

Papers Refute MacArthur Claim That He Opposed Russ Entry Into Japan War

By ED CREEGH
 WASHINGTON (AP)—The Pentagon made public Wednesday long-secret documents reporting that Gen. Douglas MacArthur favored Russia's entry into the war with Japan as late as June, 1945—less than three months before the war ended.

MacArthur has said he was "most emphatically" against bringing the Soviet Union into the conflict at the time of the Yalta Conference in February, 1945, and would have said so if his advice had been asked.

The newly released documents, part of a defense department study of Russia's 11th hour entry into the war, contain nothing either to confirm or refute the former Far Eastern commander's statement last March that his views were not solicited for the Yalta Conference.

"The Pentagon account says MacArthur was told of the Yalta decisions—that Russia would enter the war after V-E Day in exchange for territories from Japan—by a war department representative. And it quotes MacArthur as telling two official visitors shortly after Yalta:

1. The United States should make every effort to get Russia into the war before launching an attack on the Japanese mainland.

"Pay Her Way"

2. He felt it was inevitable that Russia would take over all of Manchuria, Korea and possibly part of North China, but believed Russia should "pay her way" by invading Japanese-held Manchuria as soon as possible after the defeat of Germany.

MacArthur himself is quoted as saying in a message to Gen. George C. Marshall, then army chief of staff, in mid-June, 1945, that "sooner or later a decisive ground attack must be made" against Japan and that:

Lesser Hazard

"The hazard and loss will be greatly lessened if an attack is launched from Siberia sufficiently ahead of our target date to commit the enemy to major combat."

MacArthur said in a statement issued last March 23 that, at the time of Yalta, he regarded the Japanese as about to collapse and "I would most emphatically have recommended against bringing the Soviet into the Pacific war at that late date."

He said, too, it would have seemed "fantastic" to him to make "vital concessions" such as those made at Yalta to induce the Russians to carry out their promise to join the fighting.

Foresaw Defeat

MacArthur cited two instances—dispatches or reports he said he made Sept. 21 and Oct. 20, 1944—in which he voiced belief Japan's defeat was imminent. The Pentagon survey does not contain a reference to either instance.

The Defense Department last spring said MacArthur appeared to be referring to his March statement to news releases issued from his headquarters rather than official reports through military channels.

The Department said the survey, composed of official documents, was issued "in response to inquiries by members of the Congress and the press," adding it does not tell "the full story" of Russia's entry into the war since some aspects of the subject were handled outside the war and navy departments.

State Department Papers

This was not further explained. The study does quote from State Department papers as well as military documents.

A controversy over MacArthur's views arose after the State De-

partment made public last March the "Yalta Papers," the record of the U.S.-British-Russian conference in the Crimea which pinned down the Soviets' promise to enter the Japanese war after V-E day.

MacArthur said after the "Yalta Papers" were released that he knew nothing about the conference at the time, and followed through with his statement that he would have recommended against bringing in the Soviets if he had been consulted.

Sought Concessions

The Washington Post and Times Herald challenged the general's statement, saying he was "known" to have messaged the joint chiefs of staff "pleading for concessions to get Russia into the Japanese war." Sen. Lehman (D-NY) ac-

cused MacArthur in a Senate floor speech of "trying to rewrite history."

In the ensuing debate, which saw many Republicans rally to MacArthur's support, newsmen sought access to MacArthur's wartime dispatches. The Army refused at the time to release them and put the question up to the defense department, which finally resolved the issue by publishing some of the dispatches as part of Wednesday's 35,000-word study.

Much of the controversy hinges on whether President Roosevelt was guided in large measure by military advice when he and Prime Minister Churchill made concessions to Soviet Premier Josef Stalin at Yalta as the price of getting Russia into the war.

The record shows virtually all the nation's military leaders, including MacArthur, wanted Russia in the war immediately after Pearl Harbor, but that there was growing belief as the Pacific war progressed that Japan "could be beaten without Russia."

The final military survey prepared by the joint chiefs on the eve of the Yalta conference said: "We desire Russian entry at the earliest possible date consistent with her ability to engage in offensive operations and are prepared to offer the maximum support possible without prejudice to our main effort against Japan."

At the same time the joint chiefs stressed a need for finding out just what Russia could do—what her "ability to engage in of-

ensive operations" was. Some war planners, the documents show, suggested Russia might hurt rather than help the allied cause if she entered the war only to suffer a quick defeat.

Told of Decisions

The Pentagon account says Brig. Gen. George A. Lincoln flew from Yalta to MacArthur's headquarters immediately after the big three conference and told MacArthur of the Yalta decisions, including the one on Russia's entry into the war.

