DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

INTERIM REPARATIONS REMOVALS

ARMY AND NAVY ARSENALS; AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY; LIGHT METALS INDUSTRY

The action specified below should be taken with respect to facilities identified in the three listed categories of Japanese industry. Such action, under the Interim Reparations Removal Program, should be taken without prejudice to further removals that may be ordered under a final reparations program.

1. Army and Navy Arsenals

(Definitions: "Plants and establishments owned and operated by the Japanese Army or Navy engaged in the development, production, maintenance, testing or storage of equipment or supplies for use in war or warlike purposes. (Arsenals as defined herein embraces a broad category of facilities distinguished by their ownership rather than by the nature of the operation and departs from the more usual connotation of ordnance manufacture.) Privately owned arsenals will be treated in a separate paper.")

a. All facilities within this category should be made available for claim, subject to the following limitations:

(1) Special purpose Machinery and Equipment

All machinery, equipment and accessories which by virtue of initial design, construction, or major structural change are, as individual items, special purpose in nature and functionally limited to use in connection with equipment or supplies for war or warlike purposes, should be held pending further instructions concerning their disposition.

(2) Shipyards

Shipbuilding and ship repair facilities should be disposed of in accordance with policy to be decided later.

(3) Non-armament Facilities

Those facilities which have been engaged in the production of such non-durable consumer goods as textiles, clothing, processed foods, and pharmaceuticals, should be left for disposal under the final reparations program, and not be made available for claim under the Interim Reparations Removal Program.

(4) Fertilizer and Fuel Facilities

Those facilities which can be readily used in the production of fertilizer and fuel, other than synthetic oil, should be left for

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

disposal later and not be made available immediately for claim under the Interim Reparations Removal Program.

2. Aircraft Industry

(Definitions: "Plants and establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture or assembly of finished aircraft, airframes, aircraft engines, and aircraft propellers, or in supplying fabricated materials, semi-finished, or finished parts, components, or accessories, (exclusive of arms and armaments, instruments and communication equipment) especially designed for incorporation in finished aircraft.")

a. All facilities in plants and establishments originally designed, constructed, and equipped, or converted through major change in the nature of installed machinery and equipment to serve in this category should be made available for claim.

b. Plants and establishments within this category, other than those covered in (a) above, the use of whose products by the aircraft industry represents merely a diversion during the war without major change in character of product from former peacetime civil consumption, or in the nature of installed machinery and equipment, should not be made available for claim pending Allied decision as to the final disposition of the industry with which they are normally associated.

3. Light Metals Industry

(Definitions: "Plants and establishments primarily engaged in the production of alumina, primary or secondary aluminum and magnesium, and in the rolling, extruding, drawing, forging and casting of aluminum and magnesium and their alloys.")

a. All facilities identified within this category should be made available for claim, subject to the following limitations:

(1) No facilities engaged in remelting light metal scrap into secondary ingot should be made available for claim.

(2) In cement plants converted to produce alumina from clays or shales, only the equipment introduced to effect such conversion should be made available for claim.

(3) Sufficient rolling and drawing equipment should be retained to handle 15,000 metric tons per annum of fabricated aluminum. Such equipment should be of a general purpose character and can be obtained from any surplus available in other branches of the non-ferrous metals industry.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

7

Sepac & Rec'd in SWNCC 5/22/46

May 17, 1946

NHH

MEMORANDUM FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT MEMBER OF SWNCC

Communication from the Far Eastern Commission for transmittal to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

The Far Eastern Commission acting under paragraph II-1 of its Terms of Reference which provides that the functions of the Commission shall be to "formulate the policies, principles, and standards in conformity with which the fulfillment by Japan of its obligations under the terms of surrender may be accomplished" approved on 13 May 1946 a policy decision on the question of "Interim Reparations Removals".

In accordance with paragraph III, 1 of the Terms of Reference of the Commission there is enclosed a directive based on this policy decision and it is requested that this directive be forwarded to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for transmission to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

J. H. Hilldring
State Department Member
State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee

Enclosure.

JA:HLory:mls
5-17-46 HB

FE

740.0011 CONTROL (JAPAN)/ 5-1446
CSI/A

740.0011 Control (Japan)/5-1446

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

E N C L O S U R E

INTERIM REPARATIONS REMOVALS

ARMY AND NAVY ARSENALS; AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY; LIGHT METALS INDUSTRY

You will take the action specified below with respect to facilities identified in the three listed categories of Japanese industry. Such action, under the Interim Reparations Removal Program, should be taken without prejudice to further removals that may be ordered under a final reparations program.

1. Army and Navy Arsenals

(Definitions: "Plants and establishments owned and operated by the Japanese Army or Navy engaged in the development, production, maintenance, testing or storage of equipment or supplies for use in war or warlike purposes. (Arsenals as defined herein embraces a broad category of facilities distinguished by their ownership rather than by the nature of the operation and departs from the more usual connotation of ordnance manufacture.) Privately owned arsenals will be treated in a separate paper.)

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(1) Special purpose Machinery and Equipment

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(3) Non-armament Facilities

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processed

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

processed foods, and pharmaceuticals, should be left for disposal under the final reparations program, and not be made available for claim under the Interim Reparations Removal Program.

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Those facilities which can be readily used in the production of fertilizer and fuel, other than synthetic oil, should be left for disposal later and not be made available immediately for claim under the Interim Reparations Removal Program.

2. Aircraft Industry

(Definitions: "Plants and establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture or assembly of finished aircraft, airframes, aircraft engines, and aircraft propellers, or in supplying fabricated materials, semi-finished, or finished parts, components, or accessories, (exclusive of arms and armaments, instruments and communication equipment) especially designed for incorporation in finished aircraft.")

a. All facilities in plants and establishments originally designed, constructed, and equipped, or converted through major change in the nature of installed machinery and equipment to serve in this category should be made available for claim.

b. Plants and establishments within this category, other than those covered in (a) above, the use of whose products by the aircraft industry represents merely a diversion during the war without major change in character of product from former peacetime civil consumption, or in the nature of installed machinery and equipment, should not be made available for claim pending Allied decision as to the final disposition of the industry with which they are normally associated.

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limitations:

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

10

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

JA

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION
2516 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

JCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
MAY 22 1946
DIVISION OF CHIEF

14 May 1946

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
Unanimously agreed to subject 5/13/46.
MAY 14 1946
Received 5:30 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission provide that one of the functions of the Commission should be to "formulate the policies, principles and standards in conformity with which the fulfillment by Japan of its obligations under the Terms of Surrender may be accomplished."

XR740.00119 FEAC

It is further provided that when such decisions are made by the Far Eastern Commission, "The United States Government shall prepare directives in accordance with the policy decisions of the Commission and shall transmit them to the Supreme Commander through the appropriate United States Government Agency."

At a meeting of the Far Eastern Commission held at 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D.C. on 13 May 1946 the enclosed policy decision was unanimously agreed to.

As Secretary General of the Far Eastern Commission, I have been instructed to forward this decision to you on behalf of the Commission, in order that the appropriate directives may be prepared and transmitted to the Supreme Commander in accordance with the Terms of Reference.

DCR WE. Unit
Ord. 96
Dist. FL

Enclosure

Respectfully yours,

Hugh D. Farley
for
Nelson T. Johnson
Secretary General

FILED
MAY 29 1946

CS/A

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/5-1446

740.00119 Control (Japan)/5-1446

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

11

Signed J Reid
in SWNCC 5/22/46
WRG

May 17, 1946

MEMORANDUM FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT MEMBER OF SWNCC

Communication from the Far Eastern Commission for transmittal to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

The Far Eastern Commission acting under paragraph II-1 of its Terms of Reference which provides that the functions of the Commission shall be to "formulate the policies, principles, and standards in conformity with which the fulfillment by Japan of its obligations under the terms of surrender may be accomplished" approved on 13 May 1946 a policy decision on the question of "Removal of Facilities from Japan for Reparations--Priority According to Ownership or Control".

In accordance with paragraph III, 1 of the Terms of Reference of the Commission, there is enclosed a directive based on this policy decision and it is requested that this directive be forwarded to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for transmission to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

J. H. Hilldring
State Department Member
State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee

Enclosure.

JA:HLory:mls
5-17-46

FE

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/5-1446

740.00119 Control (Japan)/5-1446

CS/A

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

E N C L O S U R E

REMOVAL OF FACILITIES FROM JAPAN FOR REPARATIONS--

PRIORITY ACCORDING TO OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL

Among the criteria to be employed in the selection of individual plants and items of equipment for removal from Japan as reparations you will employ the principle of reinforcing the occupation objective of dissolving large industrial and banking corporations which have exercised control over a great part of Japanese trade and industry.

The following interests, combinations, and concerns, which assisted in Japanese aggression, and their subsidiaries and affiliates, should be included with others which have been or may be designated: Mitsui; Mitsubishi; Sumitomo; Kuhara; Okura; Yasuda; Mori; Rikken; Nissan; Mangyo; and Nakajima.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

May 17, 1946

MEMORANDUM FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT MEMBER OF SWNCC

Communication from the Far Eastern Commission for transmittal to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

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J. H. Hilldring
State Department Member
State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee

Enclosure.

FE

JA:HLory:mls

5-17-46

SWNCC 119 Continued/Paper 5-17-46

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

ENCLOSURE

REMOVAL OF FACILITIES FROM JAPAN FOR REPARATIONS--

PRIORITY ACCORDING TO OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

May 17, 1946

MEMORANDUM FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT MEMBER OF SWNCC

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J. H. Hilldring
State Department Member
State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee

Enclosure.

FE

JA:HLory:mls

5-17-46

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

E N C L O S U R E

REMOVAL OF FACILITIES FROM JAPAN FOR REPARATIONS--

PRIORITY ACCORDING TO OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION
2516 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
MAY 22 1946
DC
OFFICE OF CHIEF

The attached is certified to be the official text of a document unanimously adopted at the eleventh meeting of the Far Eastern Commission, held at 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D.C. on 13 May 1946.

Samuel S. Stratton
Executive Secretary

Washington, D.C.
13 May 1946

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

ENCLOSURE

REMOVAL OF FACILITIES FROM JAPAN FOR REPARATIONS--

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

77

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

ACTION COPY

Office of
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
MAY 16 1946
10:00 am
DIRECTOR
Department of State

File
6-5-46

ASB-P-D
No paraphrase necessary

5725

Tokyo via War

Dated May 14, 1946

Rec'd 8 p.m., 15th

Action	JA
Information	
FE	✓
CA	
JA	✓
SEA	
PI	
	✓

SECRET

ACTION: FE
INFO:
S
U
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A-B
A-C
A-H
SA/M
EUR/K
FC
OCD
DC/R

FROM: GHQ SCAP

TO: WAR DEPARTMENT; to WARCOS (pass to SECSTATE)

NR: C 60993 21[illegible] May 14, 1946

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
Penfold, SA/M
MAY 16 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

5/16/46 SA/M informed that statement is available; we suggested that Dept not issue press release. JKE

1. As American press services (notably United Press) in some cases misquoted my remarks at April 30th council meeting, and as United Press story was apparently used as basis for correspondents inquiry at Dept Press Conference, I propose when practicable to furnish Dept in advance with outline of comments which I expect to make at council meeting in regard to certain subjects. I did this in my 192 April 26th, in advance of the last meeting of the council but apparently it did not reach attention of the Press officers of Dept.

2. In regard to subject number 4 "Address of the Peoples Meeting May 19th 46" I contemplate making following remarks: "SCAP is constantly in receipt of petitions from Jap individuals or groups of individuals. This petition is one of a hundred of various kinds recently received. It is without signature and we cannot say definitely from exactly whom it emanated except that we understand, it was presented by a group during the course of the various parades and mass gatherings on May 1st. According to our information, the allegations in the document are not based on fact. Such allegations or complaints are of course made the subject of investigation. I repeat again, that if any member of the Council has any concrete and definitive information

bearing on

SECRET

PERMANENT RECORD COPY: THIS COPY MUST BE RETURNED TO DC/R CENTRAL FILES WITH NOTATION OF ACTION TAKEN.

