maj Gen C. A. Willoughby	Intelligence Aspects in the Far East.
DCS, SCAP	1025 - 1040	Maj Gen A. P. Fox	SCAP Objectives and Relaxation of Controls.
	1040 - 1050	Break	
GS	1050 - 1130	Mr. F. Rizzo	Political Reorientation of the Japanese Government and Status of Communist Influence.
NRS	1130 - 1150	Lt Col H. G. Schenck	Natural Resources of Japan.

"ANNEX A"
to Incl 1

ORIENTATION CONFERENCE ON THE ACTIVITIES
OF
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

for

AMBASSADOR-AT-LARGE PHILLIP C. JESSUP
AND PARTY

Date : Saturday, 7 January

Time : 0930 - 1130

Place: Room 622, Dai Ichi Building

SECTION	TIME	SPEAKER	SUBJECT
DCS, SCAP	0930 - 0935	Maj Gen A. P. Fox	Introductory Remarks
CIE	0935 - 0955	Lt Col D. R. Nugent	Developments in Civil Information and Education.
ESS	0955 - 1035	Maj Gen W. F. Marquat	Economic Aspects of the Occupation.
	1035 - 1045	Break	
PHW	1045 - 1110	Brig Gen C. F. Sams	Progress in Public Health and Welfare.
	1110 - 1145	Discussions as Desired.	

"ANNEX B"
to Incl 1

WEst 1-0453

REV. YOSHIAKI FUKUDA

ADMINISTRATOR
Konkokyo Mission of North America
Vice-Chairman of Japanese
Relief Association

1909 Bush Street
San Francisco 15, Calif.

Visitors

Rev. Yoshiaki Fukuda
Minister of Konko-kyo Church,
1909 Bush St.
San Francisco, Calif.

Dec. 14, 1949

Hon. General Douglas MacArthur,
Supreme Commander For Allied Powers
General Headquarters
Tokyo Japan,

Honorable Commander;

I would like to express my deepest thanks for your generous policy and good understanding of your staff officers which enable me to enjoy very bright trip in Japan about 2 months and half. Before the war, I visited Japan three times from San Francisco and every time I was suffered by Special police (Tokuko-ka) and my speech was publicly watched always by such officials. This time I was never toutched by such persons. These are very small matters, but even in such matters I can have better feeling and respect for your policy.

I am leaving Haneda on Dec. 20, 9.05 AM.by Pan-American Air Line and stay at Hawaii 4 days and will arrive at San Francisco on Dec. 24.

At this time, I would like to show you my private and free impression about New Japan.

1. First of all, I think it was the best policy of your Honor that you have kept Emperor Hirohito on the throne. On Oct. 19, I met Emperor and Empress by the reason that I have done something to the relief works connected with LARA. Really he seems to be very peacefull and humble gentleman. He saved numerous lives by his declaration of surrender and by this merit he might have been deserved to be saved his life, but I think he was kept on his throne by your good understanding and deep knowledge about Japanese history and nationality, which showed us that in Japan every revolutions in the past taken place under the flag of Imperial family, though those were only idol or symbol.

2. It was very good policy that you have destroyed Japanese peer system, plutocracy, militarist and academic cligue. By such polciy Japanese people have got their new freedom.

3. I am also very glad to see streets in Japan cleared and sweeped by social works which were developed by your guide and advices and I don't see much wanderers and vagrants in this country. I visited and consoled many relief institutions in more than 20 prefectures, and they extended their heartful thanks for LARA and benevolence of the Americans. They most earnestly asked me to beg your good understanding and sympathy to continue your merciful policy and LARA to rebuild new Japan.

4. I am rather surprised to see general conditions in Japan have recovered unexpectedly in food, clothing and housing.

5. They also expressed their thanks for your excellent policy in sanitary system which decreased epidemics in Japan and protected babies lives.

6. Now Japanese people seem to be trying to stand up by their own feet. At this time, I am very sorry there are few good leaders in every circle and every district.

You have achieved your great success by the decisive policy of purge. Of course it was very necessary to change Japanese social systems, but now I think this purge methods have mostly funished its own purpose.

I hope you will reinvestigate those people who were purged out from their public positions. By such reinvestigation, I am sure you will find that you have thrown away many valuable pro-American excellent leaders in Japan.

They had been cooperating with Japanese old militarists but I hope you have good understanding that they did not work for militarists by own idea. They did their duties as Japanese nationals under the strong Government duress and oppression. Most of them had been educated under the influence of England and America and they were liberalists. They had not any special anti-Americanism.

By the policy of purge, not only big fishes but also very small fishes in local villages were thrown away from their social, public positions. They were innocent for the big war. They only cooperated with the militarist under the Central Government duress.

I was born in mountain district, Kamikitayama-mura, Yoshino-gun, Nara-ken. I visited there after 12 years separation. I saw some people after thirty years separation, because I have not visited my native place so often due to the inconvenience of traffic. Even in such a small village, I found 9 people who were purged from the public positions. I certify that all of them are very nice and innocent villagers. They have not any dangerous inclination. However, in the village, people need their nice leadership in the district because small village lost their peaceful leaders and they cannot find new way to escape the increasing financial difficulties.

Everywhere, I visited, I heard same voice from the ordinal people from the governors, central government officers, among newspaper men, school teachers, university professors and financial circles. Purge policy lost many good leaders from valuable pro-American group and they lost their faces and positions. They are suffering from the difficulties of their daily lives. As you know Comminists are working to get them on the line of their idiologies.

I sincerely and most earnestly ask your reconsideration about purge policy, which have already done its own works. I hope you will release most of these leaders except special persons who have still really anti-American ideas. I think it will be good policy to discharge even responsible persons of old high positions if you could find that they will be able to cooperate with your policy.

I never met Mr. Hatoyama, but I think even Hatoyama will do his share to cooperate with you and work against Communists. By the decisive policy of release former leaders from purge you will get numerous friends on the side of the United States. If you continue the purge system, there will remain unseen complaints against the respectful commander and the greatest republic, and it will become some subway to reach to Clemline.

Most of Japanese people honestly desiring to stand on the side of the United States but some people are wondering which side will be better to them. Your new policy will brighten Japanese people at once and you will get numerous friends and their followers under your influence. You will never loss anything by your new step but you will get big amount of interests to your side.

I hope you will take such policy by your honorable name as soon as possible.

7. I don't know what schedule for new Japan you are taking now.

If you like to make Japan one of reliable allied powers, you will be better to encourage Japanese industry and to allow them to approach natural resources of every where the world and permit them free foreign trading by their own ships. If they were prohibited to use own ships and forced to charter foreign ships they could not pay for their business.

They well understand they will never be able to fight against the greatest country in the world. Even if you may permit free industry and free trading, it will never be dangerous to the United States, because they have no submarines, no airplanes, no cannons nor atom bombs. United States is utterly unnecessary to be careful to the attack from new Japan. Moreover most of the Japanese people are very grateful for your generous and kind policy, so they are never thinking to revenge against your country.

It will be best way to make new friend to understand trust and help each other. Please understand Japanese faithful national character and trust their ability and faithfulness and help them to stand upon on their own feet, until their financial power do not disturb your country.

8. I think one of the most important matters in Japan is the problem of over- population. I hope you will walk under the mask, any railway station in the push hour, you will nearly be killed by the exciting people to get their hangers in the car.

Your office is doing its best to control the population, but best control can not be expected to do such big work to stop increasing of Japanese people. I am afraid that good of seeds of human kind may be killed by birth control and inferior seeds may be prosperous.

Human being were not born in the world by their own will but by the Holy Will of God. If the children of God could not find their food and shelter, it would be a big matter to be considered by religionists. This is not only problem of Japan but also the solemn and sacred problem of the human being of the world. It is not problem of politic but religion and humanism.

I am admiring your splendid success in the revolutional policy of farming in Japan. Your office neglected the ownership of ranch and took up the land from absent owners and divided big ranch among the slave workers under the big capitalists. This is surely very wonderful and reasonable policy to make new Japan. I hope you will advise the excellent leaders of the world that they should take such nice policy in the world. These are many absent owners and tremendously big ranch owners in the world. Numerous natural resources are sleeping on the land and under the ground.

These natural resources should not be monopolied by some individual or company or individual country. Natural resources belong to the Holy God and the Children of God have natural right to perticipate to enjoy the benevolence of God.

Even if any excellent pleachers speak love of God or humanism or world peace, if they are blind about such unequal circumstances of the world, and the fact that some nations are forced to kill their children in the mother body or to kill the valuable seeds of human being by some unnatural method such as medicine, we cannot understand the Holy speech of Reverends and good policy of excellent international statemen.

I sincerely hope the UNSC will be successful to make "World Republic" where are no national boarder, no racial discrimination, no immigrations law, no wall of custom and natural resouce will be redivided reasonably and over-population will be allowed to stream out any where all over the world.

9. If you are desiring to make Japan literally "Eternal Neutral Country" which has no defence power and denounced war, it will be very reasonable to take away all of the military institutions of any

country in Japan. If there were remained any military places, Japan would be attacked from some country. If Japan should become eternal neutral country, there must be promised by the whole world including United States and Soviet Russia to protect the security of Japan in any case.

