

APPENDIX

Members of the Principal Parties in Recently Dissolved

House of Representatives

(Sources: Annex to Official Gazette of the House of Representatives, December 10, 1945; News reports since December 10, 1945)

Representation of the principal parties in the Diet at the time of its dissolution on December 18, was as follows:

Progressive Party	271
Liberal Party	45
Cooperative Party	26
Social Democratic Party	17
* Independents	50
Vacancies (resigned or died)	<u>57</u>
Total	466

* Members who have affiliated with certain of the minor parties are included among the Independents.

UNCLASSIFIED

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

<u>NAME</u>	<u>PREFECTURE</u>
ABE Hiroshi	Yamaguchi
AINO Tokuchiro	Saga
AIZAWA Hiroshi	Okayama
AKAMA Tokuhisa	Toyama
AKAMATSU Toreshichi	Fukuoka
AKOJIMA Shumji	Miyagi
ANDO Satoru	Kanagawa
ARAI Gyoji	Saitama
ARAKAWA Sanosato	Kumamoto
AYABE Kontaro	Oita
BABA Motoji	Nagasaki
BESSHO Kiichiro	Shiga
EGUCHI Shigeru	Fukuoka
FUJIMOTO Sutesuke	Kagawa
FUKAZAWA Yoshihei	Hokkaido
FUKUDA Shigeki	Ibaragi
FUNAWATASHI Sasuke	Gifu
HADA Takeshiro	Nagano
HAMANO Seigo	Tokyo
HAMANO Tostutaro	Hyogo
HAMAJI Bumpei	Mie
HARA Sobei	Hyogo
HARO Ojiro	Shimane
HAYASHI Keisuke	Yamaguchi
HAYASHI Masao	Aichi
HAYASHI Nobuo	Fukuoka
HIGUCHI Zeneimon	Aichi
HIRONO Kikutaro.	Shiga
HITOMATSU Sadakichi	Osaka
HONDA Koji	Aichi
HORI Shigeru	Saga
HORIUCHI Kazuo	Yamanashi
HOSHI Hajime	Fukushima
IBUKI Gengory	Nagasaki
ICHINOMIYA Fusajiro	Oita
IGARASHI Kichizo	Gunma
IKEDA Hideo	Saga
IMAI Takehiko	Chiba
IMAMAKI Yoshio	Tokyo
IMANARI Tomenosuke	Niigata
IMAO Noboru	Kyoto
INO Morie	Fukui
INUKAI Ken	Okayama
IREI Hajime	Okinawa
ISAKA Toyomitsu	Osaka
ISHIGURE Keiichi	Gifu
ISHIZAKA Shigeru	Kumamoto
ISHIZAKA Yohei	Saitama
ITO Goro	Yamagata
ITO Kiyoshi	Chiba
ITO Mikizo	Yamaguchi
ITO Toichiro	Gifu
IZU Tomito	Kumamoto
IZUI Heikichi	Saitama

IZUMI Kunisaburo

UNCLASSIFIED

- 2 -

IZUMI Kunisaburo
 KANAI Masao
 KANEKO Hikotaro
 KANEKO Sadaichi
 KANEMITSU Yasuo
 KANNA Norikazu
 KANNO Shigeru
 KASHIWABARA Koichi
 KATAYAMA Kazuo
 KATO Ryugoro
 KATSU Masanori
 KATSUDA Nagakichi
 KATSUMATA Shunichi
 KAWAGUCHI Hisashi
 KAWAMORI Yasunosuke
 KAWASAKI Katsu
 KAWASAKI Minotaro
 KAWASAKI Suegoro
 KAWAZOE Takashi
 KEYAMA Moritaro
 KIDO Tsunosuke
 KIHARA Shichiro
 KINOSHITA Shin
 KISHIDA Masanori
 KITAMURA Matazaemon
 KIYOSE Ichiro
 KIYOSHI Kan
 KOBAYASHI Kinuyi
 KOBAYASHI Tetsutaro
 KOGURE Takedayu
 KOIZUMI Matajiro
 KOIZUMI Sumiya
 KOMAI Shigetugi
 KOMATSU Motoji
 KORO Akira
 KOSAKA Takeo
 KOSHINO Yujiro
 KOTANI Setsuo
 KOURA Sohei
 KOYAMA Kunitaro
 KOYAMA Matsuhisa
 KOYAMA Tanize
 KONANAGI Makie
 KUBOI Yoshimichi
 KUKI Monshichi
 KURODA Iwao
 KUSUMI Shogo
 KUYAMA Tomoyuki
 MACHIDA Chuji
 MAEDA Fusanosuke
 MAEDA Yonezo
 MAEDA Zenji
 MAKIBARA Genichiro
 MANABE Giju
 MASUDA Giichi
 MATSUDA Shoichi
 MATSUDA Takechio
 MATSUKATA Kojiro
 MATSUMURA Kenzo

