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S DANGEROUS FOR S GENERATION

U.S. Diplomat's View Of Japan

The main reason for the Japanese mis-treatment of Allied prisoners of war was their desire to humiliate the white races to the greatest possible degree, said Col. Karl F. Baldwin, US military attache to the American Legation at Canberra, in an address at the reception by the English Speaking Union, which was attended by His Excellency the Governor (Sir Willoughby Norrie), in the Adelaide Town Hall last night.

Col. Baldwin was US Military Attache in Tokio for six years.

"We must realise that there are good Japanese as well as bad—they are not all inhuman," he said. "We have proved that we can make a good American citizen in one generation of the children of parents born in Japan."

He felt a pride in these Japanese-American citizens, of whom about 17,000 had contributed no small part to the defeat of Japan. Many of their parents had gone to internment camps, but had told their sons to be loyal to America, where they were born. For people born to think in the Oriental way, it was no small achievement to have accustomed themselves to thinking the way westerners did.

Australians and Americans admired honesty, truth and love, but the Japanese way of life called first for loyalty to family, country and the Emperor. Many ghastly crimes could be committed in the name of loyalty. *They will not*

"We shall live down the very dangerous feeling of revenge in less than a generation," he said, "for it begins right back in their school primers which makes heroes of men who kill for most trivial reasons. This feeling goes very deep among the average military men."

The barbarities and atrocities which had been inflicted on our own men had been practised on Chinese and Koreans for 30 years. Hundreds of incidents were reported to London and Washington, but Britain and America had been too blind to take note.

Faith In Gen. MacArthur

He believed that many of the Japanese still had the idea that their army had not been defeated in this war, for there was a large army in Japan which had not fought, and therefore had not been beaten.

The air bombardment had knocked Japan flat, and production was almost stopped, but a very aggressive propaganda campaign had told the Japanese that although they were going to lose the fight, they could get out—by unconditional surrender.

With excellent men like Gen. MacArthur in control, the problems would be solved. An education policy would have to be launched, but we would get help from the Japanese themselves. A Japanese POW had told him that he would do anything to smash the military clique. Probably it would be necessary to change the Constitution through the Emperor. Acceptance of the Emperor with his status had caused much criticism, but by doing so half a million Allied lives had been saved.

In introducing the speaker, the president of the ESU (Sir Mellis Napier) said that we must not allow ourselves to confuse two questions—first, the punishment of Japanese guilty of war crimes, and secondly, the course of treatment to purge Japan of the power and will to do evil in years to come.

Col. Baldwin addressed the Commonwealth Club at its luncheon yesterday, and will be the speaker at the Rotary Club today.