DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 072

Attache, Deputy Chief of

3.

elfare Adviser.
, Chiyoda-ku.

Attache; and Mrs.

himo-Meguro 1-chome,

Executive Administrative

41, Mejiro 4-chome,

OUDY, French Secretary to

home, Ota-ku.

istrative Assistant,
ssion.
41, Mejiro 4-chome,

- - - - -

ation, 16, Omote-machi
-ku.
nboard): 48-4116 to
ive.

inister, Head of Mission;
. Norman.
ation, 16, Omote-machi

umbers).

Mr. J.C. BRITTON, Commercial Counselor; and Mrs. Britton.
Residence: Marunouchi Hotel, Rm. 403.
Res. Tel: 26-7221 to 26-7229, inclusive.
Off. Tel: Ext. 10 (of above numbers).

Mr. James McCARDLE, Third Secretary of Mission; and Mrs. McCardle.
Residence: U.S. House No. 1023, 77, Wakamatsu-cho, Ushigome, Shinjuku-ku.
Res. Tel: 33-5641.
Off. Tel: Ext. 11 (of above numbers).

Mr. Frederick CLARKE, Administrative Officer; and Mrs. Clarke.
Residence: U.S. House No. 942, 527, Koyama-cho 7-chome, Ebaraku-ku.
Res. Tel: 08-3548.
Off. Tel: Ext. 8 (of above numbers).

Mr. Lorne H. BERLET, Private Secretary to the Head of Mission.
Residence: Former Canadian Legation, 16, Omote-machi 3-chome, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 48-4657.
Off. Tel: Ext. 12 (of above numbers).

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

CHINESE MISSION IN JAPAN:

Offices: Main Offices: Yoseikan Building, 1, Morioka-cho 1-chome, Minato-ku (next to Arisugawa Park and the Tokyo Tennis Club).
Telephones (switchboard): 45-4130 to 45-4139, inclusive.

Consular Affairs Office: Rm. 214, Fourth Floor, Mitsui Main Bank Building, Muro-machi, Chuo-ku (opposite the Bank of Japan).
Telephones: 24-1119, 26-5344, 26-7918, 26-7915.

His Excellency Lieutenant General CHU Shih-ming, Ambassador, Chief of Mission, Chinese Member, Allied Council for Japan; arrived April 26, 1949.
Residence: 15 Wakagi-cho, Shibuya-ku.
Res. Tel: 48-4078, 48-4337.
Off. Tel: 26-5246, 45-4073 or Ext. 1 (of above Yoseikan numbers).

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11,652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 012

The Honorable Yorkson C.T. SHEN, Minister, Deputy Chief of Mission; Deputy to the Chinese Member, Allied Council for Japan; and Mrs. Shen.
Residence: House No. 4, Chinese Mission Dependent Housing.
Res. Tel: 45-4038.
Off. Tel: 45-4110 or Ext. 2 (of above Yoseikan numbers).

Major General TSAO Shih-chen, Chief of First Section (Military Affairs); and Mrs. Tsao.
Residence: Chinese Mission Hostel No. 2.
Res. Tel: 38-4213.
Off. Tel: Ext. 10 (of above Yoseikan numbers).

Dr. WU Wen-tsao, Chief of Second Section (Political Affairs); Member of the Staff, Chinese Member, Allied Council for Japan; and Mrs. Wu.
Residence: House No. 9, Chinese Mission Dependent Housing.
Res. Tel: 45-4042.
Off. Tel: Ext. 20 (of above Yoseikan numbers).

Dr. Bannong WU, Chief of Third Section (Economic Affairs); and Mrs. Wu.
Residence: House No. 8, Chinese Mission Dependent Housing.
Res. Tel: 45-4035.
Off. Tel: Ext. 30 (of above Yoseikan numbers).

Mr. LING Ting-ping, Chief of Consular Affairs Office; and Mrs. Ling.
Residence: House No. 22, Chinese Mission Dependent Housing.
Res. Tel: 08-4805.
Off. Tel: 26-7918.

Prof. CHANG Feng-chu, Adviser (Cultural); and Mrs. Chang.
Residence: House No. 12, Chinese Mission Dependent Housing.
Res. Tel: 45-4095.
Off. Tel: Ext. 3 (of above Yoseikan numbers).

Mr. TENG Yu-teh, Adviser (Informational); and Mrs. Teng.
Residence: House No. 27, Chinese Mission Dependent Housing.
Res. Tel: 49-1489.
Off. Tel: Ext. 51 (of above Yoseikan numbers).

Colonel YUAN Wei-hsing, Acting Adjutant, and concurrently, Acting Quartermaster; and Mrs. Yuan.
Residence: 35 Hiroo-cho, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: Ext. 103 (of above Yoseikan numbers).
Off. Tel: 45-4166 or Ext. 60 (of above Yoseikan numbers).

Colonel SHU Chen-nan, Executive Officer, Member of the Staff, Chinese Member, Allied Council for Japan; and Mrs. Shu.
Residence: Mission Guest House.
Res. Tel: 45-4131 or Ext. 105 (of above Yoseikan numbers).
Off. Tel: 45-4165 or Ext. 5 (of above Yoseikan numbers).

Mr. SHAO Chia-chin, Trade
Residence: House No.
Res. Tel: 45-4093.
Off. Tel: Ext. 55 (o

Dr. WANG Hsin-chung, Tech
Secretary General, Secr
and Mrs. Wang.
Residence: House No.
Res. Tel: 45-2222.
Off. Tel: Ext. 23 (o

Lieutenant Colonel LOUIE
(Military Affairs); and
Residence: House No.
Res. Tel: 45-4096.
Off. Tel: Ext. 11 (o

Mr. JEN Tsung-chi, Secret
Residence: Officers Q
Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: Ext. 150 (o
Off. Tel: Ext. 51 (o

Mr. TSUI Shih-yuan, Secret
Mrs. Tsui.
Residence: Geihinkan H
Res. Tel: Ext. 130 (o
Off. Tel: 26-7918.

Lieutenant Commander CHUNG
Section (Military Affair
Residence: House No. 1
Res. Tel: 45-4092.
Off. Tel: Ext. 12 (of

Major CHIEN Ming-nien, Liai
Adjutant's Office.
Residence: House No. 25
(U.S. House
Res. Tel: 46-3893.
Off. Tel: 45-4166 or E

Lieutenant Colonel LOWE Jos
Chu; and Mrs. Lowe.
Residence: 15 Wakagi-ch
Res. Tel: 48-4078, 48-
Off. Tel: 26-5246, 45-
numbers).

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 072

ter, Deputy Chief of
r, Allied Council for

ssion Dependent Housing.

bove Yoseikan numbers).

First Section

No. 2.

kan numbers).

on (Political Affairs);
Allied Council for

ssion Dependent Housing.

kan numbers).

(Economic Affairs);

ssion Dependent Housing.

kan numbers).

Affairs Office; and

ission Dependent Housing.

); and Mrs. Chang.
ssion Dependent Housing.

n numbers).

); and Mrs. Teng.
ssion Dependent Housing.

an numbers).

, and concurrently,

kan numbers).
bove Yoseikan numbers).

, Member of the Staff,
pan; and Mrs. Shu.

above Yoseikan numbers).
ove Yoseikan numbers).

Mr. SHAO Chia-chin, Trade Representative; and Mrs. Shao.
Residence: House No. 2, Chinese Mission Dependent Housing.
Res. Tel: 45-4093.
Off. Tel: Ext. 55 (of above Yoseikan numbers).

Dr. WANG Hsin-chung, Technical Expert, Second Section; Deputy Secretary General, Secretariat, Allied Council for Japan; and Mrs. Wang.
Residence: House No. 7, Chinese Mission Dependent Housing.
Res. Tel: 45-2222.
Off. Tel: Ext. 23 (of above Yoseikan numbers).

Lieutenant Colonel LOUIE Yen-chun, Air Officer, First Section (Military Affairs); and Mrs. Louie.
Residence: House No. 13, Chinese Mission Dependent Housing.
Res. Tel: 45-4096.
Off. Tel: Ext. 11 (of above Yoseikan numbers).

Mr. JEN Tsung-chi, Secretary, Legal Affairs Office.
Residence: Officers Quarters No. 3, Morioka-cho 1-chome, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: Ext. 150 (of above Yoseikan numbers).
Off. Tel: Ext. 51 (of above Yoseikan numbers).

Mr. TSUI Shih-yuan, Secretary, Consular Affairs Office; and Mrs. Tsui.
Residence: Geihinkan Building, 106 Hommura-cho, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: Ext. 130 (of above Yoseikan numbers).
Off. Tel: 26-7918.

Lieutenant Commander CHUNG Han-po, Naval Officer, First Section (Military Affairs); and Mrs. Chung.
Residence: House No. 10, Chinese Mission Dependent Housing.
Res. Tel: 45-4092.
Off. Tel: Ext. 12 (of above Yoseikan numbers).

Major CHIEN Ming-nien, Liaison and Public Relations Officer, Adjutant's Office.
Residence: House No. 25, Chinese Mission Dependent Housing, (U.S. House No. 977) 861 Komaba-cho, Meguro-ku.
Res. Tel: 46-3893.
Off. Tel: 45-4166 or Ext. 60 (of above Yoseikan numbers).

Lieutenant Colonel LOWE Joseph D., Aide-de-camp to General Chu; and Mrs. Lowe.
Residence: 15 Wakagi-cho, Shibuya-ku.
Res. Tel: 48-4078, 48-4337.
Off. Tel: 26-5246, 45-4073 or Ext. 1 (of above Yoseikan numbers).

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 012

YOKOHAMA BRANCH, Chinese Mission in Japan:

Offices: No. 45-A, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
Telephones: 2631, and ask for 2-0961, 2-0985 or 2-1502.

Mr. SHIH Chao-pai, Chief of Branch; and Mrs. Shih.
Residence: U.S. House No. 9-55, The Bluff, Yokohama.
Res. Tel: 2631, and ask for 2-6026.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

OSAKA BRANCH, Chinese Mission in Japan:

Offices: 4-33 Azuchi-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Telephones: Shin-machi 1203, 1780.

Mr. LIU Tseng-hua, Chief of Branch; and Mrs. Liu.
Residence: Shin-machi, Osaka.
Res. Tel: Shin-machi 1203, 1780.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

NAGASAKI BRANCH, Chinese Mission in Japan:

Offices: No. 1, Hagoro-machi, Nagasaki.
Telephone: 4410.

Mr. TIEN Pao-tai, Chief of Branch; and Mrs. Tien.
Residence: Seiyote Hotel, Nagasaki.
Res. Tel: 4012, Ext. 9.

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DANISH DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN JAPAN:

Offices: Rms. 220 and 222, Fourth Floor, Mitsui Main Bank Building, Muro-machi, Chuo-ku (opposite the Bank of Japan).
Telephones: 26-8263, 26-8264.

The Honorable Lars P. TILLITSE, Minister, Danish Diplomatic Representative; arrived January 26, 1947; and Mrs. Tillitse.
Residence: U.S. House No. 593, 1 Takaya-cho, Azabu, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 45-4821.
Off. Tel: 26-8263.

Mr. Robert HANSEN, Civil Communications Adviser.
Residence: Gajoen Hotel, Rm. 407.
Res. Tel: 49-3111.
Off. Tel: 26-8264.

Mr. Svend E. LYSTER,
Residence: 12, S
Minat
Res. Tel: 48-03
Off. Tel: 26-82

* * *

YOKOHAMA BRANCH, Dan

Offices: Marit
K
Tel

Mr. A.C. LADERRIERE,
Branch; (en route)

* * *

KOBE BRANCH, Danish

Offices: Sanno
4
Tel

Mr. A.N. PETERSEN, A
and Mrs. Petersen.
Residence:
Res. Tel:

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DIPLOMATIC SECTION OF GEN
THE ALLIED POWERS; OFFICE
COUNCIL FOR JAPAN; OFFICE
FOR JAPAN:

Offices: Fifth
m

The Honorable Willia
Deputy for the Sup
Member, Allied Cou
Political Adviser;
Residence: U.S.
Minat
Res. Tel: 26-52
Off. Tel: 26-70

DECLASSIFIED ENCL. PAGE SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDB # 775 012

in Japan:

a-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
1, and ask for 2-0961,
02.

n; and Mrs. Shih.
5, The Bluff, Yokohama.
2-6026.

* * * * * *

Japan:

lgashi-ku, Osaka.
n-machi 1203, 1780.

n; and Mrs. Liu.

780.

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in Japan:

l, Nagasaki.

; and Mrs. Tien.
saki.

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urth Floor, Mitsui Main
uro-machi, Chuo-ku
nk of Japan).
263, 26-8264.

nister, Danish Diplomatic
26, 1947; and Mrs. Tillitse.
1 Takaya-cho, Azabu,

tions Adviser.
07.

Mr. Svend E. LYSTER, Chancellor; and Mrs. Lyster.
Residence: 12, Shinryudo-cho, Hashimoto Compound, Azabu, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 48-0344.
Off. Tel: 26-8264.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

YOKOHAMA BRANCH, Danish Diplomatic Mission in Japan:

Offices: Maritime Commission Building, No. 1, 1-chome Kaigan-dori, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
Telephones: 2631, and ask for 2-9331.

Mr. A.C. LADERRIERE, Acting Honorary Consul, Chief of Branch; (en route).

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

KOBE BRANCH, Danish Diplomatic Mission in Japan:

Offices: Sannomiya Building, Central Postbox No. 240, 43/1 Sannomiya-cho 4-chome, Ikuta-ku, Kobe.
Telephone: Motomachi (4) 5242.

Mr. A.N. PETERSEN, Acting Honorary Consul, Chief of Branch; and Mrs. Petersen.
Residence:
Res. Tel:

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

DIPLOMATIC SECTION OF GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS; OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES MEMBER, ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN; OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER FOR JAPAN:

Offices: Fifth Floor, Mitsui Main Bank Building, Muro-machi, Chuo-ku (opposite the Bank of Japan).

The Honorable William J. SEBALD, Minister; Chief of Section; Deputy for the Supreme Commander, Chairman and United States Member, Allied Council for Japan; Acting United States Political Adviser; and Mrs. Sebald.
Residence: U.S. House No. 525, 3, Ichibei-cho 1-chome, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 26-5252.
Off. Tel: 26-7011.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 072

Mr. Cloyce K. HUSTON, Counselor of Mission, Deputy Chief of Section; and Mrs. Huston.
Residence: U.S. House No. 77, 32 Toyowake-cho, Shibuya-ku.
Res. Tel: 48-4339.
Off. Tel: 26-8688.

Mr. David M. MAYNARD, Counselor of Mission for Economic Affairs; and Mrs. Maynard.
Residence: U.S. House No. 58, 167, Onden-cho 3-chome, Shibuya-ku.
Res. Tel: 48-4015.
Off. Tel: 26-5364.

Mr. Carl H. BOEHRINGER, First Secretary of Mission; and Mrs. Boehringer.
Residence: U.S. House No. 748, 469, Kamiosaki 1-chome, Shinagawa-ku.
Res. Tel: 49-0119.
Off. Tel: 26-5364.

Mr. Cabot COVILLE, First Secretary of Mission.
Residence: Imperial Hotel, Rm. 335.
Res. Tel: 26-7551, 26-7651, 57-3151, 57-3161.
Off. Tel: 26-7012.

Mr. Paul C. BLUM, Attache.
Residence: Dai Ichi Hotel, Rm. 276.
Res. Tel: 26-7741 to 26-7749, inclusive.
Off. Tel: 26-5409.

Mr. Charles N. SPINKS, First Secretary of Mission; and Mrs. Spinks.
Residence: U.S. House No. 354, 1690, Araijuku 2-chome, Omori, Ota-ku.
Res. Tel: 06-3821.
Off. Tel: 26-8633.

Mr. Gerald WARNER, First Secretary of Mission, Executive Officer; and Mrs. Warner.
Residence: St. Luke's Apartments, Apt. 1, 48, Aoyama Minami-cho 1-chome, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 48-4509.
Off. Tel: 26-7013.

Mr. Glen BRUNER, Second Secretary of Mission and Consul; and Mrs. Bruner.
Residence: U.S. House No. 529, Koyama-cho 8-chome, Shinagawa-ku.
Res. Tel: 08-3502.
Off. Tel: 26-5444.

Mr. Meredith WEATHERBY, Sec
Residence: Imperial Hot
Res. Tel: 26-7551, 26-
Off. Tel: 26-5528.

Mr. David M. BANE, Second S
Residence: St. Luke's A
Minami-cho 1
Res. Tel: 48-4510.
Off. Tel: 26-8471.

Mr. Richard M. HERNDON, Sec
Mrs. Herndon.
Residence: St. Luke's A
Minami-cho 1
Res. Tel: 48-4511.
Off. Tel: - - -

Mr. Robert W. ADAMS, Second
Adams.
Residence: U.S. House
8-chome, Mi
Res. Tel: 46-3309.
Off. Tel: 26-5443.

Mr. Richard H. LAMB, Third
Residence: Dai Ichi Ho
Res. Tel: 26-7741 to
Off. Tel: 26-8744.

Mr. Richard B. FINN, Third
Finn.
Residence: U.S. House
Shinagawa-k
Res. Tel: 49-5795.
Off. Tel: 26-5528.

Mr. Glenn W. NELSON, Assis
Residence: 246-C, Wash
Res. Tel: 46-3420.
Off. Tel: 26-5409.

Mr. Thomas W. AINSWORTH, T
Residence: Dai Ichi Ho
Res. Tel: 26-7741 to
Off. Tel: 26-5443.

Mr. Edward G. SEIDENSTICKE
Residence: Dai Ichi Ho
Res. Tel: 26-7741 to
Off. Tel: 26-8942.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11,652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 012

ion, Deputy Chief of
yowake-cho,

ion for Economic
Onden-cho 3-chome,

of Mission; and
Kamiosaki 1-chome,

ission.
1, 57-3161.

usive.

of Mission; and Mrs.
, Araijuku 2-chome,

ssion, Executive
t. 1, 48, Aoyama
o-ku.

sion and Consul;
a-cho 8-chome,

Mr. Meredith WEATHERBY, Second Secretary of Mission.
Residence: Imperial Hotel, Rm. 238.
Res. Tel: 26-7551, 26-7651, 57-3151, 57-3161.
Off. Tel: 26-5528.

Mr. David M. BANE, Second Secretary of Mission; and Mrs. Bane.
Residence: St. Luke's Apartments, Apt. 2, 48, Aoyama Minami-cho 1-chome, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 48-4510.
Off. Tel: 26-8471.

Mr. Richard M. HERNDON, Second Secretary of Mission; and Mrs. Herndon.
Residence: St. Luke's Apartments, Apt. 3, 48, Aoyama Minami-cho 1-chome, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 48-4511.
Off. Tel: - - -

Mr. Robert W. ADAMS, Second Secretary of Mission; and Mrs. Adams.
Residence: U.S. House No. 338, 69 of 522, Kami-Meguro 8-chome, Meguro-ku.
Res. Tel: 46-3309.
Off. Tel: 26-5443.

Mr. Richard H. LAMB, Third Secretary of Mission.
Residence: Dai Ichi Hotel.
Res. Tel: 26-7741 to 26-7749, inclusive.
Off. Tel: 26-8744.

Mr. Richard B. FINN, Third Secretary of Mission; and Mrs. Finn.
Residence: U.S. House No. 508, Gotanda 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku.
Res. Tel: 49-5795.
Off. Tel: 26-5528.

Mr. Glenn W. NELSON, Assistant Attache; and Mrs. Nelson.
Residence: 246-C, Washington Heights.
Res. Tel: 46-3420.
Off. Tel: 26-5409.

Mr. Thomas W. AINSWORTH, Third Secretary of Mission.
Residence: Dai Ichi Hotel, Rm. 444.
Res. Tel: 26-7741 to 26-7749, inclusive.
Off. Tel: 26-5443.

Mr. Edward G. SEIDENSTICKER, Third Secretary of Mission.
Residence: Dai Ichi Hotel, Rm. 570.
Res. Tel: 26-7741 to 26-7749, inclusive.
Off. Tel: 26-8942.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) N.NDG # 775 072

Mr. Bernard D. FREW, Special Assistant; Documents Officer, Secretariat, Allied Council for Japan.
Residence: Sui Ko Sha (Navy Club), Rm. 120.
Res. Tel: 43-0350, 43-0351, 43-0127, 43-0128.
Off. Tel: 26-8832.

First Lieutenant Vaughn G. EVANS, Special Assistant; and Mrs. Evans (en route).
Residence: Yuraku Hotel, Rm. 327.
Res. Tel: 26-7791, Ext 327.
Off. Tel: 26-5553.

Miss Catherine G. FLEMING, Private Secretary to the Chief of Mission.
Residence: N.Y.K. Club, 31 Nishikubo Tomoe-cho, Shiba, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 43-2213.
Off. Tel: 26-7011.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

YOKOHAMA DIVISION, Diplomatic Section of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers; Office of the United States Member, Allied Council for Japan; Office of the United States Political Adviser for Japan:

Offices: U.S. Consular Building, Yokohama.
Telephones (switchboard): 2631, and ask for 2-0451 to 2-0455, inclusive.

Mr. U. Alexis JOHNSON, Consul General and First Secretary of Mission, Chief of Division; and Mrs. Johnson.
Residence: U.S. Consular Building, Yokohama.
Res. Tel: 2631, and ask for 2-4382.

Mr. Charles H. STEPHAN, Consul, Executive Officer.
Residence: New Grand Hotel, Yokohama.
Res. Tel: 2631, and ask for 2-1976.

Mr. Douglas W. OVERTON, Vice Consul and Second Secretary of Mission; Foreign Representation and Japanese Travel Abroad.
Residence: 9-62, The Bluff, Yokohama.
Res. Tel: 2631, and ask for 2-5345.

Mr. William L. MAGISTRETTI, Vice Consul and Second Secretary of Mission; Citizenship and passports; and Mrs. Magistretti.
Residence: 8538, The Bluff, Yokohama.
Res. Tel: 2631, and ask for 2-5781.