Iwate
 Kagoshima
 Shizuoka
 Iwate
 Oita
 Okinawa
 Fukushima
 Oita
 Okayama
 Aichi
 Fukuoka
 Osaka
 Shizuoka
 Tokyo
 Osaka
 Mie
 Ibaragi
 Kyoto
 Nagasaki
 Ehime
 Yamaguchi
 Hiroshima
 Nagano
 Hiroshima
 Nara
 Hyogo
 Gifu
 Hyogo
 Yamagata
 Gumma
 Kanagawa
 Kagoshima
 Tokyo
 Fukushima
 Tokushima
 Nagano
 Ibaragi
 Okayama
 Nagasaki
 Nagano
 Aichi
 Wakayama
 Niigata
 Yamaguchi
 Mie
 Hyogo
 Aomori
 Okayama
 Akita
 Hyogo
 Tokyo
 Hokkaido
 Fukushima
 Tokyo
 Niigata
 Mie
 Osaka
 Kagoshima
 Toyama

MATSUMURA Kozo

UNCLASSIFIED

- 3 -

MATSUMURA Koze	Tochigi
MATSUNAGA Azuma	Saitama
MATSUNOBE Yasaburo	Fukuoka
MATSUO Senzo	Fukuoka
MATSUURA Shutaro	Hokkaido
MIKI Yokichiro	Tokushima
MIURA Kazuo	Aomori
MIYAZAKI Hajime	Saitama
MIYAZAWA Yutaka	Hiroshima
MIYOSHI Hideyuki	Tottori
MIYOSHI Nobufusa	Kumamoto
MOGAMI Seizo	Gumma
MOMOHARA Shigeta	Okinawa
MORI Hajime	Nagasaki
MORIBE Takasuke	Fukuoka
MORIGUCHI Junjo	Shizuoka
MORIKAWA Senta	Wakayama
MORISHITA Kunio	Tochigi
MORITA Jujiro	Aomori
MORIYA Sakao	Miyagi
MURAKAMI Kuniyoshi	Kyoto
MURAMATSU Hisayoshi	Miyagi
MURASE Takeo	Ehime
NAGAI Gen	Mie
NAGANO Koichi	Tokyo
NAGATA Ryokichi	Kagoshima
NAGUMO Masaeki	Hokkaido
NAKAGAWA Kanji	Toyama
NAKAGAWA Shigeharu	Akita
NAKAGOSHI Yoshiyuke	Kochi
NAKAI Kazuo	Hyogo
NAKAI Ryusaku	Kumamoto
NAKAIGAWA Hiroshi	Ibaragi
NAKAIMA Soichi	Okinawa
NAKAMURA Sannojo	Kyoto
NAKAMURA Umekichi	Tokyo
NAKAMURA Yoichiro	Chiba
NAKANISHI Miyoshi	Fukushima
NAKANISHI Toshinori	Fukui
NAKANO Hanzaemon	Aichi
NAKASE Setsuo	Nagasaki
NAKASHIMA Yadanji	Tokyo
NANGO Takeo	Kagoshima
NANJO Tokuo	Hokkaido
NARUSHIMA Isamu	Chiba
NISHIGATA Toshima	Yamagata
NISHIKAWA Teiichi	Yamaguchi
NODA Masanobu	Aichi
NODA Takeo	Kanagawa
NOMOTO Kichibei	Khime
NOMURA Kakuma	Miyasaki
OASA Tadao	Kumamoto
ODA Hikotaro	Miyazaki
ODAKA Chozaburo	Chiba
OGASAWARA Sankuro	Aichi
OHASHI Seitaro	Tokyo
OISHI Seiji	Toyama
OKADA Keijiro	Kyoto
OKAMOTO Umataro	Ehime