FILED
JUN 5 1946
740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/5-1446
LRE

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

bearing on these allegations, the Supreme Commander would wish to have it without delay. According to the translators, the document is not written in idiomatic Japanese bur rather gives the clear impression that original had been drawn up in a foreign language and then translated into Japanese for presentation. It seems to me to be a document which is essentially concerned with internal politics in Japan. It has been the firm policy of the Supreme Commander not to interfere with internal political activities except in cases of extreme necessity. The attitude of the Supreme Commander toward the activities of various political groups in Japan has rightly been one of great generosity in permitting every possible freedom of expression and action. By directive, political prisoners have been released from prisons in which some of them have been incarcerated for many years. These prisoners have included avowed leaders and members of the Communist Party. I do not need to tell you that the United States does not favor Communism in the United States or Japan. But it has been our firm belief that, in accordance with provisions of Potsdam Declaration, Jap people should be as free as people of the United States to develop their political activities. Communist Party is not suppressed in the United States and has been allowed in Japan the same rights as other political parties and members of Communist Party have been elected to the Diet. The document which we have under consideration contains the signmarks of Communistic propaganda. We are met here for friendly and frank discussions of matters brought before us. And while I wish to offer my opinion in the friendliest way I feel that it is an obligation upon me also to be frank. It is my frank opinion that the efforts of the members of this council should be toward the democratization of Japan and that it is not consistent with our clear duty in that respect for any member of the council to give support in public meetings of the council or otherwise to any one Jap Political Party. There is one further remark I would like to make in regard to the document. It seems to me

patent that it

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

SECRET

patent that it constitutes essentially an attack upon the present Jap Govt. As that Govt resigned some time ago and is carrying on only pending a formation of a new govt, the attack seems pointless and the document accordingly merely seems to be an attempt to spread Communistic propaganda".

3. It is respectfully requested that the Far Eastern Office bring this message to the attention of Depts Press Officers in order that, in case correspondents question the Acting Secretary, Mr Acheson may have a correct version before him rather than a garbled and distorted press story.

4. By way of general comment on the Council meetings, while we have hoped and desired that the Council develop into an organ which might do its allotted part in favilitating and providing Concrete & Constructive Assistance to the occupation, it is difficult in the light of our experience to be sanguine in this respect. Because to date deep regret, the members of the Council have put forth a single Constructive suggestion, substance. Thus the task of the American member has necessarily resolved into one of protecting American Policy & Accumpation from sniping and devious to otherwise attack.

ATCHESON

Note: 192 is CH IN 5665 (27 Apr) G-2 (State)

* Being serviced

ACTION: G-2 (State)

INFO: CG AAF, ASF, OPD, CAD, Mr. Petersen, C of S

CM IN 3343 (15 May 46) DTG 141223Z ec

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

86

Correction noted

ACTION COPY

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

CORRECTION 5/27/46

Office of FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS MAY 28 1946 10:25 DIRECTOR Department of State

ACTION: FE
INFO:
S
U
C
A-B
A-C
A-H
SA/M
EUR/X
FC
OCD
DC/R

ERA- P
No paraphrase necessary

SECRET

Action	JA
Information	
FE	✓
CA	
JA	✓
SEA	
PI	
	✓

5725

Tokyo via War

Dated May 14, 1946

Rec'd 8:00 p.m , 15th

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS Correction noted MAY 28 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SECSTATE

C-60993 May 14

The serial number of this message received as C-60993 should be corrected to read 218.

TELEGRAPH SECTION

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

Political

CSB

SECRET

Corrected 6-4-46 E.K.h.

F.W. 740.00119 Control (Japan)/5-1446 Confidential File

PERMANENT RECORD COPY: THIS COPY MUST BE RETURNED TO DC/R CENTRAL FILES WITH NOTATION OF ACTION TAKEN.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

81

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

ACTION COPY

JA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

CORRECTION

Office of
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
MAY 17 1946
8:45 AM
Department of State

ACTION: ~~FE~~
INFO:
S
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A-C
A-H
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ROB
No paraphrase necessary

SECRET

Action	JA
Information	
FE	✓
CA	
JA	✓
SEA	
PI	✓

5725

Tokyo via War

Dated May 14, 1946

Rec'd 8 p.m., 15th

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
MAY 17 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FROM: GHQ SCAP

TO: WAR DEPARTMENT; TO WARCOS (pass to SECSTATE)

NR: C 60993 218 May 14, 1946

Page 3, last line delete "*" and insert the following, "and providing concrete and constructive assistance to the occupation, it is difficult in the light of our experience to be sanguine in this respect because, to our deep regret the members of the council have not put forth a single constructive suggestive substance. Thus the task of the American member has necessarily resolved itself into one of protecting American policy and the occupation from sniping and devious to otherwise attack."

Note: Supplementary copy of CM-IN-3343 (May 15) G-2 (State)

ACTION: G-2 (State)

INFO: CG AAF, ASF, OPD, CAD, MR. PETERSEN, C of S

CM IN 3343 (15 May 46) DTG 141223Z

TELEGRAPH SECTION

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

IW

SECRET

Confidential File

PERMANENT RECORD COPY: THIS COPY MUST BE RETURNED TO DC/R CENTRAL FILES WITH NOTATION OF ACTION TAKEN.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

ACTION COPY

Office of
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
MAY 14 1946
Department of State

EGA L.

Action	JA
Information	
FE	✓
CA	
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SEA	
PI	
	✓

4898

11:15am

PLAIN

London

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
File
MAY 14 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Dated May 14, 1946

Rec'd 6:45 p.m., 14th

ACTION:FE
INFO:
S
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A-H
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SECSTATE

5101, Fourteenth.

Only recent article in British press on Jap control is in May 12 NEWS OF THE WORLD, a popular and somewhat sensational Sunday paper. Its special correspondent A. Noyes Thomas writes article on front page claiming that Japs still have plenty to eat. He says he has waited 6 months and travelled 12,000 miles throughout Japan before he has written this story in order to be sure of his facts. Thomas states "thanks to political maneouvers on both sides of the Pacific these guilty people paradoxically are now among the better fed peoples of the world outside the Americans". He tells of seeing starving peoples in all other eastern countries and mentions specifically India and China, where he claims to have seen people dying of hunger on the streets. But in Japan he states "I could not see and have not seen anyone who looked likely to die of starvation. It was difficult even to find anyone who appeared to be really hungry." After telling that in reporting the occupation he had been to every corner of the country by train, car and on foot he says "Though as almost everywhere there are obvious and serious shortages, due here mainly to hoarding, black marketing and transport difficulties, I failed to find signs of famine in any way comparable with those in other countries." Thomas concluded by claiming that the ruling classes, who are the same with few exceptions who held power in the past, find it easy to conserve their energies for political juggling by fostering the impression "now widely held" that it is the moral responsibility of the conquerors to

5/14/46 (X)
DC/R MAY 15 1946

PLAIN

feed the

740.00119 CONTROL(JAPAN)/5-1446

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

PLAIN

feed the conquered." (Repeated to ?) Allied Commander, Tokyo, via army channels.

HARRIMAN

JMS

PLAIN

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

MAY 14 1946

In reply refer to
JA

My dear General Romulo:

The Department has been informed that the War Department will continue through the Commander-in-Chief, Army Forces, Pacific, Tokyo, Japan, to sell essential supplies and to furnish essential services to official establishments and personnel of foreign nations in Japan until such nations have established logistical independence, but in no event later than July 1, 1946, except as an emergency measure. These regulations will apply to the Commonwealth Government. It will be necessary for the representatives of the Commonwealth Government to establish a dollar credit by depositing a check payable to the Treasurer of the United States with the Office of Chief of Finance, Attention, Receipts and Disbursements Division, Room 4A320, Pentagon Building, Washington 25, D.C., against which charges may be made for the purchase of essential supplies and services in Japan.

Sincerely yours,

DEAN ACHESON

Acting Secretary

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/5-1446
CS/A
Routine

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Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo,
Resident Commissioner of the
Philippines to the United States,
1617 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

CIR
13 1946 P.M.

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

COPY

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington, D.C.

MAY 14 1946

17 April 1946

OPD 400 Russia (14 Apr 46)

MEMORANDUM TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE:
(ATTN: Office of Far Eastern Affairs)

SUBJECT: Assistance to Foreign Missions in Japan

1. Reference is made to radio C 59902, 14 April 1946 (War Department CM-IN-2993) from the Commander-in-Chief, Army Forces, Pacific, Tokyo, Japan, a copy of which has been furnished you this date.

2. It is requested that appropriate foreign government representatives in Washington be advised that:

a. The War Department will continue sale of essential supplies and services to foreign nations in Japan until the latter have established logistical independence, but in no event later than 1 July 1946, except as an emergency measure.

b. It will be necessary to establish a dollar credit against which charges may be made for the purchase of essential supplies and services in Japan by their respective representatives.

3. For your information, the following nations are known to have representatives in Japan:

China	England
Netherlands	Russia
France	Philippines
India	Switzerland
Australia	Sweden
New Zealand	Portugal
Canada	

FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

A.G. Pixton
For R.L. VITTRUP
Colonel, GSC

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WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Minister of Sweden presents his compliments to the Honourable the Acting Secretary of State, and has the honour to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Secretary's note dated May 13, 1946, containing information as to establishing dollar credits in favour of official establishments and personnel of foreign nations in Japan. The Minister has not failed to forward the above information to the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Washington, May 16, 1946.

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 28 1946

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/5-1646
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Charge Department: X

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TELEGRAM SENT

Department of State

Washington

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

PLAIN

MAY 16 1946

Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,
[redacted]

TOYKO (JAPAN) 315 SIXTEENTH
Info: War Dept. Chief of Staff
For Bishop

Advise where paid during months of May, June and July. Picked you up New Delhi accounts for August 1-25. Balance of year in Toyko. Tax information will be sent receipt of your reply.

Acheson.
acting
HJS

DF-A:IRSmith:s

5/15/46

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Mr. Mulliken

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: May 17, 1946

SUBJECT: Recent Visit of Mr. Eby to Japan

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Kermit Eby, Director CIO Department of Education and Research, and

Philip B. Sullivan of ILH

File
DC/R: KW
6-18-48

COPIES TO:
ITP -
JA - FE
JK -
ILH - Mr. Ham and Mr. Mulliken

(1)

••• 1—1498

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/5-1746

Mr. Eby has just returned from a visit to Japan as a member of the Education Advisory Commission. In the course of two meetings that I have had with him during the past fortnight he has been extremely cooperative, expressing his views on Japan freely and loaning me his complete file of reports and materials accumulated during his trip.

The following points summarize Mr. Eby's views on Japan as related to me during our conversations:

1. He is very hopeful over the general situation in Japan and expressed astonishment at the friendliness and trust the Japanese people have in the United States (in spite of the atomic bomb!). He also commented at the reciprocal friendliness of the American occupation troops.

2. He is likewise very hopeful regarding the future of Japanese labor organizations, regarding them as bed-rock in the building of democracy in that country. He remarked that the growth of unionism has been astonishing but

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expressed the view that these unions need outside help if they are to survive and become strong organizations. He stated that at a meeting with General MacArthur he congratulated the latter upon his labor policy and that the General was very pleased. He also stated that Mr. Carey, CIO Vice President, has sent a wire to General MacArthur likewise congratulating him upon his liberal policy towards labor. He stated that the CIO is considering sending a labor group to Japan for the purpose of assisting Japanese unions in meeting their problems. He further stated that Mr. Murray, CIO President, is extremely interested in the progress of the Japanese labor movement and is likely to back such a movement.

