

894.74/1-145 -- 12-3147-48 - 49



STANDARD FORM NO. 64

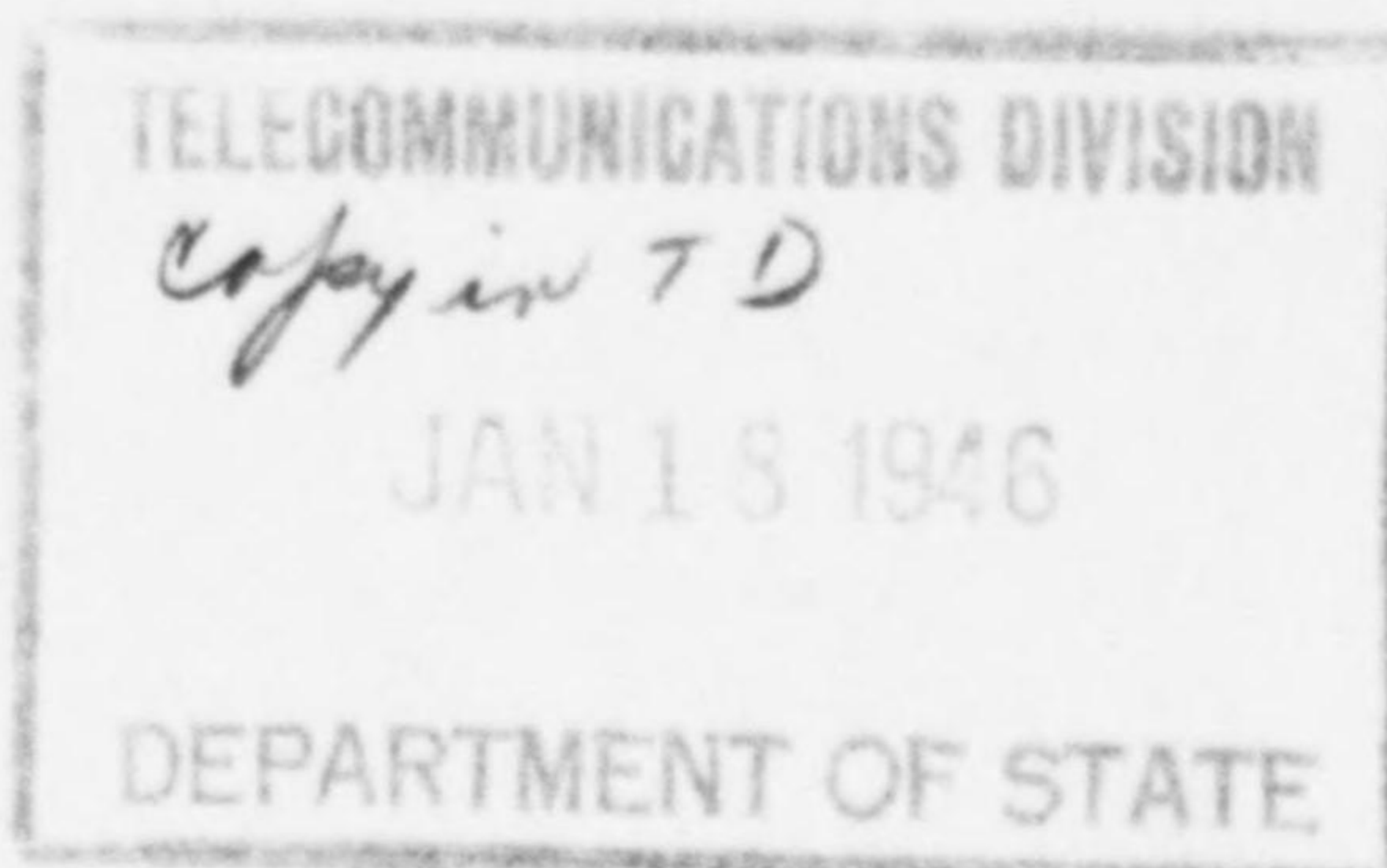
*Office Memorandum* • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : TD - Mr. de Wolf

DATE: January 16, 1946

FROM : JA - Mr. Turner

SUBJECT:



With reference to our previous conversations on the subject of telegraphic communications with Japan, there are appended a copy of FE's memorandum of December 26, 1945 to the War Department, a copy of the War Department's reply of January 9, and a copy of CINCAFPAC's telegram of January 8, 1946 to the War Department.

In addressing its memorandum to the War Department it was FE's endeavor to make it possible for the governments of Allied, neutral and cobelligerent countries to communicate with their agents in Tokyo. There have been some complaints in this respect, specifically from the French and the Swiss. FE's memorandum to the War Department and the War Department's reply are believed to be self-explanatory. CINCAFPAC's telegram to Washington is a remarkable example of incomprehensible verbiage which must have been dictated by someone who completely misread the inquiry.

It will be appreciated if, after you have studied these papers, you could give us some idea of how to go about making arrangements for what would seem on the surface to be a fairly simple matter, namely, authorization for the acceptance by the commercial telegraph companies of messages sent by foreign governments or their representatives in Washington to their agents in Japan. The question of payment for such messages should be fairly simple: messages could be sent prepaid at this end and collect from the other end.

Your advice will be appreciated.

*AM*  
JA/WTurner:mp *yes*

894.74/1-16-46



OFFICE  
XXXXXXXXXX

December 26, 1945

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff  
Operations Division  
War Department

FROM: Acting Director  
Office of Far Eastern Affairs  
State Department

The State Department learns from the commercial telegraph companies that there is some uncertainty in regard to the interpretation of regulations governing the acceptance by them of messages, including official messages, to and from Japan. From War Department sources it is informally learned that no general authorization has been given for the transmission of messages other than United States Government messages to and from Japan.

Recently the Department has received inquiries and requests from representatives of Allied, neutral and co-belligerent governments in regard to the matter of communications with their representatives in Tokyo. Specifically, the Swiss Government has indicated that its continued representation of certain Japanese interests abroad, regarded as important by this Government, will depend on assurances of free communication in code with the Swiss representative in Tokyo. It is understood that the British have a guard ship in Tokyo Bay by which messages may be sent to and from the British liaison officer in Japan. Other governments, lacking such facilities, have depended on agencies of this Government for the transmission of their messages to their representatives in Japan.

The Department is of the opinion that the governments of Allied, neutral and cobelligerent countries should have unimpeded telegraphic communication with their representatives in Japan. It is requested that if no objection is perceived, arrangements be made for the commercial telegraphic companies to transmit messages, in code or en clair, between the governments of Allied, neutral and cobelligerent countries or their diplomatic representatives in Washington, and their representatives in Tokyo, and that the commercial telegraphic companies be informed accordingly.

JA:WTTurner:mp 12-26-45 TD PG BC SPD



OPD 311.23 PTO (26 Dec 45)

9 January 1946

MEMORANDUM TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE:

ATTENTION: Acting Director, Office of Far Eastern Affairs

SUBJECT: Regulations Governing Acceptance by Commercial Telegraph Companies of Messages, Including Official Messages, to and from Japan

1. Reference is made to your memorandum of 26 December 1945 regarding the use of commercial telegraphic facilities to and from Japan by Allied, neutral and co-belligerent governments, text of which was forwarded to General MacArthur for his comments.

2. Copy of General MacArthur's reply, which is ZA-12414 of 8 January 1946, has been furnished State Department. It will be noted that numerous circuits have already been provided for transmission to and from Japan of official traffic of the governments concerned and that General MacArthur believes present circuits are adequate.

3. The War Department concurs in the statement by General MacArthur that it will be necessary for the Treasury Department to decide what procedures can be used for effecting a monetary settlement for traffic between Japanese and American carriers. It is requested that the War Department be furnished the results of the State Department discussions with the Treasury Department in this regard prior to effecting any final arrangements, in order that the views of General MacArthur thereon may be secured.

FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

R. L. VITTRUP  
Colonel, GSC

COPY TO ACCOMPANY ORIGINAL



C O P Y

From: ADVON, GHQ AFPAC, Tokyo, Japan

To: War Department

Nr: ZA-12414

8 January 1946

From CINCAFPAC Adv to Washington. ZA-12414.