OKAWA Koze

UNCLASSIFIED

- 4 -

OKAWA Kozo	Osaka
OKI Kura	Fukuoka
OKU Hisato	Hiroshima
OMURA Tadashi	Shizuoka
ONO Giichi	Kochi
ONO Ichizo	Aichi
ONODERA Yuichi	Iwate
OSAUCHI Kenei	Aomori
OSHIMA Torakichi	Hokkaido
OTA Masataka	Shizuoka
OYAMA Kuranosuke	Miyagi
OYAMDA Yoshitaka	Akita
SAITO Takao	Hyogo
SAKAI Toshio	Fukui
SAKAMOTO Ikkaku	Tokyo
SAKASCHITA Senichiro	Shizuoka
SAKIYAMA Tsugitomo	Okinawa
SAKUDA Takataro	Hiroshima
SAKUMA Michio	Kanagawa
SAKUMA Wataru	Tochigi
SAKURAI Ryogoro	Ishikawa
SATO Yonosuke	Ibaragi
SATO Yoshio	Niigata
SATSUMA Yuji	Fukui
SHIMADA Toshio	Shimane
SHIMIZU Tomesaburo	Gummu
SHIMCIDE Yoshio	Aichi
SHINOHARA Rokuro	Chiba
SHINTA Giuemon	Akita
SHIRAKAWA Hisao	Hyogo
SOEDA Koichiro	Fukui
SOGI Shigeki	Miyazaki
SOZEN Kiyoshi	Kagoshima
SUGAMATA Keoru	Tochigi
SUMI Inosuke	Wakayama
SUZUKI Shigetugi	Nagasaki
SUZUKI Tadakichi	Shizuoka
TADA Mitsunaga	Chiba
TAGO Mitsunaga	Iwate
TAKABATAKE Kanetaro	Ehime
TAKADA Kohei	Tochigi
TAKAHASHI Kumajiro	Yamagata
TAKAHASHI Morihei	Saitama
TAKAGI Norio	Kagoshima
TAKAMI Yukimichi	Toyama
TAKETOMA Yuki	Ehime
TAMURA Hideyoshi	Fukushima
TAMURA Rei	Mie
TANABE Shichiroku	Yamanashi
TANABE Tokugoro	Kanagawa
TANABE Tomoyuki	Shimane
TANAKA Mitsugu	Hiroshima
TANAKA Takeo	Hyogo
TANIHARA Ko	Tokushima
TANOMOGI Shinroku	Tokyo
TASHIMA Eijiro	Aichi
TERADA Ichimasa	Kagoshima
TEYOGI Rukichi	Hokkaido
TOGO Minoru	Kagoshima

