

894.91211/1-145-----12-3149

File

My dear Mr. Taylor:

Your letter of March 25, 1949, addressed to Mr. Saltzman, with regard to the possibility that the American Press Institute might arrange a program for a group of Japanese editors and publishers to visit the United States, has been referred to me for reply. You point out the importance of having all aspects of the project fully considered by the highest authorities in Tokyo and ask for the Department's advice on the project as a whole.

The Civil Affairs Division of the Department of the Army to which you also addressed a copy of your letter has informed the Department that your proposal is being communicated at once to SCAP Headquarters in Tokyo for its comments. The Civil Affairs Division indicates further that it is bringing to SCAP's attention the particular problem mentioned in your letter.

The Department strongly favors the type of program you are planning and stands ready to cooperate with the Institute in any way feasible to make the program a success. It is to be hoped that the persons to be selected would be sufficiently young and promising to be capable of receiving the maximum benefit from a visit to the United States. It is felt that the program should be at least six months in duration, and because of the relatively high technological state of Japanese journalism should be designed to lay greatest emphasis on responsible, objective reporting. This might best be achieved through an exchange of ideas on current problems of reporting developments in the American scene which have a counterpart in Japan, or would be useful in Japanese reporting, such as labor, the position of women, the role of the press in democratic processes, the importance of freedom of information in a democratic society, the new United States role in world affairs, the purpose and significance of the Atlantic Pact, et cetera.

The Department will be glad to offer any further comments if you so desire.

Sincerely yours,

Frank A. Schuler, Jr.
Chief, Japan-Korea Branch
Public Affairs Overseas Program Staff

Mr. Floyd Taylor,
Director, American Press Institute,
Columbia University,
New York 27, N. Y.

POS/J:FA Schuler, Jr./rk 4/11/49 (Cleared on previous draft - see attached)
(POS INP OII NA) FE

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COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
in the City of New York
(New York 27, N. Y.)

American Press Institute
Office of the Director

April 18, 1949

Mr. Frank A. Schuler, Jr.
Chief, Japan-Korea Branch
Public Affairs Overseas Program Staff
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Schuler:

I am most grateful to you for your encouraging letter of April 14th in connection with the possibility that the American Press Institute might arrange a program for a group of Japanese editors and publishers to visit the United States. I will go ahead with tentative planning on this project, and further consultations with the Rockefeller Foundation, if the communication of the Civil Affairs Division of the Department of the Army to SCAP produces a favorable reply.

I am especially grateful to you for the specific suggestions made in your letter. It seems to me that we would have to give a group of Japanese a program wholly unlike that which we gave a group of Germans last fall because the techniques used in the newspaper work in Japan are so much more advanced than those used in Germany. Your letter confirms my opinion on this subject and offers some specific suggestions that seem to me to be valuable.

I may need further advice from you later when we begin working on the details of the program.

Sincerely,

/s/ Floyd Taylor

Director

FT:ems

Copy sent to POS-Mr. Schneider
INP-Mr. McDermott
OII-Mr. Lehrbas
NA-Mr. Bishop
FE-Mr. Allison

4/21/49

FILE COPY

Columbia University
in the City of New York

[NEW YORK 27, N. Y.]

AMERICAN PRESS INSTITUTE
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

April 18, 1949

PUBLIC AFFAIRS OVERSEAS PROGRAM STAFF
Japan-Korean Branch
POS/1

APR 20 1949

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. Frank A. Schuler, Jr.
Chief, Japan-Korea Branch
Public Affairs Overseas Program Staff
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