In such occasion Japan should be allowed to have necessary self-protecting system and to have enough living way by industry and commerce and immigration to vacant place in the world. I hope these wonderful policy will be successful under the nice declaration of new Constitution of Japan and world cooperation. But if you want to make Japan new allied power to defend red tiding you would be better to revise Japanese constitution for such purpose, and above mentioned new step of abolition of purge will be most essential

10. I heard pitiful stories everywhere in Japan that their dearest ones are still kept in Soviet Russia. These are against the Potsdam Declaration. They are grateful for every efforts of your Honor concerning this matters, but they earnestly asked to be reunited with their relations as soon as possible.

I must ask your sympathy about more miserable matter. As you know many Japanese war criminals are kept on some places in the south Pacific, under the influence of England, Phillipin, Netherland or Australia, and some such countries are told to be taking revengeful treatment upon such powerless whole life prisoners. Their cases may be very doubtful because the troops were changed several times since the first landing of Japanese force, and they cannot trust the withess of relatives because it is very hard to distinguish or recognize one Japanese from another by vague impression. Pitiful families of these

war criminals are waiting with dark feeling day after day. I hope your Honor or Madam's humanism will find some good way to bring these prisioners to Japan and reinvestigate their cases.

I have many other things to ask your understanding but I am afraid to disturb your valuable time, so I will close here my writing. I presented some other impressions to General Whitney, please read it at your convenience.

Thanking again for your wonderful success to make new Japan and praying for your further success and happy life of your family.

Most respectfully yours.

Rev Y. Fukuda

.....

Rev. Y. Fukuda

TOM CONNALLY, TEX., CHAIRMAN
WALTER F. GEORGE, GA.
ELBERT D. THOMAS, UTAH
MILLARD E. TYDINGS, MD.
CLAUDE PEPPER, FLA.
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, R. I.
BRIEN MC MAHON, CONN.
J. W. FULBRIGHT, ARK.
ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG, MICH.
ALEXANDER WILEY, WIS.
H. ALEXANDER SMITH, N. J.
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, IOWA
HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR., MASS.
FRANCIS O. WILCOX, CHIEF OF STAFF

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

December 3, 1949

My dear Bert:

Because of some confusion in the press as to exactly what my recommendations were to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, I am enclosing copy of my report as submitted by me and as released to the press. In addition to this report in the form in which it was released I did say to the press that I thought General MacArthur was eminently qualified to have over-all responsibility for carrying out our Far Eastern policy. My suggestion of MacArthur to head up the Far Eastern policy and my further suggestion with regard to Formosa caught the headlines pretty strongly, and as I wrote the General it is possible that he might have been embarrassed by it. I want to say to you as I did to him that I emphasized with the press that I was not quoting General MacArthur in anything I said, nor were they justified in saying that I was quoting him. In spite of that, as you know, the Herald Tribune and other papers said that I was quoting General MacArthur on the Formosa question.

I will be happy to get the reactions of you and your colleagues there to the points that I have made in my report.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes in which Helen joins me, I remain

Always cordially yours,

H. Alexander Smith

Col. Herbert B. Wheeler
Government Section, GHQ, SCAP
APO 500, c/o Post Master
San Francisco, Calif.

HAS:P

FAR EASTERN PROBLEMS
FACING THE UNITED STATES

Report of Visit to the Far East
September and October 1949

By

H. ALEXANDER SMITH

Member Committee on Foreign Relations

of United States Senate

C O P Y

UNITED STATES SENATE
Committee on Foreign Relations

November 29, 1949

To the Chairman and Members of the Committee
on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate:

I am submitting herewith for the consideration of the Foreign Relations Committee and others interested a report of the trip to the Far East which I took with the consent of the Senate, leaving Washington on September 13th last. In this report I have endeavored to indicate the scope of the trip, to present certain over-all observations, and finally to make certain recommendations with regard to our Far Eastern Foreign Policy.

I am fully aware of the danger of individuals or groups visiting areas of the world for a short period of time and then claiming to have all the answers. I hope I have avoided this danger.

I do feel, however, as I stated to the Committee before I left, that it is vitally important for the members of appropriate committees of the Congress to visit in person the areas in the world where these critical situations have developed. Only by a personal visit can we get the "feel " of a situation and have that independence of judgment which we should have in dealing with the recommendations of policy that come from the Executive.

I sincerely hope that the members of the Committee will have the time and opportunity to consider this report.

Always cordially yours,

S/ H. Alexander Smith

HAS:H

I N D E X

Part I - REASONS FOR AND SCOPE OF THE TRIP

Part II - COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC AREAS

Part III - THE PROBLEM OF CHINA

Part IV - OVER-ALL OBSERVATIONS

Part V - SPECIFIC IMMEDIATE RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSION

Part I

REASONS FOR AND SCOPE OF THE TRIP

As I stated on the floor of the Senate in asking consent to take this trip, I felt that the situation in the Far East was so critical that some members of the Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees should go there as promptly as possible in order to obtain first hand information which might be of value in dealing with issues of future policy determination.

I am one of those who since before the close of World War II has supported our bi-partisan foreign policy and has voted for every measure reported to the Senate aimed to bring about the collaboration of the nations of the world to insure the peace. I was an ardent supporter of the United Nations Charter, and have been deeply concerned over its temporary set-back because of the misuse of the veto by Communist dominated Russia. From the first announcement of the so-called Marshall Plan I supported that policy, which was aimed to accomplish the economic recovery and rehabilitation of Europe. During the first years of its operation it has been most effective in halting the creeping paralysis of Communism.

For the same reason that I supported the Marshall Plan, I have supported the North Atlantic Pact and military implementation of that Pact to the end that in the Atlantic area at least we can say, "So far and no farther." We have said clearly to the world that an attack on one of the Atlantic Pact nations would be considered as an attack on all. And we have served notice that the United States will be a participant if there is any breach of the peace in the North Atlantic area. I believe that what we have accomplished this year in setting up the North Atlantic Pact will be another important milestone on the road to world peace.

But at the very moment last summer when this was being accomplished I, as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, felt completely frustrated because it seemed to me that while we were barring our front door (the Atlantic area), the back door (by which I mean the door to the Far East) was being left unlocked. The iron curtain is quietly being lowered over Asia.

It has been a great surprise to me that, while the Administration and the Department of State took our Foreign Relations and Armed Services committees completely into their confidence and collaborated with us in developing both the Marshall Plan a year ago and the North Atlantic Pact this year, we have never been consulted about policy in the Far East. In spite of the great concern of many of us over the future of that area we have been practically told there is nothing to do and that we must wait and let "nature take its course," - or to use another expression "let the dust settle." The splendid bi-partisan approach which characterized the Marshall Plan, the Truman Doctrine for Greece and Turkey, and the North Atlantic Pact negotiations, has been completely lacking in so far as the Far East is concerned, and those of us who have felt

alarmed over this unfortunate situation have been given the feeling that we were unwelcome meddlers in matters of policy that had already been settled. This was why I felt that someone from our Committee should go and try to get the facts first hand.

In order to be certain that my trip would not be an embarrassment to anyone on the ground, I wrote to General MacArthur in Tokyo and asked for his judgment on the matter. He not only invited me to come but expressed the hope that every member of the Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees could come and see first hand what the responsibilities of the United States are in this critical area. Upon my arrival he thanked me personally for coming. He and others with whom I talked pointed out that while we in the United States naturally are more concerned with Europe because our ancestry is practically entirely European, we seem to be neglecting an area of the world that may well be the decisive factor as to whether there will be a World War III.

Our trip was a rapid one. Mrs. Smith accompanied me and through the courtesy of the Department of Defense our travel and hotel accommodations were splendidly taken care of. Everywhere we went I can testify to the fact that in the Far East at least there is a definite and splendid unification of the armed services, and the men in the field who are responsible for the security of the United States cannot be commended too highly for the effective and inspirational discharge of their duties. From the time that we landed in Tokyo we were enabled to cover an enormous amount of territory because of the full cooperation of General MacArthur and his associates in the military, naval and air forces.

We visited Japan, Okinawa, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Korea, Formosa, and, on our flight home, the Island of Guam, the Trusteed Islands in the Pacific, and the Hawaiian Islands. During this trip we interviewed many people including, of course, the United States high command - military, naval and air, our State Department officials - ambassadors, consuls and their staffs, native Japanese, Filipinos, Chinese, Koreans, and inhabitants of the various islands. We also had the privilege of interviewing many Americans and British who for years have been living in these areas.

Part II

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC AREAS

While it is the purpose of this report to comment particularly on the situation in China, I desire to sum up briefly my observations on other specific areas.

- A -

Japan

Of all the areas we visited Japan stands out as a beacon of light and hope in an otherwise alarming picture. No one could be in Japan for even a short period without realizing that an entirely new chapter in the history of the world is being written.