TOMITA Aijiro

UNCLASSIFIED

- 4 -

OKAWA Kozo
 OKI Kura
 OKU Hisato
 OMURA Tadashi
 ONO Giichi
 ONO Ichizo
 ONODERA Yuichi
 OSAUCHI Kenei
 OSHIMA Torakichi
 OTA Masataka
 OYAMA Kuranosuke
 OYAMDA Yoshitaka
 SAITO Takao
 SAKAI Toshio
 SAKAMOTO Ikkaku
 SAKASCHITA Senichiro
 SAKIYAMA Tsugitomo
 SAKUDA Takataro
 SAKUMA Michio
 SAKUMA Wataru
 SAKURAI Ryogoro
 SATO Yonosuke
 SATO Yoshio
 SATSUMA Yuji
 SHIMADA Toshio
 SHIMIZU Tomesaburo
 SHIMOIDE Yoshio
 SHINOHARA Rokuro
 SHINTA Giuemon
 SHIRAKAWA Hisao
 SOEDA Koichiro
 SOGI Shigeki
 SOZEN Kiyoshi
 SUGAMATA Keoru
 SUMI Inosuke
 SUZUKI Shigetugi
 SUZUKI Tadakichi
 TADA Mitsunaga
 TAGO Mitsunaga
 TAKABATAKE Kanetaro
 TAKADA Kohei
 TAKAHASHI Kumajiro
 TAKAHASHI Morihei
 TAKAGI Norio
 TAKAMI Yukimichi
 TAKETOMA Yuki
 TAMURA Hideyoshi
 TAMURA Rei
 TANABE Shichiroku
 TANABE Tokugoro
 TANABE Tomoyuki
 TANAKA Mitsugu
 TANAKA Takeo
 TANIHARA Ko
 TANOMOGI Shinroku
 TASHIMA Eijiro
 TERADA Ichimasa
 TEYOGI Rukichi
 TOGO Minoru

Osaka
 Fukuoka
 Hiroshima
 Shizuoka
 Kochi
 Aichi
 Iwate
 Aomori
 Hokkaido
 Shizuoka
 Miyagi
 Akita
 Hyogo
 Fukui
 Tokyo
 Shizuoka
 Okinawa
 Hiroshima
 Kanagawa
 Tochigi
 Ishikawa
 Ibaragi
 Niigata
 Fukui
 Shimane
 Gummu
 Aichi
 Chiba
 Akita
 Hyogo
 Fukui
 Miyazaki
 Kagoshima
 Tochigi
 Wakayama
 Nagasaki
 Shizuoka
 Chiba
 Iwate
 Ehime
 Tochigi
 Yamagata
 Saitama
 Kagoshima
 Toyama
 Ehime
 Fukushima
 Mie
 Yamanashi
 Kanagawa
 Shimane
 Hiroshima
 Hyogo
 Tokushima
 Tokyo
 Aichi
 Kagoshima
 Hokkaido
 Kagoshima

TOMITA Aijiro

UNCLASSIFIED

- 5 -

TOMITA Aijiro	Aichi
TOYAMA Taruo	Saitama
TOYOTA Osamu	Tottori
TSUCHIYA Genichi	Okayama
TSUCHIYA Hiroshi	Hiroshima
TSURU Shoichi	Fukuoka
TSURUMI Yusuke	Iwate
TSUSHI Kaneji	Fukuoka
TSUTSUMI Kojiro	Shiga
UCHIGAZAKI sakusaburo	Miyagi
UCHIIKE Hisagoro	Fukushima
UDA Koichi	Koehi
UEDA Kokichi	Osaka
UMAOKA Jiro	Mie
UYEMATSU Remma	Fukushima
UYEMURA Takeichi	Nara
WATANABE Ken	Ibaragi
WATANABE Zenjuro	Tokyo
YABE Toshichi	Tochigi
YAGI Motohachi	Shizuoka
YAGI Sojuro	Yamaguchi
YAMADA Junsaku	Shizuoka
YAMADA Rokuro	Fukushima
YAMADA Takeji	Tokyo
YAMAGUCHI Makiji	Oita
YAMAGUCHI Sohei	Kanagawa
YAMAGUCHI Tadagoro	Shizuoka
YAMAMOTO Koze	Hokkaido
YAMAMOTO Kumekichi	Ibaragi
YAMAMOTO Yoshiharu	Osaka
YAMANAKA Yoshisada	Ehime
YAMAZAKI Tatsunosuke	Fukuoka
YANAMI Tekeji	Tokyo
YASUMI Saburo	Iwate
YOKOGAWA Juji	Saitama
YONEDA Yoshimori	Ehime
YORIMITSU Yoshiaki	Kochi
YOSHIKAWA Daisuke	Niigata
YOSHIKAWA Kichirobe	Osaka
YUYA Yoshiharu	Tottori