Mr. Thomas H. MURFIN, Vic
Mission; Shipping, invoi
and Mrs. Murfin.
Residence:
Res. Tel:

Mr. Stephen KLINE, Vice Co
Citizenship and passport
Residence: U.S. House
Res. Tel: Kamakura 20

Mr. J. Owen ZURHELLEN, Vic
Mission; Visas; and Mrs.
Residence: U.S. House
Res. Tel: Kamakura 20

Mr. Richard A. ERICSON, Jr
of Mission; Foreign Repr
Office; and Mrs. Ericson
Residence: 8506-C, The
Res. Tel: 2631, and a

Mr. Stanley R. KIDDER, Vic
and Mrs. Kidder.
Residence: U.S. House
Res. Tel: 2631, and a

Mr. Herbert B. LEGGETT, Vi
notarials and marriages;
Residence: 9-619-B, Th
Res. Tel: 2631, and a

* * * * * *

KOBE DIVISION, Diplomatic
Supreme Commander for the
States Member, Allied Coun
States Political Adviser f

Offices: Tokyo Bank
Bank Bu
Telephone
4-4959,

Mr. Douglas JENKINS, Jr.,
Mission, Chief of Divisi
Residence: Shioya Hous
Res. Tel: 4-4861, and

Mr. Stanley S. CARPENTER,
of Mission, Acting Chief
Residence: Shioya Hous
Res. Tel: 4-4861, and

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 14,032 SEC. 3(E) NND 3(B) OR (E) NNDG # 775 012

; Documents Officer,
n.
Rm. 120.
27, 43-0128.

ial Assistant;

retary to the Chief

o Tomoe-cho, Shiba,

* * *

f General Headquarters,
; Office of the United
; Office of the United

Yokohama.
d): 2631, and ask for
clusive.

d First Secretary
. Johnson.
okohama.

Officer.

econd Secretary
Japanese Travel

nd Second Secretary
and Mrs. Magistretti.

Mr. Thomas H. MURFIN, Vice Consul and Third Secretary of Mission; Shipping, invoices, notarials and marriages; and Mrs. Murfin.
Residence:
Res. Tel:

Mr. Stephen KLINE, Vice Consul and Third Secretary of Mission; Citizenship and passports.
Residence: U.S. House No. 9-5, Kamakura.
Res. Tel: Kamakura 2032.

Mr. J. Owen ZURHELLEN, Vice Consul and Third Secretary of Mission; Visas; and Mrs. Zurhellen.
Residence: U.S. House No. 10-11, Kamakura.
Res. Tel: Kamakura 2045.

Mr. Richard A. ERICSON, Jr., Vice Consul and Third Secretary of Mission; Foreign Representation; Supervises Nagoya Office; and Mrs. Ericson.
Residence: 8506-C, The Bluff, Yokohama.
Res. Tel: 2631, and ask for 2-1232.

Mr. Stanley R. KIDDER, Vice Consul, Administrative Officer; and Mrs. Kidder.
Residence: U.S. House No. 8508-D, Yokohama.
Res. Tel: 2631, and ask for 2-5769.

Mr. Herbert B. LEGGETT, Vice Consul, Shipping, invoices, notarials and marriages; and Mrs. Leggett; (absent).
Residence: 9-619-B, The Bluff, Yokohama.
Res. Tel: 2631, and ask for 2-4626.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

KOBE DIVISION, Diplomatic Section of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers; Office of the United States Member, Allied Council for Japan; Office of the United States Political Adviser for Japan:

Offices: Tokyo Bank Building (formerly Yokohama Specie Bank Building), 24 Kyo-machi, Kobe.
Telephones: 2633, and ask for Kobe 4-4063, 4-4959, 4-4960.

Mr. Douglas JENKINS, Jr., Consul and Second Secretary of Mission, Chief of Division; and Mrs. Jenkins; (absent).
Residence: Shioya House No. 6.
Res. Tel: 4-4861, and ask for 40.

Mr. Stanley S. CARPENTER, Vice Consul and Third Secretary of Mission, Acting Chief of Division; and Mrs. Carpenter.
Residence: Shioya House No. 34.
Res. Tel: 4-4861, and ask for 39.

Mr. John W. BURNETT, Vice Consul and Third Secretary of Mission.
Residence: Shioya House No. 30-A.
Res. Tel: 4-4861, and ask for 32.

Mr. Daniel J. MELOY, Vice Consul.
Residence: Shioya House No. 6.
Res. Tel: 4-4861, and ask for 50.

Mr. Carroll W. COWLES, Vice Consul; and Mrs. Cowles.
Residence: 318, Kitano-cho 2-chome, Ikuta-ku, Kobe.
Res. Tel: 4-4579.

Mr. Jack J.H. OLDHAM, Vice Consul, Administrative Officer; (absent).
Residence: 100, Yamamoto-dori 4-chome, Ikuta-ku, Kobe. (100 Ohio Avenue, Kobe).
Res. Tel: 4-4968.

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FRENCH MISSION IN JAPAN:

Offices: Main Offices: Shimazu House, 11 Toyowake-cho, Shibuya-ku.
Telephones (switchboard): 48-4161 to 48-4164, inclusive.

Office of the Economic Adviser: Rm. 234, Fourth Floor, Mitsui Main Bank Building, Muro-machi, Chuo-ku (opposite the Bank of Japan).
Telephone: 26-5406.

His Excellency, Lieutenant General Zinovi PECHKOFF, Ambassador, Chief of Mission; arrived May 15, 1946; (absent).
Residence: Oda House, 6 Higashi-Toriizaka, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 48-4033, 48-4031.
Off. Tel: Ext. 10 (of Shimazu House numbers).

Mr. Renaud SIVAN, Counselor of Mission, Diplomatic Adviser; Charge d'Affaires ad interim.
Residence: U.S. House No. 418, 17 Kamiyama-cho, Shibuya-ku.
Res. Tel: 40-3204.
Off. Tel: Ext. 1 (of Shimazu House numbers).

Commander Claude BURIN DES ROSIERS, Military, Naval and Air Adviser; and Mrs. Burin des Rosiers.
Residence: Nagaoka House (U.S. House No. 676), 13 Nagaoka, Honshio-cho, Shinjuku-ku.
Res. Tel: 37-0409.
Off. Tel: 48-4037.

Mr. Michel MORNAND, Econo
Residence: Shuhei Doi
1, Surugad
Res. Tel: 20-6865.
Off. Tel: 26-5406.

Mr. Marcel ROBERT, Cultura
Residence: Maison Fra
Kanda-ku.
Res. Tel: 26-8708.
Off. Tel: Ext. 20 (o

Mr. Francis HURE, First Se
Hure; (absent).
Residence: Matsumoto H
75 Wakamats
Res. Tel: 33-5381.
Off. Tel: Ext. 4 (of

Mr. Denis JOLY, First Secr
Residence: Shimazu Hou
Res. Tel: Ext. 13 (of
Off. Tel: Ext. 13 (of

Captain Louis Findlay MONT
Residence: Shimazu Hou
Res. Tel: 48-4161.
Off. Tel: 48-4037.

Captain Roger PIGNOL, Aide-
Pechkoff; (absent).
Residence: Oda House, 6
Res. Tel: 48-4031, 48-
Off. Tel: 48-4350.

Mr. Jacques CHAZELLE, Far E
and Mrs. Chazelle.
Residence: Sato House (
cho, Azabu,
Res. Tel: 45-4854.
Off. Tel: Ext. 20 (of

Mr. Jean FEVRIER, Assistant
Mrs. Fevrier.
Residence: Kobayashi Ho
Denechofu 3-
Res. Tel: 02-4788.
Off. Tel: 26-5406.

Mr. Jean LAPLACE, Attache.
Residence: Shimazu Hou
Res. Tel: Ext. 22 (of
Off. Tel: Ext. 30 (of

and Third Secretary of

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ul; and Mrs. Cowles.
-chome, Ikuta-ku, Kobe.

l, Administrative Officer;

i 4-chome, Ikuta-ku, Kobe.
Kobe).

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imazu House, 11 Toyowake-cho,

tchboard): 48-4161 to 48-4164,

mic Adviser: Rm. 234, Fourth
lain Bank Building, Muro-machi,
te the Bank of Japan).
06.

l Zinovi PECHKOFF, Ambassador,
5, 1946; (absent).
hi-Toriizaka, Minato-ku.

u House numbers).

ssion, Diplomatic Adviser;

, 17 Kamiyama-cho,

House numbers).

, Military, Naval and Air
iers.
House No. 676), 13
ho, Shinjuku-ku.

Mr. Michel MORNAND, Economic Adviser; and Mrs. Mornand.
Residence: Shuhei Doi House (U.S. House No. 595),
1, Surugadai 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku.
Res. Tel: 20-6865.
Off. Tel: 26-5406.

Mr. Marcel ROBERT, Cultural Adviser.
Residence: Maison Franco-Japonaise, 3, Surugadai 2-chome,
Kanda-ku.
Res. Tel: 26-8708.
Off. Tel: Ext. 20 (of Shimazu House numbers).

Mr. Francis HURE, First Secretary of Mission; and Mrs. Hure; (absent).
Residence: Matsumoto House (U.S. House No. 1025),
75 Wakamatsu-cho, Ushigome-ku.
Res. Tel: 33-5381.
Off. Tel: Ext. 4 (of Shimazu House numbers).

Mr. Denis JOLY, First Secretary of Mission.
Residence: Shimazu House, 11 Toyowake-cho, Shibuya-ku.
Res. Tel: Ext. 13 (of Shimazu House numbers).
Off. Tel: Ext. 13 (of Shimazu House numbers).

Captain Louis Findlay MONTEAGLE, Assistant Military Adviser.
Residence: Shimazu House, 11 Toyowake-cho, Shibuya-ku.
Res. Tel: 48-4161.
Off. Tel: 48-4037.

Captain Roger PIGNOL, Aide-de-camp to Lieutenant General Pechkoff; (absent).
Residence: Oda House, 6 Higashi-Toriizaka, Shibuya-ku.
Res. Tel: 48-4031, 48-4033, 48-4035.
Off. Tel: 48-4350.

Mr. Jacques CHAZELLE, Far Eastern Secretary, First Class; and Mrs. Chazelle.
Residence: Sato House (U.S. House No. 1070), 35 Hommura-cho, Azabu, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 45-4854.
Off. Tel: Ext. 20 (of Shimazu House numbers).

Mr. Jean FEVRIER, Assistant to the Economic Adviser; and Mrs. Fevrier.
Residence: Kobayashi House (U.S. House No. 930),
Denechofu 3-chome, Omori-ku.
Res. Tel: 02-4788.
Off. Tel: 26-5406.

Mr. Jean LAPLACE, Attache.
Residence: Shimazu House, 11 Toyowake-cho, Shibuya-ku.
Res. Tel: Ext. 22 (of Shimazu House numbers).
Off. Tel: Ext. 30 (of Shimazu House numbers).

Mr. Emile KIRCH, Chancellor.
Residence: Shimazu House, 11 Toyowake-cho, Shibuya-ku.
Res. Tel: 48-4161 to 48-4164, inclusive.
Off. Tel: 48-4161 to 48-4164, inclusive.

Mr. Felix LANCE, Attache.
Residence: Maison Franco-Japonaise, 3, Surugadai 2-chome, Kanda-ku.
Res. Tel: 26-8709.
Off. Tel: Ext. 20 (of Shimazu House numbers).

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

YOKOHAMA BRANCH, French Mission in Japan:

Offices: Former French Consulate General, 185 Yamate-cho, Yokohama.
Telephone: 2631, and ask for 2-4723.

Mr. Paul LEREQUIER, Consul General, Chief of Branch; and Mrs. Lerequier.
Residence: Higashi-Fushimi Residence, 1202 Isogo-machi Isogo-ku, Yokohama.
Res. Tel: 2631, and ask for 2-4723.

Mr. Jacques FESQUET, Vice Consul.
Residence: Former French Consulate General, 185 Yamate-cho, Yokohama.
Res. Tel: 2631, and ask for 2-4723.

Miss Juliette BONET, Consular Attache.
Residence: Former French Consulate General, 185 Yamate-cho, Yokohama.
Res. Tel: 2631, and ask for 2-4859.

Mr. Bernard Pierre DE BERMINGHAM, Attache; and Mrs. de Bermingham.
Residence: Higashi-Fushimi Residence, 1202 Isogo-machi, Isogo-ku, Yokohama.
Res. Tel: 2631, and ask for 3-2498.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

KOBE BRANCH, French Mission in Japan:

Offices: 151, Yamamoto-dori 3-chome, Kobe.
Telephone: Kobe 4-4343.

Mr. Jean Joseph KRAEMER, Consul, Chief of Branch; and Mrs. Kraemer.
Residence: 151, Yamamoto-dori 3-chome, Kobe.
Res. Tel: Kobe 4-4343.

Mr. Louis COTTARD-TRI
Cottard-Triau.
Residence: House
Res. Tel: Tarum

* * *

NAGASAKI BRANCH, Fren

Offices: 13 Hig
Tele

Mr. Andre BOUCLY, Con
Mrs. Boucly.
Residence: 13 Hig
Res. Tel:

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INDIAN LIAISON MISSION IN

Offices: Fifth
Telep

Mr. D.G. MULHERKAR, Ac
and Head of Mission;
Residence: U.S. Ho
Kamifuj
Res. Tel: 86-1606
Office: Empire
Off. Tel: 26-6617

Mr. P. RATNAM, First S
duty with Indian Emb
Residence: U.S. Ho
Res. Tel: 08-3536
Office: - - -
Off. Tel: - - -

Mr. K.B. TANDON, Infor
Residence: Marunou
Res. Tel: 26-7221
Office: Empire
Off. Tel: 26-6630

Mr. N.V. AGATE, Third
Residence: Marunou
Res. Tel: 26-7221
Office: Empire
Off. Tel: 26-6627

Mr. Louis COTTARD-TRIAU, Head of Chancery; and Mrs. Cottard-Triau.
Residence: House No. 1, Shioya, Kobe.
Res. Tel: Tarumi 752.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

NAGASAKI BRANCH, French Mission in Japan:

Offices: 13 Higashi Yamate, Nagasaki.
Telephone:

Mr. Andre BOUCLY, Consular Agent, Chief of Branch; and Mrs. Boucly.
Residence: 13 Higashi Yamate, Nagasaki.
Res. Tel:

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INDIAN LIAISON MISSION IN JAPAN:

Offices: Fifth Floor, Empire House (Naigai Building).
Telephone: 26-8007.

Mr. D.G. MULHERKAR, Acting Political Representative of India and Head of Mission; and Mrs. Mulherkar.
Residence: U.S. House No. 36 (Kato House), 100, Komagome, Kamifujimae-cho, Bunkyo-ku.
Res. Tel: 86-1606, 86-1607.
Office: Empire House, Rm. 512.
Off. Tel: 26-6617.

Mr. P. RATNAM, First Secretary of Mission (absent on temporary duty with Indian Embassy in Nanking); and Mrs. Ratnam.
Residence: U.S. House No. 918, 79, Minami Senzoku, Ota-ku.
Res. Tel: 08-3536.
Office: - - -
Off. Tel: - - -

Mr. K.B. TANDON, Information Officer.
Residence: Marunouchi Hotel, Rm. 711.
Res. Tel: 26-7221 to 26-7229, inclusive.
Office: Empire House, Rm. 503.
Off. Tel: 26-6630.

Mr. N.V. AGATE, Third Secretary of Mission.
Residence: Marunouchi Hotel, Rm. 614.
Res. Tel: 26-7221 to 26-7229, inclusive.
Office: Empire House, Rm. 505.
Off. Tel: 26-6627.

Mr. Inder SEN, Vice Consul; and Mrs. Sen.
Residence: U.S. House No. 723, 1, Kitazawa-machi 2-chome, Setagaya-ku.
Res. Tel: 46-3964.
Office: Empire House, Rm. 507.
Off. Tel: 26-6628.

Mr. M.S. NAIR, Registrar.
Residence: Marunouchi Hotel, Rm. 923.
Res. Tel: 26-7221 to 26-7229, inclusive.
Office: Empire House, Rm. 508.
Off. Tel: 26-8009.

Mr. J. CHATTERJEE, Registrar of Trade Section.
Residence: Marunouchi Hotel, Rm. 812.
Res. Tel: 26-7221 to 26-7229, inclusive.
Office: Empire House, Rm. 501.
Off. Tel: 26-6635.

Mr. H.K. DINGLEY, Cypher Officer; and Mrs. Dingley.
Residence: U.S. House No. 960, 4, Denenchofu 3-chome, Ota-ku.
Res. Tel: 02-4233.
Office: Empire House, Rm. 511.
Off. Tel: 26-8008.

Mr. P.S. PARASURAM, Private Secretary to the Head of Mission; and Mrs. Parasuram.
Residence: U.S. House No. 1053, 17, Showa-dori 3-chome, Nakano-ku.
Res. Tel: 38-1492.
Office: Empire House, Rm. 513.
Off. Tel: 26-6617.

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ITALIAN DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN JAPAN:

Offices: Former Italian Embassy, 28, Mita 1-chome, Minato-ku.
Telephones: 45-3460, 45-3480, 45-4300.

Count Giovanni REVEDIN, Italian Diplomatic Representative; arrived July 3, 1946; and Countess Revedin.
Residence: U.S. House No. 1035, 32, 5 Shinano-machi, Yotsuya-ku.
Res. Tel: 37-2402.

Dr. Eugenio RUBINO, Secretary of Mission; (absent).
Residence: Former Italian Cultural Institute, 4 Sanban-cho, Chiyoda-ku.
Res. Tel: 33-2052.

Dr. Herbert S. ROS, F
Residence: Former
Minato-
Res. Tel: 45-340

Mr. Alfredo TARABOCCHI
Residence: Tokyo H
Res. Tel: 26-441

Mr. Ferdinando COSTA,
Residence: Former
Minato-
Res. Tel: 45-3460,

- - - -

KOREAN DIPLOMATIC MISSION I

Offices: Hattori
401
Teleph

His Excellency CHUNG, H
Representative; Chie
Residence: U.S. Hou
machi, S
Res. Tel: 49-2578.

Mr. KWAK, Myung-duk, Fi
Kwak (en route).
Residence: Dai Ichi
Res. Tel: 26-7741

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NETHERLANDS MISSION IN JAPAN:

Offices: Main Offi
1 Sa

Office o
Build

His Excellency H. MOUW,
arrived December 18,
Residence: Former N
Minato-k
Res. Tel: 43-2293.
Off. Tel: 43-2207.

rs. Sen.
1, Kitazawa-machi
ku.

07.

m. 923.
inclusive.
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ode Section.
. 812.
inclusive.
1.

nd Mrs. Dingley.
4, Denenchofu 3-chome,

1.

ry to the Head of

17, Showa-dori 3-chome,

- - - -

y, 28, Mita 1-chome,

), 45-3480, 45-4300.

omatic Representative;
Revedin.
2, 5 Shinano-machi,

ion; (absent).
l Institute, 4 Sanban-

Dr. Herbert S. ROS, Far Eastern Secretary.
Residence: Former Italian Embassy, 28, Mita 1-chome, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 45-3408.

Mr. Alfredo TARABOCCHIA, Shipping Adviser.
Residence: Tokyo Hotel, Rm. 618.
Res. Tel: 26-4411, 23-4421.

Mr. Ferdinando COSTA, Chancellor.
Residence: Former Italian Embassy, 28, Mita 1-chome, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 45-3460, 45-3480, 45-4300.

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KOREAN DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN JAPAN:

Offices: Hattori Building, Rms. 400, 401/A, 401/B, 401/C, 403.
Telephone: 56-4846.

His Excellency CHUNG, Han-pum, Ambassador, Korean Diplomatic Representative; Chief of Mission; arrived March 1, 1949.
Residence: U.S. House No. 573, 639, 5-chome, Kami-Osaki-machi, Shinagawa-ku.
Res. Tel: 49-2578.

Mr. KWAK, Myung-duk, First Secretary of Mission; and Mrs. Kwak (en route).
Residence: Dai Ichi Hotel, Rm. 309.
Res. Tel: 26-7741 to 26-7749, inclusive.

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NETHERLANDS MISSION IN JAPAN:

Offices: Main Offices: Former Netherlands Legation, 1 Sakae-cho, Minato-ku.

Office of Acting Economic Adviser: Hattori Building, Rm. 310.

His Excellency H. MOUW, Ambassador, Chief of Mission; arrived December 18, 1948.
Residence: Former Netherlands Legation, 1 Sakae-cho, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 43-2293.
Off. Tel: 43-2207.

Baron E.J. LEWE VAN ADUARD, Counselor, Deputy Chief of Mission; and Baroness Lewe van Aduard.
Residence: Former Netherlands Legation, 1 Sakae-cho, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 43-2293.
Off. Tel: 43-2235.

Dr. R.H. VAN GULIK, Counselor, Political Adviser; and Mrs. van Gulik.
Residence: U.S. House No. 1095, 861, Komaba-machi, Meguro-ku.
Res. Tel: 46-3440.
Off. Tel: 43-1009.

Mr. P. MIJNARENDS, Counselor, Economic Adviser; and Mrs. Mijnarends.
Residence: U.S. House No. 1054, 45, Nagayodo-cho, Shibuya-ku.
Res. Tel: 46-3644.
Off. Tel: 56-4734.

Captain J.A.L. MULLER, R.N.N., Naval Adviser; and Mrs. Muller.
Residence: U.S. House No. 641, 37 Takada, Toyokawa-cho, Koishikawa, Bunkyo-ku.
Res. Tel: 33-4117.
Off. Tel: 33-5282.

Mr. G.J. Jongejans, First Secretary, Assistant Political Adviser; and Mrs. Jongejans.
Residence: U.S. House No. 806, 52 Hikawa-cho, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 48-4309.
Off. Tel: 43-0064.

Dr. Raden Pandji NOTOHATYANTO, First Secretary; and Mrs. Notohatyanto.
Residence: Holland House (U.S. House No. 535), 76 Oimatsu-cho, Bunkyo-ku.
Res. Tel: 33-5541.
Off. Tel: 43-0449.