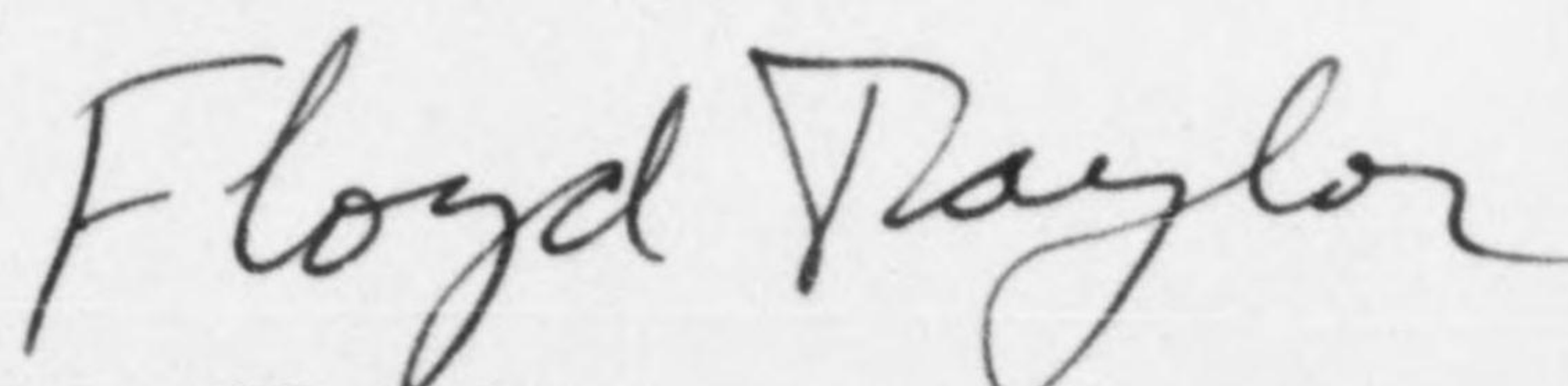
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I may need further advice from you later when we begin working on the details of the program.

Sincerely,



Director

FT:ems

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CARL W. ACKERMAN
Dean, Graduate School of Journalism

FLOYD TAYLOR
Director, American Press Institute

J. MONTGOMERY CURTIS
Associate Director, American Press Institute

AMERICAN PRESS INSTITUTE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
JOURNALISM BUILDING • NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

March 25, 1949

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- Scripps-Howard Newspapers

Mr. Charles E. Saltzman
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Saltzman:

I enclose a copy of a letter I am sending today to Brigadier General George Eberle, Chief of the Civil Affairs Division of the Army, on the possibility that the American Press Institute will arrange a program for a group of publishers and editors from Japan.

I also enclose a copy of a letter written to me on the subject by Charles B. Fahs, Assistant Director for the Humanities of the Rockefeller Foundation and a copy of a letter I wrote to Colonel Donald Nugent of the CIE Section, GHQ, SCAP, Tokyo.

One problem mentioned in my letter to General Eberle was first suggested to me by Dr. Hugh Borton. He said we should be sure that the possible effects of the visit by Japanese journalists to the United States were understood by the highest American authorities in Tokyo. We would not want to have a group of Japanese publishers and editors learn techniques of reporting in this country that would be disliked by responsible Americans in Tokyo after the publishers and editors returned to Japan.

If you could give us any advice on anything connected with the Japanese project, we certainly would be glad to have it.

Sincerely,

Floyd Taylor

Director

FT:jd

Enclosures - *3*

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AMERICAN PRESS INSTITUTE

Columbia University
New York 27, N. Y.

March 25, 1949

Brigadier General George Eberle
Chief, Civil Affairs Division
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear General Eberle:

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This letter is to request information on the present attitude of the Civil Affairs Division towards a possible program in this country for a group of publishers and editors from Japan.

After the American Press Institute conducted an advanced training program last fall for a group of fifteen German publishers and editors, I had a number of conversations with Brigadier General Robert A. McClure, who was then Chief of the New York Office of the Civil Affairs Division, and with Charles B. Fahs, Assistant Director for the Humanities of the Rockefeller Foundation, on the possibility of a program for a group of Japanese. The three of us were of the opinion that such a program might be useful. I agreed, as soon as time was available, to prepare a formal proposal that the Foundation make a grant for the project.

Meanwhile, at the suggestion of Mr. Fahs, I wrote to Colonel Donald Nugent and Mr. Donald Brown, both of the CIE Section, GHQ, SCAP, Tokyo, to tell them what I had in mind. On November 17th, I received a letter from General McClure quoting a message from the CIE Section in Tokyo to the effect that the project had been approved in principle and that the Section was prepared to nominate six Japanese.

Because of the pressure of work involved in our programs for American newspaper executives, I did not have time during the winter to prepare a proposal on the Japanese project. I could do so within the next month if such a program is desired by the Civil Affairs Division and is approved by other government agencies that would have an interest. I have assurances that the Rockefeller Foundation still is prepared to give careful consideration to a request for a grant. We have no desire to urge approval of the project, as it would add to our burdens, but we would be pleased to undertake it as a public service if it is wanted by the proper authorities.