Three other conclusions of Mr. Eby's may be worthwhile briefly mentioning. First, he stressed the need for a long occupation stating that those Japanese working with the American occupation forces have a great fear that we will withdraw too early, before the new reforms are firmly rooted, and that the forces of reaction that are still latent in Japan will again come to the front. "Give democracy a chance to take root" was the way he expressed it. Secondly, he stated that Japan must be promised a reasonable economic future or else all of the gains of a successful occupation will be lost. Thirdly, he expressed the belief that we must send a large number of competent persons to Japan, especially those who know Japan and the problems of Japan, if our mission there is to achieve the success desired.

P.A.S.
ILH:PBSullivan:rm
5/17/46 GSM

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DE/R

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

UNRESTRICTED

AMERICAN LEGATION

No. 13865

Bern, May 17, 1946

Subject: Comment in Swiss press on American occupation policy in Japan.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1946 MAY 28 PM 3 59

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to recent Swiss press comment concerning the American occupation policy in Japan. Editorials on the subject have made their appearance, particularly in the Gazette de Lausanne, wherein, on April 15, was published an article prepared by a young professor of history at the University of Lausanne, Jacques Freymond. Mr. Freymond is said to enjoy a good reputation in Swiss circles as an objective commentator in the field of foreign affairs.

The article under reference is entitled, "Japan's Transformation." Mr. Freymond begins his comment by saying that, since last September, General MacArthur has been master of Japan and disposes of powers rarely granted to a military chief by civilian authorities, but that the General has, nevertheless, to follow instructions from the American Government, which is, itself, obliged to take into account the recommendations of the Commission for Far Eastern Affairs. The article explains, however, that such instructions are of a very general character and that the personality of the Commander of the Allied Forces in Japan seems to be so great as to enable him to wield a preponderant influence on those under his orders. He adds that the rôle played by the Allied Council in Japan is very limited and that the Council gives only advice and, apparently, otherwise limits itself to the raising of questions. Mr. Freymond concedes that the method adopted for the organization of the Military Government of Japan appears to have given excellent results. The independence which General MacArthur enjoys has enabled him to achieve a considerable amount of work, and, in comparison with the results obtained so far in the Allied-occupied area in Europe, Japan's transformation has taken place at a more accelerated pace.

The principles followed by the great American chief, in order to apply his policy to Japan, are well known, says Mr. Freymond. There can be no question of

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MAY 31 1946
DIVISION OF FOREIGN REPORTING SERVICES

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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of being satisfied with only the demobilization--however thorough--of Japanese land and sea forces and their mass demilitarization, nor was it enough to punish those responsible for Japan's imperialistic adventure and its many war criminals, who made the world echo with their military exploits in the early stages of the war. The commentator points out that the United Nations, and particularly the Chinese and Americans who had come to know the Japanese war lords, demanded a complete reform of Japan's political structure. It was evident to them that there could be no security for Japan's neighbors unless it was possible to win over Japan to democracy. And this could not be done by force. To achieve it, General MacArthur, cleverly, made use of Emperor Hirohito and a Japanese Government, whose authority stemmed solely from General MacArthur. The article emphasizes that this was not easily accomplished, even though the Emperor is, apparently, of good will; plays the democratic game perfectly; and has even welcomed being interviewed by American reporters. On the other hand, it is pointed out that political leaders have been more reserved and only grudgingly accept certain drastic measures to which General MacArthur wants them to subscribe.

Freymond continues his analysis of the situation by ascribing its successful development to the tenaciousness of the Allied High Command, supported by Baron Shidehara, which finally succeeded in breaking all resistance, and to the dissolution of Japan's secret societies. He shows how the military and financial oligarchy responsible for Japan's militaristic policy was vigorously attacked, and how, simultaneously with this breaking up of the old framework, an attempt was made to create a new spirit in the amorphous masses of the population, with a view to preparing the way for democratic institutions. Freedom was given to the press. Education is being reorganized. All means are used to impress Japanese schools and universities with the spirit of the Occident, so as to accustom the country's youth to free discussion and to tear it away from the narrow conformity in which it has lived.

According to the article cited, General MacArthur believed that the measures already applied had had enough effect to enable him to take another step forward. After eliminating 90 per cent of the members of the former Diet, he estimated that the time had come to consult the people directly. The opinion is voiced that this move may have seemed premature, and that the Communistic elements did not fail to protest it, invoking the insufficient political education of the Japanese. The elections, nevertheless, took place. Their results are now known and are not far from what was expected by the controlling authority. The moderate parties, Progressive Liberals and Social-Democrats, all supporters of a constitutional monarchy,

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are the winners. Mr. Freymond raises the question: What value can be ascribed to this almost-too-rapid evolution of Japan toward Occidental political conceptions? And, in reply, he cites the optimism of the Commander in Chief of the occupation forces, who, in one of his reports, stated that democracy has met with "some success" in Japan. Mr. Freymond continues: Undoubtedly, the leaders of the parties need support to carry out their task, and he believes that they still have a long way to go. He points out, however, that the winning over of Japan to democracy is not an impossible enterprise. MacArthur's entire policy is based on this conviction, which is shared by many observers--not only American, but also Chinese. Freymond cites a well-known Chungking political reporter, who recently wrote on foreign affairs: "I do not believe the Japanese has deep faith in shintoism. If he receives a liberal education, devoid of militarist influences, he will rid himself of shintoism. . . . Given a chance, the Japanese is surprisingly receptive to democratic and pacific theories."

Freymond then sums up his analysis with the conclusion that such is the opinion of well-informed men. It would be wrong not to take it into account. One should not, however, believe in the conversion of the Japanese people to Occidentalism. The outstanding feature of the recent election is the loyalty of the Japanese to their Emperor. The masses are not yet prepared to take a sustained interest in the big political problems. They are more interested in earning their living, which many, at present, cannot do. MacArthur's political experiment will, in the final analysis, succeed only in so far as Japan can regain its economic equilibrium.

Another editorial, in the Gazette de Lausanne of May 7, signed by André Pierre,* is more critical of the occupation policy being followed. After referring to the results obtained in the election of April 10, he points out that they show a radical change in Japan's political personnel. While favorable in one sense, the changeover carries into office new representatives who are lacking in experience. Mr. Pierre perceives in the election results proof that the Japanese people are still laboring under the shock of their catastrophe; that they have not yet realized the extent of their misfortune; and that they still have no desire for

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*André Pierre is said to be a Frenchman, with some knowledge of Russian, who occasionally contributes to the Gazette de Lausanne. He is on the editorial staff of the Paris newspaper, Le Monde (formerly, Le Temps).

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a complete change of the régime which gave birth to militarism and imperialism. He asks whether the Russians may not have been right in their surmise that free elections in Japan are premature and risk being neutralized by the maneuvers of Shidehara's anti-democratic cabinet.

André Pierre goes on to say that the criticism which can be directed against General MacArthur is his use, as an instrument of control, of the very Japanese oligarchy which the Americans had planned to destroy. He quotes, in this respect, the British weekly, New Statesman, which recently reported, as a result of an investigation made by it, that the former Japanese police forces have remained intact, under various disguises, such as the Thought Police, who continue operations in the guise of food inspectors. Furthermore, although a number of secret societies, such as the Black Dragon, Black Ocean, Celestial Action, etc., have been officially dissolved, their members, nevertheless, continue their activity and, like so many termites, undermine the democratization program.

André Pierre, also, claims to know that the Nipponese oligarchy is looking forward to an occupation of only five years' duration and predicates its optimistic estimate on the increasing tension developing between the Anglo-Saxons and the Russians. It hopes to convince the former that only a conservative Japan can become a serious ally against the Soviets.

He sees the abolition of the feudal régime as a difficult enterprise, because of its extensive ramifications, which the Americans do not appear to want to uproot completely. He draws a parallel with the Russia of 1917, where Czarist absolutism disappeared to make place for the régime of Lenin, and concludes that the Americans certainly do not want to see a similar adventure befall Japan.

Respectfully yours,

Edwin A. Plitt
Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.

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No paraphrase necessary

TOP SECRET

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Nanking via War

Dated May 18, 1946

Rec'd 8:17 a.m., 18th

NC

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740.00119 Control (Japan)/5-1846

822, May 18, 11 a.m.

TOP SECRET

REEMBTEL 535 March 21 and DEPTEL 550 March 28.

Following letter dated May 17 addressed to General Marshall by Foreign Minister Wang Shih-Chieh handed to me yesterday by Dr. Wang:

XR
740.00119 P.W.

"I have the honor to refer to your note of March 6, 1946 transmitting the draft treaty on the disarmament and demilitarization of Japan. The Chinese Government has given careful consideration to the draft and fully supports the policy embodied therin. It is felt that only by the complete demilitarization of Japan and the setting up of a strict inspection system as envisaged in the proposed treaty that the possiblilty of revival of Japanese aggression may be eliminated.

The Chinese Government is in general agreement with the provisions of the draft treaty and considers that the actual time for terminating allied occupation should be a matter for consultation and agreement between the contracting parties. If further suggestions occur to the Chinese Government, they will be brought forward when the time comes for considering the final draft.

Will you please convey the above observations of my Government to the Secretary of State."

No action required.
None taken.
J.E. Doyle

RLO

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Department of State

Washington

No paraphrase necessary.
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PREPARING OFFICE WILL TYPE HERE CLEARLY THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE MESSAGE:

RESTRICTED

MAY 24 1946

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

TOKYO
330

INFO: WAR DEPT CHIEF OF STAFF

FOR POLITICAL ADVISER

As French GOVT requests permission for ship Le Fantasque now at Saigon to remain in port at Tokyo from May 27 to June 20 for purpose of relieving French cruiser Emile Bertin now at Tokyo please cable SCAP's decision soonest.

Byrnes
(HB)

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
CENTRAL TRANSLATING DIVISION

[TRANSLATION]

TC No. 24790

Embassy of France
in the
United States

PROTOCOL
Referred to
MAY 23 1946
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington

JCW/GS
No. 336

File
Ltr. to Tokyo 5/24/46 NHL
MAY 23 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Embassy of France in the United States presents its compliments to the Department of State and, with reference to its note dated April 24, 1946, has the honor to communicate that the ship Le Fantasque has been designated to relieve the Emile Bertin at Tokyo.

The Embassy of France would be grateful if the Department of State would be so good as to intervene with the proper authorities to the end that the Le Fantasque may be permitted to put into port in Japan from May 27, to June 20.

The Embassy avails itself of the occasion of the present note to renew to the Department of State the assurances of its highest consideration.

Washington, May 20, 1946

(initialed) F. G. L.

FILED
JUN 7 1946

Department of State
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

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Ambassade de France
aux Etats-Unis

JCW/GS

Washington le

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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L'Ambassade de France aux Etats-Unis présente ses compliments au Département d'Etat et, se référant à sa note 270 en date du 24 avril 1946, a l'honneur de porter à sa connaissance que le navire "LE FANTASQUE" a été désigné pour relever "L'EMILE BERTIN" à Tokio.

L'Ambassade de France serait reconnaissante au Département d'Etat de bien vouloir intervenir auprès des autorités compétentes pour que le Fantasque soit autorisé à faire relâche au Japon du 27 mai au 20 juin./.

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

Washington, le 20 mai 1946.

Département d'Etat,

Washington, D.C.

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THE STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Office of FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS MAY 21 1946 DIRECTOR Department of State

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) Authority 750131 By DR/SH NARS, Date 3-7-75

SWN-4315
20 May 1946

DCR

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

Subject: Transmittal of Message from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Reference: SWN-4284.

Reference is made to SWN-4284 dated 13 May 1946 which transmitted a copy of C-60606 from General MacArthur to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and in which it was stated that an answer to this message had been forwarded to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for transmittal to General MacArthur.