Baron G.W. BENTINCK, Second Secretary, Assistant Political Adviser.
Residence: Holland House (U.S. House No. 535), 76 Oimatsu-cho, Bunkyo-ku.
Res. Tel: 33-5541.
Off. Tel: 43-2263.

Major W.M. VAN DER VEUR, Supply Officer; and Mrs. van der Veur.
Residence: U.S. House No. 186, 1102 Koyama-cho 8-chome, Ebara, Shinagawa-ku.
Res. Tel: 08-4806.
Off. Tel: 56-8278.

Mr. David KETEL, Assistant
Residence: U.S. House
Res. Tel: 48-4066.
Off. Tel: 43-0449.

Major W.H. GOUT, Assistant
Residence: U.S. House
Ebara, Shi
Res. Tel: 08-4803.
Off. Tel: 43-2286.

Captain G.F. VON KISPAL, C
Officer.
Residence: Holland Hou
Oimatsu-cho,
Res. Tel: 33-5541.
Off. Tel: 43-2298.

Mr. J.J. YPMA, Chancellor,
Residence: Holland Hou
Oimatsu-cho,
Res. Tel: 33-5541.
Off. Tel: 43-0086.

Mr. Gerhardus H.J. ZUIDBER
Residence: Holland Hou
Oimatsu-cho,
Res. Tel: 33-5541.
Off. Tel: 43-0086.

* * * * * *

YOKOHAMA BRANCH, Netherlan

Office: 25 Yamashita-
Telephone:

Mr. M.S. WIERSUM, Honorary
Residence: 385 Honmoku
Res. Tel: 2631, and a

* * * * * *

KOBE BRANCH, Netherlands M

Offices: 150, Yamamo
Telephone

Captain Charles VERSTEEGH
Representative of the Ne
Residence: 150, Yamamo
Res. Tel: Kobe 4-4883

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Deputy Chief of
d.
tion, 1 Sakae-cho,

al Adviser; and Mrs.
l, Komaba-machi,

Adviser; and
, Nagayodo-cho,

dviser; and Mrs.
Takada, Toyokawa-cho,

Assistant Political
Hikawa-cho, Minato-ku.

Secretary; and Mrs.
use No. 535), 76
.

, Assistant Political
use No. 535), 76
.

er; and Mrs. van der Veur.
102 Koyama-cho 8-chome,

Mr. David KETEL, Assistant Political Adviser; and Mrs. Ketel.
Residence: U.S. House No. 806, 52 Hikawa-cho, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 48-4066.
Off. Tel: 43-0449.

Major W.H. GOUT, Assistant Political Adviser; and Mrs. Gout.
Residence: U.S. House No. 186, 1102 Koyama-cho 8-chome, Ebara, Shinagawa-ku.
Res. Tel: 08-4803.
Off. Tel: 43-2286.

Captain G.F. VON KISPAL, Communications and Transportation Officer.
Residence: Holland House (U.S. House No. 535), 76 Oimatsu-cho, Bunkyo-ku.
Res. Tel: 33-5541.
Off. Tel: 43-2298.

Mr. J.J. YPMA, Chancellor, First Class; and Mrs. Ypma.
Residence: Holland House (U.S. House No. 535), 76 Oimatsu-cho, Bunkyo-ku.
Res. Tel: 33-5541.
Off. Tel: 43-0086.

Mr. Gerhardus H.J. ZUIDBERG, Chancellor, Second Class.
Residence: Holland House (U.S. House No. 535), 76 Oimatsu-cho, Bunkyo-ku.
Res. Tel: 33-5541.
Off. Tel: 43-0086.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

YOKOHAMA BRANCH, Netherlands Mission in Japan:

Office: 25 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
Telephone: 2631, and ask for 2-6215.

Mr. M.S. WIERSUM, Honorary Consul; and Mrs. Wiersum.
Residence: 385 Honmoku Motomachi, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
Res. Tel: 2631, and ask for 2-9186.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

KOBE BRANCH, Netherlands Mission in Japan:

Offices: 150, Yamamoto-dori 3-chome, Kobe.
Telephone: Kobe 4-4883.

Captain Charles VERSTEEGH MEULEMANS, Consular Officer, Representative of the Netherlands Mission for Western Japan.
Residence: 150, Yamamoto-dori 3-chome, Kobe.
Res. Tel: Kobe 4-4883.

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NORWEGIAN DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN JAPAN:

Offices: Rms. 216 and 218, Fourth Floor, Mitsui Main Bank Building, Muro-machi, Chuo-ku (opposite the Bank of Japan).
Telephones: 26-5459, 26-6358.

The Honorable Christian P. REUSCH, Minister, Norwegian Diplomatic Representative; arrived November 29, 1946; (absent).
Residence: U.S. House No. 1003, 236, Kami-Osaki 4-chome, Shinagawa-ku.
Res. Tel: 49-5773.
Off. Tel: 26-5459.

Mr. O.R. CHRISTIANSEN, Secretary of Mission; Acting Chief of Mission.
Residence: U.S. House No. 1003, 236, Kami-Osaki 4-chome, Shinagawa-ku.
Res. Tel: 49-5773.
Off. Tel: 26-6358, 26-5459.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

KOBE BRANCH, Norwegian Diplomatic Mission in Japan:

Offices: 4/1855 Kamokogahara, Sumiyoshi-mura, Muho-gun, Hyogo-ken.
Telephone: Mikage 6413.

Mr. Johan BRANDT, Counselor of Mission, Head of Branch; and Mrs. Brandt.
Residence: 4/1855 Kamokogahara, Sumiyoshi-mura, Muho-gun, Hyogo-ken.
Res. Tel: 6413.

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PHILIPPINE MISSION IN JAPAN:

Offices: Hattori Building, Rms. 501 and 502.
Telephones: 26-5458, 26-8262, 26-8265, 56-0812, 26-8261, 56-0817, 26-8334.

The Honorable Bernabe AFRICA, Minister, Chief of Mission; arrived November 7, 1948; and Mrs. Africa.
Residence: Former Philippine Embassy, Fujimi-cho, Kudan, Shinjuku-ku.
Res. Tel: 26-5279, 26-7670.
Off. Tel: 26-8334.

Mr. Bernardo P. ABRERA, Chi
Section; and Mrs. Abrera.
Residence: Mitsui Hous
Zoshikaya,
Res. Tel: 33-5741.
Off. Tel: 26-5458.

Mr. Enrique M. GARCIA, Sec
Consul.
Residence: Mitsui Hous
Zoshikaya,
Res. Tel: 33-5741.
Off. Tel: 56-0812.

Mr. Romulo M. LEUTERIO, Tec
Leuterio.
Residence: Mitsui House
Zoshikaya,
Res. Tel: 33-5741.
Off. Tel: 56-1258.

Mr. Jose B. BOLANO, Finance
Residence: Mitsui House
Zoshikaya,
Res. Tel: 33-5741.
Off. Tel: 26-8261.

Mr. Enrique D. BAUTISTA, Tr
Residence: Mitsui House
Zoshikaya,
Res. Tel: 33-5741.
Off. Tel: 56-0817.

Mr. Estanislao P. ANGELES,
Restitution Section.
Residence: Mitsui House
Zoshikaya,
Res. Tel: 33-5741.
Off. Tel: 56-0817.

Major Constancio R. VELASC
Restitution Section.
Residence: Mitsui Hous
Zoshikaya,
Res. Tel: 33-5741.
Off. Tel: 26-8265.

Miss Pat MAPUA, Private Se
Mission.
Residence: Mitsui Hous
Zoshikaya,
Res. Tel: 33-5741.
Off. Tel: 26-8334.

- - - - - -

AN:

8, Fourth Floor, Mitsui Main
ng, Muro-machi, Chuo-ku
he Bank of Japan).
26-5459, 26-6358.

SCH, Minister, Norwegian
rrived November 29, 1946;

1003, 236, Kami-Osaki 4-chome,

ry of Mission; Acting Chief

1003, 236, Kami-Osaki 4-chome,

.

* * * * * * *

ic Mission in Japan:

ara, Sumiyoshi-mura, Muho-gun,

kage 6413.

ission, Head of Branch; and

ra, Sumiyoshi-mura, Muho-gun,

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ms. 501 and 502.
458, 26-8262, 26-8265,
1, 56-0817, 26-8334.

ster, Chief of Mission;
s. Africa.
mbassy, Fujimi-cho, Kudan,

Mr. Bernardo P. ABRERA, Chief, Reparations and Restitution Section; and Mrs. Abrera.
Residence: Mitsui House (U.S. House No. 30), 134 Zoshikaya, Koishikawa, Bunkyo-ku.
Res. Tel: 33-5741.
Off. Tel: 26-5458.

Mr. Enrique M. GARCIA, Second Secretary of Mission and Consul.
Residence: Mitsui House (U.S. House No. 30), 134 Zoshikaya, Koishikawa, Bunkyo-ku.
Res. Tel: 33-5741.
Off. Tel: 56-0812.

Mr. Romulo M. LEUTERIO, Technical Assistant; and Mrs. Leuterio.
Residence: Mitsui House (U.S. House No. 30), 134 Zoshikaya, Koishikawa, Bunkyo-ku.
Res. Tel: 33-5741.
Off. Tel: 56-1258.

Mr. Jose B. BOLANO, Finance and Property Officer.
Residence: Mitsui House (U.S. House No. 30), 134 Zoshikaya, Koishikawa, Bunkyo-ku.
Res. Tel: 33-5741.
Off. Tel: 26-8261.

Mr. Enrique D. BAUTISTA, Trade Assistant.
Residence: Mitsui House (U.S. House No. 30), 134 Zoshikaya, Koishikawa, Bunkyo-ku.
Res. Tel: 33-5741.
Off. Tel: 56-0817.

Mr. Estanislao P. ANGELES, Assistant, Reparations and Restitution Section.
Residence: Mitsui House (U.S. House No. 30), 134 Zoshikaya, Koishikawa, Bunkyo-ku.
Res. Tel: 33-5741.
Off. Tel: 56-0817.

Major Constancio R. VELASCO, Assistant, Reparations and Restitution Section.
Residence: Mitsui House (U.S. House No. 30), 134 Zoshikaya, Koishikawa, Bunkyo-ku.
Res. Tel: 33-5741.
Off. Tel: 26-8265.

Miss Pat MAPUA, Private Secretary to the Chief of Mission.
Residence: Mitsui House (U.S. House No. 30), 134 Zoshikaya, Koishikawa, Bunkyo-ku.
Res. Tel: 33-5741.
Off. Tel: 26-8334.

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PORTUGUESE DIPLOMATIC AGENCY IN JAPAN:

Offices: Main Office: 39 Kamiyama-cho, Shibuya-ku.
Telephone: 46-1366.

Consular Section: 32, Honcho-dori 5-chome, Nakano-ku.
Telephone: 38-1179.

Mr. Alberto FRANCO NOGUEIRA, Portuguese Diplomatic Agent; assumed charge February 15, 1946; and Mrs. Franco Nogueira.
Residence: 39 Kamiyama-cho, Shibuya-ku.
Res. Tel: 46-1366.

Mr. Joao A. ABRANCHES PINTO, Honorary Consul, Chief of Consular Section; and Mrs. Abranches Pinto.
Residence: 32, Honcho-dori 5-chome, Nakano-ku.
Res. Tel: 38-1179.

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KOBE BRANCH, Portuguese Diplomatic Agency in Japan:

Office: Rm. 611, Osaka Shosen Building, Kaigon-dori, Ikuta-ku, Kobe.
Telephone: Kobe 4-4557.

Mr. Vitor DA SILVA E SOUSA, Honorary Consul, Chief of Branch; and Mrs. da Silva e Sousa.
Residence: House No. 1, 209 Aza Takao, Shioya-machi, Suma-ku.
Res. Tel: - - -

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SOVIET MEMBER, ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN, OFFICE OF THE -:

Offices: Former Soviet Embassy, 1 Mamiana-cho, Minato-ku.
Telephones: 48-0224, 48-0675 (Officer of the Day).

Lieutenant General Kuzma N. DEREVYANKO, Soviet Member, Allied Council for Japan; arrived January 2, 1946; and Mrs. Derevyanko.
Residence: Yamao House (U.S. House No. 124), 5 Toriizaka-cho, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 48-4345.
Off. Tel: 48-4445.

Mr. Nikolai I. GENERALOV, C
Residence: Former Sovi
Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 48-4001.
Off. Tel: 48-4445.

Mr. A.A. GROMOV, Economic
Representative, and Head
Restitution Delegation;
Residence: Takahashi H
19 Nakano-c
Res. Tel: 48-4348.
Off. Tel: 26-8200, 26-

Mr. G.I. PAVLYCHEFF, Counse
and Mrs. Pavlycheff.
Residence: U.S. House N
Shibuya-ku.
Res. Tel: 46-2992.
Off. Tel: 48-4223.

Mr. Vasily A. GLINKIN, Firs
Adviser.
Residence: U.S. House N
Shibuya-ku.
Res. Tel: 46-2992.
Off. Tel: 48-4434.

Mr. Nikolai AGUEEV, Deputy
Residence: Takahashi Hou
Nakano-cho,
Res. Tel: 48-4348.
Off. Tel: 26-6003.

Mr. D.Y. LEVCHENKO, Deputy
Levchenko.
Residence: Nambu House
Sendagaya-mac
Res. Tel: 48-4473.
Off. Tel: 26-6010.

Colonel Sevastyan A. POLYASH
and Mrs. Polyashenko.
Residence: Okura House
Ipponmatsu,
Res. Tel: 45-2635.
Off. Tel: 48-1069.

N:

Kamiyama-cho, Shibuya-ku.
-1366.

: 32, Honcho-dori 5-chome,

-1179.

rtuguese Diplomatic Agent;
946; and Mrs. Franco Nogueira.
Shibuya-ku.

norary Consul, Chief of
ranches Pinto.
5-chome, Nakano-ku.

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tic Agency in Japan:

osen Building, Kaigon-dori,
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e 4-4557.

orary Consul, Chief of
ousa.
Aza Takao, Shioya-machi,

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AN, OFFICE OF THE -:

assy, 1 Mamiana-cho,

0224, 48-0675 (Officer of

VYANKO, Soviet Member,
ved January 2, 1946; and

House No. 124), 5
nato-ku.

Mr. Nikolai I. GENERALOV, Counselor, Political Adviser.
Residence: Former Soviet Embassy, 1 Mamiana-cho, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 48-4001.
Off. Tel: 48-4445.

Mr. A.A. GROMOV, Economic Adviser, U.S.S.R. Trade Representative, and Head of U.S.S.R. Reparations and Restitution Delegation; and Mrs. Gromov.
Residence: Takahashi House (U.S. House No. 478), 19 Nakano-cho, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 48-4348.
Off. Tel: 26-8200, 26-6016.

Mr. G.I. PAVLYCHEFF, Counselor, Deputy Political Adviser; and Mrs. Pavlycheff.
Residence: U.S. House No. 106, 47 Kamiyama-cho, Shibuya-ku.
Res. Tel: 46-2992.
Off. Tel: 48-4223.

Mr. Vasily A. GLINKIN, First Secretary, Deputy Political Adviser.
Residence: U.S. House No. 106, 47 Kamiyama-cho, Shibuya-ku.
Res. Tel: 46-2992.
Off. Tel: 48-4434.

Mr. Nikolai AGUEEV, Deputy Economic Adviser.
Residence: Takahashi House (U.S. House No. 478), 19 Nakano-cho, Minato-ku.
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Off. Tel: 26-6003.

Mr. D.Y. LEVCHENKO, Deputy Economic Adviser; and Mrs. Levchenko.
Residence: Nambu House (U.S. House No. 470), 774, Sendagaya-machi 4-chome, Shibuya-ku.
Res. Tel: 48-4473.
Off. Tel: 26-6010.

Colonel Sevastyan A. POLYASHENKO, Chief of Records Section; and Mrs. Polyashenko.
Residence: Okura House (U.S. House No. 133), 22 Ipponmatsu, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 45-2635.
Off. Tel: 48-1069.

Captain, Second Rank, (Navy) Boris D. YASHIN, Chief of Navy Section; and Mrs. Yashin.
Residence: Mori House (U.S. House No. 129), 22 Kasumi-cho, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 48-4251.
Off. Tel: 48-1069.

Mr. G.P. OSIN, Chief of Consular Bureau; and Mrs. Osin.
Residence: Siabara House (U.S. House No. 130), 19 Kasumi-cho, Azabu, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 48-4333.
Off. Tel: 48-4223.

Lieutenant Colonel Nikolai A. BEZNOSIKOV, Liaison Officer; and Mrs. Beznosikov.
Residence: Mizuho House (U.S. House No. 587), 3 Iigurakata-machi, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 48-4220.
Off. Tel: 48-4445

Mr. Pavel S. NOSOV, Second Secretary, Senior Assistant to the Political Adviser; and Mrs. Nosov.
Residence: Uchida House (U.S. House No. 132), 142 Kogai-cho, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 48-4380.
Off. Tel: 48-0224.

Mr. Anatolii F. KOTELNIKOV, Second Secretary, Assistant to the Political Adviser.
Residence: Sasakawa House (U.S. House No. 321), 13, Iigura-machi 6-chome, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 78-0009.
Off. Tel: 48-1745.

Mr. Kuzma I. SHEVELEV, Senior Assistant to the Political Adviser.
Residence: Mitsubishi, 21 Building.
Res. Tel: 26-8204.
Off. Tel: 48-4223.

Mr. A.N. SERGEENKO, Senior Assistant to the Political Adviser.
Residence: Mitsubishi, 21 Building.
Res. Tel: 26-8204.
Off. Tel: 48-4223.

Mr. Aleksei N. MAMIN, Second Secretary, Assistant to the Political Adviser; and Mrs. Mamin.
Residence: Mizuho House (U.S. House No. 587) 3 Iigurakata-machi, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 48-4220.
Off. Tel: 48-4223.

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SPANISH DIPLOMATIC MISSION

Offices: 2 Ichi
Tele

The Honorable Gonzalo
Diplomatic Represen
and Mrs. de Ojeda.
Residence: 2 Ichi
Res. Tel: 48-036

Mr. Vicente APARICIO
(absent).
Residence: 2 Ichi
Res. Tel: 48-036

Miss Vicenta ARNAL, Cu
Residence: 2 Ichi
Res. Tel: 48-036

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SWEDISH DIPLOMATIC MISSION

Offices: Main an
Nis
Telep

Mr. Leif Hjalmar OHRVA
arrived January 24,
Residence: 22 Nish
Res. Tel: 45-141
Off. Tel: 45-418

Mr. Anders H. OLOFSON,
Archivist.
Residence: 35 Homm
Res. Tel: 45-160
Off. Tel: 45-418

Mr. Einar HULTMARK, Ch
Residence: 740, Ki
Res. Tel: 49-190
Off. Tel: 45-402

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YOKOHAMA BRANCH, Swedi

Office: 214 Yama
Teleph

ASHIN, Chief of

No. 129), 22

; and Mrs. Osin.
e No. 130), 19
o-ku.

V, Liaison Officer;

No. 587), 3
-ku.

Senior Assistant to
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No. 132), 142

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SPANISH DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN JAPAN:

Offices: 2 Ichibei-cho, Minato-ku.
Telephone: 48-0461.

The Honorable Gonzalo DE OJEDA y Brooke, Minister, Spanish Diplomatic Representative; assumed charge May 5, 1947; and Mrs. de Ojeda.
Residence: 2 Ichibei-cho, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 48-0369.

Mr. Vicente APARICIO Olleros, First Secretary of Mission; (absent).
Residence: 2 Ichibei-cho, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 48-0368.

Miss Vicenta ARNAL, Cultural Attache.
Residence: 2 Ichibei-cho, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 48-0369.

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SWEDISH DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN JAPAN:

Offices: Main and Protecting Power Section: 22 Nishi-machi, Azabu, Minato-ku.
Telephones: 45-1414, 45-4026, 45-4179.

Mr. Leif Hjalmar OHRVALL, Swedish Diplomatic Representative; arrived January 24, 1949; and Mrs. Ohrvall.
Residence: 22 Nishi-machi, Azabu, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 45-1414, 45-4026, 45-4179.
Off. Tel: 45-4180, 45-4181.

Mr. Anders H. OLOFSON, Chief of Main Chancery, Secretary-Archivist.
Residence: 35 Hommura-cho, Azabu, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 45-1607.
Off. Tel: 45-4181.

Mr. Einar HULTMARK, Chief of Protecting Power Chancery.
Residence: 740, Kita-Shinagawa 4-chome.
Res. Tel: 49-1999.
Off. Tel: 45-4026.

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YOKOHAMA BRANCH, Swedish Diplomatic Mission in Japan:

Office: 214 Yamate-cho, Yokohama.
Telephone: 2631, and ask for 2-2050.

Mr. Nils F. KALLIN, Honorary Vice Consul, Chief of Branch; and Mrs. Kallin.
Residence: 214 Yamate-cho, Yokohama.
Res. Tel: 2631, and ask for 2-2869 or 2-2050.

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KOBE-OSAKA BRANCH, Swedish Diplomatic Mission in Japan:

Office: 39, Yamamoto-dori 3-chome, Ikuta-ku, Kobe.
Telephone: Kobe, Motomachi 163.

Mr. Per A. BJORSTEDT, Honorary Acting Consul, Chief of Branch.
Residence: 100 Aza Takigahira, Shioya-cho, Suma-ku, Kobe.
Res. Tel: Hyogo-ken, Tarumi 215.

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SWISS DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN JAPAN:

Offices: 18 Hiroo-cho, Minato-ku.
Telephones: 45-0340, 45-0886, 45-0887.

Mr. Max GRAESSLI, Swiss Diplomatic Representative; arrived June 26, 1948 (absent).
Residence: Teito Hotel, Rm. 139.
Res. Tel: 23-0241, 23-2221.

Mr. Charles A. DUBOIS, First Secretary of Mission, Acting Chief of Mission; and Mrs. Dubois.
Residence: 7 Toyowake-cho, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 48-3561.

