

Enclosure No. 1 to despatch No. 209 dated January 18, 1946, from the United States Political Adviser, Tokyo, Japan, on the subject "Views of KAMEKAWA Tetsuya".

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

January 16, 1946.

Participants: Mr. KAMEKAWA Tetsuya
Mr. William J. Sebald
Mr. Russell L. Durgin

Subject: Certain aspects of the present political situation.

Mr. KAMEKAWA is a writer and scholar, and an authority on matters of economics and finance. For many years he was connected with the government statistical bureau. He is a close friend of Mr. OZAKI Yukio, the well known liberal.

Mr. KAMEKAWA called on Mr. Durgin on his own initiative. He stated that he had recently had a long conference with Mr. OZAKI Yukio at Atami and he wished to pass on to us some of Mr. OZAKI's views on the current political situation in Japan. The main points of Mr. KAMEKAWA's remarks to us were as follows:

1. In view of the powerful character of the Privy Council, both legally and politically, it is surprising that the recent purge of people responsible for the war did not include the members of this group. The appointment of Home Minister MITSUCHI Chuzo, who was continuously a member of the Privy Council since before the war, is open to serious question. He should be held accountable, even as a war criminal. His appointment as Home Minister cannot but make people raise questions as to the consistency of the policies of General Headquarters. The Privy Council is no longer needed and should be abolished immediately. All war-time members of the Privy Council should be ineligible for any important government position.

2. All important officials connected with the Imperial Household Department should be forced to resign. Those surrounding the throne are responsible for much of the present confusion.

3. An early voluntary abdication of the Emperor would help bring about the urgently needed changes. Prince TAKAMATSU would be the most logical choice for Regent.

4. In view of the present urgency of the situation, and in spite of his age and physical condition, Mr. OZAKI is reported by Mr. KAMEKAWA as willing to come to Tokyo if the government and General MacArthur's Headquarters should so desire.

The interviewers were impressed with Mr. KAMEKAWA's obvious sincerity and his earnest desire to express what he reports to be the carefully considered views of Mr. OZAKI.

WILLIAM J. SEBALD
RUSSELL L. DURGIN

JAN 18 1946

SECRET

No. 62

To the
Acting United States Political Adviser to
The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,
American Embassy Building,
Tokyo.

The Acting Secretary of State encloses for the
information of the Acting Political Adviser copies
of FEC papers as listed below:

MI-15, 14 January 1946

WC5-4/1, 15 January 1946, Copy No. 72

Enclosures:

As stated.

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JAN 17 1946 P.M.
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THE ORIGINAL FILE

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Confidential File

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) / 1-1846
740.00119 Control
(Japan) / 1-1846

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: January 18, 1946

~~JA~~
DC/R
JA

SUBJECT:

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Emile Bisang, Counselor of the Swiss Legation
Mr. William Turner

COPIES TO:

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) / 1-1846

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740.00119 Control
(Japan) / 1-1846

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Mr. Bisang said that he would like to discuss a matter touched on in the Department's note of January 5, 1946 to the Swiss Legation (copy attached) in regard to the status of the Swiss diplomatic representative in Japan. Mr. Bisang said that his government was somewhat perplexed by the anomalous situation wherein a diplomatic representative is to be accredited to the headquarters of a military commander in control of a government recognized by the government of that representative. He said that so far as he was aware there was no precedent in history for such a situation and that it raised some perplexing points of international law. He said that his government would like to propose that the representative's title should be "Swiss diplomatic representative in Japan"; that this title would cut across all questions of having to do with the accrediting of a diplomatic representative to a military commander and would not interfere with the present arrangement whereby all communications between the Japanese and Swiss governments are carried on through SCAP. Mr. Bisang added that his government had been informed that the present arrangement was working "beautifully" and that it had no desire to make any change whatsoever in those arrangements. He

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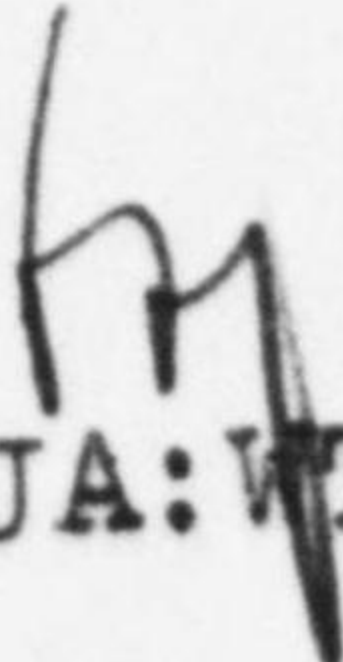
FEB 20 1946

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also said that while his government felt that the above indicated change in title was very desirable from several standpoints, it was not disposed to make an issue of the matter and did not propose to start a quarrel over it.

I informed Mr. Bisang that I would look into the matter and would endeavor to have a reply for him as soon as possible.


JA:WTTurner:mp

DO NOT DETACH FROM WHITE COPY

RECORD COPY

The attached white copy of a telegram or airgram has been designated the record copy to replace the yellow action copy which was not returned to the central records by the action office.

The copy must be returned to DC/R for filing.

FILE NUMBER

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DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INCOMING TELEGRAM

INFORMATION
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1/28/46*

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No paraphrase necessary

1946 JAN 22 AM 9 38

Tokyo via War

ACTION:FE

INFO: SECRET

RECEIVED
Dated January 19, 1946

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Rec'd 9:20 p.m., 20th

FROM: CINCPAC ADV, TOKYO, JAPAN

TO: WAR DEPARTMENT

WAR SERIES NUMBER: CA 57142, January 19, 1946

It would be profitable for me to travel General McCoy has suggested on the ship with the Commission leaving here about 31 January. For my consultation in Washington (last paragraph your 27, January 8, 7 p.m.) would this comport with Department's plans?

MESSAGE UNSIGNED

EDA

SECRET

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DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INCOMING TELEGRAM

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Tokyo via War
Dated January 19, 1946
Rec'd 9:20 p.m., 20th

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FROM: CINCAPPAC ADV, TOKYO, JAPAN
TO: WAR DEPARTMENT
WAR SERIES NUMBER: CA 57142, January 19, 1946

DIVISION OF JAPANESE
JAN 23 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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MESSAGE UNSIGNED

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MAR 29 1946

Confidential File



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, ~~January~~ 19, 1946

No. 215



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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

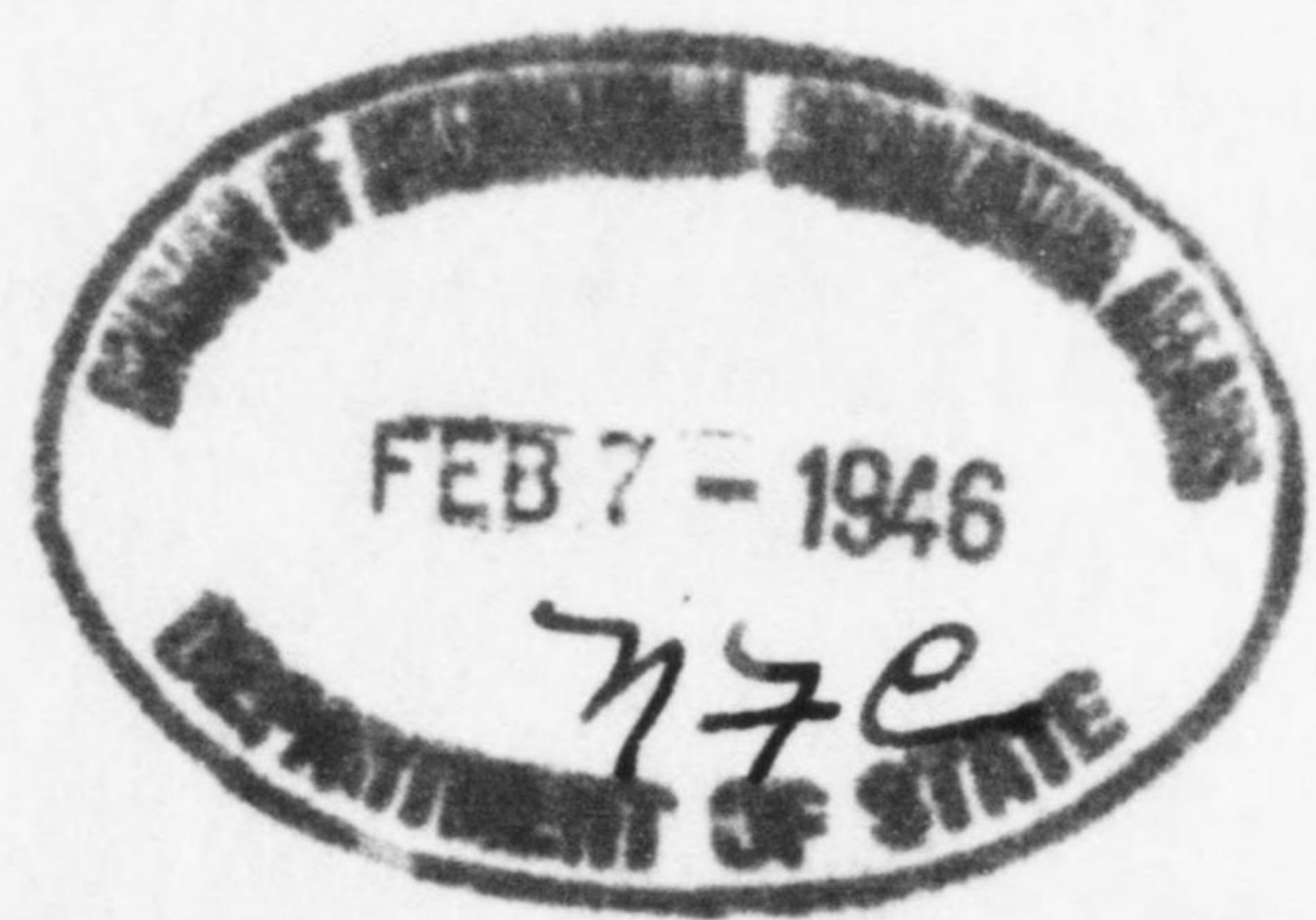
1946 JAN 20 AM 10 06

RECORDS BRANCH

Subject: Future Plans of "purged" Politicians.

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The United States Political Adviser has the honor to forward copy of a news story appearing in the JIJI News Service January 10, 1946, which purports to be an interview with TSURUMI Yusuke, Secretary General of the Progressive Party, who was made ineligible for public office by the SCAP directive of January 4.



Enclosure: *all on*

- 1. Copy of JIJI news story.

Original and hectograph to Department.

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Enclosure No. 1 to despatch No. 215 dated January 19, 1946, from the United States Political Adviser, Tokyo, Japan, on the subject "Future Plans of "purged" Politicians".

C O P Y

TSURUMI SEES LOTS OF WORK AHEAD FOR PURGEES

Jiji Press

TOKYO, Jan. 10.--Those politicians to be driven out of post-war Japan's political scene under the SCAP purge directives will by no means turn out to be the idle "high-class unemployed" but will have lots of work to do even after their expulsion of political activities, according to Yusuke Tsurumi, veteran politician and secretary-general of the purge-affected Progressive Party.

Mr. Tsurumi, who comes under the SCAP ban because of his leading position in the totalitarian Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association during the war, categorically dismissed the idea that he himself and his fellow-purgees will suffer from plenty of time to kill after their none too honorable retreat from the nation's political front.

He pointed out, in the course of an interview with a Nippon Sangyo Keizai reporter yesterday, that all politicians are firmly bound in the "tie of comradeship", each eager to extend his helping hand to co-purgees. He said that all of these purgees will embark on a new life in the fields of journalism, business and farming.

In the opinion of this publicist-politician, none of his political colleagues will have to suffer from poverty and destitution, even though they have no sizeable property to depend on.

"Some politicians intend to devote themselves to strenuous life of study in the meantime to make themselves capable of staging a come-back when such an opportunity presents itself in the future," he said.

There are some others, he continued, who, by taking advantage of their "ample" political experiences, plan to give the rest of their life to guiding those "new men" who aspire to make their debut on the political scene.

"Not a few Progressives," he declared, "have ardent enthusiasm for their future public life." He added hastily, however, that the Progressive Party has no intention of "officially" extending assistance to its members who are affected by the directives.

On his part, he said, he is "extremely busy" and far from being "idle" in getting in touch with provincial chapters of the Progressive Party. "After the forthcoming general elections, I expect to have lots of work to do, writing books or working for the Pacific Institute," of which he is president, Mr. Tsurumi declared in conclusion.

y/h



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, January 18, 1946

No. 210



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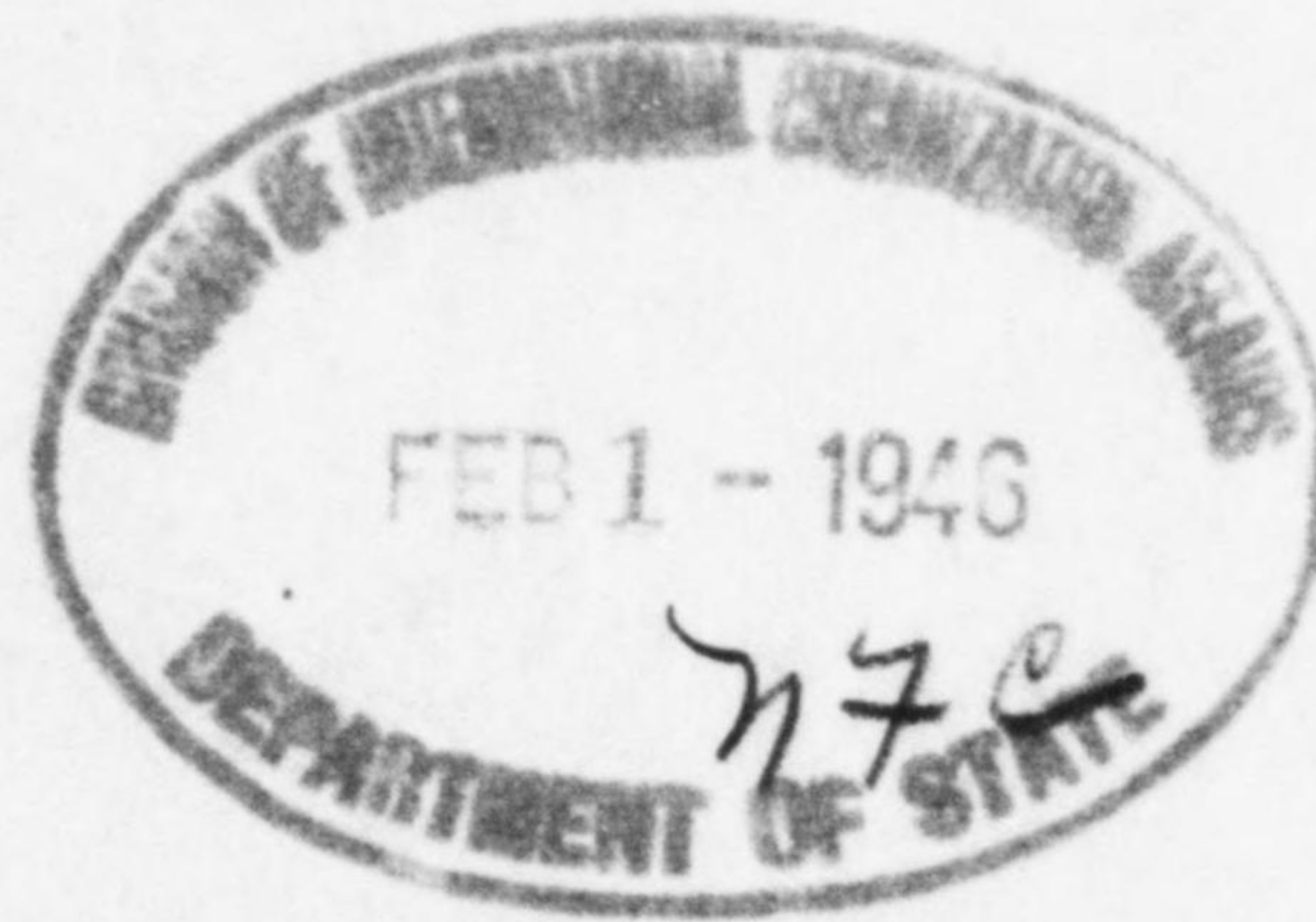
Subject: Transmitting Copy of Imperial Ordinance for the Organization of the Textbook Committee.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1946 JAN 29 AM 10 05
RECORDS BRANCH



The United States Political Adviser has the honor to transmit copies of Imperial Ordinance for the Organization of the Textbook Committee, promulgated and enforced as Imperial Ordinance No. 4, 1946, on January 9, 1946.

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/ 1-1846

Enclosure: *att*

Copy of Imperial Ordinance No. 4.

Original and hectograph to Department.

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Enclosure to Despatch No. 210 of January 18, 1946 from the United States Political Adviser, Tokyo, Japan, on the subject "Transmitting Copy of Imperial Ordinance for the Organization of the Textbook Committee".

Imperial Ordinance No. 4,

Promulgated 9 January 1946.

We hereby give our sanction to the Ordinance for the organization of the Textbook Committee and cause the same to be promulgated.

This eighth day of the first month of the twenty-first year of Showa.

Signed: Hirohito

Seal of the Emperor

Countersigned: Baron Kijuro Shidehara,
Prime Minister.

Tamon Maeda,
Minister of Education.

Imperial Ordinance No. 4

Ordinance for the Organization of the Textbook Committee.

Article I. The Textbook Committee shall, under the supervision of the Minister of Education, investigate and deliberate on matters pertaining to the editing and revision of textbooks upon the inquiry of the Minister.

Article II. The Committee shall consist of one Chairman, one vice-Chairman and a committee of less than twenty.

Temporary Commissioners may be established in the Committee when it is necessary to investigate and deliberate on special matters.

Article III. The Minister and Vice-Minister of Education shall assume the office of Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee respectively.

The Cabinet shall appoint the Commissioners and Temporary Commissioners, by the application of the Minister of Education from among those with intelligence and experience in every field of politics, education, culture, business and labor.

The term of office for the Commissioners and Temporary Commissioners shall be two years; they may, however, be discharged during their term of office when special circumstances prevail.

Article IV. The Chairman shall preside over the affairs of the Committee.

The Vice-Chairman shall assist the Chairman and shall act in his
behalf

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behalf when he is prevented from attending to business.

Article V. Technical Commissioners may be established in the Committee to investigate technical matters.

The Minister of Education shall appoint Technical Commissioners from among persons of learning and experience.

The term of office for Technical Commissioners shall be two years; they may, however, be discharged during their term of office when special circumstances prevail.

Article VI. The Chairman shall be authorized to have the Technical Commissioners and other competent persons present at conferences and to cause them to state their opinion when he deems it necessary.