Attached is a copy of a message received from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in reply to the message referred to in paragraph 2 of the above reference.

For the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee:

JOHN H. HILLDRING,
~~State~~ Department Member

Enclosure:
Copy of CM-IN-4170 (18 May 46)

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TOP SECRET

From: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

To: Joint Chiefs of Staff

Nr: C 6114 18 May 1946

The question of not sending an officer to represent me before the Far Eastern Commission is not one dictated by decision but because it is factually impossible. I have no one competent to act as my deputy in such broad matters. These questions are handled here by me personally and there is no other officer who could discuss them with authority and cable full knowledge of the facts. In this connection, I do not believe that my lack of key personnel is fully comprehended. There is no reason why I cannot give the Commission radiographic or written information in full detail in answer to any questions which may be up for clarification, as I have previously stated. It would be the means of placing before the Commission, in a fully authoritative manner, my personal views on any subject which might be under consideration. This was the purpose of my C 60606 which you advise has not yet been delivered to the Commission. It should fully solve the problem if the sole purpose underlying the Commission's request is to secure factual information and the views of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP). If, however, more basic issues are involved, it would seem advisable that the defense of the American position should not be undertaken merely by SCAP from Tokyo but primarily by the American Government in Washington.

End

CM-IN-4170 (18 May 46)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

7. FEC REQUEST FOR SCAP LIAISON OFFICER 5

GENERAL HILLDRING submitted for the consideration of the Committee as a matter of urgency a proposed message to General MacArthur. After some discussion it was amended to read as follows:

1) "URAD 60606 of 4 May has not been transmitted to the FEC. It is appreciated that your personal interest in the problem of constitutional reform in Japan makes it extremely difficult for you to find an officer in a position to express in detail your views on that subject. It is also realized that it is difficult for you to release, even for a very limited period, one of your key officers for liaison purposes with the Far Eastern Commission. It is also recognized that the political situation is so fluid that a comprehensive understanding of it cannot be achieved easily. Furthermore, the U. S. Government is in complete

TOP SECRET

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agreement with your statement that 'a more profitable relationship between SCAP and the Commission is largely dependent upon a better appreciation of the related responsibilities of each in the administration of the occupation.'"

"Such differences of opinion as now exist [between most of the governments represented on the Commission and SCAP] concerning these 'related responsibilities' [will be of continued embarrassment not only to this Government but also to you, and it is believed that these differences] could be greatly minimized if a senior officer of your staff who enjoys your personal confidence is given an opportunity to express directly and at length to the Commission your views not only on the immediate problems of the Constitution but also on the broader question of ...c responsibilities of SCAP and of the Commission. The ...tch of such an officer to Washington at this time ...lso enable your representative to obtain a clearer ...of the views of the Commission in regard to these ...ers. It is believed that such personal contacts ... great assistance to all concerned and are of ... importance at the present time. It is urged ...ain seriously consider the request of the ... s outlined in WCL 37080."]

... rther discussion, THE COMMITTEE agreed to ... essage as amended above.

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MAY 21 1946

SECRET

No. 166

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

The Secretary of State encloses for the information of the Political Adviser copies of SWNCC papers as listed below.

Enclosures:
1. SWNCC 228/2, copy no. 45.
2. SWNCC 236/10, copy no. 45.
3. Decision amending SWNCC 236/10, copy no. 45.
4. Decision amending SWNCC 255/5, copy no. 45.
5. SWNCC 294/1, copy no. 45.

740.00119 Control (Japan)
5-2146
CS/Confidential File

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5-20-46

MAY 20 1946 P.M.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

SWNCC 236/10
330/F.E.C.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A-H General Hilldring

DATE: May 21, 1946

FROM : A-H Mr. Rudlin WAR

SUBJECT: SWNCC 236/10 and attached Proposed Amendments Thereto

SWNCC 236/10, approved May 9, 1946, presents for submittal to appropriate reparations authority for Japan the U. S. recommendations regarding amounts of equipment in ten listed categories of industry to be subject to removal under an Interim Reparations Removal Program. Such action to be taken without prejudice against further removals that may be ordered under a final reparations program.

The attached memorandum from JK for the Secretary, SWNCC, submits two amendments to SWNCC 236/10. The first amendment proposes a further industrial category, privately owned munitions plants, for inclusion in the Interim Reparations Program. The second amendment authorizes the U. S. Member of FEC to concur, at his discretion, in moderate increases in the interim capacity levels to be retained in Japan.

It is recommended that the attached memorandum containing these amendments be presented to SWNCC for its consideration.

740.0119 Control (Japan)/5-2146

Attachment:

Memorandum for the Secretary, SWNCC.

The memo was signed by General Hilldring 5/21/46 JWC

A-H:WARudlin;hjh

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

THE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER OF THE PHILIPPINES
TO THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

IN REPLY PLEASE ADDRESS:
THE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER

Office of FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS MAY 29 1946 DIRECTOR Department of State

May 21, 1946

DIVISION OF PHILIPPINE AFFAIRS MAY 28 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

740.00119 Control (Japan)/5-2146 JA XR 800.24

My dear Secretary Acheson:

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 14, 1946, concerning the policy of the War Department to continue to sell essential supplies and to furnish essential services to official establishments and personnel of foreign nations in Japan, including the Commonwealth Government of the Philippines.

Sincerely yours,

Carlos P. Romulo

1946 MAY 27 PM 12 33 DC/R DOS BRANCH

The Honorable
Dean Acheson
Under-Secretary of State

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS MAY 28 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DOR - NE Unit
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740.00119 Control (Japan)/5-2146 FILED JUN 27 1946

JA FE JR DC/R 740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/5-2146

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of May 21, 1946, requesting permission for Mr. K. H. Raben, Dr. S. W. Tromp, and Miss van der Loos to proceed to Tokyo. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has informed the Department that permission has been granted to Mr. Raben and Miss van der Loos. However, clearance for Dr. Tromp is withheld for the time being because of the housing shortage. This is understood to be satisfactory with the Netherlands Mission in Tokyo.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Secretary of State:

DA Feldring

His Excellency

Dr. A. Loudon

Ambassador of the Netherlands

740.00119 Control (Japan) 5-2146
JA:HLory/pm
7/3/46

FE

JUL 8 1946 P.M.

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/5-2146

740.00119 Control/Japan/5-2146

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

ACTION COPY

file

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
JUN 7 - 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
MAY 27 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION-~~FE~~ JA.
INFO:
EUR ROB-S-M
DC/R Paraphrase before com-
FC municating except to
Government Agencies.

RESTRICTED

SECSTATE

Action	JA
Information	
FE	/
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SEA	/
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	/

9330

Saigon via Navy

Dated May 21, 1946

Rec'd 2:20 p.m., 25th

Cal. Fahy War Dept. informs by telephone US Army will not accept French nationals proceeding Japan. Mr. Winchell French Embassy informed by telephone HR

Office of
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
MAY 26 1946
12:15 noon
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
Department of State

183, May 21, 11 a.m.

Recent great influx of French soldiers and officers to Consulate stating they were told by superiors they can enlist United States Army for occupation of Japan. Not having heard of this, have answered in negative but would appreciate being instructed in the premises.

REED

MP

RESTRICTED

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/5-2146 LRC

FILED
JUN 11 1946

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PREPARING OFFICE WILL INDICATE WHETHER

Collect

7-1-48.

TELEGRAM SENT

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

RESTRICTED

MAY 24 1946

Department of State

Washington

Charge Department:

Charge to STATE

~~PARAPHRASE~~ not necessary.
RESTRICTED

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR ALLIED POWERS

TOKYO (JAPAN)

329

INFO: WAR DEPARTMENT CHIEF OF STAFF

FOR POLITICAL ADVISER

QUOTE Oral communication UNQUOTE left at Dept May 22 by Brit Emb rep refers to personal letter Oct 4 from Mr. Bevin to Mr. Byrnes stating that H.M.Govt considered necessary appointment of political rep in Japan and states that H.M. Govt have decided time has now come to appoint such rep. Communication continues QUOTE Mr. A. D. F. Gascoigne has been selected for the post. For administrative purposes the post will be of ambassadorial rank but Mr. Gascoigne will not, of course, use the title of Ambassador. This arrangement will permit General Gairdner, whose non-military work is on an increasing scale, to transfer his functions as head of the United Kingdom Liaison Mission to Mr. Gascoigne and to continue in his role of Personal Representative of the Prime Minister to the Supreme Commander.

QUOTE It is expected that Mr. Gascoigne will leave London for Tokyo about the middle of June.

DCR NE Unit

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) 7-1-48

CS/VJ 5-21-46

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

PREPARING OFFICE WILL INDICATE WHETHER

Collect

Charge Department:

Charge to

TELEGRAM SENT

Department of State

Washington

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

RESTRICTED

QUOTE Mr. Gascoigne is being instructed to use his best endeavours to establish close and cordial relations with General MacArthur and the members of his staff, and it is the confident hope of His Majesty's Government that his appointment will enhance the mutual confidence which already happily exists between the United States and the United Kingdom in dealing with matters affecting Japan. UNQUOTE

Gascoigne has until recently been Brit political rep in Budapest, was before that CONGEN Tangier and has served in Far East.

It is understood that Gascoigne will proceed alone and will be accommodated within limits of facilities allocated to Brit Commonwealth reps (URTEL 217 May 20).

Dept perceives no repeat no objection but desires clearance from SCAP before replying to Brit.

Byrnes
(JCP)

FE:JKPenfield:hst
5-23-46

JCP

WJA

A-H

J.C.V.

FOR

MAY 24 ...P.M.

RECEIVED DIVISION OF GEN'L AFFAIRS MAY 24 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

b

Handed to me by Mr Graves of the British Embassy May 22, 1946. JCV

DC/K

G18/146 5/31/46
DIVISION OF ... AFFAIRS
MAY 29 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ORAL COMMUNICATION

telegram to Tokyo drafted 5-23-46.

It will be recollected that in a private and personal letter of October 4th, 1945, from Mr. Bevin to Mr. Byrnes (copy of the body of which is attached), the former explained that the interest of the United Kingdom in Japanese affairs was such that, irrespective of the establishment of the Far Eastern Commission, His Majesty's Government considered necessary the appointment of a political representative in Japan with a suitable staff. Mr. Bevin felt that the time for making such an appointment would have to be determined in the light of circumstances and he proposed, as an interim measure, that immediate representation needs would best be met by attaching political, financial and technical advisers to General Gairdner, the Prime Minister's personal representative to General MacArthur. General Gairdner assumed the title of Head of the United Kingdom Liaison Mission and a staff of political, financial and other specialists has, in the interval since November 1945, been built up under his direction.

His Majesty's Government have now decided that, as foreshadowed in Mr. Bevin's letter of October 4th last, the time has come to appoint a political representative in Japan, and Mr. A. D. F. Gascoigne has been selected for the post. For administrative purposes the post will be of ambassadorial rank but Mr. Gascoigne will not, of course, use the title of Ambassador. This arrangement will permit General Gairdner, whose non-military work is on an increasing scale, to transfer his functions as head of the United Kingdom/

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Kingdom Liaison Mission to Mr. Gascoigne and to continue in his role of Personal Representative of the Prime Minister to the Supreme Commander.

It is expected that Mr. Gascoigne will leave London for Tokyo about the middle of June.

Mr. Gascoigne is being instructed to use his best endeavours to establish close and cordial relations with General MacArthur and the members of his staff, and it is the confident hope of His Majesty's Government that his appointment will enhance the mutual confidence which already happily exists between the United States and the United Kingdom in dealing with matters affecting Japan.