Mr. Max R. JOSS, Chief of Chancery and Secretary-Archivist.
Residence: 18 Hiroo-cho, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 45-0340, 45-0886, 45-0887.

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KOBE BRANCH, Swiss Diplomatic Mission in Japan:

Offices: 39 Yamamoto-dori 3-chome Ikuta-ku, Kobe.
Telephones: Fukiai 2956, 5252, 5253.

Dr. Robert STUNZI, Honorary Consul, Chief of Branch; and Mrs. Stunzi.
Residence: 37, Kitano-cho 2-chome, Kobe.
Res. Tel: Motomachi (4) 2993.

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UNITED KINGDOM LIAISON MISS

Offices: Main Off
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His Excellency Sir Alv
United Kingdom Polit
arrived July 12, 194
Gascoigne, O.B.E.
Residence: No. 1 Ho
Res. Tel: Ext. 20
Ext. 43
Lady Gas
Off. Tel: Ext. 34

Mr. I.T.M. PINK, Counse
Head of Mission.
Residence: No. 2 Ho
Res. Tel: Ext. 61
Off. Tel: Ext. 34

Mr. E.R. LINGEMAN, C.B.
Lingeman.
Residence: No. 5 Ho
Res. Tel: Ext. 60
Off. Tel: Ext. 30

Mr. H.H. THOMAS, Counse
Kingdom Financial Adv
Thomas; (absent on le
Residence: No. 4 Ho
Res. Tel: Ext. 65
Off. Tel: Ext. 74

Captain C.B. TIDD, R.N.
Residence: U.S. Hou
Shiba, M
Res. Tel: 45-4855.
Off. Tel: Ext. 64

onsul, Chief of Branch;

hama.
-2869 or 2-2050.

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tic Mission in Japan:

chome, Ikuta-ku, Kobe.
Motomachi 163.

ing Consul, Chief of Branch.
Shioya-cho, Suma-ku, Kobe.
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o-ku.
340, 45-0886, 45-0887.

Representative; arrived

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and Secretary-Archivist.
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5-0887.

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ion in Japan:

-chome Ikuta-ku, Kobe.
kiai 2956, 5252, 5253.

l, Chief of Branch; and

home, Kobe.
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UNITED KINGDOM LIAISON MISSION IN JAPAN:

Offices: Main Offices: Former British Embassy, 1 Ichiban-cho, Chiyoda-ku.
Telephones: 2636, and dial extension; switchboard: 26-7230 to 26-7239, inclusive.

Trade Promotion Section: Empire House (Naigai Building), Rms. 516 and 519.
Telephones: 26-8524, 26-8526.

Reparations and Restitution Section: Empire House (Naigai Building), Rms. 517 518.
Telephone: 26-8625.

His Excellency Sir Alvary D.F. GASCOIGNE, K.C.M.G., Ambassador, United Kingdom Political Representative, Head of Mission; arrived July 12, 1946 (absent on leave); and Lady Gascoigne, O.B.E.
Residence: No. 1 House, Former British Embassy.
Res. Tel: Ext. 20 (of Embassy numbers):
Ext. 43 (of Embassy numbers):
Lady Gascoigne.
Off. Tel: Ext. 34 (of Embassy numbers).

Mr. I.T.M. PINK, Counselor of Mission (Diplomatic); Acting Head of Mission.
Residence: No. 2 House, Former British Embassy.
Res. Tel: Ext. 61 (of Embassy numbers).
Off. Tel: Ext. 34 (of Embassy numbers).

Mr. E.R. LINGEMAN, C.B.E., Minister (Commercial); and Mrs. Lingeman.
Residence: No. 5 House, Former British Embassy.
Res. Tel: Ext. 60 (of Embassy numbers).
Off. Tel: Ext. 30 (of Embassy numbers).

Mr. H.H. THOMAS, Counselor of Mission (Financial), United Kingdom Financial Adviser in the Far East; and Mrs. Thomas; (absent on leave).
Residence: No. 4 House, Former British Embassy.
Res. Tel: Ext. 65 (of Embassy numbers).
Off. Tel: Ext. 74 (of Embassy numbers).

Captain C.B. TIDD, R.N., Naval Adviser; and Mrs. Tidd.
Residence: U.S. House No. 1057, 450 Shirokane Sanko-cho, Shiba, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 45-4855.
Off. Tel: Ext. 64 (of Embassy numbers).

Brigadier A.K. FERGUSON, C.B.E., Military Adviser; and Mrs. Ferguson.
Residence: U.S. House No. 684, 7 Takaya-cho, Azabu, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 45-4044.
Off. Tel: Ext. 24 (of Embassy numbers).

Group Captain G.R. MONTGOMERY, C.B.E., R.A.F., Air Adviser; and Mrs. Montgomery.
Residence: U.S. House No. 1055, 70, Kami-Meguro 1-chome, Meguro-ku.
Res. Tel: 46-3627.
Off. Tel: Ext. 41 (of Embassy numbers).

Mr. H.Vere REDMAN, O.B.E., Counselor of Mission (Information); and Mrs. Redman.
Residence: No. 3 House, Former British Embassy.
Res. Tel: Ext. 62 (of Embassy numbers).
Off. Tel: Ext. 44 (of Embassy numbers).

Mr. E.G. WILSON, Labour Adviser.
Residence: Bachelor Officers Quarters, Furukawa House, (U.S. House No. 11), 51 Nishigahara-machi, Takinokawa-cho, Kita-ku (near Kitanakazato Station).
Res. Tel: Ext. 50 (of Embassy numbers).
Off. Tel: Ext. 53 (of Embassy numbers).

Mr. J.L. HUNT, Sterling Area Trade Coordinator; and Mrs. Hunt.
Residence: Okawa House (U.S. House No. 12), 367 Nakazato-cho, Kita-ku.
Res. Tel: 82-0970.
Office: Empire House, Rm. 520.
Off. Tel: 26-6459.

Commander J.H. DEANE, R.N. (Retired), Head of Reparations and Restitution Section; and Mrs. Deane.
Residence: U.S. House No. 885, 560, 7-chome, Koyama-cho, Ebara-ku.
Res. Tel: 08-3537.
Office: Empire House, Rms. 517 and 518.
Off. Tel: 26-8625.

Mr. H.C. HAINWORTH, First Secretary of Mission, Head of Chancery; and Mrs. Hainworth.
Residence: No. 7 House, Former British Embassy.
Res. Tel: Ext. 67 (of Embassy numbers).
Off. Tel: Ext. 56 (of Embassy numbers).

Mr. K.A. GEARY, First Secre
Residence: No. 2 House,
Res. Tel: Ext. 39 (of
Off. Tel: Ext. 35 (of

Mr. A.J. GOODMAN, First Secr
and Mrs. Goodman.
Residence: No. 8 House,
Res. Tel: Ext. 66 (of
Off. Tel: Ext. 32 (of

Mr. C.P. SCOTT, O.B.E., Seco
Kingdom Adviser to the Me
United Kingdom, Australia,
Council for Japan.
Residence: No. 2 House,
Res. Tel: Ext. 61 (of
Off. Tel: Ext. 16 (of

Mr. P.A.G. WESTLAKE, M.C.,
Mrs. Westlake; (absent on
Residence: No. 6 House,
Res. Tel: Ext. 68 (of
Off. Tel: Ext. 68 (of

Mr. John QUINE, Second Secre
Residence: U.S. House No
Res. Tel: 46-3429.
Off. Tel: Ext. 52 (of

Mr. E.C. PENSON, Second Secr
and Head of Trade Promotio
Residence: Marunouchi Ho
Res. Tel: 26-7221 to 26
Office: Empire House,
Off. Tel: 26-8524.

Mr. P.V. St.J. KILLICK, Seco
(Administration); and Mrs.
Residence: No. 11 House,
Res. Tel: Ext. 59 (of
Off. Tel: Ext. 31 (of

Commander J.M.D. GRAY, Assis
Residence: U.S. House No
Ushigome-ku.
Res. Tel: 33-5665.
Off. Tel: Ext. 37 (of

ary Adviser; and

Takaya-cho, Azabu,

mbers).

, R.A.F., Air Adviser;

O, Kami-Meguro 1-chome,

mbers).

of Mission (Information);

ritish Embassy.
mbers).
mbers).

rters, Furukawa House,
51 Nishigahara-machi,
ku (near Kitanakazato

umbers).
umbers).

oordinator; and Mrs.

se No. 12), 367
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, Head of Reparations
Deane.
60, 7-chome, Koyama-cho,

17 and 518.

of Mission, Head of

British Embassy.
numbers).
numbers).

Mr. K.A. GEARY, First Secretary of Mission and Consul.
Residence: No. 2 House, Former British Embassy.
Res. Tel: Ext. 39 (of Embassy numbers).
Off. Tel: Ext. 35 (of Embassy numbers).

Mr. A.J. GOODMAN, First Secretary of Mission (Commercial); and Mrs. Goodman.
Residence: No. 8 House, Former British Embassy.
Res. Tel: Ext. 66 (of Embassy numbers).
Off. Tel: Ext. 32 (of Embassy numbers).

Mr. C.P. SCOTT, O.B.E., Second Secretary of Mission; United Kingdom Adviser to the Member Representing Jointly the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India, Allied Council for Japan.
Residence: No. 2 House, Former British Embassy.
Res. Tel: Ext. 61 (of Embassy numbers).
Off. Tel: Ext. 16 (of Embassy numbers).

Mr. P.A.G. WESTLAKE, M.C., Second Secretary of Mission; and Mrs. Westlake; (absent on leave).
Residence: No. 6 House, Former British Embassy.
Res. Tel: Ext. 68 (of Embassy numbers).
Off. Tel: Ext. 68 (of Embassy numbers).

Mr. John QUINE, Second Secretary of Mission; and Mrs. Quine.
Residence: U.S. House No. 1022, Seijo-machi, Setagaya-ku.
Res. Tel: 46-3429.
Off. Tel: Ext. 52 (of Embassy numbers).

Mr. E.C. PENSON, Second Secretary of Mission (Commercial) and Head of Trade Promotion Section.
Residence: Marunouchi Hotel, Rm. 621.
Res. Tel: 26-7221 to 26-7229, inclusive.
Office: Empire House, Rm. 519.
Off. Tel: 26-8524.

Mr. P.V. St.J. KILLICK, Second Secretary of Mission (Administration); and Mrs. Killick.
Residence: No. 11 House, Former British Embassy.
Res. Tel: Ext. 59 (of Embassy numbers).
Off. Tel: Ext. 31 (of Embassy numbers).

Commander J.M.D. GRAY, Assistant Naval Adviser; and Mrs. Gray.
Residence: U.S. House No. 1087, 71 Yakuoji-machi, Ushigome-ku.
Res. Tel: 33-5665.
Off. Tel: Ext. 37 (of Embassy numbers).

Lieutenant Colonel J.G. FIGGESS, Assistant Military Adviser; and Mrs. Figgess.
Residence: U.S. House No. 601, 51 Nampeidai-machi, Shibuya-ku.
Res. Tel: 46-3965.
Off. Tel: Ext. 13 (of Embassy numbers).

Flight Lieutenant A.E. BELL, R.A.F., Assistant Air Adviser.
Residence: Bachelor Officers Quarters, Furukawa House, (U.S. House No. 11) 51 Nishigahara-machi, Takinokawa-cho, Kita-ku (near Kitanakazato Station).
Res. Tel: Ext. 50 (of Embassy numbers).
Off. Tel: Ext. 15 (of Embassy numbers).

Mr. D.A. ROBERTS, Third Secretary of Mission.
Residence: No. 3 House, Former British Embassy.
Res. Tel: Ext. 62 (of Embassy numbers).
Off. Tel: Ext. 63 (of Embassy numbers).

Mr. A.R. BOYCE, Assistant Information Adviser; and Mrs. Boyce.
Residence: U.S. House No. 1043, 274, Izumi-cho, Suginami-ku.
Res. Tel: 38-1083.
Off. Tel: Ext. 38 (of Embassy numbers).

Mr. H.C. LEPPER, Properties Adviser; and Mrs. Lepper.
Residence: U.S. House No. 591, 7 Takaya-cho, Azabu, Minato-ku.
Res. Tel: 45-4129.
Office: Empire House, Rm. 519.
Off. Tel: 26-8526.

Mr. Cooper BLYTH, Assistant, Reparations and Restitution Section; and Mrs. Blyth.
Residence: U.S. House No. 965, 702 Denechofu 2-chome, Omori, Ota-ku.
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YOKOHAMA BRANCH, United Kin

Offices: Former Briti
Telephones:
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Mr. H.R. SAWBRIDGE, Acting C
Consul General, Acting He
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Mr. D.A. ROBERTS, Third Secretary of Mission.
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Mrs. M. FOLLETT, Private Secr
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Mr. M. ELLERTON, Vice Consul;
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Off. Tel: Ext. 40 (of Embassy numbers).

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YOKOHAMA BRANCH, United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Japan:

Offices: Former British Consulate General, Yokohama.
Telephones: 2631, and ask for 2-0013,
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Off. Tel: 2631, and ask for 2-1626.

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Off. Tel: 2631, and ask for 2-1241.

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UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER FOR JAPAN, OFFICE OF: (See Diplomatic Section).

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URUGUAYAN DIPLOMATIC AGENCY IN JAPAN:

Mr. Carlos Hounie FLEURQUIN, Uruguayan Diplomatic Agent; assumed charge as Uruguayan Diplomatic Agent upon establishment of Uruguayan Diplomatic Agency on February 13, 1948 (absent).

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G-2 FOREIGN LIAISON SUB-SECTION:

Offices: Rm. 710, Dai Ichi Building.

(Major General Charles W. WILLOUGHBY, G.S.C., Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2).

Lieutenant Colonel Kirk P. BROCK, Chief of Sub-section; and Mrs. Brock.
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Major E.P. DANIELS, Head of Translation; and Mrs. Daniels.
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Off. Tel: 26-8321.

Captain Finn W. ROLL, European Liaison.
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Captain R.T. PULLEN, Trans
Residence: U.S. House
Ota-ku.
Res. Tel: 02-3428.
Off. Tel: 26-8321.

Captain Enrique J. HUBERT,
Residence: Yuraku Hote
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Off. Tel: 26-8122.

Lieutenant Thomas M. CONST
and Chinese Liaison; and
Residence: 133-C, Gran
Res. Tel: 86-7763.
Off. Tel: 26-6434.

Lieutenant Robert HERRON,
Residence: Sanno Apartm
Res. Tel: 48-4562.
Off. Tel: 26-8321.

Lieutenant A.V. DRASHPIL, U
Residence: Grant Height
Res. Tel: 86-7505.
Off. Tel: 26-8321.

Mr. F.S. LEE, Chinese Liais
Residence: Yuraku Hotel,
Res. Tel: 26-7791.
Off. Tel: 26-5439.

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red), Acting Vice Consul.
home, Suma-ku, Kobe.

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N, OFFICE OF: (See

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Building.

HEY, G.S.C., Assistant

Chief of Sub-section; and

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Yoyogihon-cho, Shibuya-ku.

lation; and Mrs. Daniels.
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Captain R.T. PULLEN, Translation.
Residence: U.S. House No. 543, 115, 3-chome, Denenchofu, Ota-ku.
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Off. Tel: 26-5439.

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COUNTRIES REPRESENTED IN JAPAN BY PROTECTING POWERS

COUNTRY	REPRESENTATION OF PROTECTING POWER
Argentina	Swedish Diplomatic Mission in Japan.
Austria	Diplomatic Section, GHQ, SCAP.
Bolivia	Swedish Diplomatic Mission in Japan.
Brazil	Portuguese Diplomatic Agency in Japan.
Burma	United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Japan.
Chile	Diplomatic Section, GHQ, SCAP.
Colombia	Diplomatic Section, GHQ, SCAP.
Cuba	Diplomatic Section, GHQ, SCAP.
Dominican Republic	Diplomatic Section, GHQ, SCAP.
Egypt	United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Japan.
Finland	Swedish Diplomatic Mission in Japan.
Greece	Swedish Diplomatic Mission in Japan.
Guatemala	Diplomatic Section, GHQ, SCAP.
Honduras	Swedish Diplomatic Mission in Japan.
Iran	Diplomatic Section, GHQ, SCAP.
Lebanon	Diplomatic Section, GHQ, SCAP.
Liechtenstein	Swiss Diplomatic Mission in Japan.
Luxembourg	Belgian Mission in Japan.
Mexico	Swedish Diplomatic Mission in Japan.
New Zealand	United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Japan.
Nicaragua	Diplomatic Section, GHQ, SCAP.
Pakistan	United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Japan.
Panama	Diplomatic Section, GHQ, SCAP.

COUNTRIES REPRESENTED IN JAPAN BY PROTECTING POWERS

COUNTRY	REPRESENTATION OF PROTECTING POWER
Peru	Diplomatic Section, GHQ, SCAP.
Syria	Diplomatic Section, GHQ, SCAP.
Venezuela	Diplomatic Section, GHQ, SCAP.

PRINCIPA

Date	Country
Nearest Monday to January 26	Australia
March 1	Korea
March 11	Denmark
April 30	Netherlands
May 17	Norway
June 6	Sweden
June 9, 1949	United Kin
July 1	Canada
July 4	United Sta
July 4	Philippine Republic
July 14	France
July 18	Spain
July 21	Belgium
August 1	Switzerlan
August 15	India
August 15	Korea
August 25	Uruguay
October 5	Portugal
November 4	Italy
October 10	China
November 7	Soviet Un

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PRINCIPAL NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

Date	Country	Holiday
Nearest Monday to January 26	Australia	Australia Day.
March 1	Korea	Korean National Holiday.
March 11	Denmark	King's Birthday (also called Danish National Day).
April 30	Netherlands	Queen's Birthday.
May 17	Norway	Constitution Day.
June 6	Sweden	Constitution Day.
June 9, 1949	United Kingdom	King's Birthday (fixed by royal proclamation each year).
July 1	Canada	Canada Day.
July 4	United States	Independence Day.
July 4	Philippine Republic	Independence Day.
July 14	France	Bastille Day.
July 18	Spain	Anniversary of the National Movement.
July 21	Belgium	Independence Day.
August 1	Switzerland	Swiss National Day.
August 15	India	Independence Day.
August 15	Korea	Korean Liberation Day.
August 25	Uruguay	Independence Day.
October 5	Portugal	Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Republic.
November 4	Italy	Armistice Day.
October 10	China	Chinese National Day.
November 7	Soviet Union	Anniversary of the October Revolution.

SENIORITY LIST OF CHIEFS OF FOREIGN
MISSIONS AND FOREIGN ALLIED COUNCIL MEMBERS

1. H.E. Lieutenant General Zinovi PECHKOFF, Ambassador, Chief of the French Mission in Japan. Arrived May 15, 1946.

2. H.E. Sir Alvary D.F. GASCOIGNE, K.C.M.G., Ambassador, United Kingdom Political Representative, Head of the United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Japan. Arrived July 12, 1946.

3. H.E. H. MOUW, Ambassador, Chief of Netherlands Mission in Japan. Arrived December 18, 1948.

4. H.E. CHUNG Han-pum, Ambassador, Korean Diplomatic Representative, Chief of the Korean Diplomatic Mission in Japan. Arrived March 1, 1949.

5. H.E. Lieutenant General CHU Shih-ming, Ambassador, Chief of the Chinese Mission in Japan. Arrived April 26, 1949.

6. The Hon. Christian P. REUSCH, Minister, Norwegian Diplomatic Representative. Arrived November 29, 1946.

7. The Hon. Major General Guy Daufresne DE LA CHEVALERIE, Minister, Belgian Diplomatic Representative. Arrived January 3, 1947.

8. The Hon. Lars P. TILLITSE, Minister, Danish Diplomatic Representative. Arrived January 27, 1947.

9. The Hon. Gonzalo DE OJEDA y Brooke, Minister, Spanish Diplomatic Representative. Assumed charge May 5, 1947.

10. The Hon. Bernabe AFRICA, Minister, Chief of Philippine Mission in Japan. Arrived November 7, 1948.

11. The Hon. E. Herbert NORMAN, Minister, Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan. Arrived August 14, 1946.

12. The Hon. Patrick SHAW, Minister, Head of Australian Mission in Japan, and Member Representing Jointly the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India, Allied Council for Japan. Arrived September 1, 1947.

13. Lieutenant General Kuzma N. DEREVYANKO, Soviet Member, Allied Council for Japan. Arrived January 2, 1946. (A Soviet Lieutenant General is equivalent in rank to an American Major General).

14. Mr. Alberto FRANCO NOGUEIRA, Portuguese Diplomatic Agent. Assumed charge February 15, 1946.

15. Count Giovanni REVEDIN, Italian Diplomatic Representative. Arrived July 3, 1946.

16. Mr. Carlos Hounie FLEURQUIN, Uruguayan Diplomatic Agent. Assumed charge February 13, 1948 (absent).

17. Mr. Max GRAESSLI, Swiss Diplomatic Representative. Arrived June 26, 1948 (absent).

18. Mr. Leif Hjalmar OHRVALL, Swedish Diplomatic Representative. Arrived January 24, 1949.

19. Mr. D.G. MULHERKAR, Acting Political Representative and Head of the Indian Liaison Mission in Japan. Assumed charge April 8, 1949.

6682—FEC Printing Plant—6/49—450

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. DIPLOMATIC SECTION

CONFIDENTIAL

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
17.	Harold W. Lady	24 Aug	Gen.K.B.Bush	Clarification of status here.
18.	OHTANI, Chairman of Repat.Comm.	20 Oct	Mr. Sebald	Gratitude for cooperation in repatriation matters.
19.	- - -	14 Mar	- - -	Text of Radio Address by John Foster Dulles on American Polic toward Asia.
20	Diplomatic Sec.	15 Mar	Gen. MacArthur	Fwdg. Radio Address by John Foster Dulles
21	- - - -	21 Mar	- - -	Statement by William Sebald on return from Washington.
22	- - - -	4 Apr	- - - -	Speech by William Sebald to be given before GHQ Women's Club.