Reurad WGL 33167 no general authorization has been given for transmission of messages to and from Japan, however military personnel and civilian personnel accredited to this theater can send and receive messages between Japan and the United States and the official government traffic is being carried without censorship from and to Japan to and from the following points: Geneva, Stockholm, Lisbon, Moscow, Berne, and Keijo, over Japanese commercial international radio. Other classes of messages subject to censorship are being carried on these circuits. A SCAP Circuit has been established for British Fleet Liaison traffic between Tokyo and New Zealand. In addition press traffic is being handled over Japanese commercial international circuits to the United States, London, Shanghai and East Asia. In view of above Swiss problem not clear, however there is no objection to extending official government traffic between United States and Japan. It may not be practicable at this time to open additional circuits from Japan. This headquarters believes present circuits adequate. Existing London circuit will shortly open to official government traffic. It is assumed that no further assurances are needed by the State Department from allied co-belligerents and neutral countries that messages relating to private business or financial matters involving Japan or Japanese interests and private interests of persons in Japan will not be transmitted via official government traffic. Such assurances will protect American nationals and their private interests in Japan which are being allowed no means of communications to and from Japan. As a part of opening up official government service between United States and Japan, it will be necessary for Treasury Dept immediately to decide what procedures can be used for effecting settlement for traffic between Japanese and American carriers. It is desired that for present all official government traffic other than United States be sent from Japan collect and to Japan prepaid.

End.



JMA: . . . .

Mr. Emerson,  
Brit. Emb., brought  
this in for  
Mr. Emerson.

JKE advised him  
to put the matter  
in writing after  
a telephone conversa-  
tion last wk.

M.S.

12-30-46



Ref: 1243/3/46

A I D E      M E M O I R E

The Civil Communications Section of the Supreme Commander's headquarters in Tokyo have informed the United Kingdom Liaison Mission that Japanese coastal wireless facilities for ship to shore traffic with Allied Shipping are being re-established. British shipping in Japanese waters is increasing and as some inconvenience has been experienced for lack of adequate communications facilities the establishment of these stations is welcome to His Majesty's Government. It is understood that all arrangements for the use of these facilities by British shipping have been completed, but the Supreme Commander has stated that authorisation from Washington is necessary before the system can be officially used by any Allied Shipping, including United States and British shipping. His Majesty's Government would be glad if authority for its use by British shipping could be granted.

BRITISH EMBASSY,  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

28th December, 1946

894. 74 / 12-2846

*[Handwritten signature]*

ah 819



STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : J-K Secretariat  
 FROM : JA - Mr. Borton *JB*  
 SUBJECT: Draft Message to SCAP.

DATE: January 3, 1947

It is requested that the following draft telegram be transmitted to the War Department for approval and despatch to SCAP:

~~QUOTE~~ Brit Emb states UK Liaison Mission Tokyo informed by Civil Communications Section of SCAP that Jap coastal wireless facilities being reestablished for ship to shore traffic with Allied shipping. According to British their shipping in Jap waters increasing and establishment of these facilities is welcomed. However, Brit Emb understands authorization for use of these facilities must come from Washington before system can be used officially by any Allied shipping. Emb therefore requests authority for use by British ships of such facilities.

*+ War*  
~~Subcommunications Division~~ State Dept, believe SCAP has all necessary authority to authorize use *of and* such facilities without reference to Washington. ~~War Dept also believes matter within SCAP's authority.~~  
*have* State ~~has~~ no objection to use by British of such facilities.  
 Please advise action taken. ~~UNQUOTE~~

<sup>x2636</sup>  
 JA:JM Allison:mls

*JA*

FE  
*JAP*

TD  
*Checked by telephone with Mr. de Wolf*

BC  
*TW*

SJK  
*JKE*

A-H

*SW 819*





UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER FOR JAPAN

*DC/L*  
*File*  
*DC/R*

Tokyo, October 10, 1947

UNCLASSIFIED

No. 1325

TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIVISION  
OCT 21 1947  
*John*  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
*File NOC*

SUBJECT: Revision of International Telecommunications Restrictions.

*XR*  
*894.70*

The Counselor of Mission has the honor to enclose five copies of a directive dated September 9, 1947 (SCAPIN 1771) from this Headquarters to the Japanese Government revising, and in certain cases relaxing, restrictions on international telecommunications.

*TRC - enc*  
*TO:*  
*FE - enc*  
*A-S - enc*  
*OCD - enc*

Enclosure:

RECEIVED  
TRC  
OCT 21 1947  
DEPT. OF STATE

SCAPIN 1771, dated September 9, 1947 (5 copies).

*DC/R*  
*FR*

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*navy - enc*  
*eis*  
*fec - enc*

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*894.74/10-1047*

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*B.P.T.*

NOV 3 1947  
FILE



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSAPO 500  
9 September 1947AG 311 (9 Sep 47)CCS  
(SCAPIN 1771)

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Relaxation of International Telecommunications  
Restrictions

1. Reference is made to Memoranda for the Japanese Government, as follows:

a. File AG 311.3 (9 Oct 45)CI (SCAPIN 114), dated 9 October 1945, subject: Use of Codes and Ciphers in Communications.

b. File AG 311.7 (10 Nov 46)CIS (SCAPIN 326), dated 21 November 1945, subject: Regulations Governing Communications over International, Foreign and External Telegraph, Telephone and Wireless Facilities.

c. File AG 676.3 (29 May 46)CCS (SCAPIN 989), dated 29 May 1946, subject: Radio Telegraph Circuits between Japan and Amami O-Shima and Miyaki Jima.

d. File AG 311.23 (14 Sep 46)CCS (SCAPIN 1204), dated 14 September 1946, subject: Telegraph Service for Approved Private Companies.

e. File AG 311.23 (2 Jan 47)CCS (SCAPIN 1433), dated 2 January 1947, subject: "Transferred Account" Message Service for American International Underwriters Corporation.

f. File AG 311.23 (18 Apr 47)CCS (SCAPIN 1612), dated 18 April 1947, subject: Expansion of Radiotelegraph Service Between Japan and the United States, and Between Japan and Hawaii.

g. File AG 676.3 (27 May 47)CCS (SCAPIN 1707), dated 27 May 1947, subject: Establishment and Operation of Direct Telecommunications Circuits Between Tokyo and Manila.

h. File AG 311.23 (14 Jul 47)CCS (SCAPIN 1746), dated 14 July 1947, subject: Delivery Instructions for Incoming Messages with Registered Code Addresses.

2. Reference 1a: SCAPIN 114 is rescinded and the following will apply in lieu thereof: All languages, codes, and ciphers, admitted by



BASIC: Memo for JG, (SCAPIN 1771 )

the country of destination, in messages from Japan to any country, are authorized.

3. Reference 1b: SCAPIN 326 is rescinded and the following will apply: Incoming and outgoing international and domestic telecommunications are subject to censorship to the extent deemed advisable by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. They will be made available to the Civil Censorship Detachment, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and will be submitted for censorship as directed.

4. Reference 1c: Paragraph 3 of SCAPIN-989 is rescinded and the following will apply in lieu thereof: Messages between Japan and Amami O-Shima, and between Japan and Miyako Jima will be subject to censorship provisions in accordance with paragraph 3 of this memorandum.

5. Reference 1d: SCAPIN 1204 is revised as follows:

a. Paragraph 1a is rescinded and the following substituted in lieu thereof: Messages addressed to UNSEASER, Yokohama, will be delivered promptly by messenger to the United Seamen's Service, Inc., Building No. 2562, Yokohama, except when otherwise directed by the Civil Censorship Detachment, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

b. Paragraph 1b is rescinded and the following substituted in lieu thereof: Messages filed by the United Seamen's Service, Inc. may be sent in any language, code, or cipher, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of this memorandum.

6. Reference 1e: SCAPIN 1433 is revised as follows:

a. Paragraph 2a is rescinded and the following substituted in lieu thereof: Messages addressed to UNDERITERS, Tokyo, will be delivered promptly by messenger to American International Underwriters Corporation, Bank of Chosen Building, Room 507, No. 4, 2 Chome, Otomachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, except when otherwise directed by the Civil Censorship Detachment, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

b. Paragraph 2b is rescinded and the following substituted in lieu thereof: Messages filed by American International Underwriters Corporation may be sent in any language, code, or cipher, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of this memorandum.

