

MacArthur Says U. S. Troops Will Soon Be Leaving Japan

TOKYO—General Douglas MacArthur on the second anniversary of Japan's surrender could look back on a largely successful administration as Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers but could also see mounting evidence that his long-range democratic program for Japan is threatened today by the twin enemies of hunger and inflation.

MacArthur has given Japan a complete blueprint for democracy. In two years he has sent most of Nippon's war criminals to trial, has purged from public life those who supported the top jingoist policy-makers, and has handed Japan a new constitution and a new system of government.

He has made these significant accomplishments without encountering resistance, either active or passive, and with little resentment by the Japanese. Occupation officials claim—and the claim is well supported—that Japan is friendly to the United States.

There is little left for MacArthur to do in the way of getting Japan ready for her return to a penitent's place in world society. The Supreme Commander has pointed out that an armed military occupation would defeat its purpose if continued much longer. He has urged an early peace treaty with Japan and the U. S. State Department has implemented the suggestion by inviting victor nations to a treaty conference.

Depends On Food
If Japan can feed her 75,000,000 people and can restore a workable economy, then the democratic doctrine has a good chance of becoming a popular ideology here. If not

the whole structure may collapse under the weight of adversity. Visitors to Japan have observed that the Japanese look well fed. Many think the Japanese have more to eat than some peoples of Europe. This is to some extent true but it tends to cover up the seriousness of Japan's food problem. Thickly-populated Japan does not raise enough rice to feed her people. The average domestic crop falls about 20 per cent short of the needs. The country is insufficient in other essentials to a balanced diet.

Under three successive Japanese governments, the food rationing program has been a failure. The ordinary Japanese wage-earner sometimes goes weeks without being able to obtain his rice or vegetable ration. If he cannot pay black market prices, he must go hungry or exist on an improper diet. He uses every bit of garden space available to him to relieve the situation.

The root of Japan's economic ills is the lack of productive capacity. A country that must exist on imports also must have something to sell outside. Japanese industry has been wrecked by the war and further retarded by potential reparations payments. Raw materials are lacking. There no longer is an "empire," such as Manchuria, Korea and Formosa, to draw from. The once lucrative silk trade has been invaded by popular substitutes. There are four to six million unemployed.

Yen May Go Lower
The government printing presses are turning out yen at the rate of about 300,000,000 a day. The yen is worth about one-thirty-fifth of the prewar yen and most economists believe it is due for further devaluation.

The question of Japan's economy would not seem of such great concern abroad were it not for the fact that the U. S. government views a friendly and stable Japan as an inestimable aid to the United States in dealing with Russia. MacArthur once called Japan "either a powerful bulwark for peace or a dangerous springboard for war."

The overwhelming opinion of those who have witnessed the oc-

At the Churches

Sylva Methodist
(The Rev. W. G. Grigg, Pastor)
Sunday school will meet at 10 a. m., Gudger Crawford, superintendent.

11 a. m. Morning worship. The pastor will use for his sermon subject, "Confession."
6:30 p. m., Youth Fellowship.
8 p. m. Services each evening beginning Sunday, Sept. 7, and continuing throughout the week.

Sylva Baptist
(The Rev. C. M. Warren, Pastor)
Sunday school at 10 a. m., Howard Ball, Supt.

11 a. m. Morning worship, the pastor using for his sermon subject, "Stewardship of Life." Matt. 25:14-30.

B. T. U. at 7:00 p. m., Carl Corbin, director.
8 p. m. Evening worship by the pastor, sermon subject, "Deacons Qualified." 1 Timothy 3:1-16.

Tuesday, 8:00 p. m. Prayer meeting.

Friday, 7:30 p. m. choir rehearsal.
Each Monday at 10:30 a. m. the Baptist Ministers' Conference meets here.

Cullowhee Baptist
(The Rev. Mark R. Osborne, Jr., Pastor)

9:50 a. m. Sunday School
11 a. m. morning worship.
The pastor will use for his sermon subject, "Personal Religion."
2:30 p. m. Monthly Deacons meeting.

4 p. m. Junior Training Union.
7 p. m. Intermediate Training Union.

Wednesday—7:30 p. m. Mid week Prayer service

Friday—8 p. m. Choir Rehearsal

Cullowhee Methodist
(The Rev. R. T. Houts, Jr., Pastor)

10 a. m. church school.
11 a. m. Morning worship by the pastor.

5 p. m. Youth Fellowship.

Sylva Presbyterian
Services held in Episcopal church.

11 a. m. Morning worship with Rev. Corwin of Montreat as guest minister.

There will be no evening service.

Scotts Creek Baptist
(The Rev. B. S. Hensley, Pastor)

Home Coming Day will be observed at each of the services at the church on Sunday, Sept. 7.

10 a. m. Sunday School.
11 a. m. Morning worship by the pastor.