Article VII. Officers shall be established in the Committee and appointed by the Cabinet upon application of the Minister of Education.

Officers shall conduct miscellaneous affairs by order of their superiors.

Article VIII. Clerks shall be established in the Committee and be appointed by the Minister of Education.

The Clerks shall conduct miscellaneous affairs under the direction of their superiors.

Supplementary Provisions

This Ordinance shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

The Ordinance for the Organization of the Textbook Investigation Committee is hereby abrogated.



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THE STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

83

SWN-3765
19 January 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

Subject: Participation of British Commonwealth
Forces in Occupation of Japan.

References: a. JCS 1398/9
b. JCS 1398/10

The Joint Chiefs of Staff have considered the note of the Australian Minister dated 31 December 1945 concerning British Empire participation in the occupation forces. J.C.S. 1398/9, enclosing a copy of the Tokyo agreement to which the Australian note refers, is attached.

On 23 October 1945 the Joint Chiefs of Staff recommended that participation in the occupation of Japan be limited to between 20,000 to 30,000 troops from each of the three major allies. This recommendation was predicated on the assumption that each of these allies would wish to furnish a contingent in Japan and that the over-all strength of such contingents should be limited so that the majority of the total forces in Japan would be furnished by the United States in order to retain its dominant voice in the control of Japan. The Joint Chiefs of Staff understand that since that recommendation was made an invitation has been extended to Russia to furnish forces to participate in the occupation, but that Russia has not accepted that invitation. Further it is understood that Chinese participation cannot be expected until the internal situation in China stabilizes to an extent permitting the release of suitable troops from duties in China. This may not occur for some time. Since it now appears that not more than two allies will participate in the occupation of Japan, and since the entrance into Japan of forces of one of these allies may be greatly delayed, the Joint Chiefs of Staff now consider that the size of the proposed British Empire force (approximately 43,600 men) is acceptable and will permit the reduction at the earliest possible moment of United States commitments in Japan. In accepting the Australian proposal, the Joint Chiefs of Staff note that the Australian Government agrees to reduce the size of the British Empire force from time to time in conformity with future progressive reductions in United States occupation forces

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in Japan, and suggest that this proviso be formally noted in the answer to the Australian Government. They further suggest that any agreement with the Australian Government on the size of the British Empire force be made subject to re-examination in the light of any arrangements made in the future with China or Russia to participate in the occupation.

Subject to the above, the Joint Chiefs of Staff recommend that this Government accept and place on record the arrangements made between Generals MacArthur and Northcott on 18 December 1945 as an agreed basis on which the British Commonwealth forces will proceed to and participate in the occupation of Japan.

With regard to the press release proposed in J.C.S. 1398/10, the Joint Chiefs of Staff have no objection to issuance, after the governmental agreement has been concluded, of a press release concerning this matter but would like to be informed sufficiently in advance to permit simultaneous announcement by General MacArthur. They wish to point out that the reference to the Fifth United States Fleet in paragraph 5 of the proposed release is incorrect. The final phrase of the paragraph should read "under operational control of the Admiral commanding the detachment of the United States Fleet".

The Joint Chiefs of Staff would prefer that, with regard to the area of the employment of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force, the press release be confined to a statement that the British Commonwealth Occupation Force will be located initially in the Hiroshima Prefecture including the cities of Kure and Fukuyama.

The War and Navy members of the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee have approved the foregoing views and recommendations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

For the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee:

H. Freeman Matthews
H. FREEMAN MATTHEWS,
Acting Chairman.

Encl.
Cpy No. 64, JCS 1398/9
Cpy No. 61, JCS 1398/10

TOP SECRET

Memo for SecState
Re: Participation of British
Commonwealth Forces in
Occupation of Japan

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For Signature: Colonel Reid

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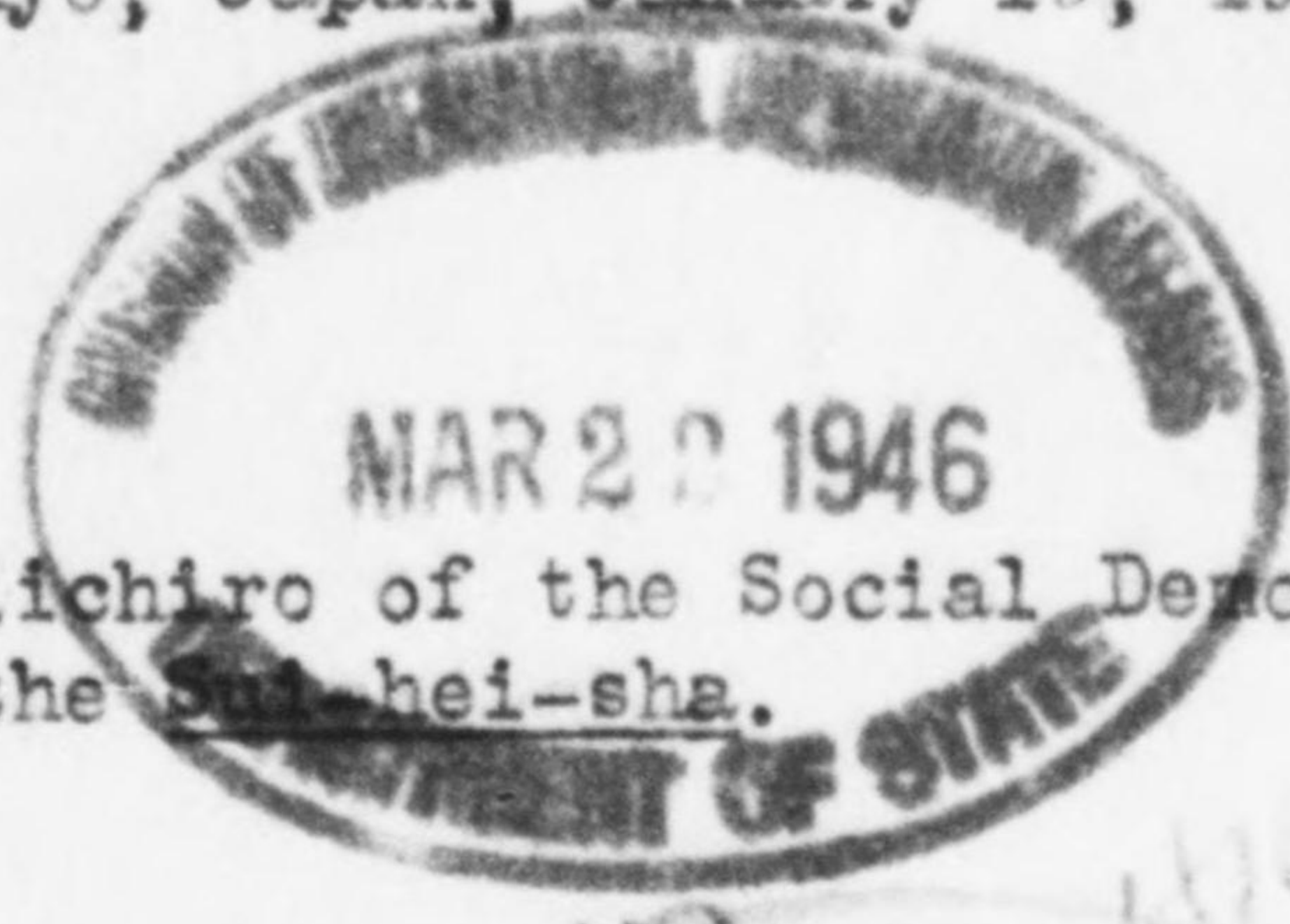


THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, January 19, 1946

No. 216



Subject: Views of MATSUMOTO Jiichiro of the Social Democratic Party and Leader of the Sui-hei-sha.

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The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

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1946 File

I have the honor to enclose a memorandum of an interview held on January 11, 1946, by a member of this Mission with Mr. MATSUMOTO Jiichiro, member of the last House of Representatives and active leader in the left-wing of the present Social Democratic Party.

MATSUMOTO is himself an Eta, or outcast (called sui-hei-min or "water-level-people") and has devoted much of his life to the removal of discriminations and improvement of the conditions of this class of people in Japan. He has long participated in the proletarian movement and has suffered imprisonment on several occasions for his activities. The following brief biographical sketch is an excerpt translated from a longer chapter in a booklet entitled "Leaders of the Proletarian Party" (Musanto wo Ugokasu Hito-Bito) by AKASAKA Ichiro published in Tokyo in 1936.

MATSUMOTO Jiichiro, as chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Zenkoku Sui-hei-sha (Japan Water-Level Association), has both led and managed this organization. In the February elections (1936) he won a seat in the House of Representatives from Fukuoka prefecture, looking askance at the old line parties. He was born in 1884 in Fukuoka and his schooling extended only through higher primary school. He attained his present position in life through hard, painful work as an engineering contractor. He stated from the platform during the election campaign that he had always made enough money to eat; actually he has property worth several tens of thousands. At present he is sole contractor for the Toho Electric Company owned by MATSUNAGA Yasuemon and employs several hundred laborers. Since he believes in low wages, one cannot say he is not a capitalist. However in 1922 he participated in the founding of the Sui-hei-sha and in 1923 became head of the movement and with UMEZU Takajiro organized the association in all parts of Kyushu. In 1925 at the fourth general assembly, he succeeded the first chairman of the Central Executive Committee (MINAMI Umekichi) and from that day to this has personally paid the ¥200 yen monthly as expenses for

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central headquarters and in addition all expenses of the national and prefectural meetings. Although one cannot say that the Sui-hei-sha is MATSUMOTO's personal political party, still his great ability is largely responsible for its growth as a proletarian movement of rather leftist tendencies and he must be considered one of the leaders of the proletarian political movement.

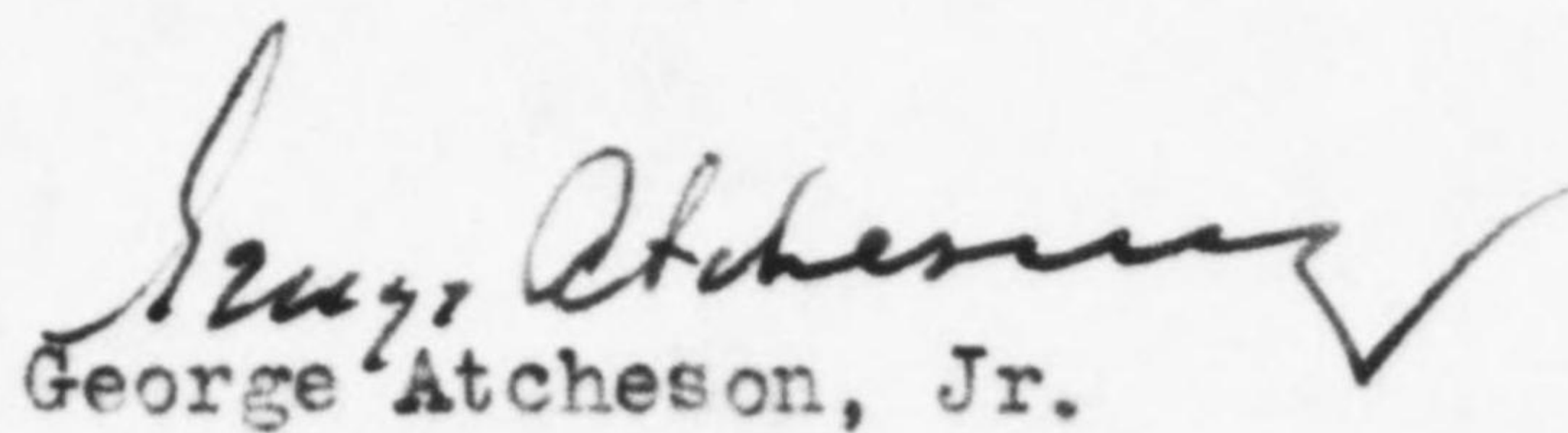
Although he has always remained within the sphere of humanitarianism, his hatred for unreasonable discrimination and oppression has driven him to demand respect for human rights, to love peace, and, as a leader of the Japanese Socialist movement, to make a pact with the future as a thorough opponent of war.

MATSUMOTO is a large, corpulent man with a King Edward beard. He traditionally wears a sun helmet and white shirt and collar without tie. It is recounted that when the Emperor appeared at the opening session of the Diet in December, MATSUMOTO did not bow with the others. Queried as to the reason, he replied that for a man of his figure, it was rather painful to bend!

MATSUMOTO, as indicated in his biographical sketch, has only a primary school education. He is a colorful personality and his unique position as the first Eta to be elected a member of the Diet gives him a certain amount of influence. In a speech during the recent Diet session, MATSUMOTO dwelt upon his favorite themes, improvement of the conditions of the Sui-hei-min and abolition of the nobility. While his talents are probably not sufficient to permit him to assume any important governmental post, should his party come to power, he will undoubtedly exert considerable influence in the proletarian movement as a whole.

In the interview reported in the enclosed memorandum, MATSUMOTO discussed briefly economic conditions in his home prefecture, Fukuoka, which he had just visited, and explained the activities of the Sui-hei-sha. Politically, MATSUMOTO favors eventual abolition of the Emperor system and establishment of a federal republic patterned after the United States. He is willing, however, to proceed gradually toward the attainment of this objective.

Respectfully yours,


George Atcheson, Jr.

Enclosure: *att H*

✓ Copy of Memorandum
dated January 11, 1946.

Original and hectograph to Department.
Copy to General Headquarters, SCAP

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JKEmmerson:jwb

Enclosure to despatch No. 216 dated January 19, 1946, from the United States Political Adviser, Tokyo, Japan, on the subject "Views of MATSUMOTO Jiichiro of the Social Democratic Party and Leader of the Sui-hei-sha."

January 11, 1946

MEMORANDUM OF REMARKS OF MATSUMOTO JIICHIRO

Economic Situation in Fukuoka Prefecture. There is a 50% reduction in crops this year, due principally to the severe typhoon which struck Kyushu in the fall of 1945. Agricultural production could be greatly increased in Fukuoka with alleviation of the labor and fertilizer shortages. Two annual rice crops are already being grown on experimental farms but this has not yet been carried out generally.

Economic conditions are worse in northern Kyushu in the mining areas. One illustration is the price of sweet potatoes which in Kumamoto is ¥3 for one kan and in northern Kyushu ¥20 for one kan.

Government administration of the rationing and distribution systems is inefficient. For example, the Agricultural Association in Kumamoto has rice stocks from several years past which it does not release because it receives no orders from the Central Government.

There may be danger of riots and unrest in Kyushu, especially as the Kyushu men are noted for their hot-headedness and short tempers. The salaried man faces starvation and feels that the prefectural and local governments are doing nothing to improve his situation.

The Eta. The Eta, or outcasts, are descendants of original inhabitants of the Japanese islands who resisted conquest to the bitter end. In the caste system established in Tokugawa times, they were lowest in the social scale which began with the samurai and proceeded to farmers, industrial workers, merchants and, finally, Eta. They were subjected to the most abject humiliations; the women wore straw in their hair and were prohibited from wearing the obi or sash; were not allowed to have doors an their houses. They had no legal rights and were restricted to the occupations of farming, butchering, and tanning.

When Japan was opened to the outside world, the conditions of the Eta improved and with imposition of a system of taxation and military conscription, legal discriminations gradually disappeared.

On March 3, 1922 the movement for the improvement of the status of the Eta or Sui-hei-min (Water-level-people) as they call themselves, was inaugurated with a mass meeting in Kyoto. At that time there were 6,000 Eta communities with a population of 3,000,000. Present population of Sui-hei-min is estimated at 5,000,000. The Government opposed the organization and MATSUMOTO was arrested and jailed three different times. In spite of opposition, the organization (Sui-hei-sha) grew and branches were formed in all prefectures with Eta population.

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Two or three years after the founding of the Sui-hei-sha, the Government started an organization called the Yuwa-Ieigo which attempted to win the Eta away from their own group. HIRANUMA Kiichiro is said to have been active in this organization. The Government's fear of the Eta stemmed from their active participation in the widespread rice riots of 1918. In 1925 occurred the "24th Regiment Incident" in Fukuoka which broke out as a result of discriminatory treatment given to Eta there. Sixteen persons were imprisoned as a result of the incident, including MATSUMOTO, who served 3½ years in jail.

At the present time there is nominally no discrimination against the Eta. However, social discrimination still exists in actuality. Ordinary Japanese object to marriage with members of this caste and although frequently Eta are able to hide their identity, neighborhood gossip often discovers the fact and the individual suffers ostracism.

Present Eta population in Japan is concentrated principally in Fukuoka prefecture, Kyushu, although substantial communities exist in Hyogo prefecture, and in Osaka and Nara. In the Kwante district, there are a few Eta in Saitama and Gumma prefectures. Some individual Sui-hei-min have been able to overcome their social stigma and have risen to high positions in military and government.

Political Situation in Japan. There is a strong sentiment for a popular front movement in Fukuoka prefecture. The Communist Party is made up principally of youths.

Although there are divergent factions within the Social Democratic Party, it will not split. Members of the party realize the necessity for unity during the present crisis.

MATSUMOTO favors a federal system of government for Japan similar to that of the United States. He was admonished by Social Democratic party leaders for having advocated in speeches in Kyushu the formation of a federal republic, in which Kyushu would become a state of the union. In such a system, the Japanese would elect a president in the same way as is done in the United States.

Many people in Japan oppose the continuance of the Emperor system. What remains now is purely an "emotional" feeling for the Emperor. Therefore, Japan should proceed gradually toward a republican form of government. The draft Constitution prepared by the civilian committee of the Cultural Federation would be satisfactory in establishing an interim government democratic in principle.

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, January 19, 1946.

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NO. 212

SUBJECT: Views of KIMURA Takeo, Member of Liberal Party, on
Current Political Problems.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JAN 29 10 05 AM '46

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward copy of a memorandum of views expressed by Mr. KIMURA Takeo, an influential member of the Liberal Party, during an interrogation by a staff member of this Mission and officers of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, on January 15, 1946.

Summary. The Liberal Party welcomes delay in the elections and considers itself relatively little affected by the SCAP directives of January 4. The Progressive Party is attempting to make political use of the Farmers and Business Society. KAGAWA Toyokiho has enough following to ensure him election but he is not a politician and has no influence on political leaders. End of Summary.

Respectfully yours,

George Acheson, Jr.
George Acheson, Jr.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 1 - 1946
770

Enclosure: *action*

Memorandum of Conversation.

Original and hecto to Department.

Copy to General Headquarters, SCAP.

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Enclosure to despatch no. 212, January 19, 1946, from the United States Political Adviser, Tokyo, Japan, on the subject "Views of KIMURA Takeo, Member of Liberal Party, on Current Political Problems."

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

January 15, 1946.