7. Reference 1f: SCAPIN 1612 is revised as follows:

a. Paragraph 6 is rescinded and the following substituted in lieu thereof:



BASIC: Memo for JG, (SCAPIN 1771)

- (1) International Telecommunications of a personal or family nature, and business, financial, commercial, and transactional messages, between Japan and any country to which telecommunications service is available, and to which applicable rates are quoted, are authorized, subject to the following prohibitions:
  - (a) Messages which transfer currency, checks, drafts, payment orders, or other credit or financial instruments.
  - (b) Messages which relate to the conversion, transfer, or disguising of any Japanese external assets by powers of attorney, proxies, instructions, or other means intended to defeat the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers' regulations regarding foreign exchange or the conversion of external assets.
  - (c) Messages which grant or transfer translation, reproduction, performance, or other rights concerning books, articles, plays, music, motion pictures, or other media of information and expression.
  - (d) Messages relating in any way to patents or copyrights, except for description and explanation of the authorized channels and procedures for handling such matters, and except for acknowledgement of rights arranged through the authorized channels.

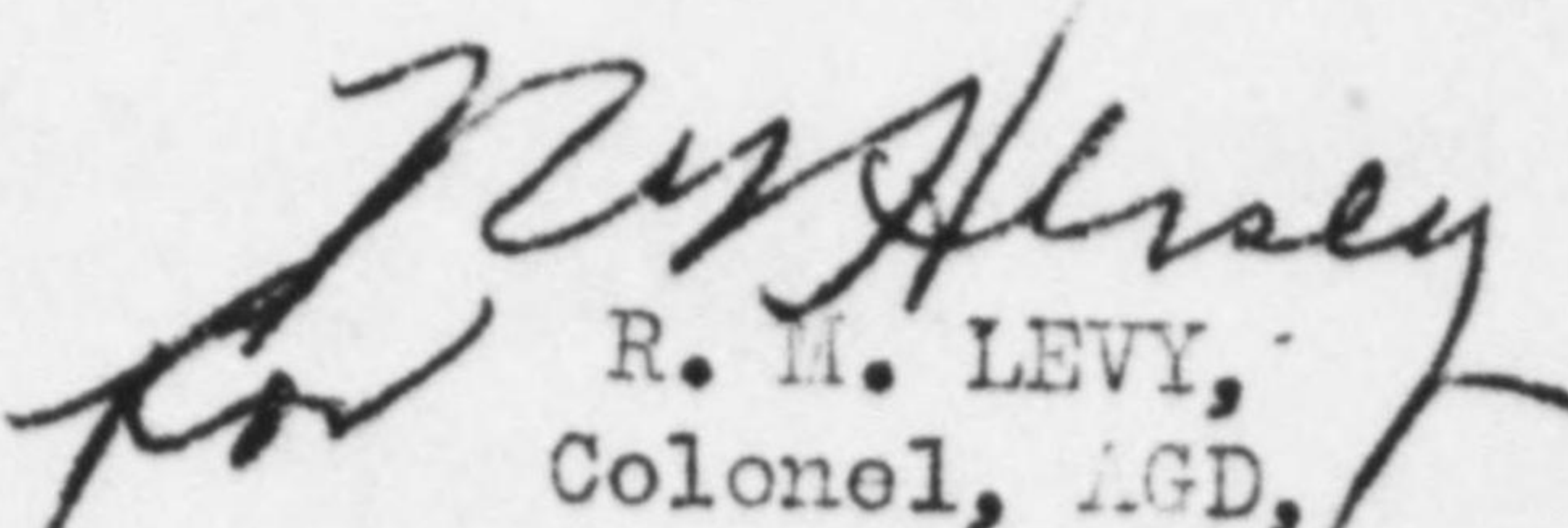
b. Paragraph 10 is rescinded and the provisions of paragraph 2 of this memorandum will apply in lieu thereof.

8. Reference lg: Paragraph 10 of SCAPIN 1707 is rescinded and the provisions of paragraph 7a of this memorandum will apply in lieu thereof.

9. Reference lh: Paragraph 1 of SCAPIN 1746 is rescinded. The provisions pertaining to delivery instructions for incoming messages using registered code addresses, as contained in paragraph 2 of reference lh, continue in effect.

10. Direct communication between the Civil Communications Section and other staff sections of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and the Ministry of Communications, concerning matters within the scope of this memorandum, is authorized.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

  
R. M. LEVY,  
Colonel, AGD,  
Adjutant General.

(See reverse for Memo  
Info of General Application)

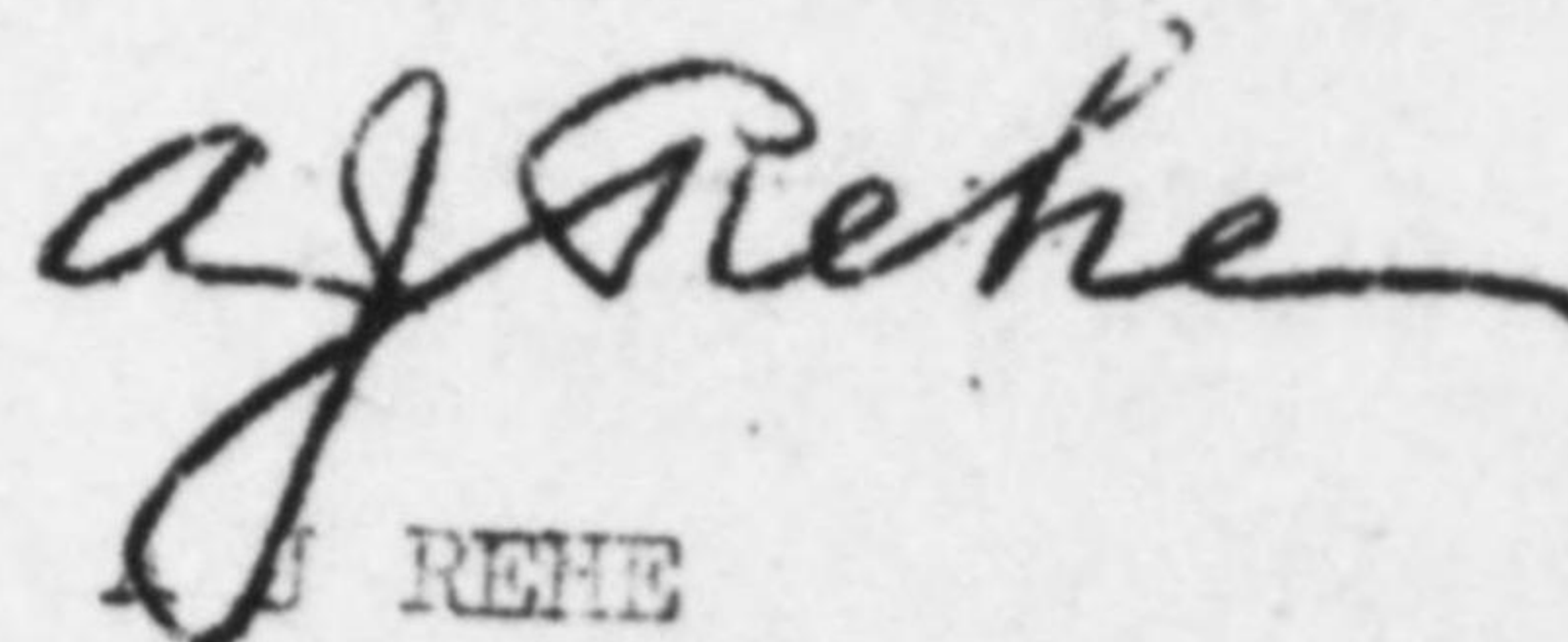


GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSAPO 500  
9 September 1947

## MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 1771) file AG 311 (9 Sep 47) CCS, this Headquarters, dated 9 September 1947, subject: Relaxation of International Telecommunications Restrictions

1. With reference to subject memorandum, the following is published for the information of all concerned.
2. In order to foster the re-establishment of foreign trade to the fullest extent consistent with present conditions, it is necessary to relax certain restrictions governing the acceptance and handling of international telecommunications. Within the boundaries of present concurrences relative to such relaxation, the reference memorandum accomplishes that purpose.
3. The definition of "transactional message" has been deleted insofar as instructions to the Japanese Ministry of Communications are concerned. In its stead instructions are published enumerating certain specific subjects which may not be carried in the texts of international messages, or telephone conversations, between Japan and other countries, or which may be carried only within the confines of current regulations governing transfer of funds, Japanese external assets, patent rights, etc., as defined in the reference memorandum.
4. Restrictions against certain languages, codes, and ciphers, are removed, leaving the acceptance and handling of same up to the discretion of the Ministry of Communications and/or the country of destination.
5. All rules and regulations pertaining to subject matter, languages, persons or organizations having access to international communications facilities, and others not specifically defined elsewhere, which are applied to radiotelegraph messages, will apply equally to radiotelephone conversations. "International telecommunications services" is understood to include both radiotelegraph and radiotelephone services.