LIBERAL PARTY

UNCLASSIFIED

- 6 -

LIBERAL PARTY

ANDO Masazumi	Tokyo
ASHIDA Hitoshi	Kyoto
BANTO Kotaro	Hokkaido
FUJIO Yasutaro	Saga
FUKAMIZU Yoshiki	Kumamoto
FUTADA Koreyoshi	Akita
HANAMURA Shiro	Tokyo
HARA Tamashige	Tokyo
HASHIMOTO Takichi	Ishikawa
HATAYAMA Ichiro	Tokyo
HONDA Ichiro	Tokyo
HOSHIJIMA Jiro	Okayama
IKEMOTO Jinshiro	Kyoto
ISHIDA Zensuke	Niigata
KARAHASHI Shigemasa	Fukushima
KATO Sohei	Fukushima
KIMURA Takeo	Yamagata
KISHII Hisao	Kagawa
KITA Reikichi	Niigata
KONO Ichiro	Kanagawa
MAKINO Ryoze	Gifu
MATSUNO Tsuruhei	Kumamoto
MATSUOKA Toshizo	Yamagata
MATSUYAMA Tsunejiro	Wakayama
MIKI Bukichi	Kagawa
MURAYASU Shinkuro	Osaka
NAKA Sukematsu	Kanagawa
NARABASHI Wataru	Fukuoka
NOBUMASA Yoshio	Shiga
NOGUCHI Kiichi	Kanagawa
OGASAWARE Yasomi	Aomori
OGUCHI Kiroku	Aichi
OKAMOTO Denosuke	Kanagawa
OKUNO Keshiro	Hokkaido
SAKAMOTO Sotaro	Saitama
SHOJI Ichiro	Miyagi
TAKIZAWA Shichiro	Tokyo
TANAKA Gen	Tokyo
TANAKA Konomu	Kyoto
TANAKA Ryoichi	Saga
TANAKA Waichiro	Kyoto
USHIZUKA Torataro	Tokyo
YAMAGUCHI Kiuchiro	Wakayama
YANO Shotaro	Kagawa
YASUDA Kuwaji	Gifu

COOPERATIVE PARTY

UNCLASSIFIED

- 7 -

COOPERATIVE PARTY

ABIKO Takatsugu
AKASHIRO Munenori
ANDO Kozo
FUNADA Chu
HINOSHITA Takeshi
HOSHINO Yasunosuke
KANEMITSU Kunizo
KIMURA Torataro
KITA Katsutaro
KODAIRA Genichi
KUROZAWA Torazo
MATSUBARA Iozo
MATSUNAGA Hisao
MIURA Torao
NAGAYAMA Tadanori
NAKATANI Takeo
OCHI Tahei
OZAWA Osamu
SAKUGUSHI Hyobei
SASAI Iccho
SUZUKI Shogo
TANAKA Tosaku
YANAGAWA Sozaemon
YOSHIDA Sadajiro
YOSHIDA Tadashi
YOSHIUYE Shosuke

Hokkaido
Ibaragi
Aichi
Tochigi
Tochigi
Hokkaido
Hyogo
Gumma
Hokkaido
Nagano
Hokkaido
Shiga
Kochi
Miyazaki
Hiroshima
Wakayama
Nara
Ibaragi
Tottori
Hyogo
Aichi
Osaka
Ibaragi
Hokkaido
Nagano
Chiba

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

UNCLASSIFIED

8 -

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

HIRANO Rikizo
KAWAKAMI Jotaro
KAWAMATA Seion
KIKUCHI Yonosuke
KINOSHITA Iku
KONO Mitsu
MAEKAWA Shoichi
MASAKI Kiyoshi
MATSUMOTO Jiichiro
MIYAKE Shoichi
MIZUTANI Chosaburo
NISHIO Suehiro
SAKAMOTO Masaru
SUGIYAMA Genjiro
TAMAN Kiyoomi
WATANABE Yasukuni
YAMAZAKI Tsunekichi

Yamanashi
Hyogo
Akita
Miyagi
Oita
Tokyo
Kagawa
Hokkaido
Fukuoka
Niigata
Kyoto
Osaka
Hyogo
Osaka
Osaka
Hokkaido
Aichi