Participants: KIMURA Takeo, an influential member of the Liberal Party who, in the last Diet, was Head of the Committee of Liberal Party Diet Members (Gikai Somu).

William J. Sebald
T/5 R. Yasui, Counter Intelligence Section, GHQ
H. Kawashima, interpreter brought by Mr. KIMURA

Subject: Views on Current Political Problems.

(This interview was arranged by the Counter Intelligence Section of GHQ for the purpose of obtaining information concerning suspected war criminals.)

The gist of Mr. KIMURA's views concerning various political questions, as developed during the interrogation, are set forth below:

Postponement of elections.

In so far as the Liberal Party is concerned, the recent SCAP directive for the postponement of the general election until March 15 is greatly welcomed. The Liberal Party is a relatively new party, and any delay in the election date will redound to its benefit by allowing more time to attract political personalities to its banner. Americans should understand the difference between elections in Japan and those held in the United States. In America, the party platform is a powerful influence in deciding an election and the issues are generally more clearly drawn. In Japan, on the other hand, a Party's strength is based almost solely upon the personalities of the candidates.

Only some fifty members of the former Diet belong to the Liberal Party. These candidates have established themselves as personalities and have a following. New candidates, however, must henceforth establish themselves and the added time now granted will be of assistance in this regard. Before the delay was announced, 180 candidates (including the fifty ex-Diet members) were to run as Liberal Party members; it is now expected that some 250 candidates will be put forward.

The SCAP "purge" directive of January 4, 1946.

The SCAP directive of January 4 probably will not greatly affect the Liberal

- 2 -

the Liberal Party, and so far, it has been decided that only three candidates are affected, viz., MATSUNO Tsuruhei, USHIZUKA Torataro, and ANDO Seijun (Masazumi). Several others could probably be named, but in view of doubt which arises in their cases, it is preferred not to mention their names. The political parties generally complied with the terms of the directive with willingness, although some factions consider the directive unfair in that persons who were anti-war in spirit were nevertheless technically caught within its provisions. Many doubtful cases are bound to arise and a quasi-judicial board to decide such cases would be welcomed by all parties, irrespective of the numbers of candidates involved (except the Communist Party, the attitude of which is unknown). Mr. KIMURA himself was a Member of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society and an "adviser" to the Toa-Renmei (East Asia Federation), a union of the Toa Doshikai (Society for Common Thought in East Asia), an active group, and the Toa Kyokai (East Asia Society), a publishing group. KIMURA was a member of the latter, but does not consider himself personally involved by the directive.

Effect of former membership in the IRAPS.

The chief aim of the coming election is to eliminate all Diet members who supported the TOJO Cabinet. When asked why the Liberal Party still supports candidates who were members of the IRAPS, KIMURA discoursed at length concerning the difficulty, during the war, of not being a member. Only OZAKI Yukio and a very few others had the courage of their convictions not to join; not to belong to the IRAPS was tantamount to risking a charge of lese majeste.

Progressive Party and the Nog yokai.

The Progressive Party is making use of the structure and facilities of the Nog yokai (Farmers and Business Society), formed by the union of the Sangyo Kumiai (Manufacturers Guild) and the Nokai (Farmers Association). In fact, the Nog yokai has no political aspirations, but its members and following are being utilized and put to political uses for the coming election.

Views concerning KAGAWA Toyohiko.

Although KAGAWA Toyohiko is doubtlessly a sincere Socialist, he is also a firm believer in cooperative principles. This gives rise to some doubt as to his primary allegiance to the Socialist Party. He has a following and can be elected, but his influence upon political leaders is nil. He is definitely not a politician--he is more of a theoretician.

W. J. SEBALD

4 Forwarded to Mr Vincent
Jan 19, 1946 by
Mr Emerson of British Embassy

A I D E M E M O I R E

Copy drafted 1/25/46 JCP
~~WTF~~ DCR

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Ref: 500/2/46

Lord Halifax addressed a Note to the Secretary of State on the 5th December about the eventual disposal of the Japanese fleet. No reply to that Note has yet been received from the Secretary of State.

2. At an informal meeting held at Moscow during the Conference of Foreign Ministers on December 24th, M. Molotov raised the question of the disposal of the Japanese naval and merchant fleets. During the inconclusive discussion which followed, Mr. Byrnes was understood to say, in reply to a question from M. Molotov, that he regarded the question of the Japanese Navy and Merchant Fleet as settled but that he could not say off hand whether the Merchant Fleet included the Fishing Fleet.

3. As His Majesty's Government are unaware of any discussions regarding the disposal of the Japanese Merchant and Fishing Fleets, they are uncertain what Mr. Byrnes may have had in mind. His Majesty's Government would expect to receive a fair share of the Japanese Merchant Fleet under whatever scheme of disposal might be decided upon after consultation. They would also reserve their right to a share of the Fishing Fleet in the event of its division, but they consider that its continued use by the Japanese, under suitable control, is necessary for the maintenance in Japan of essential food supplies and they hope that no division of it will be made.

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BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON, D.C.,
January 19th, 1946.

FEB 15 1946

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JAN 30 1946

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to His Excellency the British Ambassador and has the honor to refer to the Ambassador's note of December 5, 1945 (ref: 3122/2/45, no. 604) and to the Embassy's aide memoire of January 19, 1946 (ref: 500/2/46) in regard to the disposition of Japanese combatant vessels and to the Japanese merchant and fishing fleets.

It has been agreed that all Japanese submarines and all Japanese combatant vessels larger than destroyers should be destroyed but that destroyers and surface combatant vessels of lesser tonnage should be divided equally between the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, and the United States.

Many of these vessels are at present being used for repatriation work, for minesweeping, and for other tasks connected with the implementation of the Japanese surrender, and their release from these missions prior to their completion would necessitate the diversion of Allied shipping. It is therefore the desire of the United States Government to receive the agreement of the British Government to the following procedure in regard to the disposal of destroyers and surface combatant vessels of lesser tonnage of the Japanese

fleet:

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When the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers determines that the destroyers and surface combatant vessels of lesser tonnage of the Japanese fleet are no longer needed for repatriation work, for minesweeping, or for any other task connected with the implementation of the Japanese surrender, he will so inform the United States Government, and the United States Government will then arrange with the interested governments for an equal division of these vessels between the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, and the United States.

With reference to the Japanese merchant and fishing fleets, it is the view of the United States Government that units of these fleets should be disposed of in accordance with decisions of an Allied reparations commission operating under general policies laid down by the Far Eastern Commission. It is assumed that this question will be considered by the Commission in due course.

Department of State,

Washington,

CR ✓

JAN 29 1946

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the signed original.

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MESSAGE:

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JAN 23 1946

SUPREME COMMANDER

FOR THE ALLIED POWERS,

TOKYO, (JAPAN).

FOR ⁷⁶ATCHESON, ACTING POLITICAL ADVISER

Reference CA 57142, Jan 19.

Approved.

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*message & War Dept
relative to a consultation
in Washington*

*Acheson
Acting (JCP)*

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JAN 23 1946

*Checked by phone with
FP Mr. McDonald
JCP*

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JA: W Turner: mp
1-22-46

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, January 19, 1946

No. 218

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MAR 18 1946
D.V.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
FEB 4 - 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Subject: Transmitting Copy of Imperial Ordinance Governing
the Organization of Local Commerce and Industry Offices

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The United States Political Adviser has the honor to
transmit copies of Imperial Ordinance No. 1, governing the
Organization of Local Commerce and Industry Offices, and
promulgated and enforced as of January 4, 1946.

REF
3/15/46
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DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL POLICY
MAR 22 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Enclosure:

✓ Copy of Imperial
Ordinance No. 1.

Original and hectograph to Department.

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PREPARING OFFICE WILL TYPE HERE CLEARLY THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE MESSAGE:

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Department of State

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Charge Department:

Washington

Charge to

SUPREME COMMANDER

FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

TOKYO, (JAPAN)

75

FOR ATCHESON, ACTING POLITICAL ADVISER

JAN 23 1946

PL Following is Moscow's 189, January 20, 1946:
QUOTE

Reorganization of Shidehara Government.

Atcheson

Acting

(SBS)

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JAN 25 PM 2 53

RECEIVED DIVISION OF CENTRAL OPERATIONS

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) / 1-2046

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Acting

(CODE ROOM: Please repeat to Tokyo Moscow's 189, January 20, 1946.)

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1/22/46

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JAN 25 1946

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DIVISION OF
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PLAIN

Moscow via War

Dated January 20, 1946

Rec'd 1:41 p.m., 20th

Secretary of State

Washington

189, Twentieth



IZVESTIYA, January 20, publishes one column Tass article from Toyohara concerning reorganization of Shidehara Government. Article states that reorganized Cabinet fully represents interests of ruling circles and retains inviolable its reactionary character. Article quotes Asahi that Cabinet has become worse rather than better and asserts that Tokyo press is sharply criticizing Cabinet reorganization calling it change of decoration. Universal dissatisfaction with Shidehara's Cabinet found expression in unanimous demand of press and political parties for its resignation. Crisis of Shidehara's Cabinet distinctly reveals political careerism and lack of principle of leaders of major parliamentary political parties who strove to exploit situation not for development of democratic movement but for their private ends, forming "unprincipled blocs". Article goes on to discuss efforts of liberal and socialist party leaders to form bloc. These efforts were frustrated by opposition to such a bloc within ranks of Socialist Party. Quoting Communist criticism of Socialist leaders for repudiating Communist proposal to organize united front with Socialists, article emphasizes existence of "serious contradictions" within Socialist Party.

Sent Dept 189, repeat Frankfurt. Department please repeat to Tokyo.

MESSAGE UNRECORDED

JAN 29 1946



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DIVISION OF
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London

Dated January 21, 1946

Rec'd 4:37 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington
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In editorial "Confusion in Japan", MANCHESTER GUARDIAN of January 14 takes the line that confusion stems from a hiatus between present threatened dismissal of political leaders in Japan and future when genuinely democratic political organizations can be built up to fill the void. Editorial criticizes MacArthur as "handing out new orders almost every week (hoping perhaps to forestall the arrival of the Far East Commission)". These being too rapid to permit popular digestion in Japan where the government position is described as "curious" with its members "threatened with dismissal under the General's latest order". Further complication stated to be Baron Shidehara's illness which makes necessary a deferment of the government's obvious obligation to resign "until someone can be found to take his place". The "so called Progressive Party as the most powerful interim political organization is stated (*) "a direct successor of the totalitarian Dai Nippon Seijikai".

Feature article in DAILY HERALD January 17 by

Hessell Tiltman

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JAN 23 1946

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-2- #727, Twenty-first, from London

Hessell Tiltman elaborates on a Japan bereft of housing, food and clothing emphasizing the relatively greater war devastation as compared to Europe; quotes Baroness Ishimoto on the seriousness of the situation who predicts greater difficulties "unless an early election makes possible a strong democratic government" recipient of British confidences. States survivors of the old political gang "now underground but still a well oiled machine" hope for short occupation which will enable them to stage come back before the Leftists are firmly established in control. Article ends on the line that Japan is "still learning the hard way".

Full text being forwarded Department air mail.

Sent to Department as 727; repeated Supreme Commander Tokyo via Army Channels.

WINANT

EEC

(*) Apparent omission

PLAIN

January 29, 1946.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Operations Division, War Department General Staff.
 FROM: Office of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State.
 SUBJECT: French request for liaison mission in Tokyo.

By note of January 21, 1946, translation attached, the French Embassy has asked that steps be taken to arrange for the stationing in Tokyo of a French liaison mission composed of a Foreign Office representative, one or two senior officers, and an economic representative.

By note of January 18 the French Embassy requested that arrangements be made for Mr. Douteau, a member of the French Delegation on the Far Eastern Commission now in Japan, to remain in Japan after the departure of the Commission in order to complete an inventory of French interests in Japan. It is assumed that Mr. Douteau would be considered a member of the proposed French liaison mission.

It would be appreciated if the Supreme Commander could be informed that the State Department has no objections to the French proposals.

Enclosure:
 From French Embassy,
 January 21 (translation).

FEB 8 1946 P.M.

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 (Japan) / 1-2146

Ambassade de France
aux Etats-Unis

Washington, le 21 Janvier 1946

OFFICE OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 8 - 1946

AB/CN

No 57

CENTRAL TRANSLATING DIVISION
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L'Ambassade de France aux Etats-Unis présente ses

compliments au Département d'Etat et a l'honneur de lui faire
la communication suivante.

Au cours d'une conversation qu'il a eue le 12 Janvier
avec le Chef de la Délégation française à la Commission
Consultative d'Extrême-Orient actuellement au Japon, le
Général Mac Arthur a reconnu l'utilité qu'il y aurait à ce
que fût détachée auprès de lui une mission française, dont
les membres fussent à même, sur le terrain politique,
militaire et économique, de se tenir en liaison avec ses
services pour toutes les questions touchant les intérêts
français au Japon.

L'Ambassade de France est chargée, dans ces conditions,

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(Japan) / 1-2146

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de faire connaître officiellement au Gouvernement américain le désir du Gouvernement français d'accréditer une représentation auprès du Commandant en Chef allié au Japon. Cette représentation comprendrait un agent du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, un ou deux officiers supérieurs et un représentant économique.

L'Ambassade de France serait reconnaissante au Département d'Etat de bien vouloir l'informer de la suite qu'il aura été à même de donner à cette demande ./.

L'Ambassade saisit l'occasion de la présente note pour renouveler au Département d'Etat les assurances de sa très haute considération.

A. Z.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
CENTRAL TRANSLATING DIVISION

[TRANSLATION]

TC No. 20476

EMBASSY OF FRANCE
IN THE UNITED STATES

AB/CN

Washington, January 21, 1946

No. 57

*ansd 2/7/46
sa: WTT*

The Embassy of France in the United States presents its compliments to the Department of State and has the honor to transmit to it the following communication.

During a conversation which he had on January 12 with the Chief of the French Delegation to the Far Eastern Advisory Commission now in Japan, General MacArthur recognized the advantage which there would be if a French mission were detailed to him, the members of which would be able, in the political, military and economic domain, to keep themselves in liaison with his services in all questions affecting French interests in Japan.

The Embassy of France is charged, under these conditions, with officially informing the American Government of the desire of the French Government to accredit a mission to the Allied Commander-in-Chief in Japan. This mission would comprise an agent of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, one or two superior officers and an economic representative.

The Embassy of France would be grateful to the Department of State if it would have the goodness to inform it of the action which it has found possible to take on this request./.

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The Embassy avails itself of the opportunity of the present note to renew to the Department of State the assurances of its very high consideration.

(Initialed) A.B.

(Stamp of the Embassy of France, Washington)

JA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
CENTRAL TRANSLATING DIVISION

[TRANSLATION]



JCW/eds NO. 61

The Embassy of France in the United States presents its compliments to the Department of State and has the honor to make known that in note No. 874, dated October 31, 1945, the Embassy had occasion to call the attention of the Department of State to a request for a permit to enter Japan for Mr. Oiry, a representative of the French company "Air Liquide" Liquid Air.

*740.00119 Central (Japan)
SPD WE 10-31-45*

FW 740.00119 Central (Japan) / 1-21-46

Because of the importance of the interests of this Company, the Embassy takes the liberty to intervene once again, in order to obtain from the Allied Supreme Command a reply to its request.

"Air Liquide" has invested considerable capital in the twenty factories which it built in Japan for the manufacture of dissolved oxygen and of dissolved acetylene as well as of the materials and accessories used in oxy-acetylene welding.

*X P
694.0015*

Following Japan's entry into a state of war, the Company's representative, Mr. Melchior, was first imprisoned, then expelled, by the Japanese authorities, who seized the factories in order to operate them for their own profit.

The Company, victim of a veritable spoliation, has had its interests jeopardized, after three years of Japanese management, to such an extent that it now finds itself in a very difficult position.

MAR 11 1946

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Department of State
Washington, D.C.

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The Embassy feels that it is useful to point out how greatly the American occupation authorities could profit by efficient operation of the "Air Liquide" company's factories... for the purpose of clearing away metal-frame buildings, repairing railroad tracks, reconditioning rolling stock, and maintaining and repairing harbor installations.

The efficient functioning of this company is, in short, of very great value for the repair of damage caused by the war, for the reconstruction of means of communication, and for the transformation of Japanese economy planned by the Allied Supreme Command.

In view of the foregoing, and by reason of the considerable French holdings which Japan has plundered, the Embassy would be grateful to the Department of State if it would be so good as to take up this matter most urgently with the American control authorities, so that Mr. Oiry may be permitted to make the proposed trip.

The Embassy avails [etc.]

Washington, January 21, 1946.

Ambassade de France
aux Etats-Unis
JCW/eds No. 61

Washington, le

JA
JA

DC/R

Handed by Mr. Winckler
to Mr. Turrel (JA)
1-22-46 WIT

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for translation, 1-22-46
WIT

x R
694,0015

L'Ambassade de France aux Etats-Unis

présente ses compliments au Département d'Etat
et a l'honneur de lui faire savoir que par
note No.874 en date du 31 octobre 1945 l'Ambassade
a eu l'occasion d'attirer l'attention du Départe-
ment d'Etat sur une demande d'autorisation d'entrée
au Japon en faveur de M. Oiry, Représentant
de la Société française "Air Liquide".

L'Ambassade se permet, en raison de
l'importance des intérêts de cette Société,
d'intervenir à nouveau pour obtenir du Commandant
Suprême allié une réponse à sa demande.

La Société "Air Liquide" a investi des
capitaux considérables dans les 20 usines qu'elle
a construites au Japon pour la fabrication de
l'oxygène et de l'acétylène dissous ainsi que du
matériel et des accessoires utilisés pour la

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Département d'Etat,
Washington, D.C.

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soudure oxydo-acétylenique.

A la suite de l'entrée en guerre du Japon, le représentant de la Société, M. Melchior, a été emprisonné, puis expulsé par les autorités japonaises qui se sont emparées des usines pour les utiliser à leur profit.

La Société, victime d'une véritable spoliation, a vu après trois ans de gestion japonaise, ses intérêts pericliter au point qu'elle se trouve actuellement dans une situation très difficile.

Or l'Ambassade croit utile de souligner tout l'intérêt que présentent pour les autorités américaines d'occupation, l'exploitation rationnelle des usines de la Société "Air Liquide" pour le déblaiement des immeubles à charpente métallique, la réparation des voies de chemin de fer, la remise en état du matériel roulant, l'entretien et la refecton des installations portuaires.

...../

-3-

La bonne marche de cette Société est en définitive d'un très grand intérêt pour la réparation des dégats causés par la guerre, la reconstruction des moyens de communication et la transformation de l'économie japonaise envisagée par le Commandement Suprême allié.