CONFIDENTIAL

4208—FEC P&PC—7/50—50M

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. Diplomatic Section

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
1.	CinCFE	24 Sep 48	DA	Re SUZUKI statements
2.	CinCFE	8 Oct	DA	Re statements of Japanese travelling abroad
3.	State	14 Oct	SCAP (POLAD)	Interchange of persons for cultural purposes
4.	DA	3 Nov	SCAP (POLAD)	More info on above
5.	JCOS	5 Nov	SCAP	Directive re TRAVEL OUTSIDE JAPAN OF JAPANESE COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES - W 92042
6.	DA	1 Jan 49	SCAP	Re Communist political activity in Japan - 312324Z
7.	SCAP (Sebald)	3 Jan	DA	C-66791. Answers above.
8.	John Canson	2 Mar	Gen. MacArthur	Filed application to visit Japan - no action as yet.
9.	AmEmbassy Manila	8 May	CinCFE (Sebald)	Canson should experience no difficulty
10.	GS	18 Apr	G-1	Entry Japan of A.L.Wirin
11.	SCAP (POLAD)	28 May 49	DA	Reaction to US announcement re Japanese international responsibilities
12.	GS	6 Jul	DSC, SCAP	Status of Koreans In Japan C/N
13.	GS	17 Oct	DS	Request for Clearance - Shidehara and Matsudaira
14.	GS	11 Nov	G-1 DS	UN investigation of Japanese Political or Social Norms - objection by GS
15.	SCAP (DIP Sec)	7 Nov	Sec. of State	Re Frank White's dispatch on possible peace treaty
16.	Press Release	24Jun50	Speech	By SEBALD at St.Joseph's College

Statement by Ambassador William Sebald
upon his return to Tokyo from Washington,
D.C., March 21, 1951.

During the three weeks which I have just spent in Washington, my time was principally spent in consultation with officials of the Department of State and other United States government departments and agencies and with Members of Congress. Without exception every official and private individual with whom I had an opportunity to converse evinced keen interest in Japan and Japanese affairs. I gathered the distinct impression from all quarters of satisfaction at the progress which has so far been made in the formulation of a treaty of peace between Japan and the Allied Powers, and hope was expressed upon numerous occasions that the momentum towards peace would be maintained. When I left Washington, Ambassador John Foster Dulles was hard at work drafting a proposed text of the treaty embodying the concepts which he publicly explained during his recent visit in Japan, and taking into consideration the views obtained from his informal talks with the diplomatic representatives of all the FEC member nations. I view the future progress in the direction of peace with optimism. We hope that it will be possible to obtain the concurrence of the Allies to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion of this difficult problem.

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NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Ambassador Sebald arrived in Tokyo at 1325, March 21. On the same plane was Maj. Gen. Raymond W. Bliss, Surgeon General of the Department of the Army.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

4 April 1951

THIS IS A FUTURE RELEASE

The text of the following speech to be delivered by the Honorable W. J. Sebald before the GHQ Women's Club, Tokyo, given IN ADVANCE and IN CONFIDENCE, is for release after 1330 hours, Tokyo time, 5 April, 1951:

I have been asked:

"What sort of thing is the foreign policy of the United States and how is it made?"

The foreign policy of the United States is the highest expression of the collective will of the American people in international affairs.

Democratic processes have made this expression possible. Democracy has developed through long and painful centuries a sense of individual responsibility in the citizen. In the United States this responsibility manifests itself in open debate on public questions. Here in the public forums the thoughts of responsible people are heated and hammered like metal on anvil, if you will, until they become an agreed common purpose - the policy of a free people.

The President of the United States is charged with expressing this purpose and certifying it as official policy. The basic strength of this policy derives from these free processes by which free men arrive at their decisions. There are many institutional checks and balances on the President which influence the actions based on this policy: the decisions of the Congress; the opinions of the courts; the interaction of various executive agencies of the Government such as the Department of Defense and the Department of Commerce. The President is provided with one agency of primary responsibility in the field of international affairs. That agency, the Department of State, acts as his agent in arriving at a true expression of the national will and in planning and carrying out the course of action required by it.

It is the job of the State Department to interpret world conditions to the nation and to balance the desires and the needs of the nation with what is possible and feasible in the world of which we are a part. This in its essence is the art of statecraft.

It is only when the American will — what Secretary Acheson once called "the national mood" — squares with relative American power that American foreign policy becomes a workable and useful instrument for progress.

A practical American foreign policy, then, is the desire of the American people in the international field limited by their power to act.

What is this desire?

What is it that the United States seeks? What are its basic objectives?

Simply stated, it is to achieve a peaceful world, through strength and collective security, in which Americans and all freedom-loving peoples - both individually and cooperatively - may be free to develop in their own way toward better living.

Americans are not greatly different from other people. Their aspirations are human aspirations.

These American aims are in a general sense common to all people at liberty to think and speak for themselves. This being so, and since it is increasingly evident that the actions of one state affect all - the American policy is a policy of full cooperation with others. The American people must move toward their ends in collaboration with the other free peoples of the world. This is a very important consideration. In an academic sense it limits American action.

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But its real effect is to lift our policy out of the narrow range of national ambition into the realm of the common good. That is not to say that a national policy involves no self-interest, for it inevitably does. But our policy is one of enlightened self-interest in which not only Americans but all peoples of good will can find hope.

The same processes by which a democratic nation reaches the expression of its collective will by debate and by vote, are valid for the community of nations. In the final analysis, people and nations are bound only by the things they understand and freely agree to. Out of this proposition the United Nations was born.

Established as a voluntary and cooperative instrument for keeping the peace, the United Nations has found difficulty in realizing its objectives.

There are inherent difficulties, of course. Added to these have been obstacles deliberately planted by those who do not wish peace on terms acceptable to the free nations. But in spite of this, the United Nations continues to forge the bonds that some day may hold us close in an alliance of peace through strength.

Some people have become discouraged with the United Nations. They believe its progress is excessively slow. To them I say ... "We must have faith!" A lot more patience, more trial and error, more disappointments at the conference table and perhaps on the field of battle, may be required before a workable world association, with real guarantees of freedom and justice for all, can be realized. The founding of our own American democracy on a much smaller scale and with fewer and less complex problems was not without travail. These times, like those, are not for "summer soldier and the sunshine patriot." They require the steel of courage and the vision of the dedicated man. Let those who wish to enslave the world make no mistake. The free peoples are determined, with unparalleled strength and unity of purpose, to achieve those valid principles upon which the United Nations was founded, threats of violence or acts of aggression, notwithstanding!!!

These are not by any means hopeless times. World peace can yet be won! Let us look at the record of the last five years: at the conclusion of World War II the people of Europe were beaten and apathetic, their cities shattered, their political and economic sinews unstrung. Vast areas of Asia and the Middle East were destroyed or disorganized. Men and women everywhere were weary and disillusioned. The best labor of a generation to raise levels of living and to assure freedom and security had been frustrated. The civilized world was broken and stunned.

It was obvious that a superhuman effort would be required to rebuild from devastation and ruin. It was natural the world should have looked to the United States, vigorous and comparatively unscathed, for leadership and help. This was forthcoming, immediately, generously. In spite of the envious opposition of a few who wished to fatten on poverty and unrest, the Marshall Plan was launched, the Truman doctrine was initiated, the areas of occupation were helped to their feet. Trade was revived and practical methods of technical cooperation were developed. People everywhere were encouraged to rebuild, to regain their dignity and their optimism, to take care of themselves and to cooperate toward a better human society.

We do not have to look far afield to see how this policy has worked out. All about you in Japan you see the thrilling result of a cooperative effort at reconstruction. Men and women on the street look better. They are busy and hopeful. Buildings are rising. Even statistics, those cold and monotonous figures, tell a story of gratifying progress. Along with Western Europe, Greece, Turkey and other areas outside the grasp of aggression, Japan has felt the force of the constructive policy of the United States. But some have not been so fortunate. A shadow has fallen across Eastern Europe, the Balkans and now China, cutting off from freedom and progress many millions of the world's people. The free world has been forced to divert a part of its resources, energy and leadership from the job of reconstruction to the negative but absolutely essential work of holdin back this shadow so that it will not spread entirely across the earth. For unles that is accomplished, all that we are discussing is without reality.

The peoples of the free world find themselves in the position of a man who has to defend his yard while he builds in it a better house. To fail to defend

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the yard would mean the loss of everything. To fail to build a better house would condemn him forever to the level of the past.

The world can afford to fail on neither point. It must defend itself and it must build. That is the compulsion that has brought from us the sacrifices of the past five years and may require of us a great deal more.

This brings us again to a consideration of the practical limits of the foreign policy of the United States, to that equation of the American will with American power.

Let us not speak apologetically when we speak of American power. The full force of that power has been brought to bear twice now in my lifetime in defense of freedom and peace. Brought to its peak, it represents both the moral indignation and the determination of a people dedicated to the proposition that men must not be intimidated or enslaved.

Brushing aside the calculated propaganda of confusion, you know and I know that this power has never been and never will be used for aggressive purposes.

As the President of the United States has said in his recent address to Congress, American striking power once again is being built to capacity. For the third time it will stand as a guarantee of peace and security in a world threatened by reckless militarism. It is only with this power that the common purpose of free peoples becomes a real force in shaping the destinies of our world.

The shared resources of the United States as applied through the Marshall Plan and by other means to the reconstruction of nations might have been sufficient to put the war-shattered world on its feet. But the very effectiveness of this assistance, promising as it did to build a healthy and independent community, invited aggression from those anxious to seize the beaten and the discouraged. The unprovoked attack on our Korean neighbor was a quick and ominous reaction to American economic assistance and political encouragement offered those who needed help.

Without the sacrifice of lives in Korea, serving notice as it did that the free world was determined to defend itself, no one within the grasp of the aggressor would have dared go about his daily living.

The quick reaction of defense in Korea must now be reinforced, as the President has said, by the building of such power as to make it plain that aggression will be a form of suicide. Only by driving home this grim lesson can we make the free world safe.

But the maximum military power of the United States is not enough. Control of the peoples of the world is a rich prize that tempts those who think in grand terms of world-empire. Only the combined defensive capacity of the free world, freely pooled and backed by determined people of free will, can ensure against enslavement.

I began by asking what sort of thing is the foreign policy of the United States and how is it arrived at?

We are all interested in how that policy affects our actions in this part of the world we call the Far East.

Basically, the thing the United States seeks here is what it seeks for its own people and the entire world: freedom, peace, progress.

This is the objective behind our relationships with the peoples and the governments of Asia. With our friendly help, the Republic of the Philippines has taken its place among the independent nations. We have used our good offices to help in the creation of the Republic of Indonesia. The Occupation of Japan has been conducted in a spirit of cooperation toward the same end: the firm establishment of a free, peaceful and progressive nation in the world community. The Republic of Korea was being assisted to the best of our ability toward this same goal when treacherously attacked on the twenty-fifth of last June. It is important to note that while the effort of the United States was directed toward reconstruction of Korea south of the 38th parallel, toward economic assistance,

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toward encouragement of democratic processes and individual participation - in short, toward the constructive arts of peace - the North Koreans, under a different kind of tutelage, were being prepared to break the peace. The utter cynicism of this plan becomes more apparent when one reflects that the drill masters directing preparations for this ruthless war were at the same time circulating harmless appearing petitions for peace among millions of credulous and confused people. The contrast between the methods of the men of war and the defenders of peace is nowhere more sharply drawn than in Korea, where the army of the United Nations while defending the integrity of a victim of aggression, has at the same time fed, clothed and sheltered the helpless, in the name of humanity.

The recent visit of Ambassador John Foster Dulles to assist in the formulation of a just and lasting peace offers ample evidence of the desire of the United States to help the Japanese regain their sovereignty and their rightful place in the community. Under the able statesmanship and forthright example of General MacArthur, the Japanese in five short years have made tremendous progress - morally, politically and economically - a demonstration of the value, power and productiveness of freedom under democracy. In Mr. Dulles' own words we find the essence of American policy toward Japan: "...we seek a peace which will afford Japan opportunity to protect by her own efforts the integrity of the full sovereignty which peace will have restored; opportunity to share in collective security against direct aggression; opportunity to raise her standard of living by the inventiveness and industry of her people; and opportunity to achieve moral stature and respected leadership through the force of good example."

The United States must by the very nature of its people and its policy stand on the side of human rights and human progress. If this one point is understood, the action of the United States in the Philippines, in Indonesia, in Japan, in Korea, everywhere in Asia, becomes clear.

This policy must be successful in the long run, because it coincides with the will of the majority of the peoples of the world.

As long as most people are willing to defend their right to think and act without coercion, the policy of free peoples will be backed by the almost unlimited resources of the free world. This fact is an important key to the future.

There is no mystery about the aims and objectives of American foreign policy. The power needed to sustain this policy comes from its almost universal nature, attracting all free men to it. What American people cannot by themselves do, the united nations of the free world can accomplish by cooperative effort.

What is the international policy of the free world? That becomes an important question. I am confident that the answer will reveal an extension of the American ideal of freedom, peace and individual dignity as far and as wide as people are free to think and to express their thoughts. I am confident also that the strength of the free peoples will be built on the full exchange of ideas and points of view in open debate, resulting in effective common purpose. It is for this reason that there must be a full flow of information; democratic methods of arriving at decision; individuals, neighborhoods and nations interacting on each other under the protection of laws and institutions. Without this vital foundation in the real lives and aspirations of people, policy becomes unreal and unworkable, and can be imposed only by control and repression from outside the community.

But given the kind of strength that comes from the free cooperation of enlightened individuals and nations, free peoples cannot be defeated in their purpose. It takes but an elementary understanding of history to make sure of this truth.

The free world is strong. It is capable of building unconquerable military and moral force when these are required. The free world can do what these times have called upon it to do. When the power by which it is backed is equal to the will of the people of which it is the highest expression, the policy of the free world cannot be denied.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Diplomatic Section

Tokyo, 15 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR General MacArthur

Subject: Text of Radio Address by Ambassador John Foster Dulles Delivered at Forum on World Affairs, Philadelphia, March 14, 1951.

There is transmitted herewith, as received here, the text of a radio address by Ambassador John Foster Dulles delivered at a Forum on World Affairs in Philadelphia on March 14, 1951.

Niles W. Bond
Acting Chief
Diplomatic Section

Copy to Chief of Staff

Diplomatic Section

Tokyo, 15 March 1951

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Acting Chief
Diplomatic Section

Copy to Chief of Staff

TEXT OF RADIO ADDRESS BY AMBASSADOR JOHN FOSTER DULLES DELIVERED AT FORUM ON WORLD AFFAIRS, PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 14, 1951.

Philadelphia, March 14.

The United States State Department consultant, John Foster Dulles, sums up American policy toward Asia in one word, "Peace". Progress has been slow, he says, "because another great power talks peace and promotes war".

Dulles who, as President Truman's special representative, recently carried out exploratory talks on a peace treaty for Japan with officials in a number of Far Eastern capitals, made his remarks in a broadcast address tonight before a Forum on World Affairs sponsored by the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

With its power to defend freedom developing, the free world "is in a good way to achieve the great ideal of the United Nations--that there shall be effective collective security", Dulles said, adding that the Kremlin's powers of fraud and terrorism diminish by that same token.

Dulles said:

(Text)

"Our policy for Asia can be put in one word, 'Peace'. It has been slow going, because another great power talks peace and promotes war.

"I give you a recent example drawn from our effort to conclude peace with Japan. Russia should be the first to go along with a Japanese peace, for it already has all the Japanese loot and territory it could possibly expect. It is not an occupying nation in Japan, as it is in Germany and Austria, so that, in the case of Japan, peace would not require it to surrender any position of power. We hoped that perhaps there could be an agreement about Japan which would begin a relaxing of tensions throughout the world.

"With that in mind we have been scrupulous to keep in touch with the representatives of the Soviet Union, as with the other

Allies

Allies principally concerned, and, for some months, the Soviet Government, through Mr. Jacob Malik carried on discussions with us. Before going to Japan last January, I explained to Mr. Malik the exploratory nature of our mission; that no decisions would be taken, and that we would discuss the situation with him when we returned. In accordance with that promise, immediately upon our return, we sought to see him to report the good prospects ahead, and to exchange views about future procedure. Thereupon Mr. Malik, presumably under instructions, announced that he would not 'resume negotiations on a Japanese peace treaty'. 'I do not conduct any discussions with Mr. Dulles on a Japanese peace treaty', he said.

"Izvestia, the official Soviet Government paper, printed this statement alongside of an editorial bitterly attacking the United States for seeking a 'separate' peace treaty with Japan.

"The incident is fantastic, also it is revealing. But the revelations should not surprise us.

"When peace is distant, the military despots speak lovingly of peace. But when peace presses close, then the despots would murder peace.

"The Soviet anti-peace state for Asia was laid down over twenty-five years ago. Stalin then said the road to victory over the West lay through revolution in the East. To think that such a revolution can be carried out peacefully, he said, means that one has gone out of one's mind and lost normal human understanding, or has grossly and openly repudiated the proletarian revolution.

"The Bolshevik leaders saw that Chinese manpower would be good fuel for the furnace of violence they sought. So they concentrated on getting control of that. In the early 1920's, they developed a Chinese branch of the Bolshevist party. It waged civil war for many years, but it did not prevail until, in 1945, there

began

began a series of decisive events.

"As part of the Yalta arrangements, Stalin agreed 'to conclude with the National Government of China' -- that is, the anti-Communist government -- ' a pact of friendship and alliance'.

"Six months later the Soviet Union did make a series of agreements with the National Government of China. China surrendered to Russia effective control of Manchuria, Port Arthur and Dairen. In return Russia solemnly promised that for twenty years, it would 'render to China moral support and aid in military supplies and other material resources, such support and aid to be entirely given to the National Government as the central government of China'.

"A few days later, the Japanese surrender having been concluded, the Russians moved into Manchuria, Port Arthur, Dairen, North Korea, South Sakalin and the Kurile and Habomai islands, thus cashing in on a formal belligerency that had lasted six days. In Manchuria they acquired not only Japanese industrial investments valued at $1,800,000,00, but vast amounts of Japanese armament and ammunition dumps. These latter they turned over to the Chinese Red armies, in direct violation of the explicit agreement, they had just made, to give military supplies only to the National Government.

"The Red armies of China, thus immensely strengthened, then began to win victories over the National Government and in October, 1949, another direct violation of its twenty-year treaty of 1945, the Soviet Government withdrew its recognition of the National Government and recognized the Red regime of Mao Tse-tung as the government of all China.

"In February 1950 Mao Tse-tung, returning from nearly three months of consultation in Moscow, broadcast a call to the peoples of Asia to rise up in armed struggle... on the side of...the Soviet Union.

"Then the armed attack on the Republic of Korea was prepared.

Korean-speaking soldiers, who had long served as combat units in the Chinese Red armies, were sent from China to North Korea to build up the Communist forces there which were being equipped with Russian arms, tanks and planes. They invaded the Republic of Korea in June.

"Then the fighting in Indo-China became intensified. It was led by Ho Chi-minh, a product of Moscow training.

"The Communist fighting in Malaya flared up.

"The Communist Huk bandits in the Philippines became bolder.

"In November, the Chinese Communists openly intervened in Korea. Then came the Chinese war against Tibet.

"Economic life in the entire Pacific area was periodically disrupted by economic warfare made possible by the Communist stranglehold on maritime unions.

"It is all part of a single pattern, the pattern of violence planned and plotted for twenty-five years and finally brought to a consummation of fighting and disorder in the whole vast area extending from Korea down through China into Indo-China, Malaya, the Philippines and west into Tibet and the borders of Burma, India and Pakistan.

"This is supposed to promote what Stalin calls the 'amalgamating' of all these peoples into the Soviet power.

"Russia's now announced unwillingness to resume discussion of the Japanese treaty is no doubt designed to spread anxiety into an area protected against direct aggression by the presence of forces representing the free world. It is part and parcel of the Soviet's consistent anti-peace policy in Asia.

"As against this, let us contrast the free world policy in Asia. It has been a policy of peaceful change, designed to liquidate the old colonial system and to cultivate a new relationship of equality and fellowship between the East and the West. Political independence has been won, and won peacefully, by India,

<u>Pakistan</u>,

Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Indo-China, Indonesia and the Philippines. In China, unequal treaties and extra-territorial rights were abolished and China was promoted to a great power status.

"These changes have affected about one thousand million people, or nearly half the entire population of the world. Never before, in all history, have changes of such magnitude come about without major war. There were, of course, pressures, natural pressures, from the people themselves who sought political freedom and independence. But the West was responsive to this pressure and the result was an amazing demonstration of how the status quo can be changed by peaceful means.

"Today, as part of our policy of peace for Asia, we seek for Japan a peace of trust and opportunity, which will restore Japan as an equal in the community of nations, remove the moral scars of war, and encourage in her people a spirit of good neighborliness.

"On the part of the free world the policies are those of peaceful evolution. On the part of the Communist world the design is violent revolution, to immerse Asia in vats of blood.

"Both policies have had successes. But we can be confident that the successes of peace will be enduring and the successes of violence are but passing.

"In Korea, Communist aggressors are paying a frightful price for their aggression. Already the total losses of the North Korean and Chinese Communists in terms of killed, wounded and disabled are approaching the total of one million. We are pulverizing the myth, sought to be spread in Asia, that Communist land power sweeps all before it. How long can the Chinese be compelled to pour their youth into this ghastly foreign adventure, merely that Communism may gain control of strategic areas coveted by Russia since the days of the Tsars.

In Indo-China,

E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4(b) NARA, Date 12-18-91

"In Indo-China, Malaya and the Philippines, the forces of law and order grow stronger every day. We shall persist in our effort to achieve an overall peace for Japan. If we never relax the pressure for peace, some day, some where, there will be a break in favor of peace.

"The struggle for peace, freedom and liberation is being greatly aided by the immense effort which the United States is now making. The peoples within Russia's reach have, in the past, been terrorized because only the Soviet Union has maintained a great military establishment. But today the free world, with the United States in the lead, is creating a force-in-being sufficient to hearten those everywhere who love freedom.