The cold war with Russia has been described as a war of ideologies - the battle for men's minds. That is definitely true as I will comment later in this report. While we in America have been theorizing about it, Russia has won the cold war in China and in other areas up to date. But in Japan General MacArthur and his splendid group of associates are carrying on this war for men's minds and are demonstrating practically what the Western Christian tradition is. General MacArthur is not only Commander-in-Chief of our military forces in the island areas, but is also Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP). For the first time in history the victor in a great, devastating war has raised the vanquished to their feet and has not only taught them how to recover and take care of themselves, but has contributed to the cost of their recovery. It is too early, of course, to draw any final, definite conclusions but I would like to emphasize now that this ideological war is being constructively carried on in Japan. A new Japan may well arise to be the spearhead of a revitalized Western Christian tradition in the Far East. We have a long way to go before this can be accomplished and we, of course, face in Japan as in other parts of the world the subversive influences of Communism, but Japan under MacArthur is moving ahead and in the right direction.

Another aspect of the Japanese situation impressed us. From our interviews with local Japanese as well as our own Americans who have been in Japan for some years, we were left with a feeling that an opportunity may be presented to the religious and educational workers who have heretofore been interested in Japan to make a real contribution now. It seems to be admitted that generally speaking Buddhism is not increasing, and Shintoism, which involves the worn out idea of emperor worship, is being discarded. This situation leaves a vacuum for those who have what might be called spiritual yearnings, and this vacuum could well now be filled by aggressive,

practical and inspiring Christianity. This would unquestionably be the best bulwark against the further spread of Communism. And it is interesting to note in this connection that an aggressive and positive leadership in this matter is being taken by Japanese women. Women in Japan are free for the first time in Japanese history, and their new freedom is releasing the hidden resources of feminine idealism and fundamental spiritual aspirations.

- B -

Our Strategic Line of Defense - Japan,

the Ryukyu Islands, and the Philippines

We had the privilege of traveling by air as the guest of Admiral Turner Joy of our Pacific fleet from Japan to Okinawa in the Ryukyu group of islands, and to the Philippines. In making this trip and studying our maps we became aware of the critical importance of the line of islands running north and south and making a bastion of defense in the Western Pacific to defend the Pacific islands for which we are responsible and our own American mainland. Certainly I would urge that the members of our Armed Services Committees of both House and Senate should visit this area, confer with our Army and Navy leaders and study the relationship of the Western Pacific defense to the Formosan problem, which I will discuss later.

- C -

The Philippines

As we passed through the Philippines on our way to the China area we were conscious of the "growing pains of a new republic." I wish we could have had more time there because here as well as elsewhere the serious threat of Communism is present. We were in the Philippines while the election campaign was getting under way, which involved the reelection of President Quirino. I am happy to note in the recent press that President Quirino was reelected by a substantial majority.

President Quirino was strongly pro-American and a supporter of the independent governmental structure which we in America had helped to create, while one of his opponents particularly was violently anti-American and as a matter of fact had been a Japanese "quisling" in the late war.The result of the election seems to indicate that the Filipino people as a whole desire to be a part of what we call the Western tradition, and for the present at least have their faces set against the Communist menace. But it is clear that their economic situation is serious and will be a problem for us for some years ahead.

- D -

Korea

After our trip to Okinawa, the Philippines and Hong Kong, we returned to Tokyo where we made our second journey by air through the courtesy of General MacArthur to Korea, Formosa, Guam and then home. We went to Korea on General MacArthur's special advice in order to see the young, struggling, new republic on the ground.

As a member of the so-called ECA "Watch-Dog" Committee, I felt a special responsibility to visit Korea inasmuch as our Foreign Relationc Committee had authorized an ECA appropriation of , $150,000,000 for the rehabilitation of Korea's industries. Before I left Tokyo I had conferred with representatives of our Government who had been in Korea and who gave me a very favorable description of what had happened during this last year. These reports were reassuring because on the transport from Seattle to Japan I had been led to believe by those who were familiar with the situation that it might not be possible to save Korea from the Communist wave. The question that was presented, of course, was whether the United States would be justified in investing an additional $150,000,000 in South Korean rehabilitation if there was imminent danger of South Korea being taken over by North Korea, which is under direct Russian control.

In Korea we were welcomed by our Ambassador, Mr. John J. Muccio and Dr. A. C. Bunce, who is in charge of our ECA operations. In conversations with these representatives and their staffs, and additional conferences which we had with President Syngman Rhee, I came to the conclusion that a further ECA investment in Korea is a justifiable "calculated risk." During the Japanese control many important industries were started which give promise, if they can be continued, of making Korea an important industrial area. Unfortunately while the Japanese were in control, Japanese industrial experts held all the higher jobs, so it is necessary for Koreans who are now taking over to have special training to qualify them for executive leadership. This means that the United States has had to furnish technical experts to train the natives to run these plants. A year or so ago this situation looked difficult and coupled with the threat that Northern Korea, dominated by Russia, might take over the entire peninsula, we took a risk in giving Korea our initial ECA aid. Developments during this past year, however, have justified our confidence. As is well known the new Korean Republic has been recognized by the United Nations and, therefore, in a sense is under United Nations care as well as United States. The Koreans have developed a well-trained army of their own of some 100,000 men, which army it is believed is thoroughly capable of taking care of Southern Korea in any possible conflict with the North.

I was advised that the Northern Koreans had endeavored to enlist the aid of the Chinese Communists in order to take over and conquer the Southern Koreans, but the Chinese Communists turned them down on the ground that they had too many responsibilities in other parts of China. I was also advised that the Northern Koreans tried to get the Russians to intervene directly in taking over Southern Korea but the Russian reply was that they did not wish to initiate World War III by creating an incident in a minor area like Korea! Whether or not this is true, the fact remains that all those I talked with in Korea, which included our people and natives, felt that there was no immediate dnager of the absorption of Southern Korea by the North. After all that we have done for the Southern Koreans and our public statements to the effect that we are endeavoring to support the urge for nationalism and freedom of these areas in the Far East, we would be definitely letting down all of the Far Eastern peoples if we did not carry through on this Korean project.

I was most favorably impressed by Dr. Bunce and his advisers who are carrying on the ECA operations and I feel that we should give them a vote of confidence by an early appropriation for this further Korean development. While I did not have time to go into all the details of the proposed $150,000,000 authorization, I feel that a substantial sum should be authorized and appropriated so that there will be no stoppage of the pipeline which is taking supplies and materials to the Koreans at the present time.

- E -

Guam and the Pacific Trusteed Islands

On our way home by air we stopped at Guam, which is today an American possession, and also in the Pacific Trusteed Islands, which the United States holds as trustee under action by the United Nations. In Guam we were entertained by Governor and Mrs. Skinner and our military and naval people there, and in our short stay were presented with the problem facing the people of Guam; namely, some sort of organic act to give them status as a territory of the United States. It is contemplated that the Guamanian Parliament will send representatives to Washington early in 1950 to discuss with us their present status and the kind of legislation they would like to see adopted in order to give them the new status they aspire to.

The Pacific Trusteed Islands, of course, are a study in themselves, but I took occasion when I was in Guam and Honolulu to discuss the responsibilities we have assumed in this trusteeship. I am happy to note that a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on

Interior and Insular Affairs is visiting the islands this fall and doubtless will come back with specific recommendations. We can get some idea of the size of the problem when we realize that the area covered by this group of islands is about the same as the entire United States. These islands are of great importance to us strategically and for our air service to the Pacific, and certainly they cannot again be permitted to fall into hostile hands.

- F -

Hawaii

On our way home we stopped in Hawaii where we had the privilege of conferring with Admiral Gingrich, Chief of Staff for Admiral Radford (who was in the United States at the time) and Admiral Fiske, who has the immediate responsibility for the Trusteed Islands. Again we were given the opportunity to see all that there was to see in the limited time at our disposal, and to get the reflections of opinion from these experienced and able representatives of the United States.

Part III

THE PROBLEM OF CHINA

As I stated in an earlier part of this report our main objective in taking this difficult trip was to get the "feel" of the Chinese situation. We were handicapped in this because of the difficulty and practical impossibility of getting inside China. Again General MacArthur came to our rescue by making it possible for us to go to Hong Kong and later to Formosa, where we had the opportunity of studying some of the problems that exist there. Everywhere we went in the Far East, China is a primary subject of discussion. People with whom we talked are divided into two main classes: first, those who follow the general line of United States policy and look upon the Nationalist cause as completely "washed up;" second, those who are sharply critical of the United States policy, who feel that we are largely to blame for the let-down of morale of the Nationalists and who feel that there is still salvage in the existing situation, desperate though it is. We are compelled to face the fact that the situation is desperate and without seeking to lay the blame as to where the fault lies at the moment, our immediate objective is to find a formula for the future.

In Hong Kong in addition to conferring with members of our American Consulate we had the privilege of talking with the British authorities. It is interesting to note that the attitude of the British has been and probably will continue to be fundamentally different in its approach to the problem than ours. The British have a commercial stake in the Far East that we have never had, and in their present precarious financial condition they have every incentive to preserve that stake and save what they can. I fear that this commercial pressure on them will prevent their taking the long range view and may lead them to immediate policies of appeasement and conciliation, which may well be a threat to the entire future of the Far East. Hong Kong is a British colony and the British intend to defend it at all costs. They have increased their military forces, their air forces and their navy, and probably from a purely military standpoint they would out-match the Chinese Communists. The great danger of their position, however, is that Hong Kong is an island with an inadequate food and water supply, and with an over-population at the time because of the influx of refugees from other parts of China. As food and water would have to be brought in from the outside and as the Chinese population itself might be led by subversive influences to revolt, it is readily conceivable that Hong Kong might fall just as it did in World War II, and as Singapore did in that war.