A memo from Lincoln to Gen. Marshall, dated March 8, 1945, said: "As to Russia, General MacArthur pointed out that politically they want a warm water port which would be

considered that it would be impracticable to deny them such a port because of their great military power. Therefore, it was only right they should share the cost in blood in defeating Japan. From the military standpoint we should make every effort to get Russia into the Japanese war before we go into Japan, otherwise we will take the impact of the Jap divisions and reap the losses, while the Russians in due time advance into an area free of major resistance. General MacArthur stated he considered the president should start putting pressure on the Russians now."

Tells of Talks

In another report to Marshall, Col. Paul L. Freeman Jr., a war department representative, sum-

marized as follows an hour and a half conversation with MacArthur on the same day as the MacArthur-Lincoln talk:

"He emphatically stated that we must not invade Japan proper unless the Russian Army is previously committed to action in Manchuria. . . He understands Russia's aims; that they would want all of Manchuria, Korea and possibly part of North China. This seizure of territory is inevitable; but the United States must insist that Russia pay her way by invading Manchuria at the earliest possible date after the defeat of Germany."

Actually, at Yalta, Roosevelt agreed to Russia's annexing the Kurile Islands, taking back Southern Sakhalin and former Russian

rights in Manchuria, internationalization of the Port of Dairen and preservation of the status quo in Outer Mongolia.

Pentagon officials said copies of today's release were sent to MacArthur Tuesday night.

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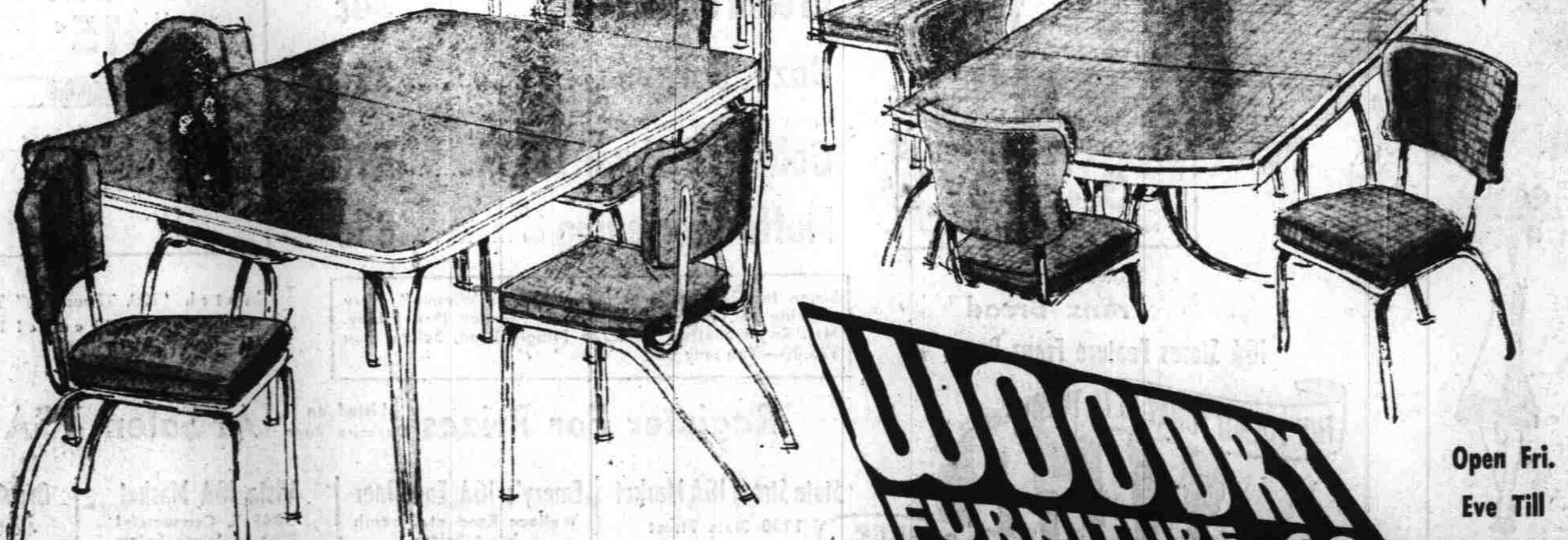
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Fair in Texas Tops Record

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—If any historians of expositions are reading this, correct your figures from 323,224 to 323,225.

The state fair of Texas Saturday said it broke a world one-day exposition attendance record with 323,224.

Today it was putting a letter from Miss Patsy Towner, Mt. Pleasant, Tex., into its records.

Miss Towner said the fair should increase its official figure by six because she saw that number of boys avoid the turnstiles—and avoid paying admission—by climbing the fence.

Move Launched to Mark Oklahoma Governor's Grave

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP)—A campaign to finance a monument for the unmarked grave of J. C. (Jack) Walton, only Oklahoma governor impeached in office, was announced Tuesday.

"It is a disgrace to the state for one of its former governors to lie in an unmarked grave," said U.S. Judge Edgar S. Vaught, chairman of an Oklahoma Historical Society committee in charge of the drive.

Walton was elected governor in 1923 and removed the next year. M. E. Trapp finished his four-year term.

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