"I have often said that there would never be lasting peace until nations made the winning of peace serious business, worthy of sacrifices such as, in war, nations make to win victory.

"For the first time in all history that is happening, and the fact is that it is not happening too late.

"No free nation has ever made sacrifices such as the United States is now making, except in a desperate war for survival. Out of these sacrifices will come a power so vast that no despot, in his senses, will challenge it.

"That power is not being created to serve selfish ambitions. The purpose is to deter aggression in the only way in which aggression can be deterred, that is by creating effective collective resistance to aggression.

"No nation, however strong, including the United States, can be safe in a world where aggressors can conquer other nations one by one. So, our power will protect ourselves by also protecting others.

"The free world is in a good way to achieve the great ideal of the United Nations, that there shall be effective collective force to deter aggression and that force shall not be used save

in the

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNSC # 775 972

in the common interest. That great fact is being sensed abroad and our mission found, in every quarter, a reviving of hope and confidence.

"The peoples of the world long passionately for peace. They do not respond gladly to the lash of Communist demands for fighting everywhere. They know and they have seen, that change and reform can come peacefully. They kill only under the compulsion of terrorism and fraudulent propaganda.

"The power of fraud is waning as truth spreads even behind the iron curtain. The power of terrorism wanes as the free world develops its power to defend freedom. We can face the future with confidence. If we persist and do not falter, peace can be won."

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12356 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(B) OR (E) NNDG # 775072

D.S.

October 20, 1950

My dear Sir,

I have the honor to state that the internees' families as well as the entire Japanese people have expressed their deep gratitude and high appreciation of the immense assistance furnished by you in dispatching three Japanese representatives to the UNGA. We wish from our heart that at the UNGA every country in the world would realize what the Japanese internees in the Soviet Union have actually been and that they would be repatriated at the earliest possible date.

Moreover, it is our sincere hope to conduct the on-the-spot investigation in Korea, immediately after the peace and order therein will be restored, because we are informed of the fact that some Japanese have still been forced to stay in the Korean area.

For this purpose, we would like to send to Korea the House Members, the Government personnel concerned, and the representatives selected from among the internees' families. I should be much obliged if you would be good enough to take steps to gratify our desire.

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

Eijun Ohtani,
Chairman,
Repatriation Committee,
House of Councillors.

His Excellency
Mr W.J. Sebald,
American Ambassador.

18.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12356 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(B) OR (E) NNDG # 775 072

Hotel Teito
Tokyo, Japan
Aug. 24, 1950

Gen. K. B. Bush
Adjutant General
General Headquarters
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
Tokyo

Dear General Bush:

Attached for your reference is a copy of my letter of August 4 and a reply from your office dated August 21.

This is to bring to your notice an error contained in the August 21 letter, which error is stated therein to be the basis for the request that I, with my family, depart Japan.

There was no attempt by omission from the August 4 letter, or by other means, to conceal my past or present connection with the Government of the Republic of Korea, which is a matter of official as well as general public knowledge.

June 25, 1950, Hon. KIM Yong Joo, Korean Minister to Japan, officially presented me to General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and I had the honor of participating in a conference with General MacArthur concerning Korean affairs. Since my arrival in Japan June 26, I have also conferred in the interest of the South Korean Government with a number of members of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, including General G. L. Eberle, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4; General Courtney Whitney, Chief of the Government Section; and the Honorable W. J. Sebald, Chief of the Diplomatic Section, with whom the Korean Minister has corresponded and conferred concerning me.

With respect to my connection with the Korean Government prior to June 26, I was on two occasions granted permission to enter Japan to serve as Counsellor to Korean delegations engaged in negotiating Korea-Japan Trade Agreements, and on numerous occasions conferred either in person or by long distance telephone from Korea with officials of the Economic and Scientific Section of General Headquarters with respect to various matters on which I represented the Korean Government.

Major A. J. Rehe, Assistant Adjutant General, visited Korea in connection with a Korea-Japan trade agreement and had contact with me and my work in Korea. Major Rehe was also the official I was directed to consult for instructions as to the form in which an application to remain in Japan should

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(B) OR (E) NNDG # 775 012

be submitted. He not only furnished such instructions, but informally reviewed the letter of August 4 before it was officially submitted and advised that it was complete, covering all required points.

I have been, and remain, available at all times to supply any information concerning the scope of my past, present, and proposed future activities considered necessary to assist in providing a basis for decision as to whether I am an American citizen who, under existing laws and policies, is entitled to earn his livelihood in Japan.

In response to a request from the Korean Minister, permission was recently granted Daniel J. Fogarty to remain in Japan 180 days for the purpose of assisting the Korean Mission. This would indicate that there is no objection on the part of General Headquarters to the principle of an American citizen's residing in Tokyo and engaging in the vocation of assisting the diplomatic mission of a friendly nation.

My election to claim eligibility for the status of "self-employed commercial entrant" was based on advice of counsel (C. Bruce Aitcheson, Attorney, 311 Fukoku Building, Tokyo) who informed me that "self-employed commercial entrant" was the term under General Headquarters' regulations and system of nomenclature that properly described my position which is that of a professional Consultant holding a contract signed by the President of Korea stating that the Republic of Korea is a client and will pay me a retainer fee.

I am certain that in view of the foregoing you will wish, as a matter of fairness, to take action to correct the impression which might be obtained from the letter of August 21 that I have been guilty of misrepresentation and have attempted to perpetrate an imposition on the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

It is requested that my letter of application dated August 4 be reconsidered. I shall be happy to furnish any further information that may be required.

Respectfully,

HAROLD WENDELL LADY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 072

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 072

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Respectfully,

HAROLD WENDELL LADY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 072

COPY

Teito Hotel
Tokyo, Japan
August 4, 1950

General Headquarters
Supreme Commander for theAllied Powers
Tokyo, Japan

Gentlemen:

1. Application is hereby made for permission to remain, in company with my wife and two minor children, in Japan as a semi-permanent foreign resident with the status of self-employed commercial entrant engaged in serving as a public accountant and management consultant.

2. I hold a certificate from the State of Maryland as a Certified Public Accountant. Prior to December 1948 I maintained offices at 37 Wall Street, New York City, as a management consultant.

3. I hold U. S. passport No. 133407, issued in Washington, D. C., and renewed at Seoul, Korea, January 3, 1950, indicating my occupation as "Consultant," and Foreign Resident's Certificate No. 122287 issued by the Japanese Government, valid until June 30, 1953.

4. December 5, 1947, the U. S. War Department issued to me, after formal application, investigation, and concurrence by the U. S. Departments of Commerce and State, Military Permit No. 4414 to enter or transit Japan, Okinawa, or American Zone of Korea for business purposes, and, with the permission of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, I spent the months of February-May 1948 in Korea and Japan in the interest of various of my clients.

5. In the event of favorable action on this application, I shall not be dependent on the Occupation Forces for logistical support. I have secured a suitable residence at 159 Minami Senzoku, Ota Ku, Tokyo, and am prepared to place in escrow sufficient funds to guarantee the expenses of repatriating myself and family.

Respectfully,

Harold Wendell Lady

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 012

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

21 August 1950

Mr. Harold W. Lady
311 Fukoku Building
Tokyo, Japan

Dear Mr. Lady

Receipt is acknowledged of yourletter of 4 August 1950 requesting authority to remain in Japan as a semi-permanent resident with commercial entrant status and for your wife and two minor children to remain as your dependents.

Your past and present association in an official capacity with the Government of the Republic of Korea both in Korea and in Japan since your arrival here [redacted] June 1950 are not mentioned in your letter of application. It is felt that these omissions constitute in effect a misrepresentation of your present status and the scope of your activities in the future.

Therefore, the request submitted on behalf of yourself and your dependents to remain in Japan is not favorably considered.

You and your family will be required to depart Japan not later than 31 August 1950.

Very truly yours,

(Sgd.) K. B. Bush
L.

K. B. BUSH
Brigadier General, USA,
Adjutant General.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 012

Government Section
Diplomatic Section

1530
24 June 1950

Future release:

THIS IS A FUTURE RELEASE

THE FOLLOWING SUBSTANCE OF A SPEECH BY THE HONORABLE WILLIAM J. SEBALD, ACTING UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER FOR JAPAN, ON THE OCCASION OF GRADUATING EXERCISES AT ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, YOKOHAMA, IS GIVEN IN ADVANCE AND IN CONFIDENCE FOR RELEASE AT 3:30 P.M., TOKYO TIME, SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1950:

It gives me great pleasure to be with you today, firstly to extend to you my congratulations upon the completion of your course of study, and secondly, to say a few words which I feel might be particularly applicable to a graduating class of St. Joseph's College.

Your College has a long and distinguished tradition of service to the international community not only of Yokohama, but of all Japan. Its influence, through earlier classes, such as your own, extends throughout Japan and into many countries throughout the world.

As students in this school it has been your privilege to associate with the nationals of many countries. In a small way, you, in your associations among yourselves, have been an international community; for in your study and play and interchange of ideas you have been bound together in the common purpose of seeking an education, working side by side with fellow students whose heritage, background, traditions, and even language have been different from your own.

We are living today in a world which can no longer afford the luxury of exclusive nationalism and isolationism. Every aspect of our daily lives is, in some degree, conditioned by what is happening in the far corners of the world. The very clothes you are wearing are not the sole product of any one nation. The leather of your shoes may have originated in Argentina; the cotton of your garments may have been grown in the United States or India; the wool in your suits, sweaters, and coats may be Australian; the silk you are wearing was probably produced in Japan.

In the inter-dependent world economy of today, we cannot escape a direct concern with international matters. A rise in the price of rubber produced in Malaya, for example, may have a marked effect upon the economy of Europe; the financial situation in New York may seriously affect many countries which are dependent upon foreign capital for the development of their natural resources and industries; the discovery of a substitute fabric, like nylon, may dislocate the foreign trade pattern of Japan.

There are other ways in which our lives are closely tied to the world at large rather than to our own individual countries. The letters we mail to our friends abroad could not be sent so easily and so cheaply were it not for an international organization, known as the Universal Postal Union, in Switzerland, which acts as a clearing house for the settlement of postal accounts between the nations of the world. The telegrams we send to foreign countries could not easily be transmitted were it not for the International Telecommunications Union, which allocates radio frequencies to each country. I could give you the names of a score of international bodies - organizations like the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies - all of them composed of experts and representatives of nearly every nation of the world, devoted not only to the problems of individual countries but to the improvement of conditions in every sphere of activity throughout the entire world: the peaceful settlement of political disputes, the improvement of agriculture, the bettering of working conditions, the raising of standards of living, the training of teachers and research workers, the conquering of diseases which have made human life so miserable in many parts of the globe for centuries, and other activities too numerous to relate.

(more)
(over)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 012

Yet for all these very encouraging signs of international cooperation in a common world cause, there still hangs over us the threat of rampant imperialistic aggression which disregards the common interest of all for the sake of immediate advantage on the part of one nation or group. Why does this situation exist? We have already made great progress in the formation of international organizations directly, or indirectly, committed to the task of peace and removal of the causes of war. If we grant that these organizations are not perfect, they do nevertheless provide a variety of methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes without resort to force. The machinery for peace is already at hand. Our difficulty, then, appears rather to be an unwillingness, or inability, on the part of certain trouble-makers of the international community to surmount selfishness, fear, and intransigence, the three enemies of international good-will and cooperation.

It may be that human nature basically has remained unchanged and that the modern dictator, whether a person or an ideological system, is motivated by the same impulses as was the caveman. But the important point, it appears to me, is that we must recognize that standards of human behavior have changed and will continue to change and improve. This, then, becomes part of our problem in our search for a better world, devoted to the concepts of freedom for the individual as well as for the type of State which each people through its freely expressed will has chosen for itself. Through the centuries, the various peoples of the world have gradually developed nations, and with the growth of knowledge and civilization have realized that it is much more practical and beneficial to establish laws to govern their internal actions and police forces to control their lawless. In the international sphere, however, we have not as yet attained the equilibrium of peace. I nevertheless feel that, given time, peace can be reached and that the human race will eventually realize the benefits which flow from world cooperation, a far-reaching cooperation in eliminating the political and economic causes of war. The biblical saying "For all they that take the sword will perish with the sword" can apply equally to nations and to man.

We already have telling examples of how countries are able to live side by side without the slightest thought of using force against one another. I can single out the case of Canada and my own country, the United States of America. When the United States became an independent nation a hundred and seventy-four years ago, there were differences of religion, disputes over fishery rights, and sharp clashes over the problems of boundaries. Even a hundred years ago, relations between the two countries became very strained over a dispute concerning the Oregon territory. But cool heads prevailed, and the dispute was eventually negotiated in a spirit of compromise and mutual interest and respect. That spirit has prevailed to this day, and for the past hundred years no fortification of any kind has been maintained by either the United States or Canada along a common border of three thousand miles. Thus was proven the simplicity of settling disputes if good-will exists on both sides - for facts and deeds speak louder than one-sided recrimination and lack of desire to work for world peace.

Within your own lifetime, a similar spirit of cooperation has been demonstrated in the relations between the United States and the various countries of North and South America. In our Latin American relations, the Pan-American concept has become a major example of peaceful cooperation, mutual respect, and the friendly settlement of disputes. The improvement in relations in this new atmosphere of peace clearly illustrates how all the countries concerned fully realize how much they need each other and how relatively simple it is to solve differences around a conference table rather than by preparation for war.

You may, perhaps, wonder how this all affects you. Some of you are thinking of entering college this autumn; or perhaps you are thinking of a job. You may feel that you have no need to think about what is taking place in the rest of the world, in view of your direct concern with personal problems during this transitional period of your lives. To this I would say that you cannot fail to be greatly affected, for you cannot, today, escape some personal responsibility for the fate of your country and that of the world.

It is my sincere hope that during your years at St. Joseph's College, this international school, you have learned something of international cooperation.

(more)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 012

You have worked, studied and played shoulder to shoulder with fellow students of different race and nationality. You have demonstrated in your school life that national, racial, and traditional differences can be overcome in the pursuit of a common purpose. You have also had the advantage of growing up in a country whose culture in many respects differs from the atmosphere of your own family circles. With your own eyes you have seen the terrible destruction which war can bring to a nation. You have before you living proof that "isms" and lack of international responsibility are mankind's worst investment. With these experiences uppermost in your minds, you stand in a unique position to work for closer racial and international understanding, for you have seen so much more of the world than your contemporaries elsewhere.

It follows, then, that you should not shirk your responsibility to use the superior advantages and experiences given to you during these past several years, to the end that you may further educate yourselves and your fellow citizens to obtain a mature view of the world and of its affairs. You are in a favored position to demonstrate that it is possible to overcome irrelevant and irrational prejudices and emotional attitudes in the interest of the world community. This is a task which faces you as you progress along the road of life, a path which is tortuous and never smooth, but which nevertheless repays richly and amply in the reward of satisfaction for a job well done.

To each and everyone of you, I once again extend my heartiest congratulations upon your successful graduation. You carry with you, as you leave your school, my best wishes for an interesting, successful, and spiritually satisfying career.

-0-

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 012

Dip. Sec.

COPY

SECRET

WJS/egf

7 Nov 1949

472

FROM: SCAP, TOKYO, JAPAN

TO : SECRETARY OF STATE, WASHINGTON.....PRIORITY

No. 472, November 7, 1949

I have discussed the contents of your 567, November 5 with General MacArthur, who has stated that no releases whatsoever have been made from this Headquarters with reference to subject matter reftel. He further has indicated that parts of Frank White's dispatch are highly speculative and obviously are result of compilation and consensus of number of conversations with persons not in positions of authority here. Much of substance of White's dispatch may likewise have been gleaned from Washington and other foreign dispatches over the past ten days. If there was any "leak" here I have been unable to ascertain its nature or source.

SEBALD

OFFICIAL

K. B. Bush
Brigadier General, AGD
Adjutant General

APPROVED:

W. J. Sebald
Chief, Diplomatic Section

Info copies:
CinC
C/S
GS
AG Records

M/R: None required

WJSebald 26 7011

(See also "Peace Treaty" file)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 012

D★S

4 From: GS To: G-1 Date: 11 November 1949
DS

1. Government Section is opposed to any action which would serve as an invitation to UN investigation of Japanese political or social norms in any field. Such a course would invite investigation in every field and gradually develop an area of UN authority and interference with an extension to the floor of the UN Assembly and its several councils the opportunity of criticism and propaganda against which the Supreme Commander would have no effective defense.

2. It is noted that the request of the Secretary General is addressed to securing from the Japanese government cooperative assent to such an investigation. It should suffice to inform him in reply that freedom and dignity of Japanese labor has been one of the Occupation's primary purposes, that the Allied Powers still exercise policy supervision over Japan and thus intervention of the UN is such matters is not now necessary, and that the Japanese show every evidence that once peace is restored they will subscribe fully to the principles for which the UN stands and cooperate most meticulously in their enforcement.

3. To such end the following reply is suggested:

"Dear Mr. Secretary General:

I am in receipt of your notes of 3 May and 14 September transmitting to me two resolutions of the Economic and Social Council dealing with the existence of forced labor and measures for its abolition and requestion that I bring them to the attention of the Japanese authorities.

The freedom and dignity of the Japanese working man is one of the fundamental problems to which the Occupation has addressed itself. Old practices which denied such freedom and deprived such dignity have progressively been eradicated and Japanese labor today by law is accorded those same safeguards which are to be found in the most enlightened social system in the world. Its standard of life indeed finds its only limitation in the economic impoverishment left in war's wake. True, time alone can provide the maturity and balance which exists where the trade union movement has had a long period of development but in Japan progress has been most encouraging.

While control over political, economic and social policies and supervision over the Japanese state still remain vested in the Allied Powers acting through the Supreme Commander the active investigation into these matters by the UN will, of course, be unnecessary, I can give you every assurance that the Japanese people are coming to understand and to live by the great principles embodied in the United Nations charter and its pronouncements and avidly seek the opportunity which peace will bring to pledge thereto their devotion and their support.

Meanwhile during the remainder of the Allied Occupation I shall be most happy to furnish you for the Economic and Social Council most full and complete information on any aspect of this problem which may be desired.

-14-

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 012

4 (Cont'd) With cordial expressions of high esteem, I am

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Honorable Trygve Lie
Secretary-General United Nations
Lake Success, New York"

3 Incls n/c/

- C. W. - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDC # 773 012

COPY

DS:WJS:DWC:hh
Mr. Overton

S-312 UN

UN Commission of inquiry concerning Forced Labor.

DS

ESS
G-2
G-1 in turn
DS

18 October 1949

1. 1. Attached hereto are copies of two notes from the Secretary General of the Unite of Nations, dated 3 May 1949 and 14 September 1949 respectively, concerning Resolutions on Forced Labor adopted by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations on 7 March 1949 and 5 August 1949. Also attached is a copy of a note dated 14 June 1949 from the United States Government informing the Secretary General that the United States is prepared to cooperate fully in the conduct of an impartial inquiry into any situation in which it may be alleged that involuntary or forced labor exists in the United States.

2. In view of the fact that from the beginning the United States Government has warmly supported all efforts to secure the establishment of an impartial expert commission of inquiry into matters of forced labor throughout the world, the Department of State has expressed the hope that SCAP will make such arrangements that the Secretary General of the United Nations may be assured of the unconditional cooperation of SCAP and the Japanese Government in any such inquiry.

3. Prior to drafting reply to be submitted to C/S for approval, DS would appreciate comments as to the desirability and feasibility of permitting an impartial expert commission of inquiry to visit Japan should there everybe any allegations to the effect that involuntary or forced labor exists in this country.

4. Request return of file to DS for further action.

3 Incls:
1. note 3 May 49
2. note 14 Sep 49
3. note 14 June 49

.....W.J.S.....

File No. 004.06(18 Oct 49)ESS/LAB

Mr. S. D. Collett, 578889
WFM.ETA,SDC/il
Date: 22 October 1949

From: ESS

To: G-2
G-1
DS (in turn)

2. 1. ESS favors the conduct of an impartial inquiry by the United Nations into the situation with respect to involuntary and forced labor in Japan. Japan, prior to and during the war, was known by the nations of the world to have had a fairly extensive system of forced labor. Since the start of the Occupation, one of the larger reform programs has been the elimination of all

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 012

2. kinds of forced and involuntary labor in Japan. It is believed that the record
(Cont) of accomplishment in this field is an enviable one. Investigation by any impartial group should be encouraged, as a means of reassuring some still doubtful nations as to the extent of these accomplishments.

2. Considerable progress has been made, even toward elimination of the more subtle forms of involuntary servitude in Japan, such as the labor boss system, the use of recuriting agents in employment of young girls for the textile industry and money-in-advance contracts. Such forms of involuntary servitude have been traditional in most parts of the Far East. It is believed that progress towards elimination of these traditional types of involuntary servitude in Japan since the start of the Occupation, compares favorably with anything that has been accomplished in the other Far Eastern countries.

3. An invitation to United Nations to investigate involuntary servitude and forced labor in a country like Japan, where such conditions were known formerly to exist, should strengthen the support of the United States of this proposition which was originally sponsored by the American Federation of Labor.

3 Incls
n/c

- W.F.M. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

3 From: G-2 To: GS

CI Div/JL/11
Date: 8 November 1949

1. This is a matter of primary concern to the Government Section and has profound implications which effect SCAP.

2. The inference is that slave labor still exists in Japan. If even the slightest admission were made from this end, it would support this ridiculous innuendo. A number of questions present themselves immediately:

a. It is noted that the basic document is merely a resolution to work with ILO.

b. To approach governments to cooperate in an impartial inquiry.

c. How many governments have been approached?

d. Is Japan, i.e. SCAP, singled out for first attention?

3. G-2 sees no reason for the visit of an expert commission of inquiry. Such a commission could do no more in the usual short period than qualified personnel now available in various sections of SCAP. The matter should be handled by a proforma acknowledgment concurrence in the lofty principle, and then request a questionnaire of items that they are interested in for answer by SCAP, and finally a review of the labor reform measures which have already been implicated.