This suggests that the British would be prepared to recognize the Chinese Communist Government in exchange for a hands-off policy

in Hong Kong, and in exchange for trade relationships which are being pressed on the British by their business interests in Singapore, Hong Kong and other Chinese cities. It is my judgment that the British are desirous of taking the step of recognition in order to calm down the difficulties of the moment, but they would hesitate to do so unless we join them in this move. As I will point out later in the recommendations of my report I am strongly opposed to recognition of the Chinese Communist Government because I feel that the movement was inspired in Moscow, the present Chinese leaders were trained in Moscow, they are now being directed by Moscow, and they are being supplied by Moscow. We should no more recognize the Chinese Communist Government than we should recognize Russia itself if she was the foreign invader of China and had conquered China.

It was our privilege to talk with American-trained Chinese who have the vision of the Western Christian tradition and who, I believe, would sincerely make any personal sacrifice to save China from the dangers that now threaten it. We had the privilege of conferring at some length with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who in spite of all the mistakes that he has admittedly made in dealing with this situation, is nevertheless, in my judgment, one of the most important figures that World War II produced, and who still has much to contribute to the salvation of his country. In our conference with him we purposely avoided discussion of any further military assistance. We made it as clear as we could that we were not thinking in military terms so that there could be no possible implication that further military aid would be forthcoming. What we did stress was that the Nationalist Government had not offered the Chinese people any program of reform and rehabilitation which competed adequately with the Communist promises. We pointed out that even on the island of Formosa which had formerly been Japanese territory the Nationalists, when they took over, could have made the island an ideal Chinese province with all the reforms that the Chinese people were yearning for. Unfortunately the island has had two Nationalist governors, both of whom had the purely militaristic point of view, and who treated the Formosan people not as liberated Chinese but as a conquered population. It is to be hoped that the new Governor, by whom we were entertained and who impressed us very favorably, may show a complete "about-face" in this tragically erroneous policy.

A difficulty with the Nationalists today is that there are two groups competing for control. One is a military group, thinking only in military terms, and the other is a civilian group which is laying more emphasis on agrarian and other reforms. The United States has been handicapped in its effort up to some months ago to give military aid because the aid that we turned over to the Nationalist Government apparently quickly found itself in Communist hands. The mistake that we made in this respect was in not having an American controlled set-up, which could insure that the aid reached its ultimate intended destination. There has unfortunately been serious mismanagement and inefficiency by the Nationalists, and

these are the dangers which have determined our policy to furnish no further military aid under present conditions.

The facts of the Chinese situation can be fairly simply stated. The morale and leadership and the strength of the Nationalist Government, which was the foundation of Chiang Kai-shek's brilliant leadership in the war against Japan, has collapsed because of military mistakes and internal jealousies. It has also collapsed because of the thread of misunderstanding and ineptness on our part which runs through the whole post V-J day story. My own judgment is that we did not thoroughly understand the Chinese psychology and we seemed to come to the conclusion that the only alternative to further military aid was complete abandonment or at least temporary inaction, which to them was the same as abandonment, and contributed to the breakdown of whatever morale was left.

From our personal contacts I am prepared to deny the unfortunate propaganda that all Chinese in the Nationalist ranks are corrupt. Many of the finest Chinese that we met still stand by the Nationalist cause. They were not able to prevail probably because democratic processes have not yet been set up in China. The Nationalist Government has remained too military. We were advised that many honest men did all they could to induce the "Gimo" (Chiang) to bring in essential reforms. But the Gimo's experience has unfortunately been with the sword and he finds difficulty in really taking the "reform" approach seriously. The weakness of the Nationalists has not primarily been corruption, as so often and, I believe erroneously charged, but a leadership that has not really understood Western democracy.

And that is why I want to stress that in my judgment, we have overlooked a far more important factor in this situation than mere military aid. That factor is what might be called the psychological or ideological factor which could have meant support and backing for those high-minded Chinese whom we well knew and who were seeking reform and who should never have been given the discouragement that came from the feeling that their old traditional friend, the United States, had abandoned them in their time of greatest crisis.

Part IV

OVER-ALL OBSERVATIONS

The situation in the Far East is admittedly very complicated with currents and cross-currents making it difficult for any complete diagnosis. On such a short trip as we took I would hesitate to try and draw any final conclusions, and I agree with those who have stated that our attitude must remain flexible because of the constant day to day changes in the picture. With this emphasis on flexibility I would like to make the following general observations:

- 1 -

Nationalism and Freedom

It is immediately obvious to anyone visiting the Far East that there is a widespread yearning among all peoples in this area to express their own nationalism and to be free from external controls. There is definitely a revolt against imperialism in any form and the traditional colonialism. This leads to a propaganda of hatred towards foreigners which, of course, the Chinese Communists have capitalized on. The Russians, being familiar with the Far Eastern psychology and the traditional opposition to foreign invaders in the China area, have been smart enough not to open themselves to that attack. Consequently, as they have also done in the satellite countries of Europe, they have made their penetration by training nationals to carry the torch for them. Whatever policy we adopt in the future must recognize this normal and commendable urge for self-expression.

- 2 -

Economic Reform and Rehabilitation

In addition to this yearning for nationalism and freedom there appears to be an urge for economic reform and rehabilitation. The threat of famine and hunger is always before these masses in the Far East. Here again the Chinese Communists have sensed the need and furthermore their promises of agrarian and other reforms have had great weight in weaning the people away from the Nationalist Government, which failed to offer any reforms when it had the opportunity.

- 3 -

Need of American "Far East-mindedness"

In talking with representatives of the United States it seemed apparent to me that those who are on the firing line in that area feel that the people back home whom they represent are more concerned with the problems of Europe and the Near East than with the Far Eastern problems. This is understandable and explained by the fact that practically all of us in the United States come from European ancestry and, therefore, we naturally think in terms of the type of problems that Europe presents. Europe is so much nearer to us in our thinking that the threats coming from Europe are more realistic than the far distant Asia. In spite of this fact, however, it is clear that in Asia we have an area comprising an enormous part of the entire world's surface, with a population of upwards of a billion people, and that while we are preoccupied with Europe the real threat of World War III may be approaching us from the Asiatic side.

- 4 -

A Divided Authority

I discovered in the areas visited a feeling that our United States representatives were handicapped in their handling of Far East problems because we are dealing with them in compartments rather than as a whole. There is a divided command. General MacArthur has general supervision of Japan and the islands lying south of Japan and running through the Philippines. This is today our Pacific line of defense in the Far East. In addition he is doing an outstanding job in Japan in the difficult role of conqueror occupying the land of the conquered. But he is in the embarrassing position of having nothing whatever to do with the mainland of Asia, which is under the jurisdiction of our Naval forces. Our military and naval commanders with whom I talked seemed to be agreed that there should be a unification of authority in the entire area, and also that an over-all ideological as well as purely military approach to the problems was necessary if we were to meet the challenge that Communism is making to millions of these people. The policy of "let the dust settle" completely ignores this other and more important approach.

I was left with the definite impression that in the Far East there is no one finger on the pulse of all the problems in which all of these countries are so intimately related. Certainly from the military and general strategical point of view this is a critical weakness.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958, SEC. 3.5 NSC MEMO, 11/24/98, STATE DEPT. GUIDELINES, STATE LETTER 7/23/98 NARA DATE 11/24/98

The Military Future

While the final chapter has not yet been written so far as the military operations in China are concerned, it seems clear that at the present moment the military phase of the so-called Chinese Civil War is critical. The Chinese Nationalist Government, which had received our support and on which we pinned our hopes, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek whom we believe would be the bright shining star in the Far Eastern firmament, have both shown serious weaknesses so far as military operations are concerned. Whether what is left of the China mainland can be held by the Nationalists, or whether Formosa can be defended are questions not yet answered.

These are problems that should be given immediate attention by whatever agency is set up by us to determine the most effective use to be made of the 75 million dollar flexible fund. This was the special fund appropriated by the Congress to be used by the President to stop the spread of Communism in China and the Far East.

The Morale Factor

In talking with people whose views represent both sides of the Chiang Kai-shek controversy I came to the conclusion that there was a tendency to think that the only alternative to further military aid to the Nationalist Government was the abandonment of China entirely. In talking with prominent Chinese leaders, whom I found had ideals for China other than mere military victory for the Nationalist Government, I sensed a feeling of despair because of their abandonment by the United States at this crisis in their history. Since the days of the Boxer Indemnity scholarships, the Open Door, and our strong stands for China's territorial integrity, advanced Chinese thinkers have looked to the United States for leadership in the areas of education and in spiritual advancement. These thinkers emphasized the point that as serious as the loss of our military support was, there was even more serious loss to the Chinese people of those morale-building factors which Americans and American-trained Chinese had heretofore contributed. It would seem as though in our dealings during the last few years with the Chinese we underestimated the importance of this distinction between morale-building factors and mere military might. Consequently, our most recent contributions of military supplies, and especially the last

$125,000,000 under the ECA bill of last year, were of no value whatever since prior to the turning over of those supplies the morale of the people had collapsed.