UNCLASSIFIED
INDEPENDENTS

* 9 -

INDEPENDENTS

AKAO Bin	Tokyo
AOYAMA Kenzo	Ishikawa
ARIMA Eiji	Fukuoka
FUKUIYE Shunichi	Tokyo
HAMADA Hisatomo	Kagoshima
HARAGUCHI Sumisuke	Kagoshima
HIDA Takushi	Hiroshima
HONRYO Shinjiro	Tokyo
IKEDA Masanosuke	Yamagita
IMAI Yoshiyuki	Hyogo
INABA Keisuke	Niigata
KANNO Wataro	Osaka
KATO Kozo	Shizuoka
KATO Tomomasa	Niigata
KAWAKAMI Tetsuta	Ehime
KAWASHIMA Masajiro	Chiba
KIDA Soichiro	Ishikawa
KINOSHITA Yoshisuke	Nagasaki
KIZAKI Tamayuki	Hyogo
KOYAMA Ryo	Nagano
MATSUMOTO Tadao	Nagano
MATSUURA Ihei	Kagawa
MAZAKI Katsuji	Saga
MIKI Takeo	Tokushima
MITAMURA Takeo	Gifu
MITSUI Sakichi	Fukuoka
NAGANO Mamoru	Hiroshima
NAKAMURA Matashichiro	Niigata
NAKASHIMA Chikuhei	Gumma
NISHIMURA Shigeo	Yamaguchi
OISHI Dai	Kochi
OKADA Tadahiko	Okayama
OKURA Saburo	Osaka
ONO Shuichi	Nagano
OSHIMA Kosei	Oita
OZAKI Yukio	Mie
SAITO Masami	Miyazaki
SASAGAWA Ryoichi	Osaka
SHINDO Shintaro	Hokkaido
TAKAGI Yoshito	
TAKAOKA Daisuke	Niigata
TAKEUCHI Shunkichi	Aomori
TANAKA Isanji	Kyoto
TANOSHITA Masaji	Niigata
TOJO Sada	Hokkaido
TSUGUMO Kunitoshi	Tokyo
TSUZAKI Hisatake	Kagoshima
YAMANO Heichi	Osaka
YOSHIDA Kenichi	Hyogo
YOSHIKAWA Sukeo	Nagano