3 Incls n/c

- C. A. W. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 012

Dip Soc.

COPY

Request for Diplomatic Clearance of Japanese Ntls.

GS DS 17 October 1949
Attn. Mr. Sebald

1 1. Leaders of congressional groups visiting Japan have personally invited and urged House of Representatives Speaker SHIDEHARA Kijuro and House of Councillors President MATSUDAIRA Tsuneo, both former Ambassadors to Washington, to accompany a Diet delegation which is expected to go to the United States in the near future.

2. It is not known that either of these dignitaries would undertake such a trip, nor is it certain that either of them will receive a bid to do so. This Section, however, desires to be free to include them should circumstances at any time warrant such action.

3. It is understood that obtaining clearance for Japanese nationals who have resided in the United States requires, as a rule, weeks or even months. A long delay in the case of these two gentlemen, however, would nullify any prospects of their inclusion in a Diet delegation. Would it be possible, therefore, for your Section to take special measures to expedite this diplomatic clearance?

2 Incl
Unsigned data sheets, MATSUDAIRA and SHIDEHARA, "Travel of Japanese Nations to the U. S."

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 14652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 012

Diplomatic

CONFIDENTIAL

S-350/301 Status of Koreans in Japan

From: DCS, SCAP To: GS Date: 6 July 1949

2. In Checknote 2, of 16 June 1949, GS stated it had certain reservations with respect to the proposed action. It is desired that these reservations be stated.

9 Incls: n/c

From: GS To: DCS, SCAP Date: 7 July 1949

3. 1. Government Section doubts the efficacy of the solution to the Korean problem suggested in Diplomatic Section's comprehensive review, on the grounds that:

a. It is irresponsive to the memorandum of the Korean Ambassador of 5 May 1949 which proceeds from the premises that

1. "In accordance with the International Law, the Korean people as a whole had never acquired Japanese nationality, but have retained their own throughout the occupation (Japanese) period."

2. "Throughout the thirty-five years of Japanese occupation of Korea, the nationality law of Japan had never been applied or enforced upon the people of Korea. Therefore, Korean nationals had never acquired Japanese nationality."

3. Apart from this, "with the establishment of the government of the Republic of Korea on August 15, 1948 the assumption of their original nationality by the Korean residents in Japan is automatic and declaratory."

4. "A large majority of the Korean residents in Japan had migrated into Japan under either open compulsion or subtle pressure created by the Japanese authorities. Therefore, it is erroneous to believe that the Korean residents in Japan are in Japan upon their own free will. Consequently, the suggestion of giving Korean residents an option of nationality is unacceptable."

Gen. Whitney

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 072

3 (Contd)

5. "It is both appropriate and imperative that the Korean residents in Japan be accorded the status of Allied nationals in accordance with the fundamental principle of International Law and justice."

6. As recognized by President Syngman Rhee "the question of general repatriation of Korean nationals may properly be considered in concordance with other outstanding questions to be settled through the Korean-Japanese provisions of the Peace Treaty."

b. Despite the foregoing conclusions of the Korean Ambassador, the proposed action would attempt to draw a line of legal distinction in nationality between Koreans formally registered as Korean nationals and those not so registered, and impose a heavy additional burden both upon the Occupation and the Japanese Government in the administration of affairs pertaining to resident Koreans.

1. It would require that Occupation courts carry the additional burden of inestimable proportions involved in the assumption of criminal jurisdiction over registered resident Koreans or risk affronting the Republic of Korea, which holds that all Korean residents are Allied nationals, by refusing to accord them even the privileges of United Nations nationals.

2. It would impose upon the Japanese Government the heavy administrative burden, if not an impossible one in present circumstances, of differentiating among resident Koreans in foreign investment, foreign exchange, licensing and other phases of business activity subject to governmental controls.

3. It would provide a quasi legal basis for uncontrolled black marketing operations by resident Koreans in foreign currencies and commodities.

4. With the consequent removal of restrictions upon travel abroad of registered Koreans, the Japanese national would be placed at a distinct and resentful disadvantage over the registered Korean similarly integrated in Japanese business.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 072

Status of Koreans in Japan

GS DCS, SCAP 7 July 1949

3 (cont'd) 5. The drawing of a legal distinction by SCAP between the nationality of registered resident Koreans and those unregistered would not only be in conflict with the Korean position as forcefully stated by the Ambassador, but it would tend to commit the Allied Powers in the matter of Japanese nationality of a minority group without support in Japanese law, the consent of the Japanese Government, or any affirmative action by the unregistered Koreans themselves.

c. Far from solving the present troublesome Korean problem in Japan by arbitrarily drawing such a legal distinction between resident Koreans, the problem might possibly be rendered much more acute and troublesome through the resulting division within the Korean ranks.

d. Although the communication of the Korean Ambassador recounts his official views as to the legal status of Koreans resident in Japan and seeks SCAP concurrence therewith, by his reference to settlement of the nationality of the people of Alsace-Lorraine at the end of World War I in the Allied Peace Treaty with Germany as "a historical precedent", the Ambassador clearly recognizes that the problem here is one properly to be reserved for consideration at the Japanese Peace Conference. So does President Syngman Rhee in his quoted instructions to the Ambassador when he says "The question of general repatriation of Korean nationals may properly be considered in concordance with other outstanding questions to be settled through the Korean-Japanese provisions of the Peace Treaty."

2. In view of the foregoing it appears to this Section that the action proposed is an attempt at partial solution (satisfactory to no one) of a problem which should properly await settlement at the Peace Conference. There appears to be no objection to any voluntary registration process which the Korean Ambassador wishes to undertake with respect to local Korean residents, as it is inherently a function of his office, as the representative of the Korean Republic in Japan, to do what he can to safeguard their interests. But the effort by SCAP to draw a legal line of distinction between those so registering and those not would be of doubtful validity, would serve no useful purpose, and might very well result in most adverse consequences.

3. Without regarding itself sufficiently informed on the issues involved to register formal objection to the procedure recommended, it has nevertheless been the view of Government Section that reply to the communication from the Korean Ambassador should be limited to a polite acknowledgment with assurances

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 012

3 (Cont'd) that his views are most welcome and will be given thoughtful consideration, but that, as President Rhee and he both recognize, the basic questions involved will have to await the consideration of the Allied Powers at the Peace Conference.

9 Incls n/c C. W.

DOWNGRADED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(B) OR (E) NNDG # 773 072

Dip. Section

:CKH:RBF:gwd

UNCLASSIFIED

28 May 1949

SCAP (UNCLAD)
DEPT OF THE ARMY.(CSCAD FE)...ROUTINE

280553

2--11728

Reurad WCL 42242, 21 May 49, requesting report on Japanese reaction to announcement of United States recommendation to FEC re Japanese international responsibilities.

Japanese press gave United States announcement prominent play on eight and nine May. Earlier inaccurate versions of United States proposal received almost no publicity in Japan. Press emphasized United States leadership in encouraging gradual Japanese resumption limited international responsibilities.

Importance United States announcement considered by Japanese press to be mainly in economic field, probably because of Occupation emphasis on economic revival. As result United States announcement Japanese Government speeding preparation bills dealing with foreign trade, export industry, and payment certain prewar foreign obligations. Japanese believe new Ministry International Trade will fit into pattern of United States announcement. Government officials consider this another step relieving American taxpayer and hastening peace treaty. Japanese FONOFF officials enthused over possibility resuming foreign activity and eager learn extent United States proposal, particularly whether consular functions included.

Press and private individuals note opposition in FEC to United States proposal and express hope United States will not be deterred. Some concern expressed over result United States proposal if FEC opposition strong. At same time Japanese feel they must show world sincere desire cooperate and carry out international responsibilities. Connection with ITU Paris Conference discussed by one newspaper re French unwillingness permit Japanese attend as representatives.

United States announcement came three days after SCAP Constitution Day statement which was widely interpreted as Occupation proposal to permit Japanese Government greater autonomy. Average Japanese undoubtedly considered later statement to be re-emphasis of earlier one, and are now

Copy to: GS

DIB SEC. b.
WAR DEPARTMENT
DECLASSIFIED
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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 072

concerned with results of these proposals. Informed Japanese see definite trend United States policy toward reducing Japanese economic and political handicaps resulting from war.

OFFICIAL:

R. M. LEVY
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

APPROVED:

CLOYCE K. HUSTON
Acting Chief
Diplomatic Section

Copies to:
CinC
C/S
AG Records
CCS
GS
ESS
LS

M/R: 1. DA (CSCAD FE), by radio WCL 42242, 21 May 49, requested report on Japanese reaction to US announcement regarding resumption by Japan of some international responsibilities.

2. Above is summary report on Japanese reactions, based on GHQ press and opinion analyses and on conversations with GHQ and Japanese officials.

REFins 26-5528

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 072

Diplomatic Section

Entry Japan of A.L. Wirin

GS G-1 18 April 1949

4 1. When the question of clearing Mr. A.L. Wirin to enter Japan was first referred to Government Section about one year ago, this Section concurred in the G-1 proposal to deny clearance at that time but expressed the view that since Mr. Wirin's proposed activities in Japan were a matter of privary concern not to SCAP but to the U.S. Government, specifically the U.S. Department of State, the question should be determined by the Department of State in Washington and not by SCAP.

2. In connection with the present application Mr. U. Alexis Johnson, the U.S. Consul General, is on record as recommending approval, and the Diplomatic Section of GHQ, SCAP supports his views, recommending "greater flexibility and liberality in matters of this kind."

3. In passing, Government Section must commend the liberal views entertained by G-2 in a controversial matter of this nature and the admirable statement made by G-2 in support of civil liberties.

4. Recommend that Mr. Wirin's entry application be approved.

5 Incls: n/c

---------- C.W. ----------

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 012

COPY

INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED
ROUTINE

8 March 49

FROM : AMEMBASSY MANILA

TO : CINCFE (US POLAD) (SEBALD)

NR : 081020 Z

Reurtel Z 42026 Mar 3. With documents now possessed by John Canson he should experience no difficulty in departing for Japan at any time. He has not determined date of departure and indicated no hurry to make trip. Regards

LOCKETT

ACTION : DIPLOMATIC

INFORMATION : GOVT

46526

TOO: 081020 Z
MCN: AUD 92/08

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 072

COPY

2 March, 1948.

MANILA MTR78 48 2 1002S

NLT PERSONAL GEN DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TOKYO

ABOUT SIX WEEKS AGO HAVE FILED WITH AMERICAN EMBASSY APPLICATION TO VISIT JAPAN AND UNDERSTAND GENERAL COURTNEY WHITNEY INTERVENED IN MY BEHALF BUT TO DATE HAVE RECEIVED NO RESULTS FROM STATE DEPARTMENT STOP WILL APPRECIATE ANY HELP FOR EXPEDITIOUS ACTION REGARDS

CANSON

11 38S NY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 012

O Confidential O Diplomatic Sect.

FROM : SCAP

TO : DEPARTMENT OF ARMY 031051

NR : C-66791 3 January, 1948

Department's telegram

Complying with instructions contained in ~~your [illegible]~~ December 31, I have discussed the matter in reference with General MacArthur who has authorized me to transmit to you his general views as follows:

"From a political standpoint, I do not regard the immediately potential Communist threat to Japan as much more than a nuisance factor. The Communist representation in the National Diet must increase many fold before its voice in legislative affairs becomes politically effective, an increase not likely at least in the foreseeable future. Traditionally, the Japanese are conservative and they have long held the Russian in dislike and the Chinese in contempt, and are not likely voluntarily to follow the ideological leadership of either. In addition, from a sociological standpoint, the threat of the spread of Communism through the farm masses, once hinging upon the feudalistic system of farm tenancy, has now been effectively removed through the land reforms which have elevated the individual farmer families to the dignity of proprietary ownership and worked out an effective system of farmer cooperatives, leaving no fertile ground for the Communists to work upon in this large and powerful rural area of Japanese society comprising approximately one-half of the population. Other areas, save that of industrial labor, are similarly fortified against Communist invasion, either through natural and traditional conservatism or through advantages now held which stand up against anything which the Communists offer. With industrial labor, the situation is different. Its very immaturity in organized form renders it easy prey to leadership which offers a wealth-sharing panacea to existing impoverishment, however unsound the premise. The potential danger to every

-NR-

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other segment of Japanese society from a Communist-controlled labor movement would be very real and immediate. This is well known to the Communist Party which, as a result, has devoted almost its entire effort to its infiltration to a dominant position of labor leadership. The numerical weakness of the Communist membership does not permit even this effort to extend over a broad labor front, and as a consequence its tactic has been to concentrate upon those segments of labor most vital to political and economic stability. It thus sought to seize control of the two great government unions, communications and transportation, which would have permitted it almost at will to paralyze those vital arteries to Japanese life. This move was effectively blocked by action to place the public service on more stable ground through the enactment of laws prohibiting the strike and sharply restricting the right of collective bargaining. More recently, with the receipt here of the United States interim directive on rehabilitation of the Japanese economy, existing labor strife, then concentrated in the vital area of private industry covering coal and electrical energy production, was brought under control through the moral appeal to support the general welfare with, of course, the dominant influence which an occupation requirement and leadership exercises upon all phases of indigenous activity.

I do not view with concern talk of a 'popular front' in Japan. So far such talk has been entirely confined to the Communist Party and its affiliates. A splinter group from the left wing of the Social Democratic Party may possibly join with the Communists in the course of or immediately following the coming election, as there is already great similarity in political philosophy and tactic, but the resulting coalition would be of little political

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 012

consequence. On the other hand, such a move would leave the Social Democratic Party, cleansed of its most unruly and troublesome element, in an infinitely stronger position to contribute objectively to the country's need, either as an opposition party or segment of a government coalition. This party should more properly be named as the "Labor Party", as organized and led by outstanding labor leaders and finding most of its support in the ranks of labor, its advocacy of socialism is at most a long range advocacy and its immediate purpose is to support legislation of direct labor interest. Apart from its radical left wing mentioned, it is fundamentally more conservative than conventional socialism and is openly opposed to the extreme of either the right or the left.

The greatest boost for the spread of Communism in Japan lies in the ammunition which from time to time is supplied its local leadership through thoughtless and irresponsible press statements emanating largely from Washington correspondents which instil doubt in the Japanese mind that Washington officials opinion is in harmony with occupation objectives and action. Such statements, usually ascribed to anonymous official sources frequently give real encouragement to the local Communist leaders and bewilder the Japanese masses. Intentionally or not, they are not infrequently timed and phrased to checkmate local efforts to ensure the vigorous implementation by the Japanese of American policy and almost invariably lend aid to the Communist propaganda effort. I am only now bringing a glaring example of this condition to the attention of the Department of the Army by radio C-6678/ of Jan. 3. In addition, such items of manifest discrimination as the area restrictions placed upon Japanese deep sea fishing in the Pacific, in

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11,652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 012

contravention of the explicit provisions of the Potsdam Declaration, well known to the Japanese, with respect to access to raw materials and the fact that approximately four times as much per capita aid is being given to the German people than to the Japanese provides the Communists with the ammunition it needs to support the racial solidarity concept it advocates to gain adherents within Japan.

There is little that should be done not now being done here to check the advance of Communism, but should the threat in future become greatly aggravated or should such a common front become a threatening reality, I should, of course, search for a legal means to apply direct pressure which I have heretofore avoided as inadvisable and unnecessary. In final analysis, were injudicious statements in Washington, oft-times made to woo American pressure groups ~~sometimes possibly to aid the Communist cause~~, avoided and a more positive show of support given the Occupation, overwhelming of the Communist movement through its complete repudiation by the Japanese people would be rendered infinitely easier.

SEBALD

Info copies to
CinC
C/S
G-2
G-3

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(B) OR (E) NNDG # 775 072

COPY

INCOMING MESSAGE

COPY

CONFIDENTIAL
ROUTINE

1 Jan. 1949

From: DA

To: SCAP (Acting Political Adviser)

Info: CSUSA

NR : 312324 Z (Relays msg true too 311736 Z from State Dept.) (State Serial 437 December 31, 12 noon, signed Lovett)

"One of the most successful political accomplishments in Japan in terms of present world situation has been frustration of efforts of Jap Communists to form real alliances or cover organizations with other political elements. Accordingly we are apprehensive regarding recent reports of political activity in Japan looking toward formation of a 'popular front;' (for example CINCFE's rad C-66559, 24 Dec., and recent G-2 FEC Intelligence Summaries) and would regard such a step as extremely unfavorable political development. In Czechoslovakia and elsewhere Communists have always used the familiar tactics of a 'popular front' as a means of insidious infiltration and concealed aggression preparatory to domination and final liquidation of all non-Communist elements.

"Deterioration of situation in other parts of Far East correspondingly increases the importance of political situation in Japan and makes it highly probably that the Communists will now intensify their efforts there. Unless Communist activities are counteracted the Jap people may become every more confused politically. We believe it would, therefore, be worth while to give every appropriate assistance, without injecting obvious US pressure, to enlightened Japanese to torpedo formation of common fronts, to foster recognition of Communists as the political pariahs they are and to maintain isolation of Communists from other political elements.

"Please discuss this situation with Gen. MacArthur."

No sig

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

JS
djr

INCOMING MESSAGE

Restricted
ROUTINE

5 Nov 48

FROM : JCOS

TO : SCAP (MACARTHUR)

NR : W 92042

The following directive, Serial Nbr 94, prepared by the State Dept to implement the policy adopted by the Far Eastern Commission on Oct 21, 1948 UP Para II. A, 1, of its terms of reference has been received from the State, Army, Navy, Air Force Depts for transmission to you for your guidance in accordance with Para III, 1, of its term of reference:

DIRECTIVE REGARDING TRAVEL OUTSIDE JAPAN OF JAPANESE COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES

"1. During the period of the occupation it is recognized that the operation of the private trade of Japan with other countries must be conducted largely through foreign nationals traveling or residing in Japan. However, in order to widen the scope of trade and to further the policy of preventing Japanese monopolies in foreign trade, a limited resumption of private trade contacts by the travel of Japanese commercial representatives abroad may, subject to the approval of the country of destination, be permitted under the following conditions:

a. Such travel should give Japanese no advantage over foreign nationals doing business with or in Japan. To this end foreign nationals in Japan should be given maximum freedom to develop trade, subject only to the economic controls required by reason of the occupation. Such controls should apply equally to Japanese and foreign nationals.

b. Japanese commercial representatives abroad should not be the sole sales or purchasing medium for Boeki Cho or for Japanese trade associations nor should they be allowed to be official representative of SCAP.

c. The specific travel authorized herein and the extent thereof should be only that essential to raise Japan's

(over)

03842

ROUTINE

Restricted

Paraphrase not required. Handle as correspondence of classification carried hereon per paragraphs 51*i* and 60*a*, AR 380–5.

Restricted

ROUTINE

FROM : JCOS NR : W 92042 5 NOV 48 CONT'D

foreign trade to a level consistent with her peaceful needs as defined by the Far Eastern Commission.

d. The activities of Japanese commercial representatives abroad should be confined to trade. They should not be a cover for other activities such as for instance those of a political or propaganda nature.

e. Japanese commerical representatives should be carefully screened by the SCAP before they are allowed to leave Japan.

"2. Such Japanese travel abroad shall be under such conditions and controls as may be specified by the SCAP and the country of destination. Subject to over-all supervision by the SCAP, the Japanese Govt, or any authorized agency thereof, will be responsible for the conduct of any Japanese commerical representatives permitted to travel abroad under this policy.

"3. This document will be declassified (and available for release to the press) 72 hrs after the time appearing in the date time group of the message containing specific acknowledgement of receipt and statement of concurrence in declassification received by JCS from SCAP."

Directive ends.

In approving the foregoing directive Mr Graves, UK, Dr Koo, China, Gen McCoy, US, Mr Abello, Philippines, Mr Makin, Australia, and Mr Banerji, India, read into the minutes various statements of understandings as to the meanings of certain portions of the directive. These statements are contained in the following quoted excerpt from the minutes and are fwded to you for your info:

EXCERPT FROM THE DRAFT MINUTES OF THE 124TH FAR EASTERN COMMISSION MEETING

ITEM 2--TRAVEL OUTSIDE JAPAN OF JAPANESE COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES (FEC-293/11; FEC-293/8, FEC 293/9)

.... MR GRAVES moved that the 2d clause in Para 1 c be deleted and that the 1st clause be amended to read as follows:

'The specific travel authorized herein and the extent thereof should be only that essential to raise Japan's foreign trade to a level consistent with her peaceful needs as defined by the Far Eastern Commission'

DR KOO asked whether the words 'and the extent thereof' were intended to mean the total number of commercial representatives to be allowed to leave Japan as well as the number of commercial missions to be authorized, the number of countries

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ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
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INCOMING MESSAGE

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ROUTINE

FROM: JCOS NR: W 92042 5 NOV 48 CONT'D

to be visited, and similar relevant factors.

GEN MCCOY said that he would interpret the words to refer to the factors mentioned by Dr Koo.

MR GRAVES said that his personal interpretation of the phrase would be that it referred to the factors mentioned.

The proposed UK amendment to Para 1 c was put to vote and approved by 7 (Australia, France, India, Netherlands, New Zealand, UK, US) in favor, with 4 abstentions.

MR GRAVES moved that FEC-293/11 as amended be approved as a policy decision.

DR KOO said he could support the proposed policy as amended on the understanding that the words 'to the extent thereof' in Para 1 c included the total number of commercial representatives, as well as the number of countries, the number of missions and similar factors, and with the further understanding that the phrase 'as defined by the Far Eastern Commission' in Para 1 c referred to the definition laid down in FEC-106/1, determination of peaceful needs of Japan, and to any other relevant policy decisions which had been adopted by the Commission.

MR ABELLO presented the following formal statement:

'Mr Chairman, my govt has carefully considered the policy proposal contained in FEC-293/11 and has arrived at the conclusion that the general objectives are commendable. We do not want to see Japan's economy remain in such ruined and chaotic condition as to make her a burden to any Allied Power. We would like to see the Japanese thrive in an atmosphere of genuine democracy, political freedom, and economic security but, at the same time, we want to reassure ourselves that all efforts towards these ends are legitimate, timely and non-prejudicial to the larger interests of the members of the United Nations.