J. REME  
Major, AGD  
Asst Adj ConDISTRIBUTIONSame as SCAPIN 1771  
less Japanese Government



BASIC: Memo for JG, (SCAPIN 1771)

- (1) International Telecommunications of a personal or family nature, and business, financial, commercial, and transactional messages, between Japan and any country to which telecommunications service is available, and to which applicable rates are quoted, are authorized, subject to the following prohibitions:
  - (a) Messages which transfer currency, checks, drafts, payment orders, or other credit or financial instruments.
  - (b) Messages which relate to the conversion, transfer, or disguising of any Japanese external assets by powers of attorney, proxies, instructions, or other means intended to defeat the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers' regulations regarding foreign exchange or the conversion of external assets.
  - (c) Messages which grant or transfer translation, reproduction, performance, or other rights concerning books, articles, plays, music, motion pictures, or other media of information and expression.
  - (d) Messages relating in any way to patents or copyrights, except for description and explanation of the authorized channels and procedures for handling such matters, and except for acknowledgement of rights arranged through the authorized channels.

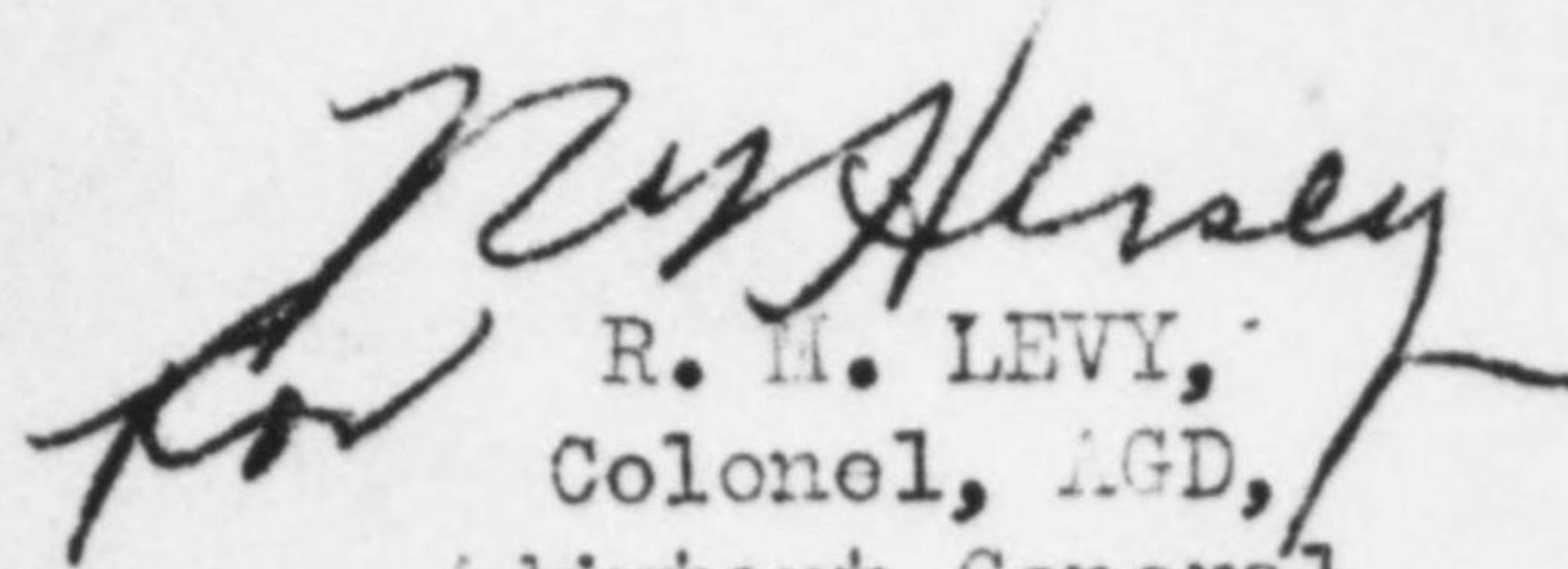
b. Paragraph 10 is rescinded and the provisions of paragraph 2 of this memorandum will apply in lieu thereof.

8. Reference lg: Paragraph 10 of SCAPIN 1707 is rescinded and the provisions of paragraph 7a of this memorandum will apply in lieu thereof.

9. Reference lh: Paragraph 1 of SCAPIN 1746 is rescinded. The provisions pertaining to delivery instructions for incoming messages using registered code addresses, as contained in paragraph 2 of reference lh, continue in effect.

10. Direct communication between the Civil Communications Section and other staff sections of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and the Ministry of Communications, concerning matters within the scope of this memorandum, is authorized.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

  
R. M. LEVY,  
Colonel, AGD,  
Adjutant General.

(See reverse for Memo  
Info of General Application)





DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER  
FOR JAPAN

Tokyo, November 6, 1947

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*DC/R*

UNCLASSIFIED

No. 1379

TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIVISION  
NOV 25 1947  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
*Files 400*

RECEIVED  
TRC  
NOV 24 1947

SUBJECT: Availability of Japanese Ship-shore Telegraphic Service for Foreign Trade Representatives.

*XR*  
*811.7494*

The Acting Political Adviser has the honor to enclose five copies of a directive from this Headquarters dated October 21, 1947 (SCAPIN 1603/3), amending a previous directive authorizing the Japanese Communications Ministry to accept certain telegraphic messages. Messages may now be prepaid by any person or organization authorized to use either United States Military Payment Certificates or Foreign Trade Payment Certificates.

894.74/11-647

The directive is designed to facilitate operations of authorized private trade representatives.

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TO:  
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Enclosure: *att*

GHQ, SCAP, Directive to the Japanese Government concerning the use of ship-shore telegraphic facilities, October 21, 1947 (five copies).

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSAG 676.3 (21 Oct 47) CCS  
(SCAPIN 1603/3)APO 500  
21 October 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

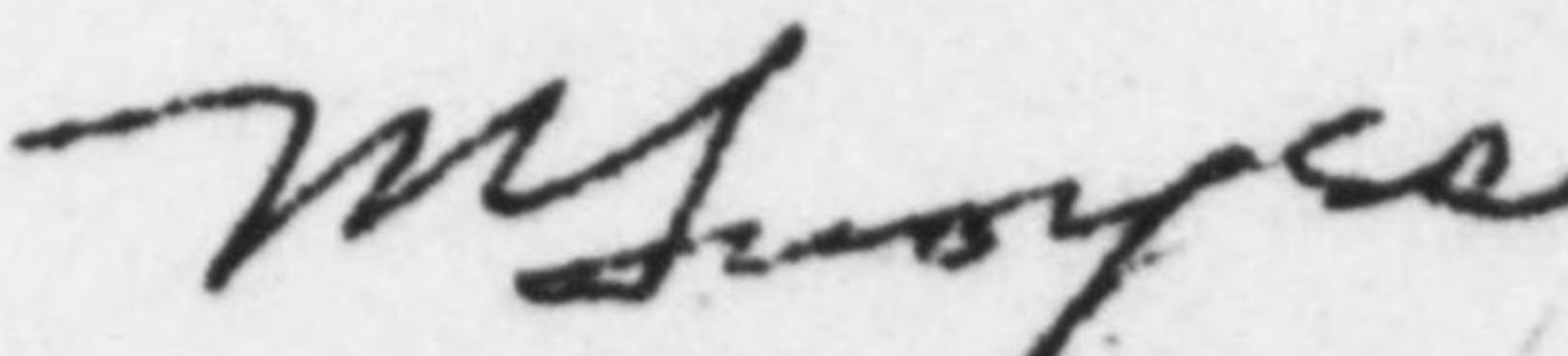
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Reactivation of the Coastal Radio Service of the Japanese  
Ministry of Communications to Handle Ship-Shore Traffic  
for Allied Merchant Shipping