En considération de ce qui précède et en raison des intérêts français considérables qui ont été spoliés par le Japon, l'Ambassade serait reconnaissante au Département d'Etat de bien vouloir intervenir de manière pressante auprès des autorités américaines de contrôle pour que M. Oiry soit mis en mesure d'effectuer le voyage envisagé./.

L'Ambassade saisit l'occasion de la présente note pour renouveler au Département d'Etat les assurances de sa très haute considération.

Washington, le 21 janvier 1946.



J-cw

JA
JA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: January 22, 1946

DC/R

SUBJECT:

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Winckler, Second Secretary of the French Embassy
Mr. Turner

COPIES TO: U - Mr. Acheson
WE
JK

FW 740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)

11-2146 CS/D

Mr. Winckler handed me a note from the French Embassy (No. 61 of January 21) in regard to M. Oiry, representative of the French company "Air Liquide". He said that the Embassy had again been instructed to take up with the Department the matter of obtaining permission for M. Oiry to proceed to Japan in order to look after the extensive interests of his firm and in order to replace the present representative in Japan, who had been imprisoned by the Japanese and now desired to return to France.

I informed Mr. Winckler that I could well understand the desire of M. Oiry's principals, and of the French Government, to have him proceed to Japan. I pointed out, however, that the Supreme Commander had found it necessary, in view of the general disorganization of life in Japan, to lay down a flat rule that no business men of any nationality would be permitted to enter Japan for the present. I read Supreme Headquarters' announcement that "because of restricted living conditions it would not approve requests from individuals, representing private business firms to enter Japan except when their activity will aid in implementing objectives of the military occupation", and pointed

out

MAR 1 1946

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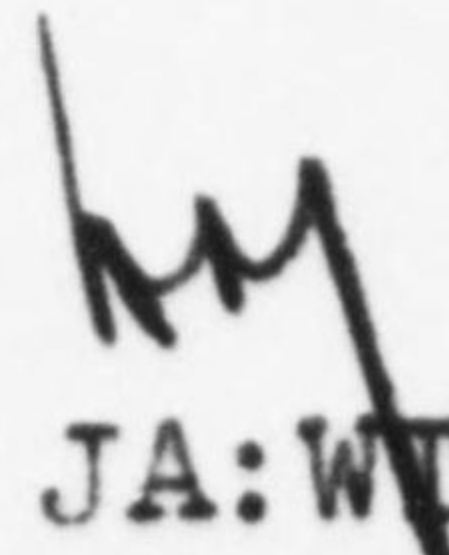
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- 2 -

out that this ruling applied equally to American business men, and that such large American firms as General Motors and Ford with extensive properties in Japan had not yet been permitted to send representatives to that country.

I suggested to Mr. Winckler that the presence in Tokyo with the Far Eastern Advisory Commission of M. Lacoste, Minister Counselor of the French Embassy in Washington, would provide an excellent opportunity for the French Government to approach Supreme Headquarters in Tokyo directly in regard to this matter, and suggested that he might wish to telegraph M. Lacoste to that effect. Mr. Winckler said the suggestion was a good one and that he would act on it.


JA:WTTurner:mp

① ~~JA~~

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to His Excellency the Ambassador of France and has the honor to refer to the Embassy's note No. 61 of January 21, 1946 in regard to a permit to enter Japan for M. Oiry, a representative of the French company "Air Liquide".

The Department fully appreciates the considerations set forth in the Embassy's note and understands the desire of the French Government and of M. Oiry's principals to have him proceed to Japan. However, as was orally indicated to an officer of the French Embassy on the occasion of his call at the Department on January 22, 1946, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan has found it necessary, in view of the general disorganization of life in Japan,

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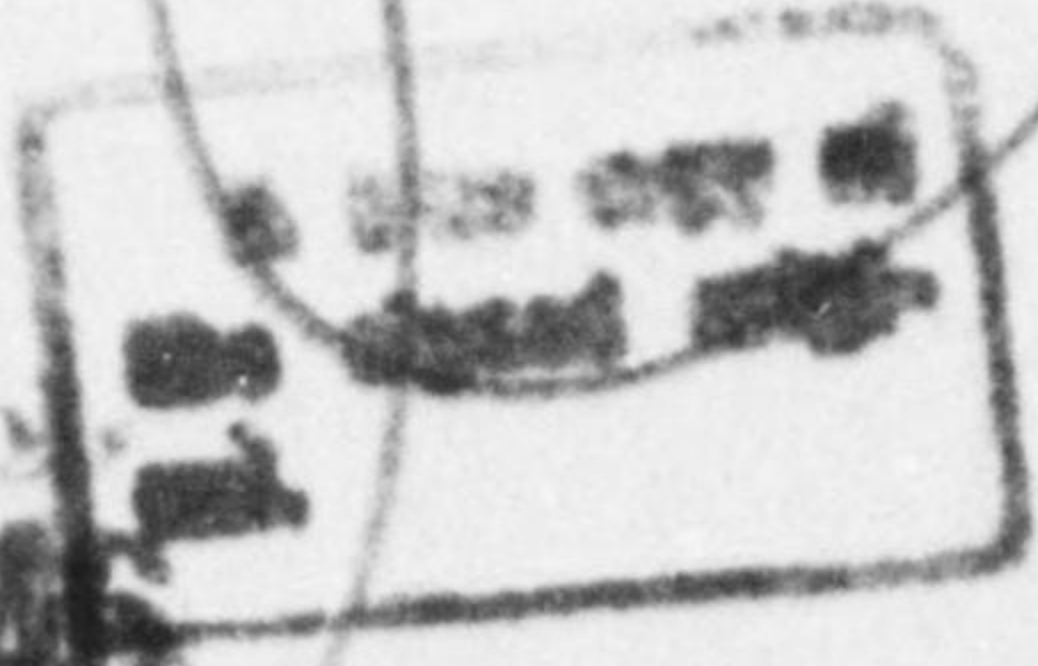
to rule that no business men of any nationality can be permitted to enter Japan at the present time. This rule, of course, applies equally to American business men, who have not yet been permitted to proceed to Japan to inspect their extensive properties in that country.

Notwithstanding the above mentioned rule, upon receipt of the Embassy's note an inquiry was made of the appropriate authorities whether M. Oiry could be permitted to proceed to Japan. An answer has now been received from those authorities to the effect that it will not be possible to make an exception in his favor at this time. It was stated, however, that consideration is being given to the possibility of effecting some relaxation in regard to the above mentioned rule.

Department of State,

Washington,

FEB 7 1946



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1-31-46

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SECRET

From: American Embassy,
Madrid, Spain.

Date: January 21, 1946

Rec'd: 4:54 p.m., Jan. 31

OH

Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

The Spanish Foreign Office apparently proposes to send as Diplomatic Agent under procedure prescribed by the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers (Department's telegram no. 27, January 9, 6 p.m.) Pedro de Ygual y Martinez-Daban, born Madrid April 9, 1890. Career data: Attache January, 1912, on post in Rumania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Italy, Spain; Third Secretary, 1915, at Tangier; Second Secretary 1919 in Finland, Norway, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras; First Secretary, 1924, in Mexico, Chile; as Minister, 3rd Class, 1931, in Santo Domingo, Haiti, Australia, China, South Africa.

Sr. Ygual called to advise the Embassy of his proposed appointment and to explain an incident during his service in China which he thought might possibly have been misunderstood by the appropriate American authorities. He stated that in the early days of the war one Julio Lopez Lido, bearer of a Spanish passport, called on him in his office in Shanghai with a letter from the then Spanish Foreign Minister, Sr. Serrano Suner, instructing him to render all possible assistance to the bearer who was proceeding to the United States. Lopez Lido requested the issuance of another Spanish passport in place of the one he then had for it had been issued in Berlin. Sr. Ygual indicated that since such an action was in accordance with standing regulations and since he had been given specific instructions by his Foreign Minister to render all possible assistance to the person in question,

he

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740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) Confidential File

A-27, Madrid, 1/21/46

- 2 -

he automatically issued him a new passport. He understood later that Julio Lopez Lido had been killed in the United States and had been found to have been a German spy. Sr. Ygual wished it known that he had played no part in the affair; that he had ascertained what had happened prior to passing through the United States and had taken the precaution of giving the cancelled passport to the Spanish Consul General in New York so that it could serve as evidence that he had not been the original bestower of a Spanish passport on a person who turned out to be a spy.

The Embassy gathered from Sr. Ygual that the Spanish Foreign Office will not formally request a visa for him until word is informally obtained that he will be issued a visa in the usual way. Accordingly, it would be appreciated if the Department would instruct the Embassy by telegraph as to the attitude it wishes the Embassy to take.

BUTTERWORTH

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File No.



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

86

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, January 21, 1946

No. 219

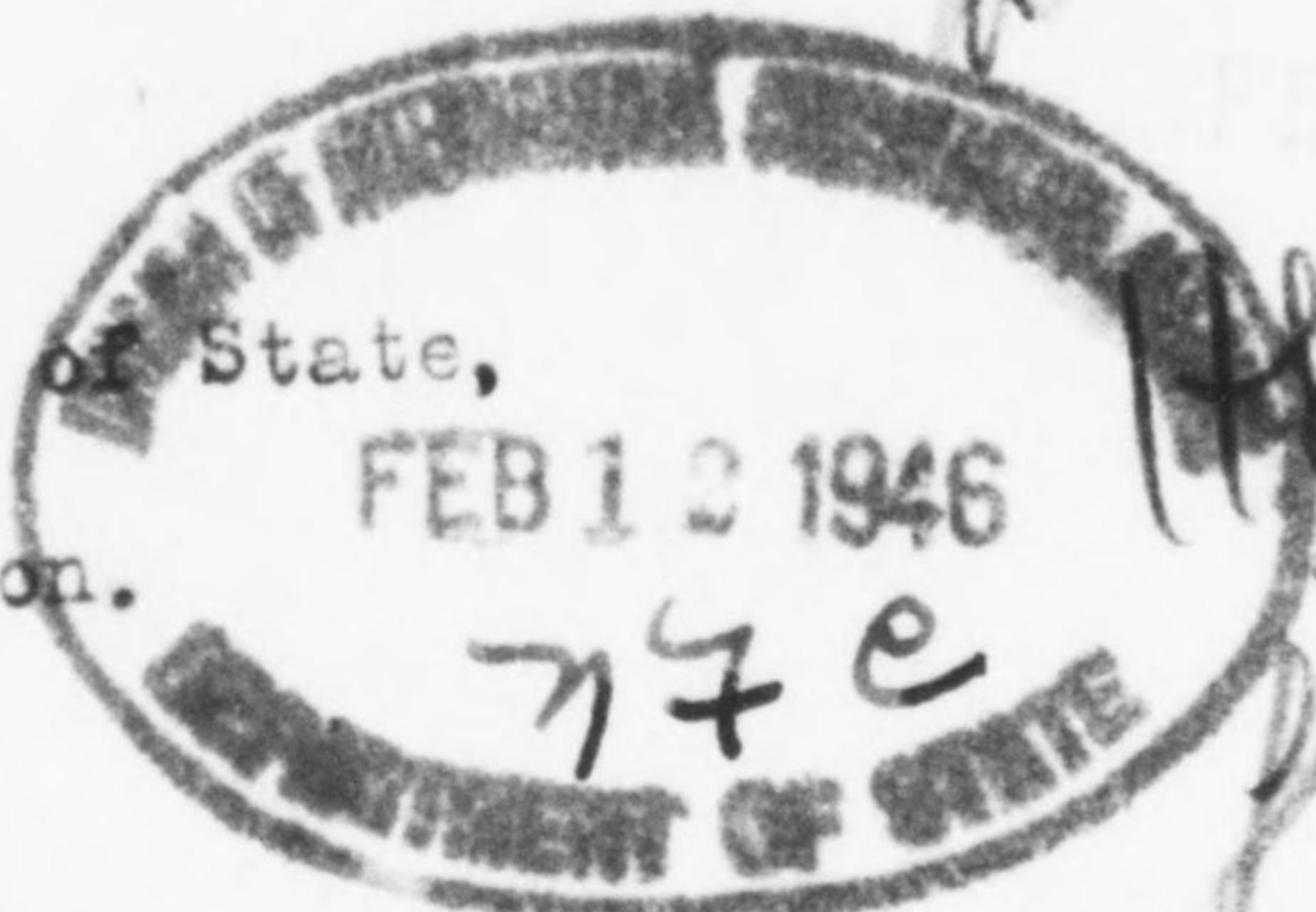
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Subject: Transmitting Translation of Outline of Draft House
of Peers Ordinance Revision Bill.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1946 FEB 11 AM 9 28

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.



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Sir:

I have the honor to refer to this Mission's telegram No. 171, November 29, 1945, despatch No. 105, December 15, 1945, and other correspondence regarding the revision of Japanese fundamental law, and to enclose a translation of an outline, approved by the Cabinet January 8, 1946, of a draft bill for the revision of the House of Peers Ordinance.

It was the original intention of the Government to obtain legislative approval of this bill at the next session of the Diet, reorganize and reform the House of Peers in accordance with the provisions of the bill, and shortly afterward convene a special session of the newly selected House of Representatives and House of Peers to revise the Constitution. Minister Without Portfolio MATSUMOTO Joji, Chairman of the Cabinet Constitution Revision Committee, announced on January 16, however, that postponement of the elections until the latter part of March had led the Government to alter this plan, and that it is now preparing to submit its proposals for the revision of the Constitution to the next session of the Diet in advance of the House of Peers Ordinance revision bill. While this arrangement, which of course may be altered by the government which assumes power after the elections, would have the possible advantage of advancing the date of parliamentary consideration of Constitutional revision from late May or early June until mid-April, it has the obvious disadvantage that the Constitution revision bill would be acted upon by the present, war-time House of Peers.

The principal changes proposed in the attached outline are (1) reduction of the total membership of the House of Peers from the present number of 408 to slightly over 300; (2) reduction of the number of noble members from approximately 200 to 30; (3) inclusion of occupational and regional representatives, the latter nominated by the prefectural and regional assemblies; and (4) provision that any future revision or amendment of the House of Peers Ordinance shall require the approval of the House of Representatives. Public reaction to the proposed

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changes has been generally favorable (See our Political Summary Telegram No. 42, January 17, 1946), always on the assumption that more fundamental reforms, relegating the House of Peers to a definitely subordinate role in the legislative process, will be effected through revision of Chapter III of the Constitution. The view is fairly widely entertained, however, that the number of regional representatives stipulated is too large and the number of occupational representatives too small, and that princes of the blood and peers might better be excluded entirely. It is held that while the peerage in Great Britain and some other countries includes a considerable proportion of able, public-spirited men, this is not the case in Japan. Those of this view accordingly propose that princes of the blood and peers no longer be included among the membership of the House of Peers, which would of course then be renamed, and that their places be taken by additional occupational representatives.

There has been no indication yet whether the Emperor's renunciation of divinity in his New Year's Day Rescript has led the Government to revise its view that Articles I through IV of the Constitution require no important change.

Respectfully yours,

George Atcheson, Jr.
George Atcheson, Jr.

Enclosure: *att #*

✓ Translation of Outline of Draft
House of Peers Revision Bill.

Original and hectograph to Department
Copy to General Headquarters, SCAP.

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RAFearey:jwb

Enclosure to despatch No. 219 dated January 21, 1946, from the United States Political Adviser, Tokyo, Japan, on the subject "Transmitting Translation of Outline of Draft House of Peers Ordinance Revision Bill".

88

OUTLINE OF DRAFT HOUSE OF PEERS ORDINANCE REVISION
BILL APPROVED BY THE CABINET JANUARY 8, 1946

(Translation of Official Text Published by the Asahi, January 10, 1946)

I. Membership as follows:

- A. Princes of the Blood: Princes of the Blood, 30 years or over, designated by Imperial order.
- B. Peerage: Thirty peers, 30 years or over, elected by the five classes of peers (princes, marquis, counts, viscounts, and barons).
- C. Imperial Appointees:

1. Up to 125 Japanese subjects, 30 years or over, who have performed meritorious services for the state or who are leading scholars, to be appointed by the Emperor upon the recommendation of a special nominating committee, composed of:

The President and Vice-President of the House of Peers
The Speaker and Vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives
The President and Vice-President of the Privy Council
Two Ministers of State
The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Such members shall be required to retire at the age of 65, except that persons appointed at ages over 60 shall serve 5 years.

2. Four Japanese subjects, 30 years or over, to be elected by and from the Imperial Academy and appointed by the Emperor for 6 year terms, 2 being replaced every three years.

3. Up to 24 Japanese subjects, 30 years or over, who have engaged in the following occupations for 10 or more years, and who are at the time of appointment engaged in those occupations, to be appointed by the Emperor upon the recommendation of the nominating organ mentioned under "1." above for 6 year terms:

Education, Agriculture, Forestry, Marine Products, Mining, Manufacturing, Commerce, Finance, Transportation, Medicine, Law, etc.

From 2 to 4 persons shall be appointed from each occupation, half being replaced every three years.

4. Up to 120 Japanese subjects, 30 years or over, nominated by the prefectural, city, ward, town and village assemblies in numbers apportioned on the basis of population, for 6 year terms, half being replaced every three years.

II. Members of the House of Peers shall not at the same time hold other government posts nor be members of local assemblies.

III. Article 8 of the House of Peers Ordinance, providing that that House shall determine all rules and regulations regarding the special privileges of the nobility upon the request of the Emperor, shall

be

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be eliminated.

IV. Article 13 of the House of Peers Ordinance, providing that revision and amendment of that Ordinance shall be by decision of the House of Peers only, shall be revised to provide that such revision and amendment shall require the consent of the House of Representatives.

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WILL INDICATE WHETHER

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875 PREPARING OFFICE WILL
TYPE HERE CLEARLY THE
CLASSIFICATION OF THE
MESSAGE:

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Charge Department: **X**

Department of State

Charge to

Washington

RESTRICTED

This telegram
must be paraphrased
when being communicated
anyone other than a
Government Agency.

FEB 5 1946

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AMEMBASSY

MADRID

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170

Spanish Emb here requested permission for
assignment of Ygual (airgram A-27 Jan 21) in place
of Mariano Vidal former Counselor of Spanish Leg
Tokyo. Embassy was informed Dept has no objection.
Dept understands Ygual was sailing on QUOTE PLUS
ULTRA UNQUOTE JAN 23.

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Secret

JAN 22 1946

The Acting Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Honorable the Minister of Australia and has the honor to refer to a letter dated January 15, 1946, addressed to the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff by Lieutenant General J. D. Lavarack, with which was enclosed a copy of the announcement proposed to be made by the various participating British Commonwealth Governments in connection with the formation and despatch to Japan of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force. By this letter a request is made that approval of this announcement be given by the United States Government.