"Salvage" in the Situation

Because of this morale factor, which it is very hard to define and lay our hands on in a practical way, I feel that there is a "latent salvage" right now in the situation which we cannot afford to neglect. There are Chinese leaders with whom I talked in Hong Kong, in Tokyo and in Formosa who are, figuratively speaking, holding out their hands to us with a plea to continue to believe in their basic objectives and to continue to help them maintain their courage against these tremendous odds of military defeat. These are the real standard bearers against the creeping paralysis of Russian inspired Chinese Communism. These individuals might well be described as oases in the vast desert of China, and I have no doubt that through the entire area there are those who would rally to a courageous ideological approach aimed at Chinese rehabilitation.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDB # 775012

Part V

SPECIFIC IMMEDIATE RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these general observations what recommendations can be made for positive, constructive action at this time?

In considering this question I want to emphasize again that I have no final and conclusive answers and, therefore, what I am suggesting is simply an approach to the whole problem and an honest recognition of its difficulty and immensity.

What I am pleading for is an attitude of mind by us which will give hope and courage to those who are still willing to remain faithful to what they believe in. In this spirit I make the following specific recommendations:

- 1 -

A United Far Eastern Command

Our overall command in the development of our policy in the Far East should be unified in one control such as General MacArthur has so ably demonstrated in Japan, which will recognize not only the strategic military problems of the area from the standpoint of the security of the United States, but also and especially will appreciate the fact that we are engaged in an ideological war - a war to capture the minds of men.

- 2 -

The $75,000,000 Flexible Fund

In order to make the most effective use of the $75,000,000 flexible fund, there should immediately be appointed a committee or agency, familiar with the situation from experience on the ground. This agency would advise the President as to the practicability of military projects which might be developed to carry out the fund's objectives.

Specifically I suggest that such a committee be made up of such outstanding men as General MacArthur, Admiral Badger, General Wedemeyer, Admiral Berkey, General Chennault and Ambassador Leighton Stewart.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NND # 719012

Such a committee would certainly have the united approval of the American people.

No Recognition of Chinese Communist Government

Inasmuch as the practically unanimous opinion of all those with whom I talked was that the present Communist movement was originally initiated in Moscow, its leaders were trained in Moscow, and it is now being directed from Moscow, I am opposed to any recognition of the Chinese Communist Government by the United States. The Chinese Communist advance is definitely an alien invasion and is undermining the aspirations for nationalism and freedom which all of these Far Eastern countries are struggling to attain.

Program of Reform and Rehabilitation - No Military Aid

While I would recommend that we continue our present recognition of the Nationalist Government as long as it survives, I would leave the question of further military aid to the discretion of the President acting with advice of the agency to be set up under Recommendation 2 above. As a policy we should emphasize primarily the importance of the development of an ideological program of reform and rehabilitation, which should be practically applied immediately in the areas still occupied by the Nationalists.

What I mean by this is that there should be developed such a reform program in the non-communist western provinces, in the area of Chungking (until and unless Chungking falls), on the island of Hainan, and particularly on the island of Formosa. On the island of Formosa there is an outstanding opportunity to develop for the Formosan people themselves a program which would mean the assurance of their freedom and the rehabilitation of their industries, and especially their agriculture. I believe that this possibility should be explored immediately with the Nationalist Government now in control of Formosa and with the Taiwan people themselves, who are opposed both to the Chinese Communists and also to the Nationalists. I believe that the Taiwan people would cooperate with the Nationalist Government in setting up through our ECA operations a type of recovery which might be an example to other provinces in China now in desperate need. Furthermore, Formosa is ideally located for the

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNCC # 775012

development of our "Voice of America" program which, however, I would not call the"Voice of America," but rather the"Voice of the New China."

Formosa Must Not Fall Into Hostile Hands

I recognize that because of the unsettled conditions on the island of Formosa today, the previous proposal might be difficult of accomplishment. But whether or not that proposal could be accomplished, it is my urgent recommendation that under no circumstances must we let the island of Formosa fall into hands hostile to the United States. This is not only because Formosa might be the last bastion opposing the Communist wave in China, but also because Formosa, if in hostile hands, would threaten the island bases in the Eastern Pacific from Japan to the north and down through Okinawa and the Philippines in the south.

At the present moment Formosa has an uncertain legal status. It was a part of Japan prior to World War II. It is occupied today by the Chinese Nationalist forces because it was agreed at Cairo that it would be returned to China at the conclusion of the Japanese war. Technically, however, until the peace with Japan is ratified the area is still a part of Japanese territory and could be included in our Japanese military occupation. I recommend that this situation be carefully explored with the further recommendation that any possible steps taken should be reported at once to the United Nations with an expression of determination on our part to keep the island out of the war area and to assist in its economic development. We might explore the possibility of a United Nations trusteeship pending such time as the ultimate sovereignty of the island could be determined.

Admit and Correct Mistakes

I recommend the following moves to correct what appear to be mistakes of policy:

(a) Discontinue making Chiang Kai-shek and other Nationalist leaders "political lepers." With all their alleged mistakes they merit our interest and help. They can help build the New China.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775012

(b) Discontinue our present policy of watchful waiting and become positive in our support of Anti-Communist resistance in the Far East.

(c) Do not permit short range financial pressures to outweigh long range ideological objectives.

Overall Advisory Group

I recommend that in order that we may keep our hands on the day to day changes in the Far Eastern situation, that we continue the Advisory Committee appointed by the Secretary of State: Ambassador-at-Large Philip Jessup; Raymond B. Fosdick, former president of the Rockefeller Foundation; and Everett Case, President of Colgate University; and that we support this Advisory Committee by the appointment of a subcommittee of the Congress chosen on a bi-partisan basis from the Foreign Relations and Armed Servises Committees of the Senate and the corresponding Committees in the House.

Should such a group of continuing advisers be appointed, I would recommend that the whole group or at least a subcommittee thereof proceed immediately to the Far East to observe conditions on the ground and to make specific recommendations for positive action.

Areas other than China

The foregoing recommendations are directed primarily to the difficult Chinese problem, but I would not limit our investigation and consideration to that single area. We have the problem of Korea to which I referred earlier in this report and which I had the privilege of visiting, and I feel that we are justified in carrying out an ECA rehabilitation program in light of the splendid progress the Koreans have made during the past year.

In addition to Korea, however, and the other areas which I have discussed earlier in this report, we must give consideration to the area bordering on China on the southwest, particularly Burma, Thailand (Siam) and French Indo-China.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDC # 775012

When Congress authorized the flexible $75,000,000 fund for military aid to be used in the area of China where the Communist advance might be threatening, it was definitely realized that there might be trouble in these spots and that prompt military aid might be justified. During my trip I was advised that there are at the present time real disturbances in Burma and French Indo-China, but I was also advised that Thailand (Siam) is in the best shape politically and is strongly anti-communist. All these areas need our immediate careful study and probable aid. The advisory agency provided for in Recommendation 2 should make a study of these areas at once.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773012

CONCLUSION

The time for effective action is now. America united on a Far Eastern policy can and must definitely halt this creeping paralysis of Communism, which today threatens every freedom that our forefathers fought, bled and died for on this continent. A firm stand now is a way by which we can avert the horrors of a third World War.

Throughout our entire trip whether we were in Japan, in the Philippines, in Korea or in parts of China, we could seem to sense the deep yearning of people for a new leadership which would mean freedom from superimposed controls and an end of war and fighting. This is an obviously difficult ideal to be attained, and it can only be attained if the powerful, peace-loving nations of the world courageously stand together against aggression and the rule of might. This may call for an early reconsideration of the United Nations Charter and a new approach to international cooperation to establish the rule of law and the protection of the weak against the aggression of the strong.

As we travelled and talked to people with different viewpoints we felt that this yearning for nationalism and freedom was bringing people closer together in an understanding in the truest sense of the brotherhood of man. People were meant by the great design to be free and to live together. It was never meant that any people on this globe should be subjected to the domination and control of any other people. The yearnings in the Far East and in other parts of the world for freedom is an expression of the recognition of these eternal truths.

The sympathy of the United States for these yearnings and the determination of our people to aid in this eternal quest for freedom must continue to be the foundation of our foreign policy.

November 29, 1949

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 779012

Visitors

x ROUTINE - UNCLASSIFIED x

C-in-C CW/rh

8 Dec. 1949

FROM: SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, TOKYO

TO : AMBASSADOR PHILIP JESSUP
UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS
TWO PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

INFO: SECRETARY OF STATE, WASHINGTON DC

THE PAPERS REPORT THAT ON YOUR COMING TRIP TO THE FAR EAST YOU WILL PASS THROUGH JAPAN PD IT IS MY SINCERE HOPE THAT YOU WILL BE MY GUEST HERE AND THAT YOUR VISIT MAY BE OF SUFFICIENT LENGTH TO ENABLE YOU AT FIRST HAND TO OBTAIN DEFINITE IMPRESSIONS OF THE LOCAL SITUATION PD IT IS NEEDLESS TO ADD THAT EVERY RESOURCE AT MY DISPOSAL WILL BE COMPLETELY AT YOUR SERVICE PD SIGNED MACARTHUR

OFFICIAL:

K. B. BUSH
Brig. Gen. AGD
Adjutant General

Copies to:
C-in-C
C/S
GS

Visitors

1

Rev. Yoshiaki Fukuda
Minister of Konkokyo church
San Francisco, Calif.
present address
#1. Kanda-Izumi-cho
Chiyoda-Ku Tokyo

4 General Whitney
G.H.Q.
Tokyo

Respectful General:

Thank you very much for your favour to make arrangement to see me on Dec 13, but afterward I found that on the Tuesday (Dec. 13) I must attend a ceremony

No.

of a local church (Mishima-si, Shizuoka-ken)
Therefore, I would like to see you
~~10~~ 11 AM Dec 14. and so I asked you
the other day, I sincerely praying to
see General MacArthur before my
leaving Japan.