## 1. Reference is made to the following:

a. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, file AG 676.3 (25 Jul 47)  
CCS, (SCAPIN 1603/1), dated 25 July 1947, subject same as above.b. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, file AG 311.22 (29 Sept 47)  
CCS, (SCAPIN 1786), dated 29 September 1947, subject: Provision of Payment  
for International Messages filed by Boeki Cho (Japanese Board of Trade).2. Paragraphs 1e, 3 and 5 of Inclosures 1 and 2 of reference 1a are  
amended as follows:a. Paragraph 1e is amended to read: "Full rate prepaid messages  
from any person or organization on board ships of United States registry  
to any person or organization in Japan. Full rate prepaid messages from  
any person or organization in Japan authorized to possess and use United  
States Military Payment Certificates or Foreign Trade Payment Certificates  
to any person or organization on board ships of United States registry. These  
messages will be subject to all applicable censorship rules and regulations."b. Paragraphs 3 and 5. Insert immediately following the words  
"United States Military Payment Certificates", wherever appearing, the words  
"or Foreign Trade Payment Certificates"3. Provisions for the payment of messages to ships at sea filed by Boeki  
Cho (Japanese Board of Trade) are the same as those set forth in reference 1b  
above and are hereby authorized to apply in all respects to messages filed by  
that organization for transmission via Japanese coastal radio stations to  
ships of United States registry.4. Direct communications between Civil Communications Section, General  
Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the Ministry of  
Communications, within the scope of this memorandum, are authorized.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

  
for: R. M. LEVY,  
Colonel, AGD,  
Adjutant General.



UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER  
FOR JAPAN

No. 51

Tokyo, January 23, 1948.

UNCLASSIFIED

DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL POLICY  
*File*  
FEB 27 1948  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

*DC/L*  
*JRC*  
*FB*  
*SD*  
*CP*  
*DCR*

Subject: Extension of Ship-shore Radio Communication Services to Norwegian Merchant Shipping.

*u.s.s*  
*x R 811 17494 894.74 / 1-647*

The Acting Political Adviser has the honor to refer to this Mission's despatch No. 1379 of November 6, 1947 concerning availability of Japanese ship-shore telegraphic service for Foreign Trade representatives. There are now enclosed five copies of a directive issued by this Headquarters (SCAPIN 1603/4) dated January 13, 1948 instructing the Japanese Government to supply ship-shore radio communication services to Norwegian merchant vessels.

894.74/1-2348

ACTION  
JRC  
COPIES  
TO:  
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*CP*  
*DCR*

Enclosure:

Five copies of General Headquarters, SCAP, directive concerning radio service for Allied merchant shipping (SCAP 1603/4, January 13, 1948).

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION  
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SHIPPING DIVISION  
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500

13 January 1948

AG 676.3 (13 Jan 48) CCS  
(SCAPIN 1603/4)

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Reactivation of the Coastal Radio Service of the  
Japanese Ministry of Communications to Handle Ship-  
Shore Traffic for Allied Merchant Shipping

1. Reference is made to memorandum for the Japanese Government, file AG 676.3 (5 Apr 47) CCS (SCAPIN 1603), dated 5 April 1947, subject as above, as amended.

2. Effective immediately the Japanese Government will extend the services of the coastal radio stations of the Ministry of Communications to supply ship-shore radio communication to Norwegian merchant shipping in conformity with the provisions set forth in referenced memorandum, as subsequently amended.

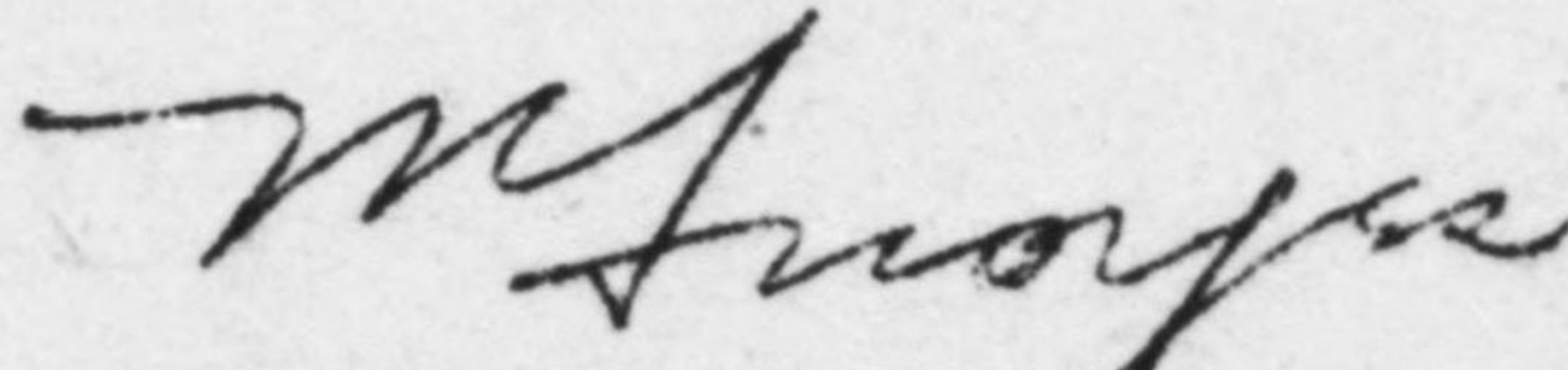
3. Acceptable messages, rates, accounting procedures and settlement of accounts applicable to messages sent to or received from Norwegian merchant shipping are detailed in Inclosure 1 attached.

4. Direct communications between Civil Communications or other Staff Sections of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the Ministry of Communications, within the scope of this memorandum, is authorized.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

1 Incl

Acceptance of Messages, Rates,  
Accounting Procedures and Settlement  
of Accounts for Messages to and from  
Norwegian Merchant Shipping

  
R. M. LEVY,  
Colonel, AGD,  
Adjutant General.



Acceptance of Messages, Rates, Accounting Procedures and  
Settlement of Accounts for Messages to and from Norwegian  
Merchant Shipping

1. Messages of the following types only will be accepted for transmission:
  - a. Estimated time of arrival of shipping.
  - b. Control of ship traffic.
  - c. Official shipping information.
  - d. Navigation or distress messages from shipping, in accordance with General Radio Regulations (Cairo Revision 1938).
  - e. Full rate messages from any person on board ships of Norwegian registry to any person or organization in Japan.
  - f. Full rate messages from any person or organization in Japan to any person on board ships of Norwegian registry.
  - g. Messages exchanged between ships of Norwegian registry and Japanese coastal stations may be in plain language or in code and will be subject to all applicable censorship rules and regulations.
2. Rates for messages between Norwegian merchant shipping and Japan will be expressed in International Communications Gold Francs and are as follows:
  - a. The land line charge between Japanese coastal radio stations and any point in Japan will be fifteen (15) centimes per full rate word.
  - b. The Japanese coastal radio station charge will be sixty (60) centimes per full rate word.
  - c. The ship station charge will be forty (40) centimes per full rate word.
3. Messages originating both on board ship and in Japan will be sent prepaid. Payment will be made in Japan in Japanese Yen, at the authorized current rate of exchange between the International Communications Gold Franc and the Japanese Yen in Japan.
4. Japan's share in the revenue from the ship-shore service will be the sum of the coastal station and land line charges for both incoming and outgoing messages.
5. The accounting of message tolls will be the responsibility of the Norwegian Telegraph Board (Telegrafstyret) and the Japanese Ministry of Communications. Monthly statement of accounts will be submitted by both agencies through General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, by calendar months beginning 1 March 1948.
6. No settlement of accounts will be made until authorized by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Incl 1 to SCAPIN 1603/4



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500

13 January 1948

AG 676.3 (13 Jan 48) CCS  
(SCAPIN 1603/4)