One aspect of the project, it seems to me, should receive special attention. If a group of Japanese came to this country and studied American newspaper methods, they would not only learn a good deal about the functions of the press in a democratic society, which seems highly desirable, but also might learn a good deal about techniques of aggressive reporting. I hope that authorities in Tokyo have given due consideration to this possibility. It may be that the present is not the best time to bring a group of Japanese publishers and editors into an atmosphere where they would observe the persistent and aggressive methods used by many American newspapers in dealing with public officials. At any

Brigadier General George Eberle

- 2 -

March 25, 1949

rate, we would prefer, if we are to undertake the Japanese project, to have assurance that the possible effects on Japanese journalists on a visit to the United States have been considered on the highest level at headquarters in Tokyo.

If we undertake the project, we also would like to have guidance from your office, or from the CIE Section in Tokyo, or from both, on what would be of most interest and benefit to a group of Japanese journalists. In the case of the fifteen Germans, we were urged to stress techniques of reporting and editing, including aggressive techniques; were urged to place stress on objectivity; and were urged to give the men an opportunity to see at first hand the methods used by American reporters in dealing with public officials. We arranged for the Germans to learn as much as possible, both in our conference room and in newspaper offices about the principles and practices of the best American newspapers. This program apparently had good results--but there probably should be considerable variation between a program for a group of Germans and a program for a group of Japanese.

I enclose a copy of the letter from Mr. Fahs to me and a copy of the letter I wrote Colonel Nugent so that you may have additional background on the Japanese project. The letter from Mr. Fahs suggested that six Japanese be selected and the message received by General McClure from Tokyo also mentioned six. This number seemed somewhat small to me, as it would be as easy to handle ten or twelve as it would be to handle six. If your office or officials in Tokyo desired to increase the number, I could discuss the matter with the Foundation.

If we go ahead with the project, I believe it might be well for your staff to consult the American Press Institute, or the Rockefeller Foundation, or both, between the time of the tentative and the final selection of Japanese journalists. In the case of the Germans, both the Institute and the Foundation had some doubts about the choice of two or three individuals.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Brigadier General Erskine Hume and another copy to Assistant Secretary of State Charles E. Saltzman. I am also sending them copies of the letter from Mr. Fahs and the letter to Colonel Nugent.

Sincerely,

F.T.

Director

FT:jd

Enclosures - 2

AMERICAN PRESS INSTITUTE

Columbia University
New York 27, N. Y.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 West 49th Street, New York 20

September 29, 1948

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Dear Mr. Taylor:

When you called at the office some days ago I promised you a letter with regard to questions which might be involved in bringing a group of Japanese journalists to the United States. You said at that time that on the basis of comments from me you might be able to work on a specific proposal of this sort in October.

As you commented, the Japanese press is technologically well advanced. Unlike the German press, it was modeled largely on American patterns. It is, therefore, somewhat more difficult to judge what American newspaper men can teach the Japanese which the latter do not already know. My hunch would be that the better psychological approach is to consider the project as a means by which American newspaper men and Japanese newspaper men may discuss common problems, rather than a means by which the former may teach the latter.

The most serious shortcoming of the Japanese press is the overwhelming dominance of a few great metropolitan dailies, notably the Asahi, the Mainichi, and the Yomiuri. The predominance of the metropolitan press is even greater in Japan than in the United States. In addition to the economic forces working in this country, centralization is reinforced by the small size of Japan and the paternalistic organization of Japanese business. Because of this paternalism there is little free movement of newspaper personnel and it is unusually difficult for local press organizations to recruit men with broad experience.

In addition, Japan has peculiar problems related to the control of editorial policy and labor relations. Communications research and press criticism are both little developed and there is perhaps insufficient analytical comment of the type provided here in both editorials and the syndicated columns of the commentators.

Finally, and perhaps most important, due to the isolation of the last few years Japanese newsmen lack experience abroad on the basis of which to judge international and even national news.