I will stay in Tokyo Dec 14 and
Dec 15 (Morning)

I will go out to Okayama afternoon of
Dec 15 and return to Tokyo on the
morning of Dec 19, about 11.A.M.

I will leave Haneda Dec 20 by pan-

No.

American air line via Hawaii.

I like to show my impression about New Japan to General MacArthur, so please kindly make me Appointment to see him on Dec 14 or Dec 15. This will encourage Japanese people in Japan also in America.

The following telephone will connect with above mentioned address:

Konko-kyo Ginza-kyokai

Phone No. Kyobashi 56—346

No.

Respectfully Yours

Rev. Yoshiaki Takada

No. ____

REGISTERED AND ALIEN PURSUANT TO SEC. 3(2) AND 3(7) OR (E) NUMBER 1113012

WEst 1-0453

REV. YOSHIAKI FUKUDA

ADMINISTRATOR

KONKOKYO MISSION OF NORTH AMERICA

VICE-CHAIRMAN OF JAPANESE

RELIEF ASSOCIATION

1909 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 15, CALIF.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDB # 715012

Mr. Hauge: Please look up this man. The General will be glad to have a talk with him, if he wants to come in. rh.

Phone WEst 1-0453

KONKOKYO CHURCH OF SAN FRANCISCO

·INCORPORATED·

金光教桑港教會

1909 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 15, CALIFORNIA

Sept. 22, 1949

General Douglas MacArthur
Supreme Commander For Allied Power
General Headquarter
APO 500 c/o PM
San Francisco, Calif.

Honorable Commander:

I, Rev. Yoshiaki Fukuda, head minister of Konkokyo Church of San Francisco, President of Konkokyo Federation in North America, humbly ask your kind and generous understanding concerning my trip in Japan.

I am leaving here on Sept. 28 and will arrive at Haneda, Tokyo on Oct. 1, 5:25 AM by the North West Air Line, (Flight No. 801) in order to attend the National Religious Convention of all denomination in Japan which will be held on Oct. 6, at Hibiya-Park, Tokyo.

Then I am desiring to attend the Grand Ceremony of Konkokyo Head Church, Konko-Cho, Okayama-ken, to celebrate the 90th Anniversary of the Establishment of the sect, where they are expecting a big assembly of more than several hundred thousand people. After the service, I would like to pilgrimage to the local churchs of the same denomination and at the same time to visit the hospitals or relief facilities such as in Hiroshima, Nagasaki and other big cities.

I am in the position of vice-chairman of the committees of headquarters of the Japanese Relief Association in North California which connected with LARA, and I am also working as an adviser of Japanese American Association in San Francisco. I will be sent to Japan as an official representative of the above mentioned organizations, in order to talk about relief problems and several other important matters with LARA and Welfare Department of Japanese Government.

During my stay in Japan, if your office could grant me to work as a small wing of Democratizing Movement in Japan, I would be very happy to be used my ability and experiences of 19 years in America, especially my bright experiences of 6 years internment life during the war in which the US Authorities most earnestly kept the Geneva Convention.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NND# 775012

Phone WEst 1-0453

2

KONKOKYO CHURCH OF SAN FRANCISCO

·INCORPORATED·
金光教桑港教會
1909 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 15, CALIFORNIA

For a while they seems to have thought me one of strong Pro-Japanese leaders, because I wrote many petitions to the centuaral Government concerning the treatment in the camp where I was elected as chairman of Petition Committees. Sometimes local officers could not understand my real opinion but the high officers of your government always generously accept our petitions and improved the treatment.

Especially I cannot forget my sorrowful but grateful experience in Crystal City where I lost my forth son due to nephritis. Dr. Robert Martine of the camp hospital and Mr. J. L. O'Rouke, officer in charge, did their best neglecting big expenses, to save the life of a young boy, 10 years old, whose father was thought to be adhered to enemy country. Dr. Martine and Japanese and German doctors of internees consulted and cooperated to save my son and they adoptted the most recent treatment of high protein diet and applied very valuable medicines such as pennicillin and plasma which costed very highly at that time, and very rare even in Army and Navy.

Notwithstanding their great efforts, my dearest one went to Heaven. I asked them to avail his body for the purpose of science. They did not accepted my offering because the cause of his death was common, but his funeral was served very kindly as a camp funeral under the sympathetic attendance of the officers.

Such experiences and many other bright memories of my camp life will be useful to explain the real democratic way in this country and those will be clearly compared with the dark lives in other parts of the world, especially in north from where red tide seem to come over with pitiful strayed sheeps.

I endeavoured continously to get release of Isei and Nisei renounciants and the Japanese Peruvians internees, and most of their petition for release were granted by U. S. Attorney General.

When the camp was going to be closed at the end of 1946, we heard about Streptmycine. At that time camp authorities were trying to cut down the expenses of camp. Eight Japanese patient of T. B. case in the camp asked me to write petition to the authorities in order to be applied with said miraculous medicine for the first treatment in the camp. Through the kindest understanding of General Marshal, Secretary of State and other high officers, the medicine was applied to the Japanese patients and fortunately most of them were saved, with only one exception who was too serious.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775012

Phone WEst 1-0453

3

KONKOKYO CHURCH OF SAN FRANCISCO

-INCORPORATED-

金光教桑港教會

1909 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 15, CALIFORNIA

These are the real facts of humanism and justice of this country. I would like to tell Japanese people such experiences for the purpose to make clear Americanism and to brighten their minds who seem still to be frightened unnecessarily and some of them misunderstand the true democracy.

I am visiting my native place after ten years since my last visiting 1939 and I may be surprised to find the perfectly changed circumstances over there. However, I am glad to know that Japanese people are very lucky to have such ideal Supreme Commander of good understanding and also to have Emperor Hirohito. We are sincerely grateful for your generous and greatest efforts to keep him on the Thrown. Now he is human emperor and may be small and powerless but I think he is one of the happiest emperor in Japanese history because we know very well that there had been many Emperors in the past who were much more miserable. Comparing to such unfortunate emperors in the past, the present Emperor is standing on very bright position because he has been given perfect freedom as a human being, and after the war he is respected not only as Emperor but also as world known Scientist in Biology and Botony.

I am desiring to bring some gift to the Emperor in order to thank him for his great merits because he saved not only numerous lives of Japanese people but also American Boys including Nisei service men by his declaration of surrender.

Dr. Ralph W. Chaney, paleontolgist of University of California heard of my desiring and he promised me to present to the Emperor a plant of "Metasequoia" which was named by Dr. Shigeru Miki, Japanese paleobotanist in 1941. As you know "Metasequoia" is a cenozoic plant (sixty million years ago of geologic time) and considered to be found in fossil only. In 1946, Chinese paleobotanists found a curious trees in the village of Mo-tao-chi more than a hundred miles north-east of Chunking and sent the specimen to the aforesaid Dr. Chaney, January 1948 and he flyed to there with Dr. Milton Silverman, science writer for the San Francisco Chronicle. Dr. Chaney decided the trees to be Metasequoia and the news of living fossile schocked the world scientists.

I am very glad to bring a plant of this oldest tree on the earth to the oldest family in the world.

Mr. Butterfield and Mr. Calkin, University of California, advised me that new variety of rice which are developed in Agriculture Experiment Station of the University, and several other kinds of flowers and vegestables will be adequate present to the Emperor. To import these plants and seeds, Dr. Chaney

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNCC # 113012

Phone WEst 1-0453

4

KONKOKYO CHURCH OF SAN FRANCISCO
-INCORPORATED-
金光教桑港教會
1909 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 15, CALIFORNIA

already wrote to your officers for permission. I hope everything will go through smoothly.

I pray earnestly that Metasequoia and flowers will grow up in the garden of Emperor as a symbol of cooperation and friendship of scientists of both countries, because cooperation and friendship between United States and Japan will be very essential for the rebuilding of Japan and new order and peace of the world.

I respect your great works from the bottom of my heart and desiring to see Your Honor to receive any instruction directly for the purpose to democratize Japan. You have met many Christian leaders in the past. Comparing to such excellent reverends, I am only a small potatoe, but if you cook me as a spiritual food for Japanese people there may be some new taste and your good policy without discrimination will give a good influence, not only to me but also to all assemblies of thousands in every district who are expecting to hear my speech.

Now I am half-Japanese and half-American or a quarter Japanese and three quarter American because I and my wife have already received the first paper of naturalization and all of my six children are American Citizen. These my children and other young people of my church are also respecting and admiring of your fine personally and brilliant achievement and they are having big interest for the future of your loving son, Mr. Arthur. Therefore, they ask me to bring a humble gift of baseball glove to him as for a token of expectation and friendship.