After consultation with the military and naval authorities concerned, the Acting Secretary is now pleased to state that the proposed announcement as enclosed with the letter above referred to is agreeable to the United States Government subject to the following conditions

and minor alterations:

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1. It is considered important by the United States that no announcement be made public until after the receipt by the Department of State of the formal acceptance of the Australian Government to the arrangements agreed upon between General MacArthur and Lieutenant General Northcott as to the basis on which the British Commonwealth Occupation Force will proceed to and participate in the occupation of Japan:

2. The United States Government reserves the right to make simultaneous, but not necessarily identical, announcements from the Headquarters of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers in Japan and from Washington regarding the participation of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force in the occupation of Japan. The United States Government wishes to be consulted sufficiently in advance of any announcement by the British Commonwealth Governments concerned to enable it to arrange for these simultaneous releases.

3. It is requested that the final clause of paragraph five of the proposed announcement be corrected to read: "under operational control of the Admiral

commanding

-3-

commanding the detachment of the United States Fleet";

and

4. The United States Government would prefer that, with regard to the area of the employment of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force mentioned in paragraph nine, the press release be confined to a statement that the British Commonwealth Occupation Force will be located initially in the Hiroshima Prefecture including the cities of Kure and Fukuyama.

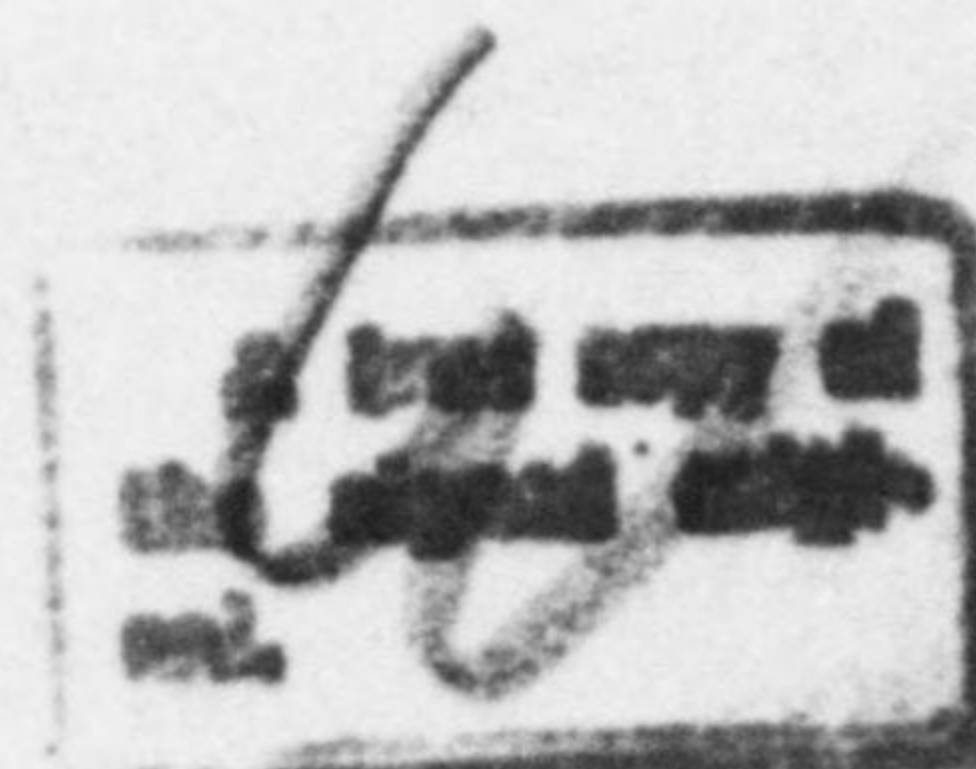
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DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INCOMING TELEGRAM

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Tokyo via War

Dated January 22, 1946

Rec'd 6:59 p.m., Feb 8

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Secretary of State
Washington

51, January 22

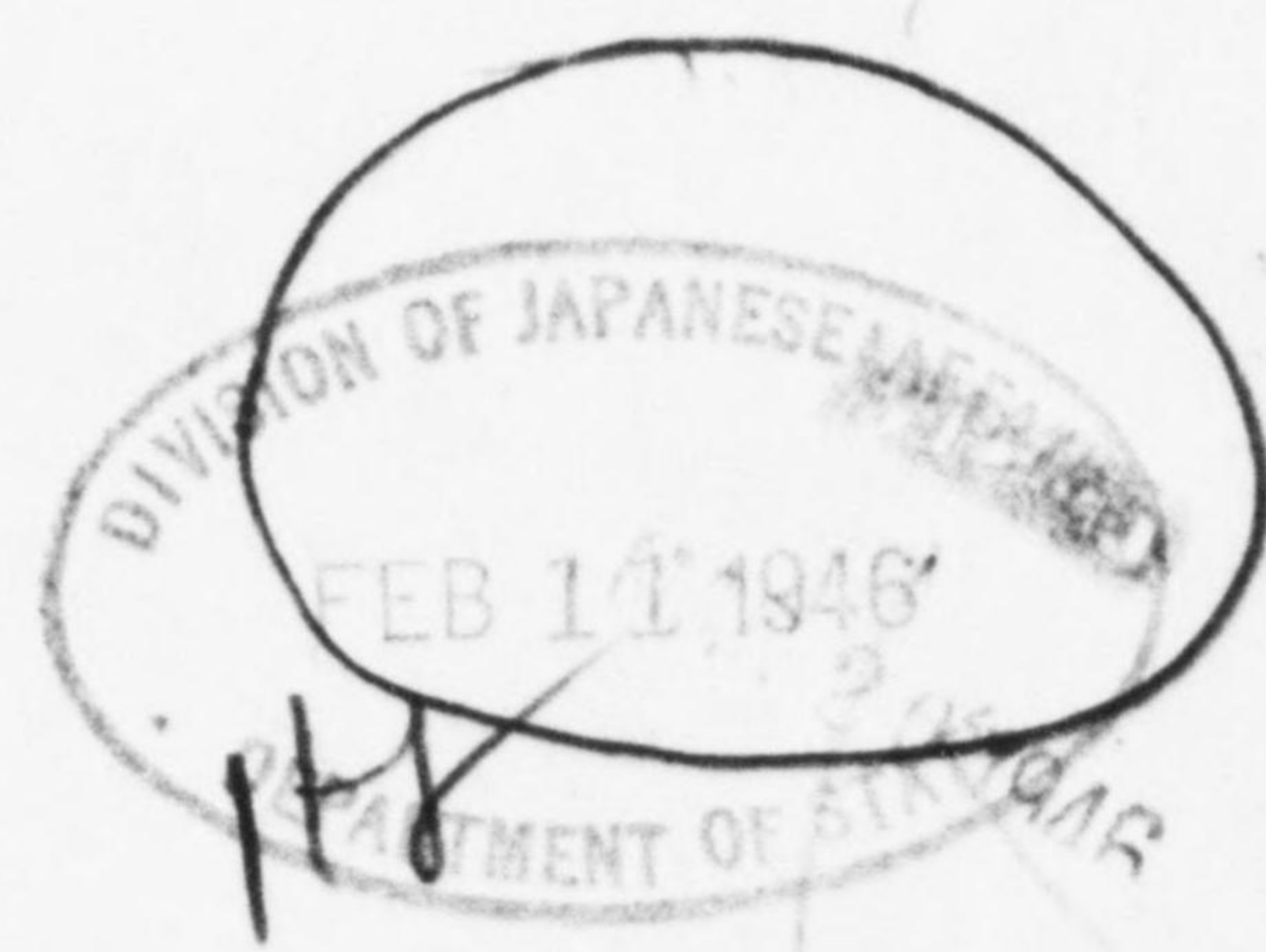
Will we be given definitive instructions concerning your No. 27 of 8 January, 7 p.m. which deals with this office's integration into SCAP under the agreement between War and State? It is our understanding that the War Department has been told by General MacArthur that he finds this new plan acceptable. Before I leave it would appear advantageous, if practicable, for the agreement to be completed and the new plan begun.

implements

ATCHELSON

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NOTE: Delay due to non-receipt.

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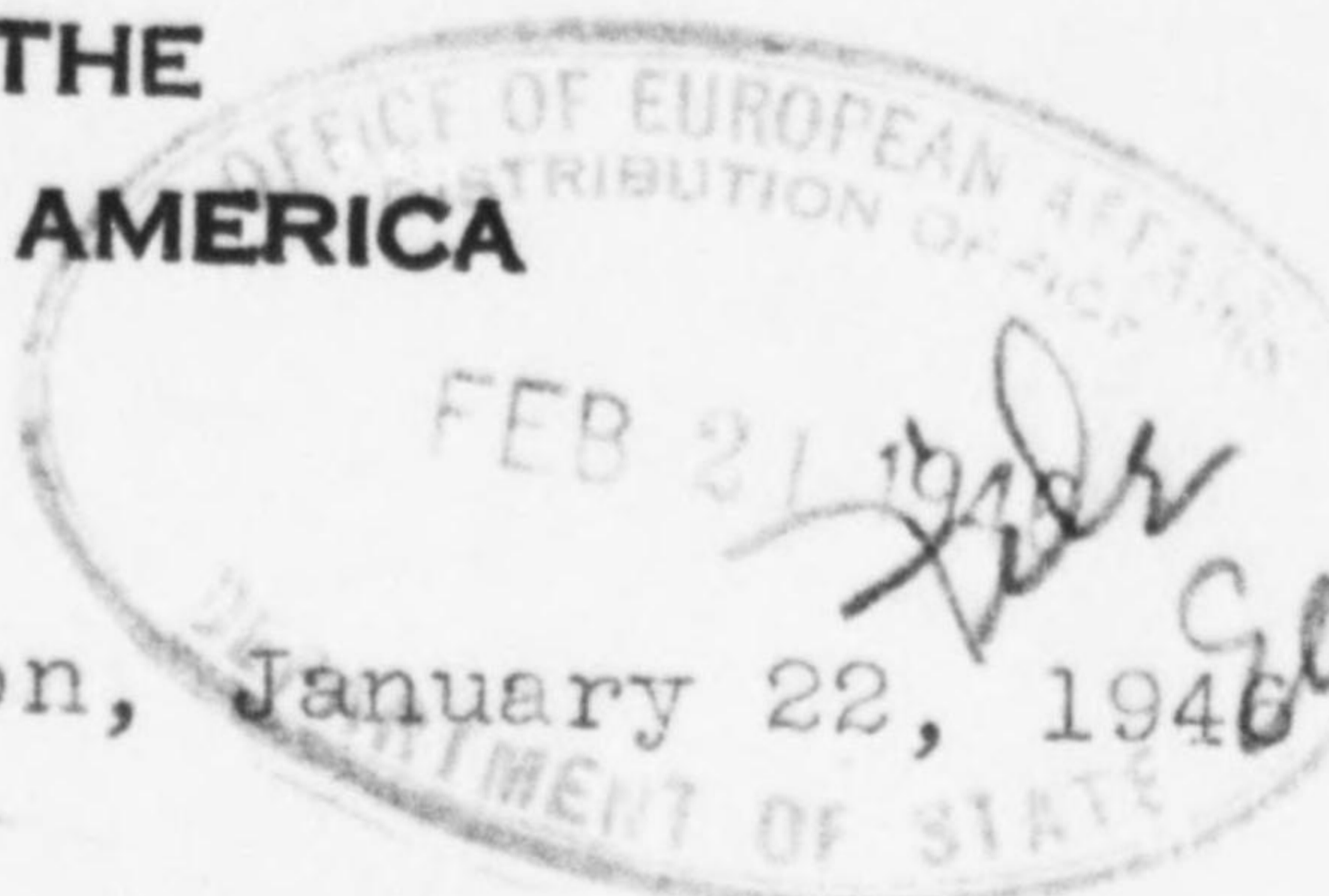
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AIR MAIL

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

London, January 22, 1946



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UNRESTRICTED

No. 27942

Subject: Full Text of Articles from Manchester Guardian of January 14 and Daily Herald of July 17, 1946, on Japan.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1946 FEB 18 AM 9 19

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RECORDS BRANCH



The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

With reference to the Embassy's telegram no. 727 of January 21, 1946, I have the honor to enclose here-
1/ with copies of an article from the Manchester Guardian of January 14, 1946, entitled "Confusion in Japan",
2/ and from the Daily Herald of January 17, 1946, entitled "The Bitter Tears of Tokyo".

Respectfully yours,

For the Ambassador:

Avery F. Peterson
Avery F. Peterson
First Secretary of Embassy

FEB 28 1946
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Enclosures: *att: JAD*
1/ Article from Manchester Guardian; (quadruplicate)
2/ Article from Daily Herald.
(in duplicate)

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740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) / 1-2246
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FEB 20 1946

PAPER: MANCHESTER GUARDIAN

NUMBER:

CITY: LONDON

DATE:

JAN 14 1946

Confusion in Japan

The situation in Japan is now one of some confusion. General MacArthur is handing out new orders almost every week (hoping, perhaps, to forestall the arrival of the Far Eastern Commission) and it is difficult to believe that the Japanese Government and people are being given sufficient time to digest them. The Government itself is in a curious position because most of its members are threatened with dismissal under the General's latest order, which said that "all persons and associations who fomented, launched, and directed Japan's treacherous but disastrous assault on world peace" are to be expelled. The intention is excellent, but the Japanese Ministers may perhaps wonder why they were accepted by General MacArthur in October when Baron Shidehara first formed his Government. To make matters worse, Baron Shidehara himself, who is a competent if aged Liberal politician, is suffering from a slight attack of pneumonia. It is obvious that the Government should resign, but it can hardly take this step until the Prime Minister has recovered and until someone can be found to take his place. The difficulty is that there is no democratic party ready to take responsibility, and the choice is therefore limited to men of the old bureaucratic clique, who are rightly suspect. Not much can be done until elections have been held, and General MacArthur has now stated that these may be held any time after March. It is still doubtful, however, whether the democratic parties have had time to organise and make themselves known. At present the most powerful party in the Diet and the country is the so-called "Progressive party" (shades of Europe!), which is a direct successor of the totalitarian "Dai Nippon Seijikai."

PAPER: DAILY HERALD

NUMBER:

CITY: LONDON

DATE:

JAN 17 1946

The Bitter Tears of Tokyo

by HESSELL TILTMAN

Tiltman covered news in Tokyo for some years before the war and was a War Correspondent with both the Japanese and Chinese Armies in China. Last week he arrived back in Japan as the chief Far Eastern Correspondent for the "Daily Herald."

Last night, from Nippon's blasted and burned capital, he cabled this report on Japan in total defeat.

TOKYO, Wednesday.

THROUGH a decade of non-stop aggression Tokyo asked, begged and appealed for it. Tokyo got it!

"I knew that Japan couldn't win the war, but I did not expect that the consequences of defeat would be so serious for this nation," Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura (former Japanese Foreign Minister, Japanese Ambassador to the United States of America at the time of Pearl Harbour, and now one of Emperor Hirohito's confidential advisers), told me today.

"Five months after surrender Japan is still prostrate. Japanese people, stunned and disillusioned, are sitting back waiting for a miracle to happen. The people don't work and the Government doesn't govern.

"To the three crucial questions confronting Japan—how to house, clothe and feed the people—there is no answer. Only hard work and a strong Government can avert a catastrophe."

The opinion of the Left, typified by the former Baroness Ishimoto, famous Japanese woman suffrage and radical leader who was imprisoned by the militarists for her democratic views, is far from optimistic.

She is now the wife of one of

the leaders of the Japanese Socialist Party, and is herself Socialist candidate for the Tokyo constituency in the coming General Election.

"The situation is of the utmost seriousness," she told me, "and will become worse unless an early election makes possible a strong democratic Government representing all the Japanese people and enjoying their full confidence, as the British Government has the support of the British people."

The cold, blackened devastation which was once the world's third largest city heavily underlines these warnings.

In Tokyo now only two things matter—work and food. More than half the entire area of Greater Tokyo is rubble and dust. More than 65 per cent. of all its factories, homes, furniture and clothing were totally destroyed.

Its population has been halved, and the survivors are without heat in sub-zero temperatures. Its streets are unlit except for a small central area around the Allied G.H.Q.

Its Ginza—Tokyo's famed Oxford-street—has only one of its great departmental stores standing. The bamboo shacks of black marketeers dot the landscape.

"SHANTY TOWNS"

DEVASTATION is five hundred times worse than in London. Mile after mile of burned and blasted ruins have been converted into "Shanty Towns," composed of crude shacks constructed from salvaged wreckage, and without heat, water or drainage.

Only one industry is left—selling souvenirs to Occupation troops. Profitable work if you can get it. Kimonos that sold for forty yen when I lived in Tokyo before the war are now priced around 2,000 yen. Everything, from silk to tooth paste, is scarce. Most things are unobtainable at any price.

In Tokyo there is an unemployment crisis; a housing crisis; transportation crisis; inflation crisis; food crisis, and a fuel crisis. And over-shadowing all is a crisis of lost faith.

"IDIOT TOJO"

JAPANESE discipline and respect for law and order are sagging. Demobilised members of the Army's special Kamakaze Suicide Corps—the most highly-trained men in the Japanese forces—have in some cases turned bandit and joined gangs of footpads.

Blind belief in Japan's "Divine Mission" has given place to an intense hostility to the military clique responsible for the people's sufferings.

Ex-Premier Tojo, who in 1941 compromised with Britain and the United States to keep out of the war, and with the Army hot-heads and "double patriots" to get into it, has become "Idiot Tojo"—Japan's Public Enemy Number One.

The most popular play in Tokyo has an impersonation of Tojo as the principal character. It shows a subordinate reporting



BARONESS ISHIMOTO

"The situation is of the utmost seriousness."

to Tojo that another naval battle has taken place in which seven Japanese ships were sunk. "Change that to read seven American warships sunk and issue a victory communiqué to the Japanese people immediately," replies Tojo.

This draws wild applause nightly from packed Japanese audiences.

Even the atomic bomb is regarded as a blessing in disguise by many. The Japanese have nicknamed it "Kamakaze Bomb"—the divine wind which liberated the Japanese people from military serfdom.

As the crisis deepens, all Japan is living on unsubstantial hopes. The Japanese people hope that the food shortage, alleged to total three and a half million tons, will be made good by the Allies.

NO-ONE KNOWS

SURVIVORS of the old gang, now underground but still a cohesive, organised, well-oiled machine, hope for a short occupation which will enable them to stage a come-back before the Leftists are firmly established in control.

Right Wing Socialists hope after the elections to form a united front with the Liberals, and the Left Wing Socialists with the Communists.

And all the Japanese hope Nippon will be allowed, after a short period of probation, to re-enter the family of nations and re-establish her trade.

But no one knows whether the Allied Supreme Command will agree to import food, or how long the occupation will last. And democratic quarters privately confess fears that Japan may have to face, not one, but a series of General Elections before any stable Government will emerge.