Obviously, you will wish to correspond with Colonel Donald Nugent and Mr. Donald Brown of the CIE Section, GHQ, SCAP, Japan, with regard to the selection of personnel and the program which should be planned for them. I had a rather good talk with Mr. Brown on the subject when I was in Tokyo. His suggestion on personnel, which I think is a good one, was that six journalists should be selected, each representing a different type, e.g. one from the Kyodo

Mr. Floyd Taylor

Page 2

September 28, 1948

AMERICAN PRESS INSTITUTE

Columbia University

New York 27, N. Y.

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News Agency, one from a school of journalism, one from a metropolitan daily, one from a regional daily, one from a local daily or weekly, and one from a specialized non-daily. I would add that, if possible, one of the six be a woman. Needless to say, all of the personnel selected will have to be cleared by GHQ and only persons with a moderately good command of English can be eligible. On the other hand, I know that Mr. Brown agrees that the emphasis should be on personnel who have not previously had an opportunity for experience in the United States or Europe. The filling of these specifications will have to be left largely to Mr. Brown and his Japanese advisors, although I should think that both you and we might wish to have an opportunity to comment on the selections before they are finally determined.

Because of their need for learning about America, I think that the journalists should spend well over half their time away from New York, preferably separated and assigned individually for several weeks each to two or more publishing organizations. Perhaps it would be best to give them initially a period in New York for general discussion of the role of the press in democratic life, the problem of freedom of the press, the problem of labor organization in journalism, techniques of political interviewing and reporting and the role of communications research. Following a period of practical observation they might be brought back for a visit to Washington, D. C., to Harvard for discussion with Nieman fellows, and to New York for renewed and deeper discussion of the major issues.

Again because learning something about the United States is an important part of the project, it seems to me that their stay cannot profitably be less than three to six months.

Donald Brown has suggested that on their return to Japan the group should be expected to prepare a final report and to constitute themselves a panel for discussion of press problems with groups in various parts of Japan. This seems to me desirable, although I should hesitate to insist on a single agreed report. Perhaps six independent comments would be even more helpful.

In view of the experience with the German journalists, I know that you will wish to make it clear from the beginning that the visitors should not plan to engage in speaking or writing while in the United States.

I hope that these comments will give you at least a preliminary basis for considering what you and the University may wish to propose.

Sincerely yours,

/s/
Charles B. Fahs

Mr. Floyd Taylor
American Press Institute
Columbia University
New York, N. Y.

CBF:JLT

AMERICAN PRESS INSTITUTE

Columbia University
New York 27, N. Y.

October 5, 1948

Colonel Donald Nugent
CIE Section
GHQ, SCAP
Tokyo, Japan

Dear Colonel Nugent:

C As a result of the experience of the American Press Institute with a program for German publishers and editors I have had some informal talks with General McClure and with executives of the Rockefeller Foundation on the possibility of a program for a group of Japanese publishers and editors. These conversations have been brief and merely exploratory in nature so far.

O If they eventually result in general agreement that a program for Japanese editors could be of value in carrying out American policy in Japan, Columbia University might make a formal request to the Foundation for a grant to finance the project. No request will be made, however, unless the proper authorities see strong merit in the idea and a satisfactory program can be worked out in considerable detail.

P
Y I enclose a copy of a letter written to me on the subject by Charles B. Fahs, Assistant Director for the Humanities of the Rockefeller Foundation, and also enclose a copy of the program we devised for the Germans. On the basis of what we have heard from General McClure, from Mr. Fahs and others we doubt that a program similar to that arranged for the Germans would be desirable for a group of Japanese. We are inclined to believe that one along the lines indicated in a letter to Mr. Fahs would be much better. We also realize that suggestions like those he makes are even more difficult to carry out well in practice than the somewhat more formal project of the type planned for the Germans. Our experience with foreign journalists indicates that they profit from observation periods on American newspapers only when they are men of exceptional diligence--determined to take advantage of their opportunities--and only when the most careful preparations are made for their visits. Casual handling of such visits, in our opinions, produces no worthwhile results.

We would like very much to have your reactions on the possibility of a program for a group of Japanese editors and any suggestions you might give us on where we could seek further advice. If we proceed with the matter I know that we will have all possible help from General McClure--in fact we would not consider undertaking it unless he gave his approval for any plans that were developed.

I am sending a similar letter to Mr. Donald Brown.