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

May 21, 1946.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

COPY OF BODY OF LETTER FROM MR. BEVIN TO
MR. BYRNES, DATED OCTOBER 4th, 1945

" In the course of our discussions about the proposed Far Eastern Commission I have explained that the interest of this country in Japanese affairs is such that, irrespective of the establishment of the proposed Commission, His Majesty's Government deem it necessary to appoint a political representative in Japan with a suitable staff at an early date. The representative himself has not yet been chosen but I should like you to know that steps are now being taken for the selection and despatch to Japan of the necessary personnel to serve as his staff. I trust that the United States Government will facilitate the establishment of this mission which I can assure you will be instructed to work in the closest harmony and cooperation with General MacArthur. "

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The Secretary of State presents his compliments to

Appointed

His Excellency the/British Ambassador and with reference to the Embassy's oral communication of May 21, 1946, which referred to a personal letter of October 4, 1945, from Mr. Bevin to Mr. Byrnes regarding the sending to Japan of a British political representative, and which announced the appointment of Mr. A. D. F. Gascoigne as a political representative with the rank of Ambassador, has the honor to inform His Excellency that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers concurs in the assignment of Mr. Gascoigne to Tokyo.

Department of State,

Washington, May 4 1946

JA:HLory/pm
5/31/46

CR ✓

JUN 3 [illegible] P.M.
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1946 MAY 23 AM 11 14

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
Tel to Tokyo 5/29/46
MAY 27 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

No. 3716.

May 21st, 1946.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
DC/R
RECORDS BRANCH 1 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Sir,

With reference to my note No. 2913 of April 7th I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that Mr. K.H.Raben and Dr.S.W.Tromp have been appointed members of the Netherlands Mission to the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers at Tokyo.

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
Tel to Tokyo 5/29/46
MAY 27 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

These two gentlemen are actually at Batavia N.E.I. and it would be appreciated if clearance, when obtained, could be cabled to the U.S. Consul-General in that town.

Furthermore Miss van der Loos has been designated secretary to Mr. Pennink. Clearance for her is also requested and as she resides at Sydney Australia, it would be appreciated if the U.S. Consul-General at that town could be informed when permission to land in Japan has been obtained.

Please accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Ambassador,

O.Reuchlin

Counselor of Embassy

The Honorable

the Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

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Rev. ...
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Department of State

Washington

No paraphrase necessary.
RESTRICTED

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

RESTRICTED

MAY 31 1946

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

TOKYO 337

INFO: WAR DEPT CHIEF OF STAFF

FOR POLITICAL ADVISER

Netherlands GOVT requests permission for Mr. K. H. Raben and Dr. S. W. Tromp, members of Netherlands Mission to SCAP who are now in Batavia, and Miss van der Loos designated as a Secretary who is now in Sydney, Australia to proceed to Tokyo. Please cable SCAP decision.

Byrnes
(HB)

740.00119 Control (Japan) / 5-2146 CS/RH

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Department of State

Washington

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

RESTRICTED

MAY 31 1946

Paraphrase not to be communicated except by authorized agencies. RESTRICTED

8 Jun

AMERICAN CONSUL,

SAIGON, French Indo China

146

REF your 183, May 21. War DEPT confirms ~~your view~~ that French nationals not being accepted for enlistment in the U.S. Army ~~of Occupation~~ for service either in Japan or elsewhere. French Emb in Washington informed.

Byrnes
(SWP)

740.00119 Control (Japan)/5-2146

8 Jun 183

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FILED
SEP 23 1946

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PLAIN

Tokyo via War

Rec'd May 22, 1946
3:52 p.m.

From: CINCAFPAC Tokyo, Japan

To: War Department for WARCOS (Pass to SECSTATE)

Nr: Z-38170

21 May 1946

740.00119 Control (Japan)/5-1646

Bishop's salary was entirely allotted for months of May June and July 1945. Reference Department's 315, May 16. Although he was on leave of absence during June 1945 he should have been carried on New Delhi accounts for entire period. Believe that full particulars can be obtained from Division of Finance.

End

NE

Note: 315 not identified in WDCMC.

ACTION: G-2 (State)

MC-IN-59686 (21 May 46) DTG 211027Z jjf

740.00119 Control (Japan)/5-2246

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

ECW -JMB

7917

PLAIN

London

Dated May 22, 1946

Rec'd 8:25 a.m., 22nd

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OFFICE OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DISTRIBUTION OFFICE MAY 22 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SECSTATE

5333, Twenty-second

This morning's MANCHESTER GUARDIAN publishes long leading article on post-election situation in Japan and difficulties of Japanese in setting up new government. Article stresses again by now familiar statement that power of old bureaucratic parties has not been diminished and expresses doubt that what it calls "MacArthurian Democracy will take root and last after removal of American Army.

After quoting selection General MacArthur's announcement after Japanese elections on April 10 in which he expressed his satisfaction and stated that democracy had made healthy advances, GUARDIAN says "the General's satisfaction was not shared by the other members of the Allied Council in Tokyo or by foreign observers who noted that the election had once again placed in power the old bureaucratic parties which had supported the former regime". Brief account is given of efforts to set up a government and difficulty in forming one because leader of Leftist Party had such a bad record that he was vetoed by MacArthur.

Paper says "the Japanese politicians took some time to recover from this first rude lesson in democracy. Having tried the leader of the largest party (had they not read their textbooks?) they then turned to the leaders of the smallest". When it proved impossible to make Left Wing coalition paper points out that Yoshida was brought in as new leader of Liberal Party but that even he has had great difficulty and that after he had announced his Cabinet General MacArthur's headquarters informed him two of his Ministers must be replaced.

GUARDIAN says "these curious goings on will no doubt cause some smiles in the Allied Council which has had its own troubles

ESJ
nodis

DEPARTMENT OF STATE MAY 22 1946 FILED

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740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/5-2246

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

PLAIN

troubles with the General in recent weeks. Some of its proceedings indeed have consisted in a kind of guerrilla warfare waged by the Russian delegate (sometimes with the help of the delegate of the British Empire) against General MacArthur or his representative. So far it must be admitted the General has won easily --- Japan is still ruled by General MacArthur in his own imperious way and neither the Far Eastern Commission in Washington nor the Allied Council in Tokyo has noticeably affected this situation".

GUARDIAN then states that while one may laugh at MacArthur's paternal autocracy, there are undoubted advantages in the method which treats Japan as a unit with result that economic recovery is less hindered. However, it is pointed out that Japanese recovery is still hampered by lack of raw materials and failure of Allies to agree on what exports Japan will be allowed.

GUARDIAN concludes by stating "there is equally no nonsense about different interpretations of 'democracy'. There is only one--the General's peculiar version which derives its authority from generations of Republicans in the Middle West -- whether MacArthurian democracy will in fact take root in Japan is another question. It hardly seems likely. At present there is no sign that the old ruling classes have been seriously disturbed and one suspects that they are merely playing the democratic game in their own interests. There is also a marked strain of violence in the Japanese character which is again beginning to reveal itself and may easily lead to some disconcerting surprises. It is hard to believe that MacArthurian democracy will persist once the American Army has left Japan -- if it survives so long".

Sent to Dept as 5333; repeated Supreme Allied Commander Tokyo via Army channels.

HARRIMAN

BB

PLAIN

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

OSS Form 1084b

DATE August 12, 1946

TO: REF - 226
Mrs. Custer

Herewith despatch no. 435 of May 22, 1946 from Tokyo, file no. 740.00119 Control (Japan)/5-2246, together with one set of the accompaniments (documents of the Fourth Meeting of the Allied Council for Japan).

This set is for retention in REF.

Have you succeeded in locating the documents of the Third Meeting? These were transmitted with despatch no. 414 of May 10, 1946 from Tokyo, file no. 740.00119 Control (Japan)/5-1046

Tooh enclosures - 3rd still missing - EVP.

FROM: IAD - room 100, 515 22d Street
J.W. Peters EXT. 2968

(32816)

DC/R ROUTING SLIP

FROM Tokyo

NO. 435

ACTION: 1 JA - 1 set encls

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1 Navy - 1 set encl

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269793

UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER
FOR JAPAN

Tokyo, May 22, 1946.

RESTRICTED

No. 435

SUBJECT: Fourth Meeting of Allied Council for Japan, May 15, 1946.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1946 MAY 31 PM 3 52
DC/R RECORDS BRANCH

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
JUL 5 - 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to this Mission's despatch No. 414 May 10, 1946, and previous in regard to meetings of the Allied Council for Japan, and to forward as an accompaniment five copies each of the Agenda, Summary of Proceedings, and Verbatim Minutes of the Fourth Meeting of the Council on May 15, 1946.

I am also, as Chairman of the Allied Council, forwarding copies of these documents to the Chairman of the Far Eastern Commission in Washington.

LIBRARY
JUL 2 - 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Respectfully yours,

George Atcheson, Jr.

Accompaniment:
Five copies each,
as listed.

Original and hectograph to
Department.
Copies to: American Embassy, Moscow
American Embassy, London
American Embassy, Nanking
American Legation, Canberra
American Legation, Wellington
American Mission, New Delhi

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN - 3 1946
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SECRET

WAR DEPARTMENT
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
OPERATIONS DIVISION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

RMP.

EF
DC/R
file

23 May 1946

FE/R Central Files

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PENFIELD, STATE DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT: Participation of Chinese Forces in Occupation of Japan

1. We have just received from General MacArthur a copy of his tentative detailed arrangements concerning the employment of Chinese forces in the occupation of Japan which was presented on 17 April 1946 to General Chu, Chief of Chinese mission in Japan, who in turn forwarded the draft agreement to Chungking for comment. As of 13 May 1946 General MacArthur had had no reply. This draft agreement is now published as JCS 1398/17.

2. In JCS 1398/16, I prepared a memorandum which is now being considered by the Joint Chiefs of Staff which suggested that the Secretary of State be informed that the JCS considered that the following procedure be followed relative to the acceptance of the Chinese force:

a. Notification to the Chinese government accepting, in principle, participation of the Chinese force in the occupation of Japan. Final governmental agreement to be consummated following approval of detailed arrangements to be completed by General MacArthur with Chinese representatives.

b. That General MacArthur be authorized to complete the detailed arrangements with Chinese representatives based on the principles set forth in SWNCC 70/13, with minor modification.

c. The State Department to arrange an agreement with the Chinese government for assistance in support of the Chinese occupation force which is beyond Chinese capabilities.

3. I am now reviewing General MacArthur's tentative agreement in coordination with other agencies of the War Department. His draft agreement appears to conform with the principles laid down in accepting the British Commonwealth force and is generally in order, excepting

740.00119-CONTROL (JAPAN)/5-2346 FS/W

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SECRET FILE FILED MAY 1 1956

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

for certain modifications which will probably be necessary in view of the fact that U. S. assistance will be necessary for supporting the Chinese force.

4. In light of the foregoing, it is suggested that the following substance be included in your message to Chungking:

a. Acceptance in principle of the Chinese force of 15,000 for occupation of Japan.

b. A statement that General MacArthur has been authorized to make detailed arrangements with Chinese representatives for employment of this force. He has reported that on 17 April 1946 he presented to General Chu, Chief of Chinese mission in Japan a draft tentative agreement relative to the participation of the Chinese force. Chinese representatives should contact General MacArthur relative to reaching agreement on the detailed arrangements as early as possible.

c. Upon approval in Washington of the detailed arrangements completed with General MacArthur referred to above, final governmental agreement will be consummated.

d. Logistical responsibility for the support of the Chinese force will be to the limit of available Chinese resources. Arrangements are being made in Washington to inaugurate an inter-governmental agreement to meet any deficiencies in Chinese resources to support this program.