THE HARD WAY

AMID the devastation of Tokyo I noticed a Government-sponsored poster splashed on the city's gaping walls. It symbolised the whole tragedy of this city. It bore the bold headline, "Co-operation with America and England is patriotism."

It seems slightly unfortunate, to put it mildly, that the local lads didn't get around to that profound thought before 88,000 inhabitants of Tokyo lay dead and another 2,400,000 were homeless.

Japan is still learning the hard way!

AIR MAIL

London, January 22, 1946

UNRESTRICTED

No. 27942

Subject: Full Text of Articles from Manchester Guardian of January 14 and Daily Herald of July 17, 1946, on Japan.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

- With reference to the Embassy's telegram no. 727 of January 21, 1945, I have the honor to enclose here-
- 1/ with copies of an article from the Manchester Guardian of January 14, 1946, entitled "Confusion in Japan",
 - 2/ and from the Daily Herald of January 17, 1946, entitled "The Bitter Tears of Tokyo".

Respectfully yours,

For the Ambassador:

Avery F. Peterson
First Secretary of Embassy

AFPeterson/ejg

Enclosures:

- 1/ Article from Manchester Guardian;
- 2/ Article from Daily Herald.
(in triplicate)

PAPER: MANCHESTER GUARDIAN

NUMBER:

CITY: LONDON

DATE:

JAN 14 1948

Confusion in Japan

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PAPER: DAILY HERALD

NUMBER:

CITY: LONDON

DATE: JAN 17 1946

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by HESSELL TILTMAN

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the leaders of the Japanese Socialist Party, and is herself Socialist candidate for the Tokyo constituency in the coming General Election.

"The situation is of the utmost seriousness," she told me, "and will become worse unless an early election makes possible a strong democratic Government representing all the Japanese people and enjoying their full confidence, as the British Government has the support of the British people."

The cold, blackened devastation which was once the world's third largest city heavily underlines these warnings.

In Tokyo now only two things matter—work and food. More than half the entire area of Greater Tokyo is rubble and dust. More than 65 per cent. of all its factories, homes, furniture and clothing were totally destroyed.

Its population has been halved, and the survivors are without heat in sub-zero temperatures. Its streets are unlit except for a small central area around the Allied G.H.Q.

Its Ginza—Tokyo's famed Oxford-street—has only one of its great departmental stores standing. The bamboo shacks of black marketeers dot the landscape.

"SHANTY TOWNS"

DEVASTATION is five hundred times worse than in London. Mile after mile of burned and blasted ruins have been converted into "Shanty Towns," composed of crude shacks constructed from salvaged wreckage, and without heat, water or drainage.

Only one industry is left—selling souvenirs to Occupation troops. Profitable work if you can get it. Kimonos that sold for forty yen when I lived in Tokyo before the war are now priced around 2,000 yen. Everything, from silk to tooth paste, is scarce. Most things are unobtainable at any price.

In Tokyo there is an unemployment crisis; a housing crisis; transportation crisis; inflation crisis; food crisis, and a fuel crisis. And over-shadowing all is a crisis of lost faith.

"IDIOT TOJO"

JAPANESE discipline and respect for law and order are sagging. Demobilised members of the Army's special Kamakaze Suicide Corps—the most highly-trained men in the Japanese forces—have in some cases turned bandit and joined gangs of footpads.

Blind belief in Japan's "Divine
The number of men and women
in the Forces fell by 363,000 during
November, leaving a total of
4,248,000. If the target set for December
31 has been reached
(3,843,000) that meant another
405,000 out during December.
Large numbers of men are



BARONESS ISHIMOTO
"The situation is of the utmost seriousness."

to Tojo that another naval battle has taken place in which seven Japanese ships were sunk. "Change that to read seven American warships sunk and issue a victory communiqué to the Japanese people immediately," replies Tojo.

This draws wild applause nightly from packed Japanese audiences.

Even the atomic bomb is regarded as a blessing in disguise by many. The Japanese have nicknamed it "Kamakaze Bomb"—the divine wind which liberated the Japanese people from military serfdom.

As the crisis deepens, all Japan is living on unsubstantial hopes. The Japanese people hope that the food shortage, alleged to total three and a half million tons, will be made good by the Allies.

NO-ONE KNOWS

SURVIVORS of the old gang, now underground but still a cohesive, organised, well-oiled machine, hope for a short occupation which will enable them to stage a come-back before the Leftists are firmly established in control.

Right Wing Socialists hope after the elections to form a united front with the Liberals, and the Left Wing Socialists with the Communists.

And all the Japanese hope Nippon will be allowed, after a short period of probation, to re-enter the family of nations and re-establish her trade.

But no one knows whether the Allied Supreme Command will agree to import food, or how long the occupation will last. And democratic quarters privately confess fears that Japan may have to face, not one, but a series of General Elections before any stable Government will emerge.

THE HARD WAY

Freezing Funds
Three garments, because garments made for home use are not necessarily suitable for overseas.
pounds procured will be exported
not necessarily two out of every
three garments, because garments
made for home use are not necessarily suitable for overseas.
Given that two out of every three
pounds procured will be exported
not necessarily two out of every
three garments, because garments
made for home use are not necessarily suitable for overseas.

AIR MAIL

London, January 22, 1946

UNRESTRICTED

No. 27942

Subject: Full Text of Articles from Manchester Guardian of January 14 and Daily Herald of July 17, 1946, on Japan.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

- With reference to the Embassy's telegram no. 727 of January 21, 1945, I have the honor to enclose here-
- 1/ with copies of an article from the Manchester Guardian of January 14, 1946, entitled "Confusion in Japan",
 - 2/ and from the Daily Herald of January 17, 1946, entitled "The Bitter Tears of Tokyo".

Respectfully yours,

For the Ambassador:

Avery F. Peterson
First Secretary of Embassy

AFPeterson/ejg

Enclosures:

- 1/ Article from Manchester Guardian;
- 2/ Article from Daily Herald.
(in triplicate)

PAPER: MANCHESTER GUARDIAN

NUMBER:

CITY: LONDON

DATE: JAN 14 1948

Confusion in Japan

The situation in Japan is now one of some confusion. General MacArthur is handing out new orders almost every week (hoping, perhaps, to forestall the arrival of the Far Eastern Commission) and it is difficult to believe that the Japanese Government and people are being given sufficient time to digest them. The Government itself is in a curious position because most of its members are threatened with dismissal under the General's latest order, which said that "all persons and associations who fomented, launched, and directed Japan's treacherous but disastrous assault on world peace" are to be expelled. The intention is excellent, but the Japanese Ministers may perhaps wonder why they were accepted by General MacArthur in October when Baron Shidehara first formed his Government. To make matters worse, Baron Shidehara himself, who is a competent if aged Liberal politician, is suffering from a slight attack of pneumonia. It is obvious that the Government should resign, but it can hardly take this step until the Prime Minister has recovered and until someone can be found to take his place. The difficulty is that there is no democratic party ready to take responsibility, and the choice is therefore limited to men of the old bureaucratic clique, who are rightly suspect. Not much can be done until elections have been held, and General MacArthur has now stated that these may be held any time after March. It is still doubtful, however, whether the democratic parties have had time to organise and make themselves known. At present the most powerful party in the Diet and the country is the so-called "Progressive party" (shades of Europe!), which is a direct successor of the totalitarian "Dai Nippon Seijikai."

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, January 22, 1946

RESTRICTED

No. 220.



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filed

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JAN 31 AM 11 33
DC/H
RECORDS BRANCH

Subject: Weekly Summaries of Natural Resources Section,
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

The United States Political Adviser has the honor to forward under separate cover single copies of a weekly summary prepared by the Natural Resources Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, for the period from December 1, 1945, to January 12, 1946.

*not att.
gsm*

Accompaniment:

Single copies of weekly summary, December 1, 1945, to January 12, 1946.

In triplicate to Department.

850
JSService:jwb

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 3 1946

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) / 1-2246

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THE UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

A Board of Missions and Education



DISCIPLES
OF
CHRIST

MISSIONS BUILDING, 222 DOWNEY AVENUE, INDIANAPOLIS 7, INDIANA

Telephone IRvington 1166

ROBERT M. HOPKINS, President
MRS. ROBERT A. DOAN, Vice-President
MISS HAZEL I. SCOTT, Secretary
FRANCIS W. PAYNE, Treasurer

January 22, 1946

The Honorable James F. Byrnes
The Secretary of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed resolution adopted by the board of trustees of The United Christian Missionary Society in its meeting held on January 16, 1946. I trust you will give this resolution your earnest consideration.

Yours truly,

Hazel I. Scott
Secretary

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Replied 2-14-46 - Wm. Byrnes
FEB 26 1946

HIS:d

DIVISION OF PUBLIC LIAISON
JAN 25 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MAR 1 1946

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DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
FEB 18 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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(Japan) /1-2246*

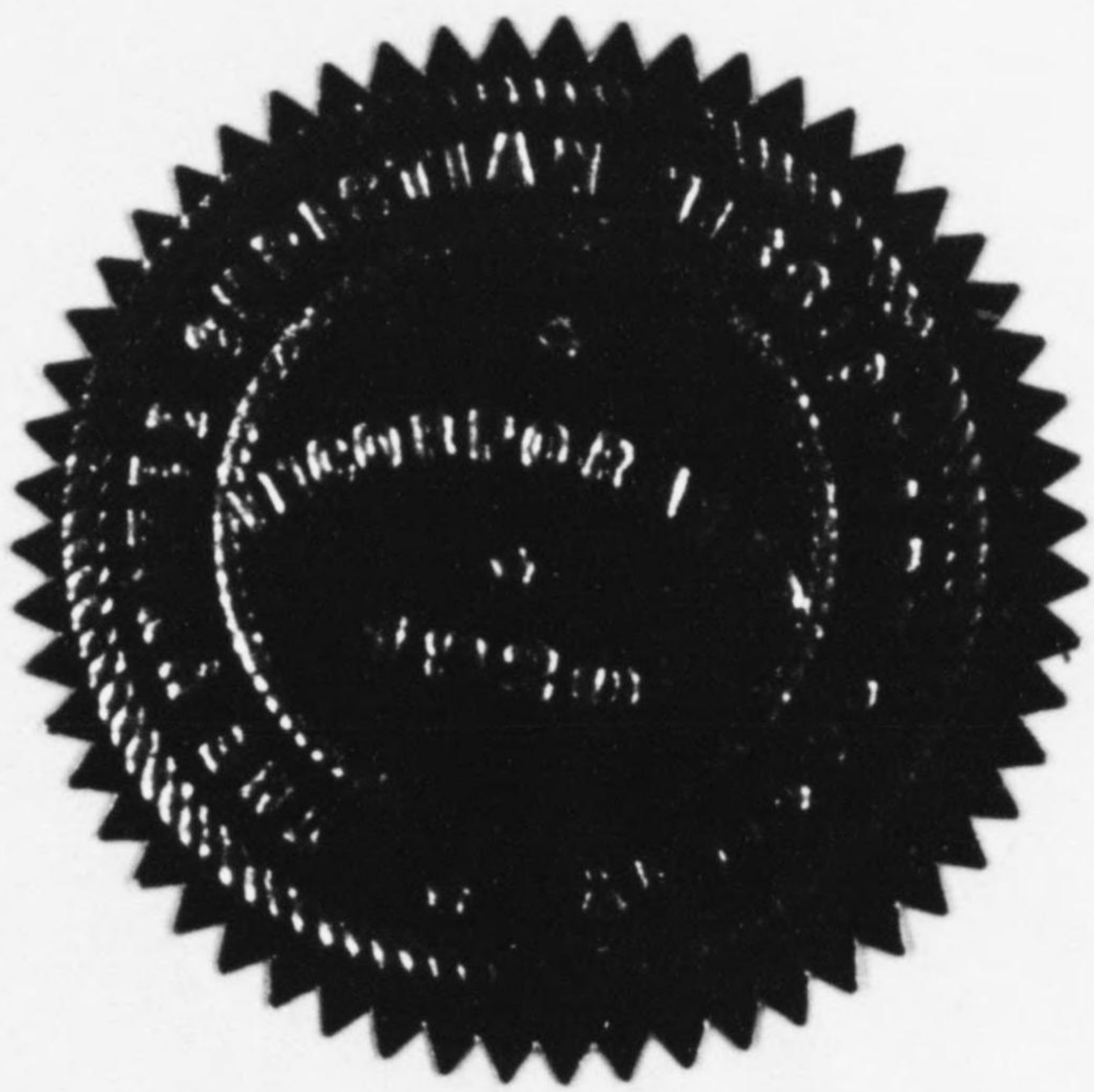
RESOLUTION
ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF
THE UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
OF DISCIPLES OF CHRIST
JANUARY 16, 1946

WHEREAS, General Douglas MacArthur in his report on his administration in Japan, recently submitted, has urged that 3,311,000 metric tons of food be shipped to Japan at once to avert starvation; and,

WHEREAS, the board of trustees of The United Christian Missionary Society has received from several reliable sources, both Japanese and American, reports on the situation in Japan which confirm General MacArthur's urgent request for food supplies; and,

WHEREAS, this board has also received reliable information to the effect that clothing and shelter, as well as food, are badly needed.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that we urge government authorities to take immediate steps making possible the shipment of food, clothing, and building materials to Japan; and assure them of the support of this organization in providing supplies through voluntary agencies and in influencing public opinion.



The undersigned certifies that the above is a true and exact copy of the resolution adopted by the board of trustees of The United Christian Missionary Society on January 16, 1946.



Secretary, Board of Trustees
The United Christian Missionary Society

FEB 21 1946

In reply refer to
JK

My dear Miss Scott:

I refer to your letter of January 22, 1946, addressed to the Secretary of State, transmitting the resolution adopted by your Board of Trustees with reference to food and relief shipments to Japan.

As you know, it is the policy of this government in all areas occupied and administered under United States military government to endeavor to prevent starvation and conditions conducive to disease and unrest. As evidence of this country's desire to contribute to the solution of the food problem, President Truman announced on February 6 a series of measures designed to increase food shipments limiting consumption in the United States. Unfortunately, not only food but also textiles and building materials are in critically short world supply, and the available stocks of these products are distributed on the recommendation of international allocating committees. Every effort will be made to provide supplies for the occupied countries, but you will appreciate that the claims of these countries necessarily command a lower priority than those of the liberated countries.

I note in your resolution that the United Christian Missionary Society offers its support in providing supplies for needy countries through voluntary agencies. This is a commendable stand and will be welcomed, I feel sure, by the needy peoples and responsible authorities in all lands.

Sincerely yours,

Edwin M. Martin, Chief,
Division of Japanese and Korean Economic Affairs. *sm*

Miss Hazel I. Scott, Secretary,
Board of Trustees
The United Christian Missionary Society,
222 Downey Avenue,
Indianapolis 7, Indiana.

JK:WMBrown:aw

2-14-46

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(Japan) 1-2246
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Cat. _____
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WMB
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18



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, January 23, 1946

No. 223

Office of
THE EASTERN AFFAIRS
FEB 6 - 1946
Department of State

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
FEB 4 - 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Subject: Custody, Control and Protective Maintenance of
Japanese Aircraft Plants, Arsenals and Laboratories

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AM 9 28

The United States Political Adviser has the honor to forward for the information of the Department single copies of (1) directive of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to the Imperial Japanese Government, dated January 20, 1946, concerning the custody, control and protective maintenance of Japanese aircraft plants, arsenals and laboratories; and (2) press release of the United States Army Forces, Pacific, January 20, 1946, commenting on that directive.

It is stated in the press release that the purpose of taking these war plants, numbering nearly 400, into American custody is to ensure their availability and preservation in good condition for reparations.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AM 9 28

Enclosures: *att*
(In single copy only)

1. Directive of January 20, 1946.
2. Press release of same date.

In triplicate to Department.

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JSService:jwb

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FEB 7 - 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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OFFICE OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS
FEB 14 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FEB 14 1946

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(Japan) 1-2346

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) / 1-2346

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AA
[Signature]

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18-

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, January 23, 1946

No. 223

Subject: Custody, Control and Protective Maintenance of
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In triplicate to Department.

711.9

JSService:jwb

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

20 January 1946

ADVANCE RELEASE: The following material is given to the press and radio in advance and IN CONFIDENCE for release on MONDAY, Jan. 21, at 6 p.m. EASTERN STANDARD UNITED STATES TIME. None of the material contained herein may be used either for publication or as a basis for comment until the hour specified for release.

Please Guard Against Premature Release:

19

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

20 January 1946

400 JAP V R PLANTS TO SCAP CUSTODY FOR REPARATIONS

A sweeping directive of General MacArthur today took nearly 400 Japanese aircraft plants, army and navy arsenals, and war material laboratories into SCAP custody to insure their availability, intact and in good operating condition, for reparations.

SCAP officials said that much of their equipment had been deteriorating, due to lack of proper maintenance, and that there had been a number of cases in which machinery had been removed from some of the installations.

The Japanese government was ordered to halt such removals from the installations, which were listed by name, and to assure the necessary personnel and supplies for proper maintenance.

SCAP also decreed cancelation at once of any permits that have been previously granted to any of the installations for conversion to peacetime production, unless an installation is "immediately and absolutely essential to the civil economy".

The commander of the Fifth United States Fleet is charged with custody of three installations at the Yokosuka Naval Base, and all others covered in today's order are in custody of the commanding general of the Eighth Army.

SCAP ordered the two responsible American commanders to have the Japanese place each installation under guard to carry out SCAP orders for prevention of theft, sabotage and unauthorized removals of equipment and machinery.

The Japanese government was directed to have its representatives report, within 72 hours after receipt of today's directive, to the two American commanders to receive their orders for carrying out the directive's provisions.

(more)

20

The targets of today's action were concerned primarily with Japan's former war activities and are considered "first priority material" for reparations in the opinion of SCAP and the Pauley reparations mission.

The list included 265 aircraft and parts plants in 34 of Japan's 47 prefectures with 133, or half of them, concentrated in five prefectures--36 in Aichi (Nagoya), 35 in Tokyo, 25 in Osaka, 24 in Hyogo (Kobe), and 13 in Kanegawa (Yokohama).

Also listed were 33 naval arsenals with 10 branches, 36 military arsenals, and 30 laboratories associated with research for war production, for a total of 394 plants and installations scattered throughout Japan.

Maj. J. A. O'Hearn of Boston, chief of the industrial division of the Economic and Scientific Section, said the directive was intended not only to stop machinery removals but also to accomplish the return of whatever has already been removed.

"They've been taking machinery also to warehouses and just piling it up," he said.

Deterioration of other machinery and equipment in the installations "is pretty widespread and we want to stop it," Major O'Hearn added.

"It is naturally essential to the interests of both the Japanese and the Allied Powers that any equipment taken for reparations have the highest possible value," he said. "It would be valueless unless it were in good condition."