6:30 p. m. Baptist Training Union.
8 p. m. Evening worship.

cupation from the beginning is that MacArthur acted wisely in leaving Hirohito at least the titular ruler of Japan. The emperor still is very popular with the Japanese masses, who would probably respect his will just as much now as when he told them to quit fighting.

The trial of 25 major war criminal suspects, in progress since June, 1946, and good for many months more, is regarded a farce by many here and abroad as it drags into its second year. A speedy trial or court martial such as sentenced to death General Yamashita and Homma in Manila would have been more impressive to the Japanese.

Greatest Gripe
The purge of individuals below the top level who were adjudged to have given assistance or concurrence in carrying out Japan's aggressive policies has affected thou-

Clements Helped In Keeping USS Washington In Trim Condition

By helping preserve the battleship USS Washington, James Russell Clements, seaman, first class, USN, husband of Mrs. Gladys M. Clements of 67-70 Yellowstone Blvd., Forest Hill, Long Island, N. Y., and son of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Clements of Webster, N. C., "has made a contribution to the future strength and security of our nation," according to the ship's captain, Cdr. Archie T. Wright, Jr., USN.

Cdr. Wright praised each member of the Washington's crew in his farewell address during ceremonies when the Washington and her sister ship, the USS North Carolina, were placed out of commission in reserve at the Naval Supply Depot, Bayonne, N. J.

Clements, who has been graduated from Webster High school, entered Naval service March 19, 1946, and received his recruit training at the Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Va.

The Washington and the North Carolina were the last of six battleships to be inducted into the 1,000 ship Atlantic Reserve Fleet. They were accepted into the New York Group at Bayonne by Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, USN, Atlantic Reserve Fleet Commander. The crews and several hundred guests, among whom were 4 officers who had commanded the Washington, heard the Admiral commend the splendid condition of the 33,000-ton ship. He pointed out that even though inactivated, the Washington will continue to play a role vital to the Navy and the nation.

Mon C. Wallgren, Governor of Washington, in a message read at the ceremony, expressed his state's "sincerest thanks" for the "valiant service" of all who had seen duty aboard its namesake.

Built at a cost of \$95,000,000, the Washington was inactivated for a minute fraction of that amount. Along with the 2,000 other ships of the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets, which made up two-thirds of U. S. Naval power, the Washington represents a sharp contrast to the wholesale disposal of Naval vessels after World War I.

The Washington's crew processed the ship for inactivation by re-rigging her from the tip of the mainmast to the keel, inside and out, and fully equipping the big battleship for sea. Her exterior was given a thick coat of gray paint, and her labyrinthine interior was renovated. Below decks, the Washington was zoned and vertically sealed for automatic dehumidification by machines which extract moisture from the air to prevent rust and corrosion. Deck equipment was enclosed in plastic cocoons and anti-aircraft guns were covered with metal igloos.

Launched in June, 1940, the Washington was the Navy's first superdreadnaught to be built in 20 years. In August, 1942, the Washington raced half-way around the world via the Suez Canal to the relief of the North Carolina in the Solomons campaign. In the historic battleship action that followed, she disposed of the Kirishima, first Japanese battleship to be sunk.

As a unit of Battleship Division 6, the Washington ranged the Pacific from Guadalcanal to the Japanese home islands. During her war career she sank 1 enemy battleship, two cruisers and three gunboats, successfully repulsed 53 enemy air attacks, and bombarded 10 enemy held islands, all without loss of life to her crew.

The Washington is now inactivated—a virtual ghost ship, although not a derelict. In case of future national emergency, the battleship can put out to sea on less than one month's notice.

sands of persons in public life. This has brought greater protest from the Japanese themselves than any of MacArthur's other reforms.

The purge in most cases simply has barred these people from further participation in public life or from their semi-public professions, as in the case of newspaper men. The main arguments advanced by Japanese against this form of purge is that it removes men who were not policy-makers but merely carried out the normal requirements of their jobs, and that it takes away some of those best able and willing to cooperate with the Allies.

One of MacArthur's first moves was to give Japanese labor organizational and bargaining rights. At the same time he liberated political prisoners, including a number of Communists who had been imprisoned for many years.

This turned out to be something of a headache because some of the liberated leftists took advantage of the new freedom of action to begin organizing. Radicals eventually began to infiltrate the labor unions. The Communists are very active and, while not a big problem to the occupation, they are watched closely by SCAP officials.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Jones and daughter, Glenda, of Walhalla, S. C., were Friday night guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cicero Bryson.

Mrs. A. M. Anderson has gone to Escanaba, Mich., for a short stay with her husband, who has been employed there, before they return together to Sylva.

Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Hampton of

Cullowhee have as their guests this week their daughter, Mrs. Harry Blendowski, Jr., her husband, and their mother, Mrs. Blendowski, all of Buffalo, N. Y.

Miss Eleanor Roberts returned to her home in Newport, Tenn., Saturday after a week's visit with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Queen.

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