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

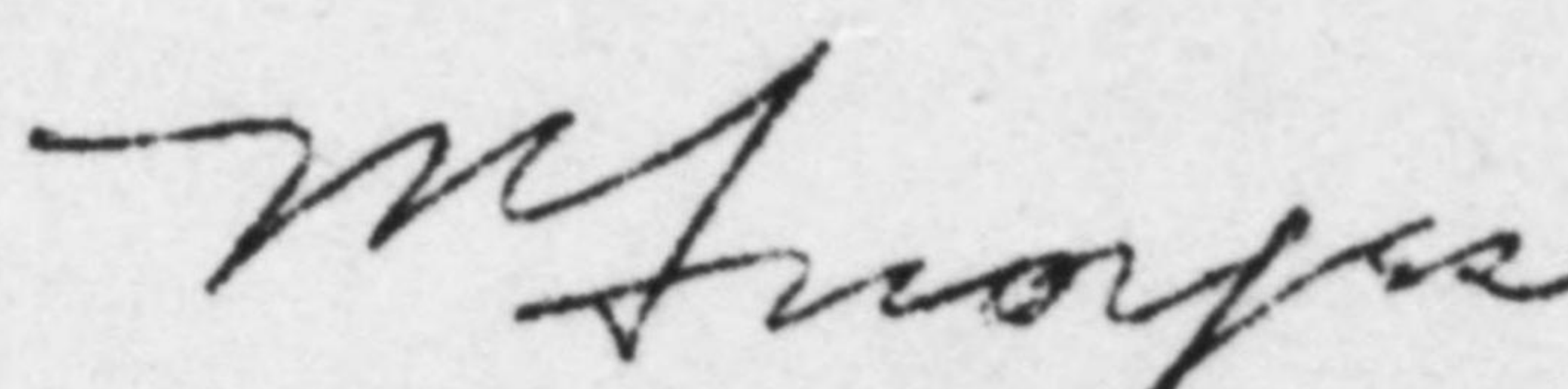
SUBJECT: Reactivation of the Coastal Radio Service of the  
Japanese Ministry of Communications to Handle Ship-  
Shore Traffic for Allied Merchant Shipping

1. Reference is made to Memorandum for the Japanese Government, file AG 676.3 (5 Apr 47) CCS (SCAPIN 1603), dated 5 April 1947, subject as above, as amended.
2. Effective immediately the Japanese Government will extend the services of the coastal radio stations of the Ministry of Communications to supply ship-shore radio communication to Norwegian merchant shipping in conformity with the provisions set forth in referenced memorandum, as subsequently amended.
3. Acceptable messages, rates, accounting procedures and settlement of accounts applicable to messages sent to or received from Norwegian merchant shipping are detailed in Inclosure 1 attached.
4. Direct communications between Civil Communications or other Staff Sections of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the Ministry of Communications, within the scope of this memorandum, is authorized.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

1 Incl

Acceptance of Messages, Rates,  
Accounting Procedures and Settlement  
of Accounts for Messages to and from  
Norwegian Merchant Shipping

  
R. M. LEVY,  
Colonel, AGD,  
Adjutant General.



Acceptance of Messages, Rates, Accounting Procedures and  
Settlement of Accounts for Messages to and from Norwegian  
Merchant Shipping

1. Messages of the following types only will be accepted for transmission:

- a. Estimated time of arrival of shipping.
- b. Control of ship traffic.
- c. Official shipping information.
- d. Navigation or distress messages from shipping, in accordance with General Radio Regulations (Cairo Revision 1938).
- e. Full rate messages from any person on board ships of Norwegian registry to any person or organization in Japan.
- f. Full rate messages from any person or organization in Japan to any person on board ships of Norwegian registry.
- g. Messages exchanged between ships of Norwegian registry and Japanese coastal stations may be in plain language or in code and will be subject to all applicable censorship rules and regulations.

2. Rates for messages between Norwegian merchant shipping and Japan will be expressed in International Communications Gold Francs and are as follows:

- a. The land line charge between Japanese coastal radio stations and any point in Japan will be fifteen (15) centimes per full rate word.
- b. The Japanese coastal radio station charge will be sixty (60) centimes per full rate word.
- c. The ship station charge will be forty (40) centimes per full rate word.

3. Messages originating both on board ship and in Japan will be sent prepaid. Payment will be made in Japan in Japanese Yen, at the authorized current rate of exchange between the International Communications Gold Franc and the Japanese Yen in Japan.

4. Japan's share in the revenue from the ship-shore service will be the sum of the coastal station and land line charges for both incoming and outgoing messages.

5. The accounting of message tolls will be the responsibility of the Norwegian Telegraph Board (Telegrafstyret) and the Japanese Ministry of Communications. Monthly statement of accounts will be submitted by both agencies through General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, by calendar months beginning 1 March 1948.

6. No settlement of accounts will be made until authorized by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Incl 1 to SCAPIN 1603/4



United States Political Adviser

REMARKS/NOTES/FILES WITHIN 14 DAYS, WITH A NOTATION OF ACTION TAKEN

ACTION COPY

PCR  
FILE

Tokyo, December 29, 1949.

No. 709

DIVISION OF  
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

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JAN 10 1950

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Subject: Relaxation of SCAP Radar Policy.

file  
no action required  
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The Acting Political Adviser has the honor to enclose a copy of a check note dated December 2, 1949, directed to this Mission in its capacity as Diplomatic Section (DS), General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, by the Civil Communications Section (CCS), which enclosed an exchange of correspondence between CCS and the Chief of Staff stating that SCAP policy with respect to radar is now modified to provide that "radar installation on commercial vessels can be considered as a peacetime mechanical adjunct to safe navigation, in the same manner as the compass itself with which every ship is equipped". This policy applies to foreign-made navigational radar intended for installation aboard vessels constructed in Japan for export.

The question of SCAP policy with respect to radar arose from SCAP approval, through the agency of the Economic and Scientific Section (ESS), of Japanese shipbuilding contracts with foreign firms specifying the installation of radar of United States manufacture. Of these, four contracts were approved between A. P. Moller, Copenhagen (Maersk Line, Ltd., New York, Japan Branch), and the Mitsui Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd. On the basis of these contracts, the Munitions Division of the Department of State presumably issued export licenses to the Raytheon Manufacturing Company to allow the shipment to Japan of four commercial navigational radars purchased by the Maersk Line for installation on its vessels under construction at Tamano.

ESS approval of these contracts conflicted, however, with a Joint Chiefs of Staff directive to the Supreme Commander, JCS Serial 87 (PEC-084/ss), entitled Reduction of Japanese Industrial War Potential. This directive classifies radar as one of the primary war facilities of which post-removal restrictions on Japanese industrial capacity prohibit the development, manufacture, assembly, or possession except as authorized by the Supreme Commander after consultation with the Allied Council for Japan. This situation was pointed out by CCS in its check sheet of May 6, 1949, to the Chief of Staff, with the concurrence of ESS, 2-2, and 3-3 of General Headquarters. CCS recommended at the same time approval, under the Supreme Commander's "authority to interpret policy directives transmitted to him by the Joint Chiefs of Staff", of a six-point policy including the provision that, "when a ship is being constructed in Japan for a foreign purchaser, it shall be permissible for the purchaser to bring navigational radar equipment into Japan and

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894.85

Pres. Proc 2926, 15 Apr 1949  
advance app. Dept. State on military

DECLASSIFIED  
NND 740120  
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)  
By...CD/VL...NARS, Date MAR 26 1976



Tokyo's despatch no. 909,  
December 29, 1949.

- 2 -

have it installed in Japanese shipyards by Japanese technicians when it is considered desirable and approval of the Chief of Staff is obtained in each instance". This provision was disapproved, due to strong opposition by the Commander Naval Forces, Far East.

The result, therefore, was precisely what CCS and ESS wished to avoid, namely, that SCAP was then obliged to declare illegal its own contract in order to prevent, by its impounding, the importation and installation of this radar equipment, including possible claims for damages, and loss to the Japanese dollar commercial account. In this connection the Maersk Line had informed ESS that installation on the vessels in Japan, as stipulated in the contract, was the only manner of installation satisfactory to the owners, and that it would enter claim against SCAP if this provision were not fulfilled.

2/ Following arrival in Japan of the first of the four Maersk Line radars, CCS by check note of November 21, 1949, requested this Mission, in its capacity as Diplomatic Section, to notify the Department that SCAP policy prohibited in Japan the importation, installation, and exportation of radar. There immediately followed, however, representations made by the Danish Diplomatic Mission in Japan in support of the Maersk Line position. Following informal discussion between ESS, CCS, and DS, Brigadier General George I. BACK, Chief of CCS, was deputized to study the problems raised by the application of JCS Serial 87 to the Maersk Line radars and to make recommendations for their solution. These recommendations, contained in CCS check note of November 26, 1949, to the Chief of Staff again met firm opposition from the Commander Naval Forces, Far East. The matter was accordingly settled by reference of the problem to the Commander in Chief.