Sincerely,

FT
Director

FT:jd

APR 14 1949

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My dear Mr. Taylor:

Your letter of March 25, 1949, addressed to Mr. Salzman, with regard to the possibility that the American Press Institute might arrange a program for a group of Japanese editors and publishers to visit the United States, has been referred to me for reply. You point out the importance of having all aspects of the project fully considered by the highest authorities in Tokyo and ask for the Department's advice on the project as a whole.

The Civil Affairs Division of the Department of the Army to which you also addressed a copy of your letter has informed the Department that your proposal is being communicated at once to SCAP Headquarters in Tokyo for its comments. The Civil Affairs Division indicates further that it is bringing to SCAP's attention the particular problem mentioned in your letter.

The Department strongly favors the type of program you are planning and stands ready to cooperate with the Institute in any way feasible to make the program a success. It is to be hoped that the persons to be selected would be sufficiently young and promising to be capable of receiving the maximum benefit from a visit to the United States. It is felt that the program should be at least six months in duration, and because of the relatively high technological state of Japanese journalism should be designed to lay greatest emphasis on responsible, objective reporting. This might best be achieved through an exchange of ideas on current problems of reporting developments in the American scene which have a counterpart in Japan, or would be useful in Japanese reporting, such as labor, the position of women, the role of the press in democratic processes, the importance of freedom of information in a democratic society, the new United States role in world affairs, the purpose and significance of the Atlantic Pact, et cetera.

The Department will be glad to offer any further comments if you so desire.

Sincerely yours,

Handwritten signature of Frank A. Schuler, Jr.

Frank A. Schuler, Jr.
Chief, Japan-Korea Branch
Public Affairs Overseas Program Staff

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Mr. Floyd Taylor,
Director, American Press Institute,
Columbia University,
New York 27, N. Y.

POS/J:FA Schuler, Jr./rk 4/11/49 (Cleared on previous draft - see attached) (POS INP OII NA) FR

894.91211/3-2549

CS/A 894.91211/3-2549

My dear Mr. Taylor:

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The Department strongly favors the type of program you are planning and stands ready to cooperate with the Institute in any way feasible to make the program a success. It is to be hoped that ~~rather than selecting a group of pre-war Japanese journalists whose methods and outlook may be unreceptive to change,~~ the persons to be selected would be sufficiently young and promising of future to be capable of receiving the maximum benefit from a visit to the United States. It is felt that the program for the group should be carefully worked out in advance, should be at least six months in duration, and because of the relatively high technological state of Japanese journalism should be designed to lay greatest emphasis on responsible, objective reporting, ~~which was singularly lacking in pre-war Japan.~~ This might best be achieved through an exchange of ideas on current problems of reporting developments in the American scene which have a counterpart in Japan, or would be useful in Japanese reporting, such as labor, the position of women, the role of the press in democratic processes, the importance of freedom of information in a democratic society, ~~(and more generally, American attitudes towards Japan, China and the Far East,~~ the new United States role in world affairs, the purpose and significance of the Atlantic Pact, etc.

In this

Mr. Floyd Taylor,
Director, American Press Institute,
Columbia University,
Journalism Building,
New York 27, N. Y.

Special messenger

Form DS-10 6-1-45	Department of State	Date
REFERENCE SLIP		
To: <i>POS 15 - Mr. Schuler</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Advise <input type="checkbox"/> Approve & Return <input type="checkbox"/> As You Requested <input type="checkbox"/> Attention <input type="checkbox"/> Attach File <input type="checkbox"/> Comment & Return <input type="checkbox"/> Consider <input type="checkbox"/> Copying <input type="checkbox"/> Correct <input type="checkbox"/> File <input type="checkbox"/> Follow-up <input type="checkbox"/> Hold <input type="checkbox"/> Initials Needed <input type="checkbox"/> Investigate & Report <input type="checkbox"/> Instruct <input type="checkbox"/> Justify <input type="checkbox"/> Keep Me Advised <input type="checkbox"/> Legal Matter <input type="checkbox"/> Memo Required <input type="checkbox"/> Not Interested <input type="checkbox"/> Note & Destroy <input type="checkbox"/> Note & Forward	<input type="checkbox"/> Note & Return <input type="checkbox"/> Note & File <input type="checkbox"/> Per Telephone Talk <input type="checkbox"/> Previous Correspon. <input type="checkbox"/> Priority Action <input type="checkbox"/> Reconsider <input type="checkbox"/> Recommend Action <input type="checkbox"/> Record <input type="checkbox"/> Reply <input type="checkbox"/> Return to Sender <input type="checkbox"/> Rewrite <input type="checkbox"/> Signature Required <input type="checkbox"/> See Me <input type="checkbox"/> Take Action <input type="checkbox"/> Transfer <input type="checkbox"/> Type <input type="checkbox"/> Verify <input type="checkbox"/> Reply for Signature of	
REMARKS: <i>per phone call - with these few changes, this is cleared with NA.</i>		
From <i>Marshall from NA.</i>		