UNCLASSIFIED

JRZ
8/2

PREPARING OFFICE
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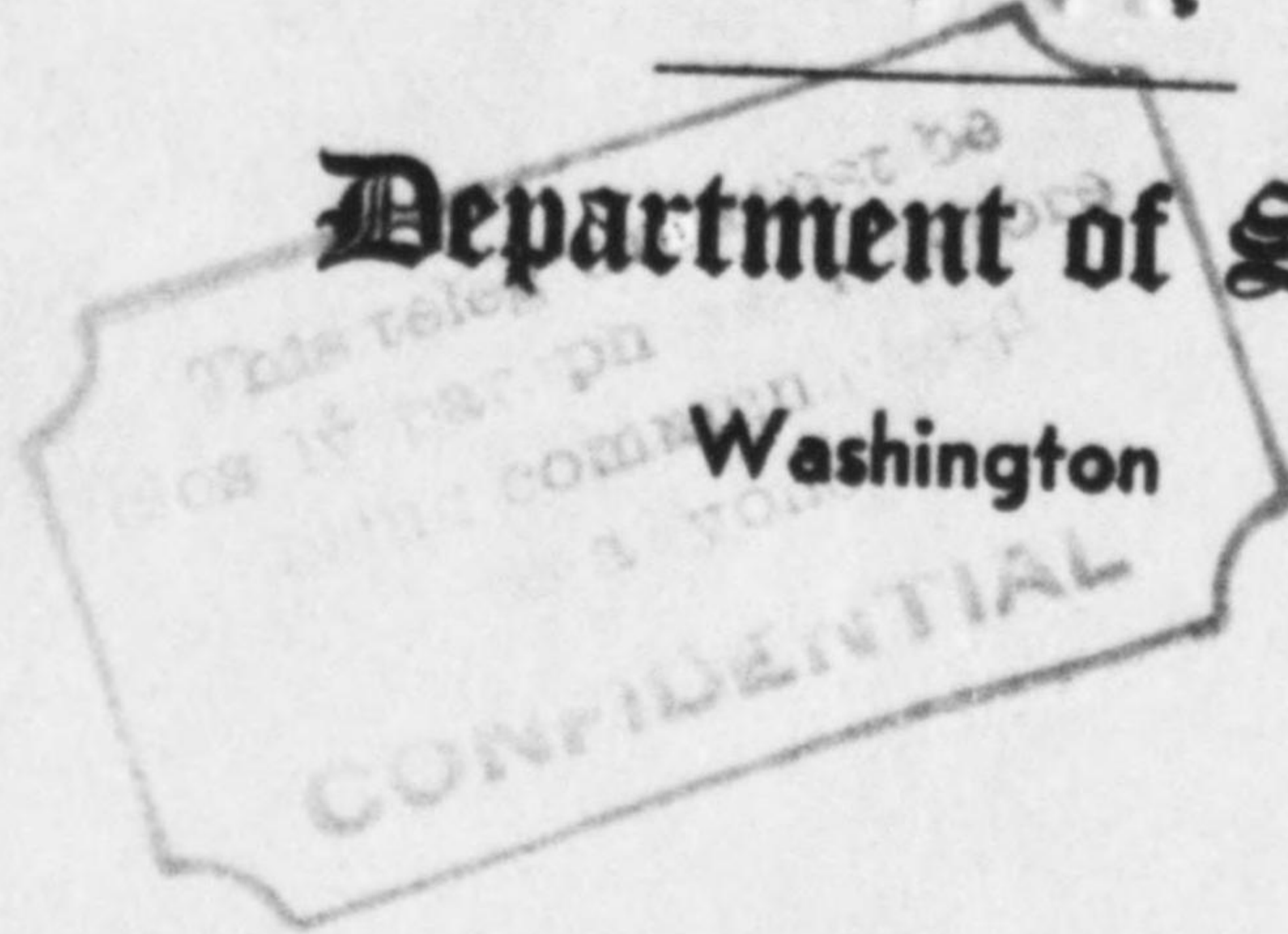
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PREPARING OFFICE WILL
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Collect

Charge Department: **X**

Charge to



CONFIDENTIAL

DEC 27 1945 5094
5 P.M.

AMLEGATION

CANBERRA (Australia)

130

Five hundred to thousand word weekly report summarizing Australian press re-action to occupation of Japan requested by top-level policy makers there. It should contain editorial re-actions and quote briefly most pertinent comments. Military Attaché has been instructed by War DEPT to forward such summaries received from you direct to Japan by Signal Corps facilities. Please supply him with summary requested, furnishing DEPT with copy.

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) / 12-

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OR *MOS*
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DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
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Copy to Lt. Col. Bruce Buttles, G-2, Propaganda Br.

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12-26-45

*OK - E.T. Hales
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*740.00119
12-26-45
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PREPARING OFFICE
WILL INDICATE WHETHER

TELEGRAM SENT

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

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Charge Department: **X**

Charge to

AMEMBASSY

LONDON

11073

Department of State
Washington
CONFIDENTIAL

DEC 27 1945 5093
5 P.M.

CONFIDENTIAL

Five hundred to thousand word weekly report summarizing English press reaction to occupation of Japan requested by top-level policy makers there. It should contain editorial re-action and quote briefly most pertinent comments. Military Attaché has been instructed by War DEPT to forward such summaries received from you direct to Japan by Signal Corps facilities. Please supply him with summary requested, furnishing DEPT with copy.