Enclosures: *att*

1. Check note from CCS, 2 Dec. 1949, subject, "Relaxation of SCAP Radar Policy", with its enclosures.
2. Check note from CCS, 21 Nov. 1949, subject, "SCAP Radar Policy", with its enclosures.

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Enclosure no. 1 to despatch no. 909 dated December 29, 1949, from the Office of the United States Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject "Relaxation of SCAP Radar Policy".

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C O P Y

~~R E S T R I C T E D~~

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

RESstudy/s6-6146

RD/RES/cw

Subject: Relaxation of SCAP Radar Policy

Check Note 1

From: CCS

To: ESS  
NRS  
CTS  
DS  
G-2  
G-3

Date: 2 Dec 1949

1. Reference is made to:
  - a. Check Note 1, from CCS to C/S, Subj: SCAP Radar Policy, dated 26 November 1949.
  - b. Check Note 2, from C/S to CCS, Subj: SCAP Radar Policy, dated 28 November 1949.

2. Reference 1a above requested approval of a limited policy relaxation relative to the Japanese access to radar for the purpose of alleviating the difficult position of SCAP in the matter of foreign made navigational radar intended for installation aboard vessels constructed in Japan for export. Reference 1b states that the Commander in Chief directs that the policy be modified to permit the Japanese to use navigational radar as an adjunct to safe navigation.

3. It must be understood that forms of radar other than those necessary for the navigation of surface craft as covered in reference 1b above or not included in the approval of the C/S contained in Check Note 2, from C/S to CCS, Subj: Clarification of JCS Directive, 1 June 1949, are not permitted. In this category are such uses of radar as air search, fire control and fighter director and those which employ altitude determining features, rapid position calculating devices for directing fire power and such features which might permit the radar to be used in aircraft or employed as a defense against aircraft. It is believed that the present form of foreign made marine navigational radar now being manufactured employing PPI type indicators is permissible.

2 Incls

1. C/N, CCS to C/S  
dtd 26 Nov 49
2. C/N, C/S to CCS  
dtd 28 Nov 49



Despatch no. 909 dated  
December 29, 1949.

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Inclosure no. 1 to  
C/N, December 2, 1949.

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CHECK SHEET

Check Note 1

REBstudy/26-6146

RD/RES/cw

Subject: SCAP RADAR POLICY

From: CCS

To: C/S

Date: 26 Nov 49

1. Reference is made to JCS 87

Para 9a(1):

"The following should be prohibited in Japan:

\*\*\*\*\*; the development, manufacture or assembly of any combat equipment end-products, or their possession except as authorized by the Supreme Commander, after consultation with the Allied Council for Japan in accordance with the terms of reference of the Allied Council for Japan, for the purposes of the occupation; \*\*\*\*\*."

Para 2a(2) explicitly defines "ultra shortwave radio equipment (radar)" as a combat equipment end-product.

2. Check note 1 from CCS to C/S, dated 6 May 1949, Subj: Clarification of JCS Directive, (para 9d) recommended that approval be given for the importation of foreign-made navigational radar equipment and subsequent installation by Japanese technicians aboard vessels constructed for export when it is considered desirable and approval of the C/S is obtained in each instance. The recommendation was disapproved and accordingly such importation and subsequent installation by Japanese technicians was reaffirmed as being in violation of SCAP policy.

3. CCS made the above-mentioned recommendation at the request of ESS. COMNAVEF did not concur with the position of CCS and ESS. The final decision of C/S in disapproving the recommendation contained in para 9d of check note mentioned has not been altered to date.

4. SCAP (ESS) approved contracts between shipowners and shipbuilders calling for the installation of foreign-made navigational radar on ships being constructed in Japan in violation of SCAP policy based on the above-mentioned decision. One radar equipment in accordance with these contracts has already arrived in Japan and has been impounded. Two more units of radar are now en route to Japan from the United States. It is understood that a fourth unit will shortly be shipped.

5. In view of the fact that ESS has approved the shipbuilding contracts calling for importation and installation of foreign-made radar and that the State Department has issued export licenses for radar to be installed on four of these vessels, it is believed that the recommendation

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December 29, 1949.

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contained in para 9d of check note 1 outlined above should be reconsidered at this time with a view to permitting the installation of the one radar now impounded and the three additional radars, all under strict surveillance of SCAP representatives. Such action is deemed advisable since any other course of action might involve legal recourse on the part of the shipowners and result in embarrassment to SCAP.

6. With the foregoing in mind, it is recommended that:

a. Authority be given for the installation of foreign-made radar equipment on the four ships being constructed for the Danish Maersk Line, installation work to be performed by Allied or Japanese technicians and mechanics under the immediate surveillance of SCAP and/or Eighth Army representatives.

b. The Chief, ESS, be directed to furnish the Chief of Staff complete information concerning all known projected installations of radar equipment and fathometers (depth finding equipment) together with appropriate recommendations concerning desired relaxation in present SCAP policy regarding restriction on the importation and installation of these types of equipment.

c. The stipulation covered in a above be regarded as a one-time approval only and that the Chief, ESS, will be responsible for making timely recommendation in the case of any future importations and installations.

7. In submitting the above recommendation it should be clearly understood that the recommendation is based on expediency in view of the embarrassing situation in which SCAP finds itself as a result of no previous action having been taken to prevent importation in accordance with existing SCAP policy.

----- G. I. B. -----

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despatch no. 909 dated  
December 29, 1949.

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Inclosure no. 2 to  
C/N, December 2, 1949.

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CHECK SHEET

Check Note 2

Subject: SCAP Radar Policy

From: Chief of Staff To: CCS

Date: 28 Nov 1949

1. The CinC directs that the SCAP Radar Policy as imposed under paragraph 1 of check note 1 be modified so that radar installation on commercial vessels can be considered as a peacetime mechanical adjunct to safe navigation, in the same manner as the compass itself with which every ship is equipped.

2. The provisions of JCS 87, as set forth in paragraph 1 of check note 1, were drawn at a time when the use of radar was considered a highly technical adjunct of warfare. At the present time, however, it is common to all navigational procedures, both air and surface, and to assume that the installation of radar equipment violates JCS 87, paragraph 9a(1), is an overemphasis in the light of the commercial needs for this equipment. Furthermore, the cited paragraph of JCS 87 authorizes latitude in the judgment of the Supreme Commander.

3. While there is no intention to establish the development, manufacture, or assembly of radar equipment by the Japanese at the present time, the installation of this equipment in the manner desired, as set forth in this checknote, is approved. It is advisable in all such installations, however, that the installation be done under the supervision and observation of SCAP representatives or the representatives of the company from which the equipment was purchased.

cc. BSS

----- E. M. A. -----

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dated December 29, 1949, from the Office of the United States Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject "Relaxation of SCAP Radar Policy".

C O P Y

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

Mr. R. E. Study 26-6146

RD/RES/nk

Subject: SCAP Radar Policy

Check Note 1

From: CCS

To: Diplomatic Section

Date: 21 Nov 1949

1. Reference is made to:
  - a. JCS 87, paragraphs 2a (2) and 9a (1), (Incl. 1).
  - b. C/N 1, from CCS to C/S, subj: Clarification of JCS Directive, dated 6 May 1949, (Incl. 2).
  - c. C/N 2, from CofS to CCS, subj: Clarification of JCS Directive, dated 1 June 1949, (Incl. 3).
2. The Munitions Division of the State Department issued licenses to the Raytheon Manufacturing Company to ship four commercial navigational radars to Japan for installation on vessels constructed by the Japanese for export. The importation of these radars and subsequent installation by Japanese engineers or technicians is in violation of present SCAP policy. One of these radars has arrived in Kobe and has been impounded by the United States Eighth Army at the request of CCS. Two more of these radars now enroute to Japan will be impounded upon arrival on or about 24 December 1949.
3. It is not considered good policy to require that military personnel perform such duties as impounding and guarding equipment not intended for the Occupation, but it is deemed advisable in this case inasmuch as the State Department granted such licenses and it appears that the shipping companies and the radar manufacturers were acting in good faith.
4. It is advisable that the State Department be notified that reference paragraph 1a above with subsequent interpretation set forth in references 1b and 1c above, prohibit the importation, installation and exportation of radar. It should be noted that reference 1b, par. 9d requests that authorization be granted for the importation and installation by Japanese of foreign-made radar while reference 1c disallows this be deletion. This paragraph was deleted after due consideration by the Chief of Staff.
5. After Diplomatic Section has given due notification of this policy to the State Department, it is planned to request the Commanding General, Eighth Army to prevent the unloading of any foreign-made radar from carriers entering Japan except as required by the Occupation.
6. Request that CCS be notified if and when appropriate notification has been given to State Department.