I am very happy to be given such bright errands beside my long waited reunion with my own relatives and friend in my native place.

May I bless your further sucess in your sacred duty and in closing I repeatedly ask you special favor for my trip and your kind advice how to cooperate with your staff, during my stay in Japan.

Yours very respectfully

Rev. Yoshiaki Fukuda

Rev. Yoshiaki Fukuda

PS
My Address in Tokyo is as follow:
c/o Konkokyo Church .#1 Kanda-Izumicho, Chiyoda-ku,
東京千代田区 神田和泉町一 金光教会内 福田義亮

PURSUANT TO EXECUTIVE ORDER 12356, SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDB # 775012

Rev. Yoshiaki Fukuda
1709 Buch St.
San Francisco, Calif.

c/o Konko - Church
#1 Kanda - Izumicho,
Chiyodaku, Tokyo

Nov. 15, 1949

Hon. General Whitney
Chief of Political Department.
G. H. Q. Tokyo

Respectful General,

I am very glad to see you to-day. I like to tell you my impression in New Japan. But my English is poor especially in speaking and hearing. So I like to write down its outline here.

① First of all, I am very glad to see that Japan has recovered much better than I expected. Food, clothing and housing are improving unexpectedly better.

Sometime ago, I read a comment on the Magazine "Look" and at that time I did not know which was right, But now I am very happy to see in reality that the announcement of General MacArthur was right. I would like to express my sincere thanks and admiration for the great success of your Occupation Policy.

② I am very glad there are not much wanderers or Vagrants in this County, and I have found the reasons when I saw the sudden improvement of social welfare work in Japan which were encouraged by your

DECLASSIFIED AUTH: NARA DATE 12-28-00 PER SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDB # 775012

world. I sincerely hope United Nations will succeed to make "World Republic" where are no national board, no racial discrimination, no immigration law, no wall of custom, and natural resources will be re-divided and over-population will stream anywhere the world.

Some Japanese people hoping that under the encouragement and observation of the United Nations there will be built a New Republic by People of the over-population-countries, selecting vacant land on the earth.

These are our dream for the future of Japan, but from the standing Point of religion all of the land and natural resources are things of God, and it should not be owned by any individual, killing seeds of human being on some part of earth.

④ Japanese People seem to be still frightened to the dignity of congress. They understood many better attitude of American officers and soldiers than that of old Japanese Militants. They really have bright friendship to American People but still now they seem to have unnecessary fear and feeling of oppression.

These fear and blind obedience will not be good for democracy. Japanese people are coward and too humble to the higher positions. Such are good character but at the same time these character mislead Japanese People in many ways.

* want of food or there should not be any person who cannot receive medical treatment. Every kind of relief works are developing year after year in the United States.

We do not know real circumstances of Russia due to "the iron curtain". We hear that there is not any freedom and there is tyranny and extravagant life of Cremlin, but ~~we do not know~~ some people are praising the happy life in Soviet.

We do not know which is right. The best way to make right decision will be to send some representatives which are consisted by many colors of idea to investigate the real life of Russia and United States. If I could be sent to Russia by the expense of United nations or your country, I would be very happy to compare both life and to talk to Japanese people which is better.

(7) I hear that there are many unfortunate people on south pacific islands who are struggling under the life or long year imprisonment due to war crimes. The families of such prisoners will be very painful for whole life. I don't know the testimony of natives were right or not because the troops changed several times and natives may be impossible to remember Japanese faces. I hope these prisoners will be brought back to this country and investigated again for the better decision from

association of North Calif. This news encouraged Japanese resident in America so much.

General MacArthur is standing at the highest position in Japan and if I could see him and hear something from him before my departure from this country, I would be very happy and it will encourage many people of both side of the Pacific. Please kindly endeavour to make such chance. I will come back to Tokyo on Dec 10 and will leave here ~~on Dec~~ on Dec 16 by Pan-American air line.

Please extend my highest respect and deepest thanks for the brilliant success of General MacArthur to make New Japan.

Thanking again for your favour to divide ~~give me~~ me your important time today.

Yours very truly,

Rev. J. Fukuda

7 Oct

General Whitney:

Mr. Fukuda would like to see you about the middle of November. He has scheduled appointments which take him out of Tokyo until that time. When he returns he will phone Mr. Hauge's office for an appointment.

VS

0945

Hold in pending file until he calls!

UNCLASSIFIED

SC EX GIB/mjc

7 Dec 49

FM: OIC CHQ FEC COMCENTER TOKYO JAPAN

TO: OIC ACAN RELAY STATION CAFB LUZON PI.....ROUTINE

Memo 2884 I. TO DIEHL SGD BACK PD PLS PASS TO JOHN CANSON CMA SANTA ANA CABARET CMA MANILA QUOTE REURAD IF PARTY IN MANILA HE SHOULD APPLY FOR ENTRY PERMIT THROUGH AMEMBASSY CMA OTHERWISE HE SHOULD APPLY THROUGH DEPT OF COMMERCE IN WASHINGTON PD PERMIT WILL BE ISSUED ROUTINELY PD BEST REGARDS SGD COURTNEY WHITNEY UNQUOTE

Copy to: Gen Whitney

COPY FOR GEN WHITNEY

UNCLASSIFIED

Visitors

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

7 December 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: Brigadier General George I. Back

SUBJECT: Entry Permit

It will be appreciated if you will dispatch the following message through your signal office in Manila:

"John Canson
Santa Ana Cabaret
Manila

Reply to your radio if party is in Manila he should apply for entry permit through American Embassy otherwise he should apply through Department of Commerce in Washington. Permit will be issued routinely. Best regards.

Courtney Whitney"

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

General Whitney's File

JAPANESE TELEGRAPHS

R. No.	out	Time sent	By	Collated by

TOK—M—KQA

MANILA RT144 56 6 1041

NLT BRIG GEN COURTNEY WHITNEY HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO

A GOOD FRIEND FROM HONOLULU TRAVELING ON AMERICAN PASSPORT DESIRES UNDERTAKE BUSINESS TRIP TO JAPAN STOP IS MILITARY PASS NECESSARY AND IF SO WILL YOU PLEASE ARRANGE ONE FOR ME OTHERWISE WHAT STEPS ARE NECESSARY TO TAKE SECURE APPROVAL SCAP STOP PLEASE WIRE ME REPLY REGARDS

JOHN CANSON

11 57M AU

信第十三號

昭二三・八・北越印刷

0 1 Visitors

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Office of the Signal Officer

30 November 1949

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Brigadier General Courtney Whitney

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

"ETA Knowland party Haneda 1600 Wednesday 30 November. Request 2 sedans meet plane. Also please inform Imperial Hotel of Senator's arrival. Senator would like to visit Yokosuka tomorrow 1 December, leaving Tokyo about 0830, if convenient for Admiral Decker. Senator Knowland has luncheon engagement at Correspondents Club on 2 December, otherwise free for meeting with Japanese Government officials as arranged by you. Senator anxious to confer with C and C and suggest that conference be arranged on evening of his departure so that I can talk with the C and C relative to important message for him from Gimo prior to his talk with the Senator. Trip has been most successful and Senator pleased and grateful. Regards. Signed Wheeler."

GEORGE I. BACK
Brigadier General, Signal Corps
Signal Officer

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

Visitors

ITINERARY OF SENATOR WM. KNOWLAND

Leave		Arrive
Tokyo	Tuesday - 15th	Kyoto
Kyoto	Wednesday - 16th	Korea
	Thursday - 17th	
	Friday - 18th	
Korea	Saturday - 19th	Formosa
	Sunday - 20th	
	Monday - 21st	
Formosa	Tuesday - 22nd	Manila, P.I.
	Wednesday - 23rd	
	Thursday - 24th	
Manila, P.I.	Friday - 25th	Hong Kong
	Saturday - 26th	
	Sunday - 27th	
	Monday - 28th	
	Tuesday - 29th	
Hong Kong	Wednesday - 30th	Tokyo
	Thursday - 1st	
	Friday - 2nd	
Tokyo	Saturday - 3rd	Enroute to U.S.
	Tuesday - 6th	U. S.

Wed. 0800 7th (Alameda)

Visitors

JAPANESE TELEGRAPHS

R. No.	out	Time sent	By	Collated by
			Y/K	

MANILA MTR388 36 16 1209 TOK-M-RCA

NLT MAJOR GENERAL COURTNEY WHITNEY PERSONAL
SCAP TOKYO(JAPAN)

MØY BROTHER FRED AND MYSELF WANT TO EXPRESS OUR SINCEREST APPRECIATION FOR YOUR INTEREST AND ADVICE STOP HOPING TO SEE YOU IN THE VERY NEAR FUTURE A/BRAZOS

ANGEL

11.53M KB JTR

信第十三號

昭和二三・八・北越印刷

JAPANESE TELEGRAPHS

Visitors
0930
Tickets arranged
for Mr Howard
in

R. No.	out	Time sent	By	Collated by

MANILA MTM54 30 14 4 01S TOK-M-MKY

LC GENERAL COURTNEY WHITNEY GHQ SCAP TOKYO

DUE TOKYO NORTWEST AIR ELEVEN FORTY HOURS WEDNESDAY SIXTEENTH ENROUTE KOREA DEPART TOKYO FOR SEOUL SIX FORTYFIVE SATURDAY MORNING NINETEENTH KINDES REGARDS

HOWARD

5 20S TL

昭和二三・八・北越印刷

信第十三號

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

14 Nov. 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: General Back, Signal Officer

It will be greatly appreciated if you will send the following message through your Signal Officer in Manila:

"Angel Elizalde
Manila, P. I.