The Eighth Army and Fifth Fleet commanders also were ordered to review all cases in which conversion to peacetime production, of any of the plants or installations named in today's list, had been previously licensed.

(An earlier SCAP directive had ordered that applications for conversion be submitted by the Japanese to the commanding generals of the Sixth and Eighth Armies for approval. Licenses previously issued to plants named today therefore will be reviewed.)

The commanders were told to consider "the probability that these plants will be taken as reparations, and consequently should

21

not be allowed to acquire importance in the Japanese economy, with other industrial plants becoming dependent on their production."

"If in your opinion," they were told, "any converted plant is not immediately and absolutely essential to the civil economy, you will cancel authorization for its conversion."

"Otherwise, it may continue to operate, under custody and control as specified herein, and you will make clear to the Japanese that conversion in no way prejudices final disposition of any installation for reparations or other purposes."

The commanders likewise were directed to report any other plants or installations in their areas that they considered within the intent of today's directive, but which were not listed by SCAP.

Five company names accounted for 109, or about two-fifths, of all the aircraft plants. Nakajima had 47, Mitsubishi and Aichi 19 each, Kawasaki 15, and Hitachi 9.

Besides the five prefectures that contained 133 of the factories, ten others each had six or more--Gunma, 13; Shizuoka and Kyoto, 12 each; Tochigi, 11; Saitama, 10; Nagano, 8; Chiba, 7; Gifu, Mie and Okayama, 6 each.

The factories covered all phases of aircraft production, including frames, engines and engine parts, sub-assemblies, propellers and ordnance parts.

Arsenals included six factories of the First Tokyo Military Arsenal, eleven of the Second Tokyo Military Arsenal, seven of the Nagoya Military Arsenal, four of the Osaka Military Arsenal, and three of the Kokura Military Arsenal.

Listed under naval arsenals were installations at such prominent naval landmarks in Japan as Yokosuka, Yokohama, Sasebo, Kure, Kanoya and Sagami.

Laboratories taken into custody included ten military technical units in the Tokyo-Yokohama area, nine military air technical units at Tachikawa, and the Technical Research Institute of the Japanese Navy, in Tokyo, with eight branches elsewhere in Japan.

(More)

22

Assisting in preparation of today's directive and orders were Major O'Hearn, Maj. Harry L. McGurk of Peoria, Ill., Lt W. H. Smith, USNR, of Chestnut Hill, Mass., Lt. Carl D. Ross of Rehoboth, Mass., and Lt. William H. Gorham, USNR, of Easthampton, Mass.

(Note: A complete list of the plants taken into custody is on file in the PRO Library.)

Dec. File

Box #

3814

22-
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
TOKYO

JAN 22 1946

20 January 1946

AG 004 (20 Jan 46)ESS/GD

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Custody, Control and Protective Maintenance of Japanese Aircraft Plants, Arsenals and Laboratories.

1. The Imperial Japanese Government is notified that the Japanese aircraft plants, Army and Navy arsenals and laboratories designated on the attached lists are hereby being taken into the custody and control of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. Within seventy-two (72) hours of the time of receipt of this memorandum, the Japanese Government will have qualified representatives of that Government report to the Commanding General, Eighth United States Army, and the Commander, Fifth United States Fleet, to receive instructions in regard to specific plants and installations affected and measures which will be taken to effect custody and control. Of the plants and other installations listed in Inclosure No. 1 (attached) the Commander Fifth United States Fleet will have custody of the Yokosuka Naval Arsenal, the Yokosuka Naval Yard, laboratory and the Yokosuka Navy Yard Workman Training School at Yokosuka City, Kanagawa Prefecture. All other plants and installations listed in Inclosure No. 1 will be under the custody of the Commanding General, Eighth United States Army.

3. It is directed that the Imperial Japanese Government make available to the Commanding General, Eighth Army and The Commander, Fifth Fleet, all personnel, equipment and supplies deemed necessary by them for the establishment of proper custody and control, and protective maintenance.

4. You will take action to stop immediately all removals of machinery and equipment from the above-designated plants and installations. No further removals will be permitted without the specific authority of the Commanding General, Eighth Army or the Commander, Fifth Fleet.

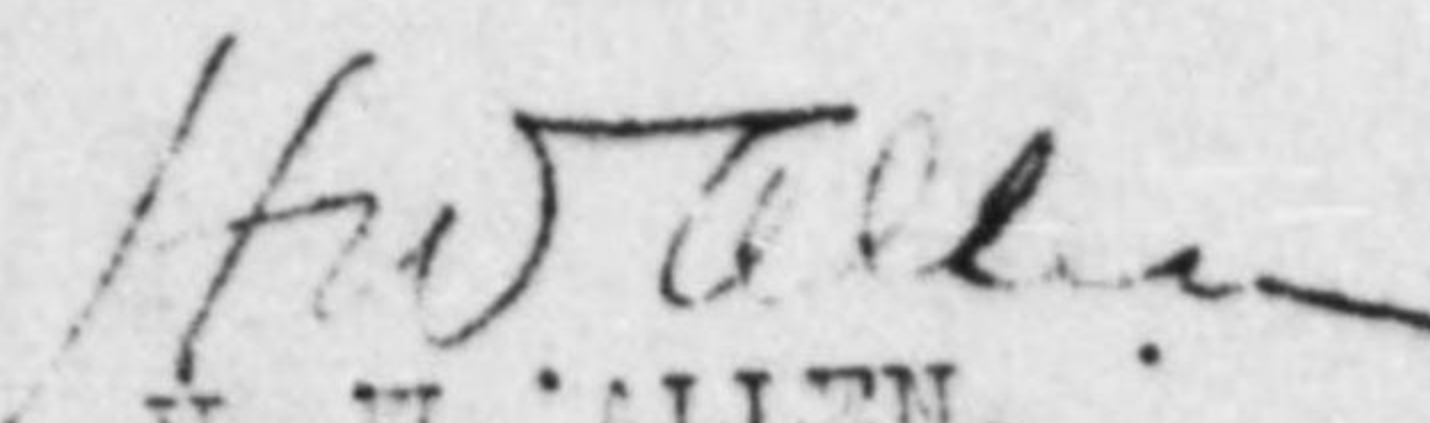
5. All permits which have been issued for conversion of listed aircraft plants, arsenals and laboratories to civilian consumer production will be subjected to review by the Commanding General, Eighth Army and The Commander, Fifth Fleet.

6. Acknowledgement of receipt of this memorandum is directed.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

1 Incl.-

Lists of Arsenals, Laboratories,
and Aircraft Plants.


H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst Adjutant General.

AIRCRAFT FACTORIES
KANTO & SHINETSU SECTION I

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Products</u>
CHIBA PREFECTURE		
<u>HITACHI KOKUKI K.K.</u>		
1. CHIBA SEISAKUSHO	Chiba City	Airframes
2. CHIBA MOTOR SEISAKUSHO	" "	Engine
<u>HITACHI SEISAKUSHO</u>		
1. KASHIWA	Kashiwa-cho	Engine Parts
<u>NIHON KENKA KOGYO</u>		
1. FUKASHI SEISAKU	Funakashi City	Airframes
<u>CHIGASAKI SEISAKUSHO K.K.</u>		
1. TOGANE	Yamagu-gun Togane-machi	Aircraft Parts
<u>NIHON KOKUKI KOGYO K.K.</u>		
1. MATSUDO SEISAKUSHO	Matsudo City	Airframes
2. TSUDANUMA "	Chiga-gun Tsudanuma-cho	Aircraft Parts
GUNMA PREFECTURE		
<u>MAKAJIMA AIRCRAFT CO.</u>		
1. TATEBAYASHI	Muraroku-gun Tatebayashi-cho	Parts
2. SHIMACHI	Tanno-gun Shimma-shi	"
3. KIRYU	Kiryu City	"
4. AKAGI	Isesaki City	"
5. MAEBASHI I	Maebashi City	"
6. " II	" "	"
7. KAMEOKA	Nitto-gun Kameoka-cho	"
8. KIRYU	Kiryu City	"
9. KOIZUMI SEISAKU	Nitta-gun Okawa-mura	"
10. OJIMA	Nitta-gun Ojima-cho	"
11. ISESAKI I	Isesaki City	"
12. " II	" "	"
13. OTA	Nitta-gun Ota-machi	"

AIRCRAFT FACTORIES
KANTO & SHINETSU SECTION I

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Products</u>
IBARAKI PREFECTURE		
<u>HITACHI SEISAKUSHO</u> 1. TAKAHAGI	Hitachi City Takahagi-cho	Ordnance Engine Parts
<u>NIHON PISTON RING K.K.</u> FURUKAWA	Furukawa-cho	Engine Parts
<u>OMIYA KOKU KOGYO K.K.</u> FURUKAWA	Sarushima-gun Mino-mura	Aircraft Parts
KAGAWA PREFECTURE		
<u>FUJI HIKOKI</u> MAIN PLANT	Yokohama-city	Airframes
<u>HITACHI KOKUKI K.K.</u> KAWASAKI KEIGOKIN	Kawasaki City	Engines
<u>ISHIKAWAJIMA W.</u> SUGITA	Yokohama City	Airframes & Engines
<u>NIHON KOKUSAI KOKU KOGYO K.K.</u> HIRATSUKA	Hiratsuka City	Propeller Plants
<u>MIKUNI SHOKO K.K.</u> ODAWARA	Odawara City	Engine Parts
<u>NIHON KOGYO K.K.</u> ODAWARA	Odawara City	Aircraft Parts
NIHON KOGYO K.K. YOKOHAMA BRANCH	Yokohama City	Engines
<u>NIHON OKIYO K.K.</u> MAIN PLANT	Yokohama City	Ordnance Aircraft Parts
<u>SAKI KOGYO K.K.</u> TSURUMI	Tsurumi City	Engine Parts
<u>TOKYO TANKOSHO K.K.</u> KAWASAKI SEIZOSHO	Kawasaki City	Aircraft Parts & Ordnance Parts
<u>TOKYO KEIKI SEISAKUSHO K.K.</u> CHIGASAKI	Chigasaki-cho	Aircraft Parts
<u>TEIKOKU PACKING KOGYO K.K.</u> SAGAMI	Atsuki-cho	Aircraft Parts
<u>ISHIKAWAJIMA</u> YOKOHAMA FACTORY	Yokohama City	Airframes & Engines

AIRCRAFT FACTORIES
KANTO & SHINETSU SECTION I

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Products</u>
NAGANO PREFECTURE		
<u>SUWA KOKUKI KOGYO K.K.</u> TAGAWA	Shimosuwa-cho	Airframes
<u>TEIKOKU PISTON RING K.K.</u> OKAYA	Okaya City	Engine Parts
<u>MITSUBISHI JUKOGYO K.K.</u> DAI ICHI (#1 Plant)	Matsumoto City	Airframes
<u>SHOWA AIRCRAFT CO.</u> 1. SHI SHU	Shinonoe City	Airframes
2. MATSUMOTO	Matsumoto City	"
<u>TURBINE K.K.</u> 1. MATSUMOTO	Matsumoto City	Aircraft Parts
2. TATSUNO	Inatomi-mura	" "
<u>MIYAKA SEISAKUSHO K.K.</u> MATSUMOTO	Matsumoto City	Body Parts- Ordnance
NIIGATA PREFECTURE		
<u>TOKYO KOKU K.K.</u> MURAKAMI SEIZOSHO	Yuwafune-gun Murakami-mura	Airframes
<u>RIKEN JUKOGYO K.K.</u> KASHIWAZAKI	Kashiwazaki	Engine Parts- Ordnance
SAITAMA PREFECTURE		
<u>KAWASAKI AIRCRAFT CO.</u> GIFU	Kagamigahara City	Airframes
<u>NAKAJIMA AIRCRAFT CO.</u> 1. FUKAYA	Ozato-gun Fukaya-cho	Parts
2. HONJO	Kodama-gun Honjo-machi	"
3. OMIYA	Omiya City	Engines
<u>DIESEL KIKI K.K.</u> MATSUYAMA	Matsuyama-cho	Engine Parts
<u>AKEBONO KEIKI KOGYO K.K.</u> SAITAMA SEIZOSHO	Kita Saitama-gun Haniu-machi	Aircraft Parts
<u>MITSUBISHI KOGYO K.K.</u> KOGYO KENKYUSHO	Omiya City	Aircraft Parts, Tools

AIRCRAFT FACTORIES
KANTO & SHINETSU SECTION 1.

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Products</u>
<u>OMIYA KOKU KOGYO K.K.</u> OMIYA SEISAKUSHO	Omiya City	Aircraft Parts
<u>SAINTAI KOKU KAGAKU K.K.</u> YONO SEISAKUSHO	Yono-machi	Aircraft Parts
<u>YOKOHAMA DENKI SEISAKUSHO K.K.</u> KAWAGOE	Kawagoe City	Aircraft Parts
TOCHIGI PREFECTURE		
<u>KOHIRA KOGYO K.K.</u> HONSHA PLANT	Shimotoka-Gun Koyama-cho	Aircraft Parts
<u>NAKAJIMA AIRCRAFT CO.</u>		
1. TOCHIGI	Omiya-Mura	Parts
2. OYA	Kawachi-Gun Shiroyama-Mura	"
3. SANO	Sano City	"
4. OTA	Nitta-Gun Otamachi	Airframes
5. OTA IKUSHINA	"	"
6. KOIZUMI WATARASE	Nitta-Gun Koizumi-cho	"
7. KOIZUMI SEISAKUSHO	"	"
8. UTSUNOMIYA	Utsunomiya City	"
9. OMIYA	Omiya City	Engines
10. ASHIKAGA	Ashikaga City	Parts
TOKYO PREFECTURE		
<u>TERAUCHI SEISAKUSHO</u>		
MAIN PLANT	Tokyo-To Fukushima-ku	Aircraft Parts & Ordnance

AIRCRAFT FACTORIES
KANTO & SHINETSU SECTION 1

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Products</u>
<u>YOKOHAMA DENKI SEISAKUSHO K.K.</u> KOGANEI	Tokyo-To Musashi-Koganei-cho	Aircraft Parts
<u>TOYO SEIKEN K.K.</u> TOKYO	Tokyo-To Shinagawa-ku	Aircraft Parts & Ordnance
<u>TOKYO TANKOSHO K.K.</u> OSAKI SEIKOSHO	Tokyo-To Shinagawa-ku	Aircraft Parts & Ordnance "
<u>NIHON NAINENKI K.K.</u> KAMATA SEISOSHO	Tokyo-To Kamata-ku	Aircraft Parts & Ordnance "
<u>NIHON KOKUKI KOGYO K.K.</u> ADACHI SEISAKUSHO	Tokyo-To Adachi-ku	Aircraft Parts
<u>KAYABA SEISAKUSHO</u> TOKYO FACTORY	Tokyo-To Shiba-ku	Aircraft Parts
<u>MIYAKA SEISAKUSHO K.K.</u> MAIN PLANT	Tokyo-To Kamata-ku	Airframe Parts & Ordnance
<u>MITSUBISHI KOGYO K.K.</u> TOKYO KINZOKU KOGYOSHO	Tokyo-To Shinagawa-ku	Aircraft Parts & Tools
<u>TOA JUKOGYO K.K.</u> TOKYO	Tokyo-To Tanashi-cho	Aircraft Parts
<u>TOA JUKOGYO K.K.</u> MAIN PLANT	Tokyo-To Itabashi-ku	Aircraft Parts & Ordnance Parts
<u>AKEBANO HEIKI KOGYO K.K.</u> TOKYO	Tokyo-To Toshima-ku	Aircraft Parts
ITABASHI	Itabashi-ku Tokyo-To	" "

AIRCRAFT FACTORIES
KANTO & SHINETSU SECTION 1

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Products</u>
<u>RIKEN JUKOGYO K.K.</u> ARAKAWA SEISAKUSHO	Tokyo-To Adachi-ku	Engines - Ordnance
<u>SAINTAI KOKU KAGAKU K.K.</u> HONDA	Tokyo-To Katsushika-ku	Aircraft Parts
<u>RIKEN KINZOKU</u> TOKYO CHUZOSHO	Tokyo-To Itabashi-ku	Engine Parts
<u>SHOWA AIRCRAFT CO.</u> TACHIKAWA	Tokyo-To Showa-cho	Airframes
<u>TACHIKAWA AIRCRAFT CO.</u> TACHIKAWA	Tokyo-To Tachikawa City	Airframes
<u>TOKYO KOKU K.K.</u> TOKYO	Tokyo-To Kamata-ku	Airframes
<u>HITACHI SEISAKUSHO</u> KAMEARI	Tokyo-To Kameari	Engine Parts
<u>KURASHIKI HIKOKI K.K.</u> TOKYO SEISAKUSHO	Tokyo-To Mitaka	Airframes
HANEDA	Tokyo, Kamata	"
<u>NAKAJIMA AIRCRAFT CO.</u>		
1. MITAKA	Tokyo-To, Mitaka-cho	Airframes
2. TANASHI	Tokyo-To, Tanashi-cho	Engines
3. MUSASHI	Tokyo-To, Musashi-Ku	"
4. MITAKA	Tokyo-To, Mitaka-cho	"
5. OGIKUBO	Tokyo-To Suginami-ku	"

AIRCRAFT FACTORIES
KANTO & SHINETSU SECTION 1

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Products</u>
<u>NAKAJIMA KOKU-KINZOKU</u> TANASHI SEIZOSHO	Tokyo-To Tanasha-cho	Engine Parts
<u>NIHON GAKKI SEIZO K.K.</u> TOKYO SEISAKU SHO	Tokyo-To Kitatama-Gun Chofu-machi	Propeller
<u>FUJI HIKOKI</u> KAMATA SEISAKUSHO	Tokyo-To Kamata-ku	Airframes
<u>HITACHI KOKUKI K.K.</u> 1. HANEDA SEISAKUSHO	Tokyo-To Kamata-ku	"
2. OMORI	Tokyo-To Omori-ku	Engines
3. TACHIKAWA	Tokyo-To Tachikawa City	"
<u>TACHIKAWA AIRCRAFT CO.</u> KOFU FACTORY	Yamanashi-Ken Kofu City	Airframes
<u>TOA JUKOGYO K.K.</u> OTSUKI	Yamanashi-Ken Otsuki City	Aircraft Parts & Ordnance