5. Upon approval by the Secretary of State of the procedure suggested in JCS 1398/16 referred to in paragraph 2 above, it is contemplated that the JCS will inform General MacArthur of governmental acceptance of the force in principle, and the fact that he has been authorized to complete detailed arrangements for acceptance of the force. He will be advised as to the modifications required in his tentative agreement (this coordinated with S/D), directing that he inform the Chinese representatives of the modifications and request that he advise the JCS when the agreement is agreed to by the Chinese. At this time, the amended agreement will be submitted by the JCS to the State Department for consummation of final governmental agreement.

6. Request your comments as to whether or not we can expect to proceed on the above basis or such changes as you might recommend.

A.C.G.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
MAY 24 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION
2516 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
MAY 27 1946
DO

23 May 1946

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

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission provide that one of the functions of the Commission should be to "formulate the policies, principles and standards in conformity with which the fulfillment by Japan of its obligations under the Terms of Surrender may be accomplished."

It is further provided that when such decisions are made by the Far Eastern Commission, "The United States Government shall prepare directives in accordance with the policy decisions of the Commission and shall transmit them to the Supreme Commander through the appropriate United States Government agency."

At a meeting of the Far Eastern Commission held at 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D.C. on 23 May 1946 the enclosed policy decision relative to Interim Reparations Removals: Machine Tool Industry; Sulphuric Acid Industry; Ship Building Industry, was unanimously agreed to.

As Secretary General of the Far Eastern Commission, I have been instructed to forward this decision to you on behalf of the Commission, in order that the appropriate directives may be prepared and transmitted to the Supreme Commander in accordance with the Terms of Reference.

Respectfully yours,

Nelson T. Johnson
Secretary General

Enclosure

DCR NS Unit
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Cat B.R.T.
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JUN 4 1946
FILED

CS/A

740.00119 Control (JAPAN)/5-2346 (Japan)/5-2346

PE JA JA DC/R

Decision void in SWNCC and forwarded to JCS. WHM 5/24/46

XR 740.00119 FEAC 894.60

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

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DC/R

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION
2516 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
MAY 27 1946
DC
OFFICE OF CHIEF

The attached is certified to be the official text of a document unanimously adopted at the twelfth meeting of the Far Eastern Commission, held at 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. on 23 May 1946.

Nelson T. Johnson
Secretary General

Washington, D.C.
23 May 1946

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/
5-2346
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JUN 4 1946

740.00119 Control (Japan)/5-2346

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Dist.

D6

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

INTERIM REPARATIONS REMOVALS:

MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY; SULPHURIC ACID INDUSTRY;
SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

The action specified below should be taken with respect to facilities identified in the three listed categories of Japanese industry. Such action, under the Interim Reparations Removal Program, should be taken without prejudice to further removals that may be ordered under a final reparations program.

1. Machine Tool Industry

(Definition: "Plants and establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of non-portable, power-driven machines designed to shape metal by the progressive cutting away of stock in the form of chips or shavings, or by abrasive action.")

a. That portion of Japan's capacity for the production of machine tools that is in excess of a balanced type-size aggregate of 27,000 units annually, should be made available for claim.

2. Sulphuric Acid Industry

(Definition: "Plants and establishments primarily engaged in the production of sulphuric acid.")

a. That portion of Japan's capacity for the production of sulphuric acid that is in excess of 3.5 million metric tons annually, should be made available for claim. All facilities made available for claim should be of the contact process type, as distinguished from the lead chamber type, but should not include any contact plants, when they are serving as integral functional units in:

(1) a non-ferrous metal smelting plant;

(2) a fertilizer manufacturing establishment in which the contact process plant is not supported by a lead chamber plant of at least equivalent capacity.

3. Shipbuilding Industry

(Definition: "Shipyards, including all facilities, plants, and establishments located within their confines, primarily engaged in the building, repair, or maintenance of steel ships over 100 gross tons.")

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

The term 'merchant shipping' when used in this report should be construed to include steel cargo and passenger vessels and tankers over 100 gross tons.

a. All facilities located in naval shipyards whether publicly or privately owned, that were originally organized or were converted through major change in the original structure or in the size and volume of installed machinery and equipment to build, service, or repair naval combat vessels or specialized naval auxiliary ships should be made available for claim under the Interim Reparations Removal Program subject to the following limitations:

Special Purpose Structures, Machinery, and Equipment

(1) All structures, machinery, equipment and accessories which by virtue of initial design, construction, or major structural change are, as individual items special purpose in nature and functionally limited to use for purposes of an exclusively military nature, should be held pending further instructions concerning their disposition.

(2) No facilities should be made available pending certification by the SCAP that they are not necessary for purposes of the occupation.

b. That portion of Japan's shipbuilding capacity, located in shipyards other than those covered in a above in excess of that necessary to build 150,000 gross tons of merchant shipping annually and to service and repair a merchant fleet aggregating 3.0 million gross tons, should be made available for claim subject to the following limitations:

(1) No facilities should be made available for claim until such time as Japan's merchant fleet is restored to a level which, in the judgment of SCAP, is sufficient to meet the needs of the occupation.

(2) Two 20,000 ton drydocks should be retained for purposes of servicing foreign ships touching at Japanese ports.

Reference to 3.0 million tons should not in any way imply acceptance of this tonnage for the ultimate size of the Japanese merchant fleet.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Signed & Rec'd in SWNCC
May 24, 1946

15

May 24, 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY, SWNCC

Subject: Directive on Interim Reparations Removals: Machine Tool Industry; Sulphuric Acid Industry; Shipbuilding Industry, prepared on the basis of policy decision taken by the Far Eastern Commission.

There is enclosed a draft directive prepared on the basis of a policy decision unanimously agreed to at a meeting of the Far Eastern Commission on May 23, 1946, under the provisions of paragraph II, A, 1, of its terms of reference. This policy decision is identical in wording with the enclosed draft directive except for its first sentence which reads as follows:

> "The action specified below should be taken with respect to facilities identified in the three listed categories of Japanese industry."

It is requested that the enclosed directive be forwarded to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for transmission, if the directive in their opinion satisfactorily expresses the policy decision of the Far Eastern Commission, to General MacArthur for his guidance in accordance with paragraph III, 1 of the terms of reference of the Commission.

DOI SE Unit

BRT. DE

J. H. Hilldring
State Member
State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee

Enclosure:

Draft directive.

JA:ALDunning:mls:mp ALD FE JH

740.0011 CONTROL (JAPAN) 5-2346

740.0011 Control (JAPAN)/5-2346

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

1C

ENCLOSURE

INTERIM REPARATIONS REMOVALS:

MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY; SULPHURIC ACID INDUSTRY;
SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

You should take the action specified below with respect to facilities identified in the three listed categories of Japanese industry. Such action, under the Interim Reparations Removal Program, should be taken without prejudice to further removals that may be ordered under a final reparations program.

1. Machine Tool Industry

(Definition: "Plants and establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of non-portable, power-driven machines designed to shape metal by the progressive cutting away of stock in the form of chips or shavings, or by abrasive action.")

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(Definition: "Shipyards, including all facilities, plants, and establishments located within their confines, primarily

engaged

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

17

engaged in the building, repair, or maintenance of steel ships over 100 gross tons.") The term 'merchant shipping' when used in this report should be construed to include steel cargo and passenger vessels and tankers over 100 gross tons.

a. All facilities located in naval shipyards whether publicly or privately owned, that were originally organized or were converted through major change in the original structure or in the size and volume of installed machinery and equipment to build, service, or repair naval combat vessels or specialized naval auxiliary ships should be made available for claim under the Interim Reparations Removal Program subject to the following limitations:

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

740.0119 Control (Japan)/5-2341

18

May 24, 1946

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J. H. Hilldring
State Member
State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee

Enclosure:

Draft directive.

JA:ALDunning:mls:mp FE

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

E N C L O S U R E

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MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY; SULPHURIC ACID INDUSTRY;
SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

ACTION COPY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Office of
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
MAY 23 1946
5:00 pm
Department of State

ACTION: FE
INFO:
S ERA- F-X
U
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Action	JA
Information	
FE	✓
CA	
JA	✓
SEA	
PI	
	✓

8441

PLAIN

Moscow

Dated May 23, 1946

Rec'd 7:36 p.m., 23rd

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
File
MAY 23 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SECSTATE

1622, Twenty-third

RED STAR May 23 carries thirty-inch major article by I. Plyshevski, "on session of Jap Parliament". After attacking Jap draft constitution as permitting Emperor's prerogatives to remain "virtually untouched" and as constituting no guarantee against rebirth Jap aggression, article expatriates on its reactionary and demagogic character. Article then describes newly-elected Jap Parliament, consisting predominantly of "anti-democratic and doubtful elements" from Progressive, Liberal and Socialist parties, as "opposed to establishment genuine democracy, and concludes that Diet is anxious at all costs to place stamp approval on draft constitution and "other anti-democratic bills".

Press likewise carries Tass report that all Tokyo papers sharply criticize new Yoshida Cabinet as "conservative and reactionary" as well as incapable of solving present food and financial problems.

Repeated Tokyo for ACTPOLAD as 44.

End
5-23-46
No dist.

JT

SMITH

PLAIN

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 3 1946
FCA

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/5-2346: FLRC

PERMANENT RECORD COPY: THIS COPY MUST BE RETURNED TO DC/R CENTRAL FILES WITH NOTATION OF ACTION TAKEN.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C.

25 MAY 1946

DEPARTMENT OF STATE MAY 28 1946 DOCUMENTS/RECORDS BRANCH

Byrd letter 2-26

OFFICE OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DISTRIBUTION OFFICE JUN 20 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DISTRIBUTION OFFICE JUN 3 - 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Honorable

The Secretary of State

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Your letter of 17 May 1946, regarding permits for three Soviet employees to proceed to Japan, has been received.

In line with procedures which are now in effect, a copy of your request has been referred to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Military Permits Secretary, for appropriate action.

In regard to the establishment of a system of controls governing travel of foreigners to Japan, the latest information received from General MacArthur indicates that his regulations on this subject will be published shortly.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary of War

DOR NE Unit
Anal. 46
Cat. B.R.T.
Dist.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

740.0011 CONTROL (JAPAN) 5-2546

FILED JUN 27 1946

740.0011 Control (Japan)/5-2546

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

ACTION COPY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

JA

Office of
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
MAY 28 1946
8:15 AM
Department of State

Action	JA
Information	
FE	✓
CA	
JA	✓
SEA	
PI	✓

ROB -L-X
No paraphrase necessary.

ACTION:FE
INFO:
EUR RESTRICTED
FC
A-H
DC/R

9678

Tokyo via War.

Rec'd May 27, 1946
12:33 p.m.

DIVISION OF JAPANESE
AFFAIRS
MAY 27 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

To Hdqtrs Army Pentagon 5/27/46 HL
Copy of this message sent to ONI for action 5/27/46 HL
Tel. Intelligence Section 5/28/46 HL

FROM: GHQ SCAP Tokyo

TO: War Department for State

NR: C-61392

26 May 1946

Re State serial number 330 May permission granted for ship LA FANTASQUE to remain in port at Yokusuka (Yokohama) from May 27 to June 20 for purpose of relieving French cruiser EMILE BERTIN. Chief French Mission in Tokyo so advised.

END

NOTE: 330 is CM-IN-5631 (25 May) ASF

ACTION: G-2 (State)

INFO: ASF
OPD

CM-IN-5910 (26 May 46) DTG 261101Z jrs

CAD

RESTRICTED

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/5-2646
FILED LRC
JUN 6 1946

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Office of Far Eastern Affairs MAY 28 1946 Department of State

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

CONFIDENTIAL

SWN-4340
27 May 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

Subject: Participation of Chinese Troops in the Occupation of Japan.