"In reply to your message, matter of arranging for Benny Goodman performances in Japan is entirely out of my jurisdiction but this type of arrangement is so involved that advance agent should come to Japan to explore possibilities and negotiate questions of license, appearances, special technical arrangements, foreign exchange, etc. I should be glad to do anything in my power to facilitate such negotiations but my fear is that longer time than indicated your message would be necessary for their accomplishment. Regards. Courtney Whitney."

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

IMPERIAL JAPANESE TELEGRAPHS

R. No. | out | Time sent | By. | Collated by

CONFIRMATION COPY

MANILA MTR922 86 11 5 46S TOK M RCA

NLT GENERAL COURTNEY WHITNEY SCAP TOKYO

MY BROTHER FRED BRINGING BENNY GOODMAN AND THREE OF HIS KEYMEN TO MANILA STOP I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHAT CHANCES TAKING THEM TO JAPAN FOR TWO OR THREE APPERANCES BETWEEN NOVEMBER 21 TO 26 OR DECEMBER 2 TO 8 STOP INASMUCH AS I AM PLANNING SEE YOU NEXT WEEK FOR OTHER MATTER WOULD IT BE TOO MUCH TO ASK YOUR ADVICE SOON AS POSSIBLE SINCE FRED MUST COMPLETE ARRANGEMENTS IMMEDIATELY STOP APOLOGIZING FOR TAKING ADVANTAGE OUR FRIENDSHIP ABRAZOS

ANGEL 8 12S IN

JAPANESE TELEGRAPHS

R. No.	out	Time sent	By	Collated by

D MANILA MR TR 531 17 3 1120 TOK-M-RCA

URGENT GENERAL COURTNEY WHITENEY SCAP TOKYOJAPAN

THANKS AGAIN FOR ATTENTIONS COURTESIES ACCORDED OUR
JESUS CABARRUS ABRAZOS
ANGEL

12 50S T.T

信第十三號

昭和二三・八・北越印刷

50 / (4410)

JAPANESE TELEGRAPHS

R. No.	out	Time sent	By	Collated by

MANILA MTMØ406 30/29 4 9 51S

TOK—M—MKYo

LC GENERAL COURTNEY WHITNEY SCAP TOKYO

24.11.5 受信

AM APPLYING FOR PERMIT TO ENTER JAPAN THRU PHILIPPINE FOREIGN AFFAIRS STOP MY USARMY SERIAL NUMBER 0479101 STOP PLEASE EXPEDITE ABRAZOS

ANGEL ELIZALDE

信第十三號

11 22S T.T

昭和二三・八・北越印刷

Visitors

Restricted

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
AND FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET
(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No. SUBJECT: Orientation Conference for Senator Knowland.

Note No.	FROM: Secy, General Staff TO: Govt. Sec. DATE: 7 November 1949
1.	1. Attached is schedule of orientation conference to be conducted for Honorable William F. Knowland, United States Senator from California, in Room 600-J, Dai Ichi Building on 14 November 1949.

2. Attendance:

a. For FEC presentation:

DCofS, FEC
DCofS, SCAP
G-1
G-2
G-3
G-4

b. For SCAP presentation:

DCofS, SCAP
Chief, ESS
Chief, NRS
Chief, CIE
Chief, PHW

BY DIRECTION OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

J. H. C.

1 Incl: Schedule

Restricted

Restricted

ORIENTATION CONFERENCE

for

SENATOR W. F. KNOWLAND

Date : 14 November 1949

Time : 0930 - 1130
1430 - 1540

Place : Room 600-J, Dai Ichi Building

SECTION	TIME	SPEAKER	SUBJECT
C/S	0930 - 0935	Maj Gen E. M. Almond	Introductory Remarks
G-2	0935 - 1000	Maj Gen C. A. Willoughby	Intelligence Aspects of the Far East
G-3	1000 - 1020	Brig Gen E. K. Wright	Command Relations and Deployment
	1020 - 1030	Break	
DCS, SCAP	1030 - 1045	Maj Gen A. P. Fox	SCAP Objectives and Relaxation of Controls
ESS	1045 - 1130	Dr. S. M. Fine	Economic Aspects of the Occupation
		A F T E R N O O N	
NRS	1430 - 1450	Lt Col H. G. Schenck	Natural Resources of Japan
CIE	1450 - 1515	Lt Col D. R. Nugent	Developments in Civil Information and Education
PHW	1515 - 1540	Brig Gen C. F. Sams	Public Health and Welfare

NOTES:

1. Each speaker will introduce succeeding speaker.

2. SGS to be responsible for coordinating the physical arrangements and requirements for the conference.

Incl #1.

Restricted

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

Visitors

INCOMING MESSAGE

Sub file/TLD

UNCLASSIFIED
PRIORITY

Col. Wheeler

11 Nov 49

FROM : CG USARPAC (GPECC) FT SHAFTER TH

TO : CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

INFO : DA (USOFA) WASH DC

NR : MP 39601

Senator W F Knowland, Mrs, departed this sta 0050, 10 Nov enroute Tokyo via PAA Flt No 5. Arrive Tokyo Friday, 11 Nov, 1830 Tokyo time.

NO SIG

ACTION : SECY GEN STAFF

INFORMATION : COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, VISITORS BUREAU, G-2, G-4, AG

ADDED DIST: GOVT (11 Nov 49)

26420

PRIORITY
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO : 102043 Z
MCN : AUD 132/10

Visitors file

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

5 November 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: General Back, Signal Officer

It will be appreciated if you will transmit the following message through your Manila office:

"Angel Elizalde
Manila

There will be no question concerning prompt issuance of entry permit in normal routine. Will be delighted to see you. Courtney Whitney."

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

D

JAPANESE TELEGRAPHS

R. No.	out	Time sent	By	Collated by

Visitors file
Cullings
Natl City Bank
26-5091

MANILA MTR930 38 30 1707

TOK-M-RCA

NLT BRIGADIER GENERAL COURTNEY WHITNEY
SCAP TOKYO

1 Nov

LOIS SHILLING LENNOX WIFE OF LUTHER BENGUET VICE
WISHES TO VISIT YOKOHAMA DUE MOTHERS ILLNESS
NOW ABOARD TRANSPORT EDWIN PATRICK COULD YOU ASSIST
IN EXPEDITING JAPANESE ENTRY PERMIT MANY THANKS
MAC

6 55S HW

信第十三號

昭和二三・八・北越印刷

Visitors

AG 080

9 Oct 1949

SUBJECT: Permission and License for the San Francisco Seals Goodwill Tours Committee to Engage in a Specific Business Activity in Japan Involving the Receipt of Foreign Exchange

TO: Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343

1. In connection with the visit to Japan of the San Francisco Seals, The San Francisco Seals Goodwill Tours Committee has been granted a license authorizing the Committee to engage in specific business activities.

2. The license granted authorizes the San Francisco Seals Goodwill Tours Committee to designate and contract with persons, agencies, and organizations for the sale of programs, refreshments and souvenirs. Major General W. F. Marquat, Chief, Economic and Scientific Section, heads the Committee.

3. The Commander-in-Chief, Far East, has further granted authority for persons or agencies designated by the Committee as indicated in paragraph 2, above, to purchase from the Eighth Army Exchange and/or from the Overseas Supply Store, those items of refreshment which can be furnished within the capabilities of said agencies, and with the further proviso that the items furnished will be sold to the persons or agencies concerned at a price not to exceed a 5% net profit thereon.

4. This letter constitutes authority to consummate the transactions invisioned under the conditions stated.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

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

Copy furnished:
Chief, ESS

Mailed 1615 Oct 9'49 AG. GHQ

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

Robert W. Borman

ROBERT W. BORMAN
Capt Inf

Visitors

SCAP TOKYO JAPAN — CofS - EMA/jss

DA WASHINGTON DC. . . Priority — 29 October 1949

C-53310 For Undersecretary Voorhees. Reurad W-95970. Will be delighted to see Senator Knowland, who visited Japan early in the Occupation. Not long ago I sent him a direct invitation to come again. I will, of course, extend every possible assistance within my authority toward the accomplishment of his mission. To those parts of the Far East outside my jurisdiction such as Batavia and Hong Kong his credentials for entrance will have to be obtained through the State Department and the foreign governments concerned. To Korea and the Philippines, State Department clearance will have to be obtained through the respective American embassies. Such matters are beyond my authority. Commercial airlines reach these points regularly. Two House committees as well as several individual members of Congress are also expected here in November. I will do everything possible to facilitate the purpose of their visit to Japan. Signed

MacArthur

Official:

K. B. Bush
Brig Gen. AGD
Adjutant General

Copies to: CinC CofS SGS