AIRCRAFT FACTORIES
TOHOKU SECTION II

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Products</u>
FUKUSHIMA PREFECTURE		
<u>NAKAJIMA AIRCRAFT CO.</u>		
1. KORIYAMA	Koriyama-City	Airframes
2. SHIRAKAWA	Shirakawa-City	Airframes
3. FUKUSHIMA	Fukushima-City	Engines
<u>GUNSEI KOGYO K.K.</u>		
1. HOGU KOKUKI SEIKOSHO	Hogu-cho	Aircraft Parts
<u>MITSUBISHI DENKI K.K.</u>		
1. KORIYAMA	Koriyama-city	Aircraft Parts
IWATE PREFECTURE		
<u>NAKAJIMA AIRCRAFT CO.</u> <u>(NAKAJIMA KIKOKI K.K.)</u>		
1. KUROSAWAJIRI	Kurosawajiri-City	Airframes
<u>NIHON GAKKI SEIZO CO.</u>		
1. IWATE	Kurosawajiri-City	Propellers
YAMAGATA PREFECTURE		
<u>NIPPON AIRCRAFT CO.</u> <u>(NIPPON HIKOKI K.K.)</u>		
1. YAMAGATA SEISAKUSHA	Yamagata City	Airframes

AIRCRAFT FACTORIES
TOKAI & HOKURIKU SECTION III

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Products</u>
<u>AICHI PREFECTURE</u>		
<u>AICHI AIRCRAFT CO.</u> (<u>AICHI KOKUKI KOGYO K.K.</u>)		
1. EITOKU	Nagoya City	Airframes
2. IBO	Fukami-Mura, Nishikamogun	Airframes
3. SETO	Seto-city	Airframes
4. YENOTO (ENOKIDO)	Chita-gun. Onizaki-Mura	Airframes
5. FUNAKATA	Nagoya City	Airframes
6. HORITA	Nagoya City	Airframes
7. Main Plant	Nagoya City	Airframes
8. SANNO	Nagoya City	Airframes
9. AOTSUKA	Nagoya City	Airframes
10. HOTEI	Nagoya City	Airframes
11. KOFU	Nagoya City	Airframes
12. TSUSHIMA	Nagoya City	Airframes
13. ATSUTA	Nagoya City	Airframes
14. IMAMURA	Nagoya City	Airframes
<u>KAWASAKI AIRCRAFT CO.</u> (<u>KAWASAKI KOKUKI K.K.</u>)		
1. ICHINOMIYA	Ichinomiya-city	Airframes
<u>MITSUBISHI JUKOGYO K.K.</u>		
1. DAI SHI (#4 Plant)	Nagoya City	Airframes
2. DAI JU (#10 ")	Nagoya City	Engines
3. DAI JUNI (#12 ")	Nagoya City	Engines
4. DAI NIJUNI (#22 ")	Nishi-Kamo Gun Agebo-Machi	Engines
<u>NAKAJIMA AIRCRAFT CO.</u> (<u>NAKAJIMA HIKOKI K.K.</u>)		
1. ATSUTA	Nagoya City	Parts
2. SHOKUDAI	Chita-Gun, Akubi-Mura	Parts
3. OKADA	Okada City	Parts
4. OFU	Ofucho	Parts
5. YASHINO	Handa City	Parts
6. HANDA	Handa City	Airframes
<u>ASAHINA TEKKO SHO</u>		
1. NAGOYA SEIZOSHO	Nagoya City	Airframes
<u>HOA JUKOGYO K.K.</u>		
1. SHINKAWA	Nishi-Kasugai-Gun, Shinkawa-cho	Aircraft Parts Ordnance
<u>TOYODA JIDOSHA SEISAKUSHO K.K.</u>		
1. EIYU	Nagoya City	Aircraft Parts

AIRCRAFT FACTORIES
TOKAI & HOKURIKU SECTION III

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Products</u>
<u>AICHI PREFECTURE</u>		
<u>TOYADA JIDO-KIKAI SEISO SUSHO K.K.</u>		
1. OFU	Chita-gun, Ofu-cho	Aircraft parts
<u>TEIKOKU PACKING KOGYO K.K.</u>		
1. ICHINOMIYA	Ichinomiya-city	Aircraft parts
<u>TOYO KIKAI KOGYO K.K.</u>		
1. DAI ICHI (#1 Plant)	Nagoya City	Aircraft parts
<u>TOKAI HIKOKI K.K.</u>		
1. KARIYA	Aomi-Gun, Kyomo-cho	Engines
<u>TEIKOKU JIDOSHA KOGYO K.K.</u>		
1. AICHI PLANT	Nagoya	(Aircraft Parts (Engines
<u>YAJIMA KOGYO K.K.</u>		
1. (Main Plant)	Nagoya City	Aircraft parts
2. KORIYAMA	Koriyama City	Aircraft parts
3. SAKURADA	Nagoya City	Aircraft parts
<u>GIFU PREFECTURE</u>		
<u>AICHI AIRCRAFT CO.</u> (AICHI KOKUKI K.K.)		
1. MINO	Takayoshi-Gun, Mino-cho	Airframes
2. YORO	Yoro-Gun, Takata-cho	Airframes
<u>KAWASAKI AIRCRAFT CO.</u> (KAWASAKI KOKUKI K.K.)		
1. Main Plant	Gifu City	Airframes
2. ASAKI (Branch)	Gifu City	Airframes
3. FUJI (Branch)	Gifu City	Airframes
4. SANRI (Branch)	Gifu City	Airframes
<u>ISHIKAWA PREFECTURE</u>		
<u>TOKYO KOKU K.K.</u>		
1. ISHIKAWA SEIZOSHO	Unoki Mura	Airframes
<u>NIHON DENKI YAKIN K. K.</u>		
1. MOROE	Kanazawa-city	Aircraft parts

AIRCRAFT FACTORIES
TOKAI & HOKURIKU SECTION III

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Products</u>
MIE PREFECTURE		
<u>AICHI AIRCRAFT CO.</u> (AICHI KOKUKI K.K.)		
1. TSU	Tsu City	Airframes
<u>MITSUBISHI JUKOGYO K.K.</u>		
1. DAI SAN (#3 Plant)	Suzuka City	Airframes
<u>NAKAJIMA AIRCRAFT CO.</u> (NAKAJIMA HIKOKI K.K.)		
1. YOKKAICHI	Yokkaichi City	Engines
2. MATSUZAKA	Matsuzaka City	Engines
<u>SUMITOMO KINZOKU KOGYO KK</u>		
1. TSU	Tsu City	Propellers
<u>AKEBONO HEIKI KOGYO K.K.</u>		
1. MIE SEIKOSHO	Mie-Gun, Mie Mura	Aircraft Parts
SHIZUOKA PREFECTURE		
<u>MITSUBISHI JUKOGYO K.K.</u>		
1. DAI ROKU (#6 Plant)	Shizuoka City	Engines
<u>NAKAJIMA AIRCRAFT CO.</u> (NAKAJIMA HIKOKI K.K.)		
1. WASHIZU	Washizu-cho	Engines
2. ARAI	Hamamatsu City, Arai-cho	Engines
3. HAMAMATSU	Hamamatsu City	Engines
<u>NIHON GAKKI SEISAKUSHO</u>		
1. HAMAMATSU	Hamamatsu City	Propellers
2. SAKURA	Hamamatsu City	Propellers
3. TENRYU	Hamana-Gun, Iida-mura	Propellers
<u>SUMITOMO KINZOKU KOGYO K.K.</u>		
1. SHIZUOKA SEISAKUSHO	Shizuoka City	Propellers
2. FUKUORI KOJO	Shizuoka City	Propellers
<u>KOA KOKUKI K.K.</u>		
1. FUJI KOJO	Fuji-Gun, Takaoka-cho	Propellers
<u>NISSAN JUKOGYO K.K.</u>		
1. YOSHIHARA	Fuji-Gun, Yoshihara-machi	Engines
<u>OMI KOKU KOGYO K.K.</u>		
1. FUJIMI	Fujinomiya-city	Airframe Parts

TOKAI & HOKURIKU SECTION III (AIRCRAFT FACTORIES)

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Products</u>
TOYAMA PREFECTURE		
<u>MITSUBISHI JUKOYO K. K.</u>		
1. DAI JUICHI (#11 Plant)	Imizu-Gun, Daimon-cho	Airframes
<u>KUREHA KOKUKI K. K.</u>		
1. KUREHA	Fuoi-Gun, Kureha-Mura	Airframes
2. FUKUNO	Tochina-Gun, Fukuno-cho	Airframes
<u>TAKADA ALUM SEISAKUSHO</u>		
1. TOYAMA	Oifu-Gun, Hosoiri-Mura	Aircraft parts

AIRCRAFT FACTORIES
SECTION IV KINKI

<u>Company Name of Company</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Products</u>
FUKUI PREFECTURE		
<u>AICHI KOKUKI K.K.</u>		
1. HOKUSHIKU	Imadate-gun	Airframes
2. OGAKI	Gifu-ken Ogaki City	"
<u>NIHON KOKUSAI KOKU KOGYO K.K.</u>		
1. FUKUI	Ashigan-gun Oazu-Oyamata Oyamata 8-40	Propeller Plants
2. HARUE BRANCH	Fukui-ken Sakai-gun Harue City	" "
HYOGO PREFECTURE		
<u>MITSUBISHI DENKI K.K.</u>		
HIMEJI	Himeji City	Engine Parts
<u>NIHON HAIKENKI K.K.</u>		
AMAGASAKI SEIKOSHO	Amagasaki City	Aircraft Parts
<u>NION SEIDOKI K.K.</u>		
MAIN PLANT	Kobe City	Engines
<u>TOKUSHU KOKU HEIKI K.K.</u>		
1. AMAGASAKI	Amagasaki City	Aircraft Parts
2. ITAMI	Itami City	" "
<u>TOA KINZOKU KOGYO</u>		
1. KOBE	Kobe City	Engine & Aircraft Parts
2. UOZUMI	Akashi City Uozumi-mura	" " "
<u>YAMAOKA HAIKENKI K.K.</u>		
AMAGASAKI SEISAKUSHO	Amagasaki City	Engines
<u>KAWANISHI AIRCRAFT SEISAKUSHO</u>		
1. NARUO KOJO	Muko-gun Narue-che	Airframes
2. HIMEJI KOJO	Himeji-city	"
3. KOMAN KOJO	Muko-gun Honjo-mura	"
4. URANO	Shimozato-mura	"
<u>KAWANISHI KIKAI SEISAKUSHO</u>		
MAIN PLANT	Kobe City	Airplane Parts

AIRCRAFT FACTORIES
SECTION IV KINKI

HYOGO PREFECTURE (CONT'D.)

KAWASAKI AIRCRAFT CO.

1. HIRATAKA KOJO	Hiratsuka City	Airframes
2. AKASHI KITAI KOJO	Akashi City	"
3. FUTAMI KOJO	Kako-gun Futami-cho	Engines
4. KOBE KOJO	Kobe City	"
5. AKASHI	Akashi City	"

NIHON KOKUSAI KOKU K.K.
KANZAKI

Muko-gun Sonoda-mura	Propellers (Engines)
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SUMITOMO KINZOKU KOGYO K.K.

1. KANZAKI	Amagasaki City	Propellers
2. AMAGASAKI	" "	"

GUNZEI KOGYO K.K.

1. YOOKA	Yooka-gun Yooka-cho	Aircraft Parts
2. TSUKAGUCHI	Kinosaki-gun Hitaka-cho	" "

KANAI JUYO KOGYO K.K.
TACHIBANA

Amagasaki City	Aircraft Parts
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KYOTO PREFECTURE

SHIMAZU SEISAKUSHO K.K.

1. SHIJO	Kyoto City	Aircraft Parts
2. SANJO	" "	" & Engine-parts
3. TAKIJO	" "	Engine Parts
4. SAIDAIJI	" "	Aircraft Parts

MITSUBISHI JUKOGYO K.K.

1. DAI NI (#2 Plant)	Kyoto City	Engines
DAI HACHI (#8 ")	" "	"
DAI JUROKU (#16 Plant)	Itobusa-cho	"
DAI JUSHI (#14 ")	Kyoto City	"

NIHONKOKUSAI KOKU K.K.

1. KYOTO SEISAKUSHO	Kyoto City Okubo-mura	Propeller Plants
2. KAMIKYO	Kyoto City	" " & Air-frames
3. KAMIKYO BRANCH	Kyoto City	" " "
4. SONOBT	Kyoto-fu Sonohe-cho	" " "

AIRCRAFT FACTORIES
SECTION IV KINKI

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Products</u>
<u>OSAKA PREFECTURE</u>		
<u>KAWASAKI AIRCRAFT CO.</u>		
1. TAKASUKI KOJO	Taketsuki City	Engines
2. TOKUGI KOJO	Osaka City	"
3. SAKAI KOJO	Sakai City	"
<u>MATSUSHITA AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL CO.</u>		
1. MAIN PLANT	Osaka City Kadoma-cho	Airframes
2. PROPELLER SEISAKUSHO	Joto-ku Osaka City	Flap
<u>NIHON KOKUSAI KOKU KOGYO</u> YODOGAWA		
	Osaka City	Propeller Plant Airframes
<u>SUMITOMO KINZOKU KOGYO K.K.</u> SAKURAJIMA		
	Konchana-ku Osaka City	Propellers
<u>DAIINIHO KOKI K.K.</u> KISHIWADA		
	Osaka-ku Kishiwada City	Aircraft Parts
<u>HOA JUKOGYO K.K.</u> OSAKA		
	Osaka City Taisho-ku	Aircraft Parts Engines
<u>HATSUDOKI SEIZO K.K.</u> MAIN PLANT		
	Osaka City Oyodo-ku	Engine Parts
<u>MATSUSHITA KINZOKU K.K.</u> MAIN PLANT		
	Osaka-fu Kawauchi-gun Migo-cho	Engines
<u>NISSAN YUSIO HIKOKI K.K.</u> OSAKA		
	Osaka City Nishi- Yodogawa-ku	Airframes
<u>OSAKA SEISAKUSHO K.K.</u>		
1. UTAJIMA BASHI	Osaka City Nishi Yodogawa- ku	Engine Parts
2. FUKU	" " " "	" "
<u>OSAKA ALUMINUM SEISAKUSHO K.K.</u>		
1. SAKAI	Sakai City	Aircraft Parts
2. IZUMI OTSU	Izumi-Otsu City	" "
<u>OSAKA KINZOKU KOGYO K.K.</u>		
1. YODOGAWA KOKUKI SEISAKUSHO	Osaka-fu Ajiu-mura	Airframes
2. YODOGAWA SEISAKUSHO	Suita City	Engine Parts

AIRCRAFT FACTORIES
SECTION IV KINKI

OSAKA PREFECTURE (CON'T.)

<u>SEKISAI SEIKO K.K.</u> MAIN PLANT	Osaka City Shonai-cho	Aircraft
<u>TOKUSHU KOKU HEIKI K.K.</u> SAKAI	Sakai City	Aircraft Parts
<u>TOA KINZOKU KOGYO K.K.</u> HARUKI	Osaka-fu Kishiwada City	Engine Parts
<u>TEIKOKU PACKING KOGYO K.K.</u> 1. OSAKA	Osaka-fu Riuka-cho	Aircraft Parts
2. NEAGAWA	Neagawa-cho	" "
<u>TAKADA ALUMINUM SEISAKUSHO K.K.</u> SAKAI YAMATOGAWA	Sakai City	Aircraft Parts
<u>TEIKOKU PISTON RING K.K.</u> OSAKA	Osaka City	Engine Parts

SHIGA PREFECTURE

<u>HITSUI SEIKI KOGYO K.K.</u> SETA SEISAKUSHO	Kurinishi-gun Seta-machi	Aircraft Engine Parts
<u>OMI KOKU KOGYO K.K.</u> 1. HIKONE DAI ITCHI	Hikone City	Airframe Parts
2. HIKONE DAI NI	" "	" "
<u>YAMAOKA MAIMENKI K.K.</u> NAGAHAMA SEISAKUSHO	Nagahama City	Engine Parts

AIRCRAFT FACTORIES
SECTION V CHUGOKU

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Products</u>
HIROSHIMA PREFECTURE		
<u>MITSUBISHI JUKOGYO K.K.</u> DAI NIJU (#20 Plant)	Asa Gun, Gion Machi	Engines
<u>KURASHIKI KOGYO K.K.</u> HIROSHIMA SEISAKUSHO	Hiroshima City	Engine Parts
OKAYAMA PREFECTURE		
<u>MITSUBISHI KUKOGYO K.K.</u> DAI SHICHI (#7 Plant)	Asaguchi Gun, Sekajima-cho	Airframes
<u>TACHIKAWA AIRCRAFT CO.</u> OKAYAMA PLANT	Okayama City	Airframes
<u>GUNSEI KOGYO</u> TSUYAMA KOKUKI SEISAKUSHO	Tsuyama City	Aircraft Parts
<u>KURASHIKI KOGYO K.K.</u> 1. TAMASHIMA SEISAKUSHO	Asaguchi-Gun, Tamashima- cho	Engine Parts
2. MANJU KOKUKI SEISAKUSHO DAI ICHI (#1 Plant)	Asaguchi-gun	Airframe Parts
3. ITO, DAI NI (#2 Plant)	Kurashiki City	Airframe Parts
TOTTORI PREFECTURE		
<u>NISSAN YUSO HIKOKI K.K.</u> TOTTORI	Hidaka-Gun, Koyama-mura	Airframes
YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE		
<u>TACHIARAI KOKUKI K.K.</u> YAMAGUCHI	Yamaguchi City	Airframes
<u>SEIJINKU KOKU KOGYO K.K.</u> MARIFU	Iwatsuki City	Aircraft Parts

AIRCRAFT FACTORIES
SECTION VI KYUSHU

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Products</u>
FUKUOKA PREFECTURE		
<u>KYUSHU AIRCRAFT CO.</u> ZAKKAKUMA	Fukuoka City	Wood-other planes
ITATSUKI	" "	Fighters
<u>TACHIARAI KOKUKI K.K.</u> MAIN PLANT	Miwa-mura	Airframes
KAGOSHIMA PREFECTURE		
<u>TANABE KOKU KOGYO K.K.</u> MAIN PLANT	Taniyama-mura	Aircraft Parts
KUMAMOTO PREFECTURE		
<u>MITSUBISHI JUKOGYO K.K.</u> DAI KYU (#9 Plant)	Kumamoto City	Airframes
MIYAZAKI PREFECTURE		
<u>KAWASAKI AIRCRAFT CO.</u> MIYAKONOJO	Miyakonojo City	Airframes
SAGA PREFECTURE		
<u>TACHIARAI KOKUKI K.K.</u> MOTOYAMA	Yoki-gun Motoyama-cho	Airframes

AIRCRAFT FACTORIES
SECTION VII SHIKOKU

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Products</u>
KAGAWA PREFECTURE		
<u>KURASHIKI HIKOKI K.K.</u> TAKAMATSU SEISAKUSHO	Takamatsu City	Airframes

AIRCRAFT FACTORIES
SECTION VIII HOKKAIDO

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Products</u>
HOKKAIDO		
<u>OJI KOKUKI K.K.</u> EBETSU SEISAKUSHO	Sapporo-Gun Ebetsu-cho	Airframes