With reference to the request of the State Department, dated May 11, 1946 on this subject, the Joint Chiefs of Staff have replied as follows:

"1. The Joint Chiefs of Staff consider that the procedure in completing arrangements for participation of the Chinese forces should be:

a. Notification to the Chinese Government accepting in principle the participation of Chinese forces (15,000) in the occupation of Japan. Final agreement to be consummated following approval of detailed arrangements to be worked out by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and Chinese representatives.

b. Authorization of General MacArthur to complete the detailed arrangements with Chinese representatives in accordance with the general principles set forth in the Appendix to SWNCC 70/13, except that paragraph D 15 should be modified to read:

'The _____ Government will be responsible except as provided otherwise in supplemental agreement, for equipment, supply and maintenance of the _____ forces.'

General MacArthur has informed the Joint Chiefs of Staff that he presented on 17 April 1946 to General Chu, Chief of Chinese Mission in Japan, a draft tentative agreement for participation of the Chinese forces, based on principles in the SWNCC 70 series.

DCR NE Unit
Dist

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/5-2746 FILED JUL 3 - 1946
Confidential File

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

c. Arrangements by the Department of State for aid to China in the transportation of Chinese forces to and from Japan and such assistance as may be required in furnishing equipment, supply and maintenance. This support should be that which is beyond the capabilities of the Chinese.

"2. The Joint Chiefs of Staff have designated the Joint Staff Planners to give any military advice required by the Department of State in completing negotiations with the Chinese."

For the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee:

JOHN H. HILLDRING,
State Department Member.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

CONFIDENTIAL

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington

May 11, 1946

MEMORANDUM FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT MEMBER, SWNCC

Subject: Participation of Chinese Troops in the Occupation of Japan

There is enclosed a copy of a telegram to the American Embassy at Chungking of December 26, 1945 (No. 2064) in regard to participation of Chinese troops in the occupation of Japan, together with a copy of a reply from the Embassy of May 3 in which is reported the Chinese Government's intention to send 15,000 troops to take part in the occupation of Japan.

It is suggested that these messages be referred to the Joint Chiefs of Staff with a request for information as to the nature of any further communication which should be dispatched to the Chinese Government in regard to this matter.

/s/ J. H. Hilldring

J. H. Hilldring
State Department Member
State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee

Enclosures:
1. Copy of telegram to Chungking dated December 26, 1945.
2. Copy of telegram from Nanking dated May 3, 1946.

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

CONFIDENTIAL

COPY

TELEGRAM SENT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CONFIDENTIAL

Dec 26 1945

7 pm

AMEMBASSY

CHUNGKING (CHINA)

2064

It was stated in QUOTE US Post-Surrender Policy for Japan UNQUOTE which was released to press on SEPT 22 that QUOTE participation of the forces of other nations that have taken a leading part in the war against Japan would be welcomed and expected UNQUOTE National contingents will be integrated in the forces under command of Supreme Commander and will not occupy separate zones, but their respective GOVTS will be responsible for their supply and maintenance. The British Commonwealth has offered a balanced force of the nature of 30,000 men predominantly ground forces. Conversations regarding details of participation of this force in the occupation are proceeding.

Please inform Chinese GOVT of above and in name of this GOVT invite participation in the occupation of a Chinese force similar to that of British Commonwealth. In order to facilitate planning a definite statement of Chinese GOVT intentions should be obtained as soon as possible.

For your info in this connection GENERAL China theater reported under date NOV 10 that due to unsettled conditions it would not repeat not be possible to send Chinese occupational forces to Japan

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

for several months but that Gino regretted inability to participate and would do so QUOTE should local situation clarify UNQUOTE.

ACHESON

Acting

FE:JPenfield:hst
12-26-45

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

COPY

CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Incoming Telegram

1019

Nanking via WaR

Dated May 3, 1946

Rec'd 8:05 a.m. 3rd

CONFIDENTIAL

SECSTATE

745, May 3, 5 p.m.

According to a note dated April 20 in reply to the Embassy's note of January 1 (reference Department's telegram 3064, December 26, 1945, 7 p.m.) Chinese Government has now decided to send 15,000 troops to take part in the occupation of Japan.

SMITH

LMS

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

ACTION COPY

JA

Office of
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
MAY 29 1946
Department of State

ACM -H
No paraphrase necessary

Action	JA
Information	
FE	✓
CA	✓
JA	✓
SEA	
PI	✓
	✓

10472

4:45 PM

Tokyo via War

Dated May 27, 1946

Rec'd 11:30 a.m., 29th

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
MAY 29 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SECRET

ACTION: ~~FE~~ JA
INFO:
S
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SECSTATE

235, May 27

In an effort to get the council down to constructive work we are presenting to it on May 29, in addition to the items on the agenda mentioned in Paragraph 1 of our 234, May 27, a list of staff studies on various subjects now in progress in General Headquarters SCAP and also a number of long range subjects for study and formulation of recommendations which subjects are expected to be formally placed on the agenda in future as follows:

(1) Rehabilitation of Japan's transportation system;

(2) The future of Japan's coastwise and international merchant marine;

(3) The future of Japan's fishing and aquatic industries include whaling;

(4) Rehabilitation of Japan's foreign trade;

(5) Plans for exchange of students and question of scope of the program and the time for its initiation;

(6) Patent and copyright practices (possible exchange, common practices, or suggestions therefore);

(7) Revival of international communications including postal communications;

(8) Solution of international fiscal problems;

(9) Measures

SECRET

582

DEPARTMENT OF STATE JUN 1 1946

no dist

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)
5-2746
Confidential File
LRC

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

SECRET

(9) Measures to develop Japan's tourist industry and other items of invisible trade balances;

(10) Japanese eventual participation in international scientific and technical programs including scientific and technical exchanges;

(11) Policies and program for displaced persons and other aliens in Japan.

ATCHESON

RB

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Send to Mrs. Vosseen - Rm 145 State

ACTION COPY

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF FOREIGN SERVICE PERSONNEL MAY 29 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE
to FE-Action
FP ACTION

ACTION-OFS
INFO:
FE
DC/L
FC
OIC
DC/R

JSP-C

No paraphrase necessary

OFFICE OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE MAY 29 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE
to FE for action 6/3 EM

10143

Tokyo via War

Dated May 27, 1946

Rec'd 4 p.m., 28th

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS MAY 31 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Mail British 5/31/46 AH

SECSTATE

233, May 27

REURAD 329, May 24.

SCAP has no objection to assignment Mr. A. D. F. Gascoigne to Tokyo.

ATCHESON

WTD

RESTRICTED

DEPARTMENT OF STATE JUN 7 1946 682 FILE COPY

INFO
OFS ✓
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FSP ✓
FR
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740.0119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/5-2746 FILED JUN 6 1946 LRC

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

~~TOP SECRET~~

THE STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
Authority 750 191
By DR/SH NARS, Date 3-7-75

Office of FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS JUN 3 1946 DIRECTOR Department of State

File

SWN-4346
27 May 1946

DCR

740.0011 CONTROL(JAPAN)/5-2746

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

Subject: Transmittal to U.S. Member, Far Eastern Commission, of copies of messages from the President to Governments of China, United Kingdom, and Soviet Union.

In response to a request from the U.S. Member, Far Eastern Commission, attached are copies of messages from the President to the Governments of China, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union, for certification by the Department of State and transmittal to Major General Frank R. McCoy, U.S. Member, Far Eastern Commission.

In transmitting these documents to the U.S. Member, Far Eastern Commission, he should be advised by the Department of State that these proposals were accepted unconditionally by these Governments on the following dates:

FR 740.0011 FEAC

China - August 13, 1945
U.K. - August 11, 1945
U.S.S.R. - August 12, 1945

Two additional uncertified copies are also enclosed for the files of the Department of State.

FILED JUN 3 1946

The above action was approved by the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee on 24 May 1946.

For the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee:

DCR - NE Unit
Ext. SmH
Ofc.
Dist.

JOHN H. HILLDRING
State Department Member

Enclosures

Confidential File

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

TOP SECRET

SWN-4346

Memo for Secy of State

For signature of

GENERAL HILLDRING

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

MAY 28 1946

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/5-2846

No. 169

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

The Secretary of State encloses for the information of the Political Adviser copies of SWNCC papers as listed below.

Enclosures:
1. SWNCC 214/5.
2. Status of Papers, SFE, 20 May, copy no. 2.

DCB NE Unit
SWNCC 96
Cat
Dist

MAY 28 1946

FE:JKPenfield:hst
5-27-46

JA

82-5/Cong

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

ACTION COPY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
To File. Reading
JUN 1 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION: ~~SE~~ JF
INFO:
S ME -C-D
U No paraphrase necessary
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SECRET

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Tokyo via War

Dated May 28, 1946

Rec'd 1:22 p.m., 31st.

Office of
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
JUN - 1 1946
9:16 a.m.
Department of State

740.0011 PW/5-2846 LRC
Confidential File
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JUN 1 1946

234, May 28

1. On agenda for May 29th meeting Allied Council are: (1) "Address of the Peoples' meeting 1st May 1946" retained from last meeting; (2 resumption) REOURTEL 218, May 14th, C-60993 (of relations between Japan labor organizations and labor organizations in other countries) proposed by SCAP; (5 rural land reform proposed by SCAP).

2. In connection with the held over subject now listed as para 1 above there has been sent to me a "statement" dated May 18th stating the May 1st paper was drafted by the "17th Tokyo May Day Executive Committee" and signed by representatives of various unions, some of which are known to be Communist or under Communist influence. In the list of the newly received paper of May 18th and of the charges of reactionary is in the May 1st paper, and in anticipation of the discussion likely to arise in the forthcoming May 29th council meeting, I shall expect to make comment in the meeting along lines as follows.

The subject entitled "Address of the Peoples' meeting 1st May 1946" has been retained on the agenda in accordance with the request of the Soviet member for further information in regard to the veracity of allegations contained in that paper. At the last meeting I stated that we had been unable to substantiate the asser the assertions

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the asserations made in the paper. I will now report to the Council that no further evidence has been received to cause me to alter that statement. I may add that, as also previously mentioned, the allegations are in obviously vague and general terms. If any member of the council has specific information as to any concrete instances which might be pertinent, I should be grateful if he would communicate it to me without delay.

Since the last meeting I have received a statement from the "Seventeenth Tokyo May Day Executive Committee" dated May 19 making comment in regard to some of my remarks concerning the paper of May 1. I assume this statement of May 18 should be included in the minutes as part of the record. It is asserted therein that the so-called May 1 message was drafted by the "May Day Executive Committee" I am glad to learn that this rather inept piece of propaganda has now been assigned some definite parentage. I note the statement in the May 18 paper that the allegations contained in the May 1 paper are "stern facts" but no specific information is submitted. I note also that the statement makes no reference to certain remarks which I made during the last meeting in regard to Communism in Japan. In this connection it is to be noted that, according to such information as I have been able to obtain, a number of the signers of the May 18 statement are known to be Communists or under Communist influence as are some of the organizations which they purport to represent. It is very difficult for me to believe that the paper of May 1 or the paper of May 18 represent the thinking and will of half a million people. Indeed it is very questionable whether such a large number actively participated in the May Day parade and meeting. Half a million people would be approximately 1/6 of the population of Tokyo, including children, and by a rough estimate that would mean that one out of every three or four adults in Tokyo particpated. Nor do I believe that the majority of the participants in the May Day gathering were Communists. The Communist Party claims

a membership

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a membership for all Japan of only 7000. In the last general election, out of 464 members elected to the Diet, only five were representatives of the Communist Party. It accordingly seems clear that we have seen in progress something of the organization, or attempted organization, of the masses by an aggressive minority through customary tactics employed in other countries with a view to expanding their power along totalitarian lines. What is sought by such activities is the same degree, if not exactly the same kind, of regimentation from which we have been freeing the Jap people. The United States does not want again anything like the Kempei-Bai in Japan. We do not want a revival of thought control through mass organization under impressed leadership. The United States does not wish to see the people of this country, many of whom are still bewildered in their thinking, organized by a minority which seeks to undermine democracy. We do not want to see the Jap people once more lined up in columns and clothed in the uniform of any kind of Totalitarian thought. The Potsdam Declaration calls for democracy in Japan and no matter how you spell democracy you cannot make the word "Totalitarianism" out of its nine letters.