3 Incls: 1. Extracts JCS 87, 2. C/N 1, CCS to C/S, 3. C/N 2, CofS to CCS

- - - - - G. I. B. - - - - -

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December 29, 1949.

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Inclosure no. 1 to  
C/N, November 21, 1949.

C O P Y

~~R E S T R I C T E D~~

JCS Serial 87  
FEC-084/22

DIRECTIVE TO THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
REDUCTION OF JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL WAR POTENTIAL

E-X-T-R-A-C-T

\* \* \* \* \*

"2. Primary war facilities

a. Definitions:

(1) \* \* \* \* \*

(2) Combat equipment end-products are defined as weapons, ammunitions, missiles and explosives used for military purposes; chemical or bacterial warfare agents; ultra-shortwave radio equipment (radar); naval combat vessels; armored vehicles; or aircraft (including air frames and aircraft engines).

E-X-T-R-A-C-T

\* \* \* \* \*

"9. Post-removal restrictions on Japanese industrial capacity

Throughout the period of the occupation the following limitations of Japanese industrial capacity should be maintained.

a. Primary war facilities:

Within the framework of the definitions given in paragraphs 2 and 3:

(1) The

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December 29, 1949.

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(1) The following should be prohibited in Japan: The establishment, possession or operation of any facilities for the development, manufacture or assembly of combat equipment end-products; the development, manufacture, assembly, importation or possession of any special purpose machinery and equipment as defined under paragraphs 2 b (2) and 3 b (3); the development, manufacture or assembly of any combat equipment end-products, or their possession except as authorized by the Supreme Commander, after consultation with the Allied Council for Japan in accordance with the terms of reference of the Allied Council for Japan, for the purposes of the occupation; the building of merchant vessels above a size to be determined by the Far Eastern Commission; the development, manufacture or assembly of civil aircraft; and the participation by the Japanese Government or Japanese nationals in the ownership or airborne operation of civil aircraft.

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December 29, 1949.

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Inclosure no. 2 to  
C/N, November 21, 1949.

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CHECK SHEET

Check Note 1

R.E. Study 26-6146

RE/RLS/mlt

Subject: Clarification of JCS Directive

From: CCS

To: C/S

Date: 6 May 49

1. Reference is made to paragraph 2a(2) and paragraph 9a(1) of JCS Serial 37 (PLC OBA/22) "Reduction of Japanese Industrial War Potential" dated 9 September 1947. (Tab A).

2. Paragraph 2a(2) in reference above classifies "ultra-shortwave radio equipment (radar)" as a combat equipment and product. Paragraph 9a(1) in reference above prohibits "the development, manufacture or assembly of any combat equipment and products or their possession except as authorized by the Supreme Commander, after consultation with the Allied Council for Japan in accordance with the terms of reference of the Allied Council for Japan for the purposes of the Occupation."

3. In the past there have been some uncertainties throughout interested SCAP sections as to the proper interpretation of the above directive. It is thought that CCS would be in a better position to act on such matters in the future if it were acquainted with the approved interpretation of SCAP concerning this subject.

4. To apply these directives properly there must be a firm understanding of what is meant by "ultra-shortwave radio equipment (radar)". The term "ultra-shortwave" is obsolescent but was formerly used to indicate frequencies above 30 mc. There also may be a question as to whether the reference is to all radio equipment operating above 30 mc or only to radar equipment operating in that range.

5. Discussion on the application of the referenced directive has indicated two extreme points of view: (a) The narrow legalistic one which would prohibit any form of radar and interpret radar as any form of pulse operated radio device, and (b) the opinion that certain uses of radar are essential to peacetime pursuits and are not contrary to the directive. Basic data and arguments respecting these points of view are contained in attached Memo for Record.

6. CCS has not interpreted paragraph 9a(1) of the JCS directive in reference above to prohibit all radio over 30 mc because to do so would prohibit the use of police, point-to-point, and other radio services which obviously are essential to the peacetime economy.

7. SCAP.

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December 29, 1949.

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7. SCAP has permitted a limited number of specific applications of radar such as navigational aids on whaling vessels and cable ships. In each case, approval was granted only after a staff study had been made and approved by the Chief of Staff.

8. There is now pending the question raised by ESS relative to the installation of foreign radar on vessels constructed in Japan for sale to foreign customers. (Tab C). Although CCS has objected to approval of this pending the interpretation requested herein, it is believed that if a broad interpretation of the subject directive is taken in the other matters there is no real objection to allowing this installation work to be done.

9. It is requested that approval be given to the following policies as coming within the proper interpretation of the subject directive:

a. Research in, and the design, manufacture, and use of radio equipment operating in any part of the frequency spectrum allocated for such purposes and utilizing pulse, frequency, amplitude or other forms of modulation, for communication purposes, are not restricted by the subject directive.

b. Research in, and the development, manufacture, and the use of apparatus employing frequencies in any part of the spectrum allocated for such purposes for industrial purposes such as heating, the killing of silk worms, chemical analysis, etc. are not restricted by the subject directive.

c. Measurement of the heights of the ionosphere by the use of pulsed radio transmissions is not restricted by the subject directive.

d. When a ship is being constructed in Japan for a foreign purchaser, it shall be permissible for the purchaser to bring navigational radar equipment into Japan and have it installed in Japanese shipyards by Japanese technicians when it is considered desirable and approval of the Chief of Staff is obtained in each instance.

e. The use of radar may be authorized to the Japanese for navigational purposes where its use is considered necessary and approval of the Chief of Staff is obtained in each instance.

f. The use of crude forms of pulse locating devices for meteorological purposes may be permitted.

10. As directed by the Chief of Staff, a draft radio is attached as Tab F, stating the interpretations cited in paragraph 9 above, for the information of the Department of the Army.

11. Concurrences:

ESS \_\_\_\_\_  
G-2 \_\_\_\_\_

G-3 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1 Incl:

1. Memo for Record (not available)  
w/allied papers.

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Inclosure no. 3 to  
C/N, November 21, 1949.

C O P Y

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CHECK SHEET

Check Note 2

Subject: Clarification of JCS Directive  
From: CofS To: CCS Date: 1 June 1949

1. The subject dealt with in the preceding C/N has been thoroughly considered, to include conferences with FEAF and COMNAVFE.

2. As set forth in C/N, CofS to CCS dated 28 January 1949, in which the CofS states as follows, "The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers is vested with adequate authority to interpret policy directives transmitted to him by the Joint Chiefs of Staff," it appears clear that Par 2a (2), JCS Serial 87 (Tab A) refers to radar only; therefore, if the technical definition of radar is accepted, there is no restriction to be placed on research, design, manufacture and use of radio equipment. To interpret otherwise would restrict Japanese use of such equipment to foreign-made types only with approval by SCAP. The effect of this on the Japanese economy would be highly detrimental at the present time, and would prevent the development of commercial radio equipment to such an extent that it could not compete in any market with that of other countries. The JCS Serial 87, Par 2a (2), as stated above, refers to primary war facilities and combat equipment and products, with particular reference to "ultra-shortwave radio equipment (radar)". Therefore, for the purposes of the interpretation requested in the preceding C/N, the following is directed.

a. Not to restrict research in, and the design, manufacture, and use of radio equipment operating in any part of the frequency spectrum allocated for such purposes and utilizing pulse, frequency, amplitude or other form of modulation, for communication purposes.

b. Not to restrict research in, and the development, manufacture, and the use of apparatus employing frequencies in any part of the spectrum allocated for such purposes for industrial purposes such as heating, the killing of silk worms, chemical analysis, etc.

c. Not to restrict measurement of the heights of the ionosphere by the use of pulsed radio transmissions.

d. The use of radar may be authorized to the Japanese for navigational purposes where its use is considered necessary and approval of the Chief of Staff is obtained in each instance.

e. Not to restrict the use of crude forms of pulse locating devices for meteorological purposes.

3. Reference Par 10, preceding C/N (draft radio to D/A), no radio to Department of the Army is considered necessary in this instance for the reasons set forth in Par 2, above.

1 Incl:

n/c

cc: G-2, G-3, ESS

E. M.A.

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