'The proposed resumption of Japanese travel abroad has caused grave concern to my govt. As one of the victims of Japanese agression and brutality, we of the Philippines naturally feel reluctant to allowing the Japanese to travel outside Japan before the conclusion of a peace treaty. I need not enumerate the dangers attendant to such travels

(over)

0384 Paraphrase not required. Handling and correspondence of classification carried hereon per paragraphs 51*i* and 60*a*, AR 380-5

ROUTINE Restricted

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ROUTINE

FROM : JCOS NR : W 92042 5 NOV 48 CONT'D

as these have been discussed fully in the working committees. However, I must make reference to a particular instance where a Japanese by the name of Suzuki made certain statements to the press which were definitely propaganda in nature. If Japanese nationals are to be allowed to travel abroad at this time, adequate safeguards should be instituted to avoid their making use of such trips not only to attempt to secure a soft peace treaty but also to foster dissension among the Allied Powers. Some such safeguards have been incorporated in an Australian paper, SC-309, which was recently withdrawn by the Australian Delegation in view of certain assurances given by the US that SCAP will exercise care and vigilance in the implementation of the paper now under consideration.

'We are now prepared, Mr Chairman, to support the adoption of FEC-293/11 as a policy decision of the Commission with the clarifications just expressed by the Chinese Ambassador. In reaching this decision, we are influenced by the statements of the US Govt which have tended to allay somewhat our fears on the whole issue of Japanese travel abroad. In approving this document, however, my govt wants it recorded in the Minutes of the Commission that the devastating effects of Japanese occupation upon cities and towns and defenseless civilians of our country are still very fresh in the memory of the Filipino people and that strong anti-Japanese feeling still prevalent among the masses does not warrant the admission of Japanese nationals in the Philippines now or in the immediate future. Their presence may well constitute a very serious problem to us. Consequently, we now inform the Commission that notwithstanding the approval of this paper, the Philippines will not permit any Japanese allowed to leave Japan, under the program authorized in this paper, to enter the Philippines.'

MR MAKIN said that he could endorse the substance of Dr Koo's understanding and of the Philippine statement. Australia had entertained serious apprehensions regarding the possiblity of commercial representatives indulging in propaganda activities. He felt, however, that the present proposed policy covered the situation adequately and afforded appropriate safeguards. Nevertheless, Australia would contribute to exert vigilance regarding the conduct abroad of those commercial representatives allowed to leave Japan.

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ROUTINE

FROM : JCOS NR: W 92042 5 NOV 48 CONT'D

MR BANERJI said that, as Indian representative following the departure of Mr Rama Rau, as he had stated at the Steering Committee level (P. 2, Minutes, 116th SC MTG.) he could support the present proposal as a compromise, although his govt would have preferred a more liberal policy in this matter.

MR GRAVES' motion that FEC-293/11 as amended be approved as a policy decision was put to vote and carried by 10 in favor with 1 abstention (USSR)."

The Commission has agreed to declassify and release the foregoing directive to the press 72 hrs after acknowledgement of its receipt in Tokyo, therefore acknowledgement of receipt and your concurrence in its declassification are requested.

NO SIG

ACTION : SECY GEN STAFF

INFORMATION : COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-1, G-2, AG, GOVT, STAT & RPTS, ECON & SCI, DIPLOMATIC

03842 ROUTINE TOO : 042325 Z

Paraphrase not required. Handle as correspondence of classification cited hereon per paragraphs 51*i* and 60*a*, AR 380-5

Restricted

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

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INCOMING MESSAGE

GPM

Confidential
ROUTINE

GOVT

3 Nov 48

FROM : DA

TO : SCAP (ACTG POLAD)

INFO : CSUSA

NR : 020008 Z (RELAYS MSG DTG 022138 Z FROM STATE DEPT)(STATE SERIAL 379 NOV 2, 4 PM SGD LOVETT)

Subj summary FEC Meeting Oct 21, 1948.

Travel outside Japan of Jap commercial representatives (FEC-293/11): Commission voted down Sov amendment Para 3 that words fol "commission" be deleted and accepted UK compromise controversial phrase be deleted but "and the extent thereof" be inserted after "herein." UK and US assured Chi who favored retention phrase it was their understanding UK suggestion included "number" of Japanese travelling abroad. Paper as amended approved by vote 10 in favor with USSR abstaining. Chi, Phil, Australian members recorded understandings into minutes. Chi stated in view clarification UK amendment by UK and US he was able support paper. Also his understanding phrase "peaceful needs as defined by FEC" referred to peaceful needs as defined by FEC-106/1 and other relevant policy decisions. Phil member stated his govt felt reluctant approve travel Jap abroad before Peace Conference. However, was prepared support paper with understanding recorded by Chi member. However, he pointed out devastation committed by Jap was still fresh in minds Filipinos and anti-Jap feeling prevalent in Philippines does not warrant admission Jap. Notwithstanding his approval, Phil Govt would not allow Jap enter Philippines. Australian member supported view Chi and Phil members. Recalling early apprehension his govt Jap travelling abroad, he added his govt would support paper but would continue exercise vigilance over Jap going abroad. Indian member stated was view his govt time had come when no longer desirable place undue restrictions on

(over)

02913

ROUTINE

Paraphrase not required. Handle as correspondence of classification carried hereon per paragraphs 51*i* and 60*a*, AR 380-5. Confidential

Confidential

ROUTINE

FROM : DA NR : 020008 Z 3 NOV 48 CONT'D

Jap. He emphasized need for self-supporting Jap subject to overriding consideration she not again become menace to world. In this connection favored more liberal policy than one

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Interchange persons between Japan and other countries for cultural purposes (FEC-240/16): USSR amendment which would have had effect permitting propaganda activities defeated. Chi in view US opposition deletion phrase "under this program" at end Para 3 stated willingness accept phrase "under the program." Change accepted by Commission. Motion had been made approve paper when Indian member inquired if paper included travel Jap technicians to other countries and stated he could accept paper if there was such understanding but would request postponement vote if there was not. No agreement among members on interpretation and vote postponed.

Because of his ruling FEC-242/32, level economic life in Japan: Policy towards Jap industry, had priority and was independent of Sov proposal, Chairman recd Sov statement and proposed policy decision on level economic life in Japan for circulation members for later consideration.

NO SIG

INFORMATION : COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-1, G-2, G-3, AG, GOVT, STAT & RPTS, DIPLOMATIC

NOTE : Service has been requested for missing portions indicated by asterisks.

RECEIVED 4 NOV 1948

02913 ROUTINE TOO : 020008 Z MCN : 87036

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ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
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INCOMING MESSAGE

JS
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DML

Confidential
ROUTINE

14 Oct 48

FROM : STATE DEPT

TO : SCAP (FOR POLAD)

INFO : CSUSA

NR : WAR SVC 7787 (RELAYS MSG TRUE TOO 130121 Z) (STATE SERIAL 357 OCT 12, 7 PM SIGNED LOVETT)

Subj is summary FEC Meeting Oct 7, 1948.

Inter-change of persons between Japan and other countries for cultural purposes, FEC-240/16. Pos China and Philippines still reserved and USSR opposed. Chinese proposed deletion phrase "under this prog" at end Para 3. Item retained on agenda.

US member referred to Soviet statement on level of economic life, stating his govt has pointed repeatedly to mutually beneficial effects upon economic rehabilitation Far Eastern Countries which may be expected fr development Jap peaceful industry and enlargement Jap foreign economic ties, that on Jan 21 this yr he had stated to commission US Govt expected take positive measures to bring about that objective; that his govt welcomes any indication other member countries FEC have similar interest in realizing potential advantages to all member countries which may be expected fr free and healthy development Jap trade and production for peaceful purposes.

USSR member referred to questions asked last meeting purposes statement answering that one when determining terms "War industry" and "War supporting industry" Soviet delegate adheres to definitions these categories industry shown in FEC-084/21; 2 conerning sources of reparations Soviet dels pos re this question coincides with principles stated Potsdam Declaration Para 11; FEC-014/9 Para 4; and FEC-084/21, Para 1 B; 3 concerning control over Jap industry Soviet del considers establishment control with purpose preventing revival and creation Jap war industry should be discussed at Peace Conference and included in Peace Treaty; that at present time task of Allies is to ensure FEC-084/21 and

(over)

95110 Paraphrase not required. Handling and correspondence of classification carried hereon per paragraphs 51*i* and 60a, AR 380-5.

ROUTINE
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ROUTINE

FROM : STATE DEPT NR : WAR SVC 7787 14 OCT 48 CONTINUED:

FEC 059/3 are completely fulfilled and Soviet del considers it necessary point out responsibility fulfillment these policy decisions is borne by SCAP.

US asked if Soviet del envisaged control to take place after Peace Conference. USSR replied control machinery should be decided at Peace Conference. US asked which powers USSR considered "most interested in preventing a new Jap aggression" USSR postponed reply. Australian member sought to sound out USSR on attitude toward war supporting industries. No reply given this meeting.

No discussion on labor policy in Japan (FEC 318).

US pos on non-Jap civil avn in Japan submitted to FEC and referred committee 2 along with other outstanding amendments FEC 245/18.

Tvl outside Japan of Jap commercial reps (FEC 293/8/11). Working Committee, in effort reconcile Soviet and Chinese views, recommended to FEC fol compromise wording of Para 1 C.

"The specific tvl auth herein should be only that essential to raise Japan's foreign trade to a level consistent with her peaceful needs as defined by FEC and the nbr of Jap commercial reps permitted to tvl abroad should be similarly restricted," action postponed.

FEC 242/32 level of economic life in Japan and related items retained on agenda.

Rensuzuki, US member informed commission his govt has not as yet completed consideration of and action on questions arising fr this incident. He stated however, he was able inform commission of 2 preliminary measures already taken by his govt.

1. Re all Jap whose tvl fr Jap may be duly auth by SCAP, SCAP has been informed of support currently being accorded by this govt to pertinent provs policy proposals now under consideration by commission, specifically Para 3 FEC 240/16 and Para 1 D 293/8.

2. Re those Jap who will tvl to US this govt is taking action insure they are advised exercise discretion making any addresses or statements or giving interviews of public character in order avoid such comment on policy matters as might be capable interpretation as propaganda activity.

ACTION : DIPLOMATIC NO SIG

INFORMATION : COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-1, G-2, G-3, AG

95110 ROUTINE TOO : 130354 Z

Confidential MCN : 85728

-2-

PRIORITY - CONFIDENTIAL.

CINC CH/mm

8 OCTOBER 1948

0808232

FROM : CINCFE

TO : DEPT OF ARMY

8 Oct, 5.23 pm

PARIS C-64364 PARIS FOR CSCAD FG FD REURAD WILLIAM NINE HAUGHT TIGHE NINE TWO FD YHIS HEADQUARTERS ADHERES TO THE BASIC VIEWPOINT EXPRESSED IN OURAD CHARLIE SIX FOUR HAUGHT FOUR FOUR AND FEARS THAT THE ACTION DESIRED MAY BE INTERPRETED AND PUBLICLY CRITICIZED BY THE LOCAL FOREIGN PRESS CORPS CNA SUPERSENSITIVE TO ANY FORM OF CENSORSHIP CNA AS THE MUZZLING OF JAPANESE JOURNEYING ABROAD FD IF CNA HOWEVER CNA THE GOVERNMENT STILL BELIEVES THAT SUCH ACTION IS IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST AND IS WILLING TO ASSUME THE ATTENDANT RESPONSIBILITY CNA NO RPT NO OBJECTION WILL BE INTERPOSED TO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT BEING PLACED BEFORE THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION BY THE UNCLE SUGAR MEMBER CLN QUOTE AT THE REQUEST OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES CNA THE OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES HAVE TAKEN STEPS TO CAUTION ALL JAPANESE AUTHORIZED TO TRAVEL ABROAD THAT IN THE INTEREST OF THEIR OWN COUNTRY DISCRETION SHOULD BE USED IN PUBLIC STATEMENTS AND PRESS INTERVIEWS TO AVOID GIVING ABLE FALSE IMPRESSION WHICH MIGHT EXCITE SUSPICION THAT THEY ARE ENGAGING IN PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES TO UNDERMINE OCCUPATION OFFICIALS

R. M. LEVY, Col, AGD
Adjutant General

PRIORITY - CONFIDENTIAL

H BOWER

Copies to - CINC, C/S, G-1

- 2 -

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
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INCOMING MESSAGE

PSL
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PSL

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PRIORITY

7 Oct 48 CINC (FREE RIDE)

FROM : CSCAD PG

TO : CINCFE

NR : W 90392

Reurad Sep C 64044.

1. There is no intention of imposing any form of thought control on Japanese tvling abroad or to restrict views expressed by Japanese in private converstions. What this govt has in mind are such matters as controversial issues, press interview on policy matters, and similar actions which are difficult to justify.

2. As previously indicated this govt is supporting in the FEC Para 3 of FEC 240/16 which provides that "Visits of persons who might engage in any political or propaganda activities should not be permitted under this program," opposing Soviet amendments which might make such propaganda activities possible, and we support also Para 1-D in FEC 293/8 which provides that: " The activities of Japanese commercial reps abroad should be confined to trade. They should not be a cover for other activities such as for instance those of a political or propaganda nature." US Representative intends to inform other members of FEC that apl of FEC 240/16 and FEC 293/8 by FEC would constitute best assurance that propaganda activities of Japanese abroad would be restricted.

3. In add to careful screening mentioned in urad, no valid objection can be seen here to SCAP informing Japanese, when tvl permits are granted, that in interest of their own country discretion should be used in public statements and press interviews to avoid giving false impressions which might excite suspicion they were engaging in propaganda activities. If FEC could be informed that SCAP was taking some such action it would go far toward creating an atmosphere in which Japanese would have greater opportunities to tvl abroad to the eventual economic and political benefit of Japan.

4. Suzuki has been located at Hq of Readers Digest.

(over)

92596 Paraphrase not required. Handle as correspondence of classification carried hereon per paragraphs 51*i* and 60*a*, AR 380-5.

PRIORITY
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FROM : CSCAD PG NR : W 90392 7 Oct 48 CONT'D

Officials of Dept of State intend to talk to Suzuki and officials of Readers Digest, informally explaining the unfortunate effect of his statement published in US news. Considered unnecessary to return him to Japan.

5. Your further comments requested soonest.

NO SIG

ACTION : SECY GEN STAFF

INFORMATION : COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-1, AG

92596

PRIORITY
Confidential

TOO : 062325 Z
MCN : 85360

Government Section

Tokyo, Japan.

25 September, 1948.

TO : Mr. W. J. Sebald,
Chief, Diplomatic Section.

General Whitney wanted you to see the attached exchange of messages on the Suzuki matter.

MacK

R CONFIDENTIAL - ROUTINE C

CINC CW/mm

24 September 1948

FROM : CINCFE

TO : DEPT OF ARMY

PAREN PAREN FOR CSCAD PG PD REURAD WAR EIGHT NINE SIX TWO SIX PD THE ISSUE OF UNCLE SUGAR NEWS AND WORLD REPORT HAS NOT RPT NOT BEEN RECEIVED AND CONSEQUENTLY SUZUKI APOSTROPHE SUGAR COMMENTS TO WHICH EXCEPTION WAS TAKEN IN THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION ARE UNKNOWN HERE PD ON GENERAL PRINCIPLE CMA HOWEVER CMA THE CONTROL SUGGESTED IN YOUR MESSAGE UPON JAPANESE SLATED FOR TRAVEL ABROAD WOULD BE DEMOCRATICALLY INDEFENSIBLE PD IT WOULD CONSTITUTE A FORM OF CENSORSHIP COMPARABLE IN ESSENTIAL RESPECTS TO THE THOUGHT CONTROL PRACTICED IN JAPAN DURING THE WAR AND JUST PRIOR THERETO AND WOULD UNQUESTIONABLY ENCOUNTER SHARP CRITICISM FROM THE AMERICAN PRESS PD FURTHERMORE CMA THE JAPANESE THEMSELVES WOULD BE AT ABLE LOSS TO RECONCILE SUCH PROCEDURE WITH THE FREE CONCEPTS WHICH WE HAVE SOUGHT FIRMLY TO IMPLANT UNDER THE OCCUPATION PD PARA EVERY POSSIBLE CARE IS BEING EXERCISED IN THE SCREENING OF APPLICANTS FOR TRAVEL ABROAD TO AVOID AUTHORIZING ANY WHO MIGHT AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THE OPPORTUNITY FOR PROPAGANDA OR OTHER OBJECTION* ABLE PURPOSE PD IT MUST BE UNDERSTOOD CMA HOWEVER CMA THAT AS SOON AS THEY LEAVE THESE SHORES THEY AT ONCE BECOME PREY TO PRESSURE NOT RPT NOT ONLY FROM THE PRESS SEEKING THE BASIS FOR SENSATIONAL REPORTING BUT FROM LOBBY

War 89626

ROUTINE - CONFIDENTIAL

GROUPS SEEKING TO USE THEM TO PROPAGANDIZE PARTICULAR CAUSES PD DISTORTION OF WHAT THEY ACTUALLY INTEND DUE LARGELY TO LANGUAGE DIFFICULTIES IS ALSO TO ABLE CERTAIN EXTENT INEVITABLE PD THESE RISKS ARE INHERENT IN THE REOPENING OF INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE JAPANESE AND THE PEOPLES OF OTHER LANDS CMA BUT AMONG ALL OF THOSE WHO HAVE JOURNEYED ABROAD UNDER EXISTING POLICY CMA SUZUKI APOSTROPHE SUGAR COMMENTS ARE THE FIRST TO WHICH CMA SO FAR AS IS KNOWN CMA ANY EXCEPTION HAS BEEN TAKEN PD AS ABLE CONSEQUENCE THE TISK SHOULD NOT RPT NOT BE CONSIDERED SUFFICIENTLY SERIOUS TO WARRANT CONSIDERATION BEING GIVEN TO THE ALTERATION OF POLICY OR PROCEDURE PD PARA IF YOU BELIEVE IT ADVISABLE HOWEVER IN THIS CASE TO CURTAIL SUZUKI APOSTROPHE SUGAR VISIT NO RPT NO OBJECTION WOULD BE INTERPOSED BY THIS HEADQUARTERS PD MacARTHUR PD

OFFICIAL:

R. M. LEVY
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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CinC, C/S, G-1

R CONFIDENTIAL - ROUTINE

CITE CM/AM

24 SEPTEMBER 1945

FROM : CINCPOA

TO : CGUSAF PG

PARAPHRASE PARAPHRASE WAR EXCEPT WHERE AIA ZHO SIX PD

THIS ISSUE OF USSBS SUMAR NEWS AND WORLD REPORT HAS NOT YET NOT BEEN RECEIVED AND CONSEQUENTLY SUBJECT APPREHENSIVE SUMAR OCCASIONED TO WHICH EXCEPTION WAS TAKEN IN THIS WAR DEPTNEN CONNECTION ARE UNKNOWN HERE PD ON GENERAL PRINCIPLE CHA HOWEVER CHA THE CONTROL EXERCISED IN YOUR MESSAGE UPON JAPANESE SEEKED FOR TRAVEL ABROAD WOULD BE DEMOCRATICALLY INDEFENSIBLE ID IT WOULD CONSTITUTE A FORM OF CENSORSHIP COMPARABLE IN ESSENTIAL RESPECTS TO THE TECHNIC CONTROL PRACTICED IN JAPAN DURING THE WAR AND JUST PRIOR THERETO AND WOULD UNQUESTIONABLE ENCOUNTER SHARP CRITICISM FROM THE AMERICAN PRESS PD FURTHERMORE CHA THE JAPANESE THEMSELVES WOULD BE AT GREAT LOSS TO RECONCILE SUCH PROCEDURE WITH THE FREE CONCEPTS WHICH WE HAVE SOUGHT FIRMLY TO IMPLANT UNDER THE OCCUPATION PD PARA EVERY POSSIBLE CARE IS BEING EXERCISED IN THE SCREENING OF APPLICANTS FOR TRAVEL ABROAD TO AVOID AFFORDING ANY WHO MIGHT AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THE OPPORTUNITY FOR PROPAGANDA OR OTHER OBJECTIONABLE PURPOSES ID IT MUST BE UNDERSTOOD CHA HOWEVER CHA THAT AS SOON AS TIME PERMITS STEPS THAT AT ONCE BECOME BEING TO BE TAKEN NOT ONLY FROM THIS STAND REMOVING THE BASIS FOR SUBSTANTIAL REPORTING BUT FROM LARGE GROUPS WHICH GIVE US THE TERM

Mar 69250

ROUTINE - CONFIDENTIAL

TO PROPAGANDIZE PARTICULAR CAUSES TO DISTORTION OF WHAT THEY ACTUALLY INTEND
DUE LARGELY TO LANGUAGE DIFFICULTIES IS ALSO TO ARIS CERTAIN MINOR INEVITABLE
TO THESE RISKS ARE INHERENT IN THE RECURRENCE OF INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE
JAPANESE AND THE PEOPLES OF OTHER LANDS CAN BUT AMONG ALL OF THOSE WHO HAVE
JOURNEYED ABROAD UNDER EXISTING POLICY CAN SUZUKI APOSTROPHE SUGAR CURRIES
ARE THE FIRST TO WHICH CAN SO FAR AS IS KNOWN CAN ANY EXCEPTION HAS BEEN
TAKEN TO AS ARAB CONSEQUENCE THE RISK SHOULD NOT NOT NOT BE CONSIDERED
SUFFICIENTLY SERIOUS TO WARRANT CONSIDERATION BEING GIVEN TO THE ALTERATION
OF POLICY OR PROCEDURE TO PARA IF YOU BELIEVE IT ADVISABLE HOWEVER IN THIS
CASE TO CURTAIL SUZUKI APOSTROPHE SUGAR VISIT NO NPT NO OBJECTION WOULD
BE INTERPOSED BY THIS HEADQUARTERS TO MacARTHUR TO

OFFICIALS

R. No. 11272
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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