In speaking of the May 1 paper as having the sign marks of Communistic propaganda, I had in mind, the well worn party line cliques appearing there in reference to "suppression of workers activities"; "plundering by the ruling class"; "control of productions as a weapon in workers disputes"; "bureaucrats, capitalists, landowners and other controlling interests"; "reactionary hooligan groups". It seems to me there has been a good deal of loose talk in regard to the reactionary forces in this country. We are well aware that the democratic goals we seek have not yet been fully accomplished. We are well aware that reactionary forces are still in existence and we could scarcely at this stage expect to have it otherwise. And while the elections revealed that the general sentiment of the Japanese people is in favor of the political parties which are of a comparatively conservative character, we should not lose sight of the fact that even the parties criticized as most conservative have advanced more than a considerable distance on the road to liberalism. That road was not even in existence in this country a year ago. The cycle

from Tojo

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from Tojo to the leaders of present day political parties is one which before the war we would have regarded as impossible for the Japanese to encompass in so short a time. And when we speak of conservatism and liberalism, let us not forget the far-reaching steps in social revolution which have been and are continuing to be effected with the willing cooperation of the Japanese people-along lines which they, as well as liberty loving loving people everywhere, in their hearts desire.

Compared with before the war, the Japanese people have achieved greater freedom in a short space of time than they could have expected to receive ever under the old regimes. They have enjoyed freedom of peaceful assembly and they continue to enjoy that freedom. Japan is one of the few countries in the world in which mass gatherings and parades can be held without prior approval of the police or other authorities. Such activities require police permits in cities of the United States. I think I am correct in saying that they require official permission in China, British Commonwealth nations, and the Soviet Union. The Supreme Commander has not only given the Japanese people the widest possible latitude in matters of personal freedom, but has taken steps-gigantic steps in more than seven-league boots-along the road where liberalism is on the march for the people of Japan. Obstacles to the formation of genuine labor unions have been removed and not only has there been established freedom for labor to organize, but labor has been encouraged to organize. I may say here that while there now exist labor unions in Japan under Communist influence, the Labor Union Movement in this country is not Communistic. It has been my observation that, in general, labor and Communism are neither bedfellows or fellow travelers. Any kind of totalitarianism is no friend of labor and it is well known that the brutalism of labor has been most widespread under totalitarian regimes.

To revert to the general subject of progress in liberalism, I may add that steps are being taken to insure

that

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that eventually the peasant will reap the benefit of his toil on the land. While the Agrarian Reform Law is not perfect, it marks a vast advance in socialogical development and compares most favorably with the situation in many places elsewhere. The extent of political freedom enjoyed by the Japanese goes far beyond what individuals and groups in a number of other countries enjoy, or have any immediate prospect of enjoying. As I mentioned during the last meeting, there has been no endeavor on the part of the occupation authorities to suppress the peaceful activities of the Communist party. Its freedom to participate with equal rights in the political life of the nation has not only been permitted but has been defended. Woman Suffrage is an established fact and the large proportion of women at the polls furnished us clear evidence of their acceptance of this right and their desire to discharge their responsibilities under that right. Another example of the advancement of the position of women in Japan is the abolition of licensed prostitution. Freedom of expression, religion, thought, assembly and respect for fundamental human rights are becoming established in a country which not long ago knew of these things only by hearsay. These freedoms and these rights will become secure so long as the Japanese people do not again let themselves be regimented into unthinking and fanatical servants of any militant minority which seeks power for its own purposes.

ATCHESON

MRM

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740.00119 CONTROL(JAPAN)/5-2846

20

May 28, 1946

In reply refer to
JA

My dear General McCoy:

The request of the Far Eastern Commission that General MacArthur send to Washington a staff officer to confer with the Commission on the matter of Japanese constitutional reform, contained in your letter of April 12, 1946, has been referred to the Supreme Commander and a reply has now been received from General MacArthur in which he states that he is in full agreement with the need for a closer working arrangement and understanding between SCAP and the Commission and stands ready to do everything in his power to further this end. He states, however, that it is impossible for him to send an officer to act as his deputy in the broad matters involving constitutional reform, as he has given his personal attention to this question and there is no officer in a position to express in detail his views. Furthermore, due to the rapid demobilization of officer personnel, the release of a key officer for this purpose could not be effected without impairment to the Command. He also adds that the situation in Japan is a fluid one, necessitating constant on-the-ground observation to permit a comprehensive understanding of it from day to day.

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Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

DCR NE Unit
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J. H. Hilldring
Assistant Secretary

Major General Frank R. McCoy,
Chairman, Far Eastern Commission,
2516 Massachusetts Avenue NW.,
Washington 8, D.C.

JA:JKEmmerson:mp
5-28-46

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May 28, 1946

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Office of FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS MAY 31 1946 Department of State

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4:00 pm

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No paraphrase necessary.

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SECSTATE

238, May 28

11091

Tokyo via War

Dated May 28, 1946

Rec'd 12:28 p.m., 31st

Tel to Nanking 6-3 repeating asking compliance and requesting messages to Dept. (EER)

We have found very helpful telegraphic information in regard to local press reactions to various phases of the occupation regarding Allied Council received from Missions at Moscow and Canberra. It would be similarly helpful if Nanking Embassy or Shanghai Consulate General could furnish us similar information and if Department would furnish to us information received from London on such matters.

ATCHESON

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JUN 12 1946

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Office of FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS MAY 29 1946 8:15 AM Department of State

10160

PLAIN

London

Dated May 28, 1946

Rec'd 4:25 p.m.

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DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS MAY 29 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FE

5510, Twenty-eighth

One of most objective accounts of occupation policy in Japan appeared in May 24 SPECTATOR written by Martin Halliwell. Author attempts to answer certain of what he calls more obvious questions which arise after nine months of occupation of Japan. He says these questions are: How long should military occupation last? Are Japanese sincere converts to democracy? How soon is Japanese trade competition to be reckoned with? What if any reparations can be exacted? He believes that year from now should see strictly military tasks of occupation ended but cautions against thinking all is therefore well. He says: "If the present complaisant attitude of the Japanese to their conquerors persists it will then appear that all is well with an occupation which has been in any case a more straightforward affair than that of Germany and political pressure may result in the premature withdrawal of military forces leaving a small Allied Control Commission in sole charge". It is claimed that this is what many reactionary Japs are hoping for. Necessity is pointed out of encouraging right type of Japanese to come forward and take political leadership and author says that in order to give them necessary incentive and courage and to prove to them that "old guard" will not return to power in few years "a clear statement is needed now that the Allies propose to take part for 10 years in the internal administration of Japan backing their policies by force if necessary. 10 if we are wise equals not less than 25".

DEPARTMENT OF STATE JUN 10 1946 DC/R RECORDS OFFICE

Halliwell believes it is much too early to regard Japs as sincerely intending to embrace democracy for any

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longer than they remain persuaded that it is formula which pays best dividends. Effect of bombing on Japanese cities is pointed out and destruction of industry by bombing is said to be carried on still further by planned elimination of war plants and restriction of heavy industries to civil requirements. He says: "In these circumstances there can be for the present no substantial supply of goods or machinery to make up deficiencies in those countries of Asia which have suffered in the war --- the most promising sources of reparations appear to be coal, timber, medical supplies, photographic apparatus, a few textiles and the labor of the hundreds of thousands of Japanese still awaiting repatriation from all over SE Asia and China".

With regard to future of Japanese trade author believes Japan's fellow Asiatics still see her as nearer to them both in space and interest than her western competitors. He states significantly, "The Chinese, though they suffered longest under the heel of the Japanese armies and have most cause to despise them, are yet most in need of the services Japan can provide and may be the first to be dirven by economic necessity into her arms".

Halliwell concludes with paragraph in praise of General MacArthur which he states "seems overdue. The British press hypnotized by his supposed personal eccentricities has not yet given him credit for the brilliance of his island hopping campaign across the Pacific or for the wisdom with which he has supervised Japanese affairs since August 15 last year. MacArthur was called on by circumstances to act while governments talked --- the impetus of his initial boldness has lasted till today. His stock stands high with the Japanese and there is so far little to show that anyone has anything to gain by the exchange of the MacArthur 'dictatorship' for the more ponderous deliberations of the new Allied Control Council".

May 25 ECONOMIST has critical note on confusion in Japan as result of election and prevention of Hatoyama from taking his seat in the Diet. ECONOMIST says, "When Gilbert and Sullivan wrote the MIKADO the Government of Japan was considered a suitable theme for light opera --- more recently Japan has been an object sometimes of

admiration,

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admiration, more often alarm or hatred but seldom of light hearted amusement. During the last month however its political situation has afforded a spectacle of more than Gilbertian absurdity--to which it must be admitted Supreme Allied Headquarters has contributed not a little". After reviewing difficulties in forming new government after election and pointing out that it was not until after election that Hatoyama was declared incapable of holding office, ECONOMIST says, "All the candidates standing in the general election were supposed to have been 'screened' by Allied Headquarters before they were allowed to stand and it might have been expected that the record of the leader of one of the principal parties would have been subjected to particularly careful scrutiny that he should only be put under the ban after the electorate had given his party the largest number of seats in the new Diet could only be explained in one of two ways--either that there had been some sudden change of policy in Washington in the meantime or that General MacArthur's staff had been incapable of carrying out a proper investigation of the candidates records".
ECONOMIST believes latter explanation is probably correct for it points out demobilization has left great shortage of specialists but paper says even if such ignorance about Jap politicians can be accepted as excuse "it cannot fail to make Allied Headquarters ridiculous in the eyes of the Japanese who expect their conquerors to know what they are doing". Paper says Hatoyama debacle was not last act in the comedy of errors and criticizes difficulties placed in way of Yoshida forming Cabinet and particularly vetoing of his proposed Ministers of Justice and Agriculture which, paper says, must be another instance of faulty or dilatory screening. Article concludes, "It is still uncertain whether he can succeed in forming a Ministry and it is impossible to feel that this first lesson in parliamentary democracy will have the salutary effect on the Japanese for which the Allied leaders have planned".

Sent to Department 5510, repeated Supreme Allied Commander Tokyo via Army channels.

HARRIMAN

WTD

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Charge Department:

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

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Paraphrase not to be communicated except to Government Agencies. RESTRICTED

JUN 4 1946

3 pm

740.0011 Control (Japan)/5-2846

AMEMBASSY,

NANKING.

233

740.0011 Control (Japan)/5-2846

Following from Tokyo as 238 May 28:

QUOTE We have found very helpful telegraphic information in regard to local press reactions to various phases of the occupation regarding Allied Council received from Missions at Moscow and Canberra. It would be similarly helpful if Nanking Embassy or Shanghai Consulate General could furnish us similar information and if Department would furnish to us information received from London on such matters UNQUOTE.

Please comply with Tokyo's request repeating messages to Dept except when contents already contained Embassy's weekly telegraphic summaries.

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

DC/R
File
6-5-46

SWN-4359
29 May 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE:
(Attention: Mr. J. K. Penfield - FE)

Subject: Directives transmitted to SCAP by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Enclosed are three copies each of Directives, Serial Nos. 45, 46, and 47, transmitted to SCAP by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Copy No. 1 is for transmittal to the Far Eastern Commission, and Copies No. 2 and 3 for the files of the State Department.

For the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee:

B. L. AUSTIN,
Acting Secretary

Enclosures

OFFICE OF FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS MAY 31 1946 Department of State

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS MAY 31 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Copy #1 w/ all enclosures sent memo to FEC 5/31/46 FA, HH
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