The
In this connection it is suggested that once you have obtained SCAP's detailed reactions you may wish to communicate with the Department again for further comment.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Frank A. Schuler, Jr.
Chief, Japan-Korea Branch
Public Affairs Overseas Program Staff

The Department will be glad to offer any further comments if you so desire.

[Signature]
POS/J:FA Schuler, Jr./rk

4/4/49

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The New York Times

TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Tokyo,
July 12, 1949

Mr. George Kennan,
The State Department,
Washington.

OFFICE OF THE COUNSELOR
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Replied
RECEIVED
10/13/49
OCT 6 1949

Dear George:-

This will introduce Mr. Isami Suzukawa, assistant Foreign Editor of the Tokyo Asahi. He is on his way home via the United States after visiting various countries in Europe and is writing some articles for his newspaper en route.

I take it that you won't be able to talk to him for publication. However, perhaps you could give him some background and turn him over to the Department's PIO. And I feel sure that he will be able to give you a pretty good fill-in on things in Japan from the Japanese viewpoint--which is sometimes rather difficult to get.

I'm sorry I didn't get to see you last month when I was in Washington. I was practically on my way back here before I learned from Bill Sebald that you were not in Paris, as I had mistakenly imagined. Otherwise, I would certainly have looked you up.

Please give my best regards and Marion's to Analise. And all the best to yourself. When are you coming out this way again?

Sincerely,

Lindesay
Lindesay Parrott.

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JUL 18 1949

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[Handwritten signature]

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The New York Times

TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LACKAWANNA 4-1000

Nov. 12, 1949.

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Noted file
GPK

894.91211/11-1249

Mr. George F. Kennan,
The State Department,
Washington, D.C.

Dear George:-

Many thanks for seeing little Suzukawa, who really is one of the good Japanese newspaper men. The stuff he sent back here, I think was accurate and what he said here generally beneficial. I know he didn't misquote you, since he didn't quote you at all--except perhaps to me, and as an ex-Muscovite I seldom utter. I'm sorry he was so busy interviewing you that you got nothing from him. Most Japanese can say quite a lot on the putative treaty--a lot of it interesting.

I was in Washington this summer but, I think, at a time when you were away. I saw Gen. Eichelberger, an old friend, and Mr. Voorhees--and one baseball game--and had to return to New York at once. I'm sorry I missed you, but I don't think I did. Please give my best to Durby and all. Marion sends her best to you and Annelise.

Sincerely,

Lindesay
Lindesay Parrott.

POLICY PLANNING
STAFF

NOV 18 1949

Department of State

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JUL 25 1950

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894.91211/11-1249

"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT"

MEMORANDUM for: Mr Kennan

from ARTHUR KROCK

Saw him.
File.

Dear George,
If you can fit it in GPK.
I think you might well
see Mr. Suzukawa.

Arthur Krock

OFFICE OF THE COUNCIL ON
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
OCT 6 1949

Oct 6 - 1949

FW 894.91211/11-1249

October 13, 1949

Dear Lindesay:

Mr. Suzukawa came in to see me last week and brought your letter and a note from Arthur Krock. I wanted very much to learn Suzukawa's reactions and impressions to his European trip, but he was too intent on interviewing me.

I am very sorry we didn't know you were in Washington this summer. I'm afraid, from the looks of my present and future schedule, there is more chance of our seeing you here again than of my getting out your way.

Annelise joins me in greetings to Marion and yourself.

Sincerely,

George F. Kennan

Mr. Lindesay Parrott,
GHQ, AMPAC,
APO 500, c/o Post Master,
San Francisco,
California.

FW 894.91211/11-1249