*Acheson
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(JRM)*

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RECEIVED
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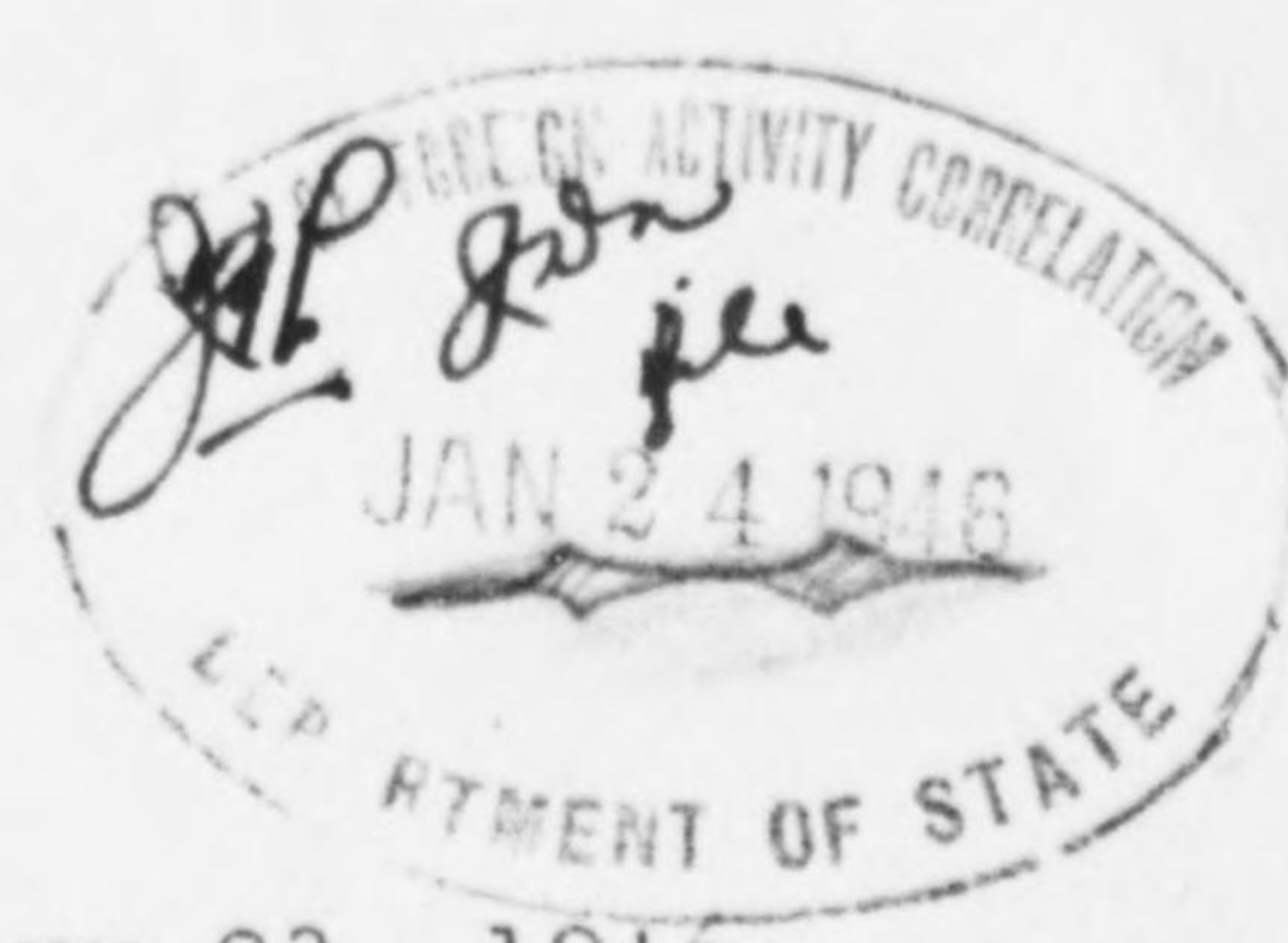
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740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)

PD



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PROJECTS
SPECIAL/DIVISION

January 23, 1946

FC STE
JDN
PD

In order to effect exchanges of nationals with Japan and thereby release Americans who were being maltreated, the Department under Mr. Long's direction accepted any repatriate, regardless of nationality considerations, who was willing to go to Japan and who was on the preference lists made up by the Japanese Government. After consultation with PD it was agreed that such persons would leave the United States as Japanese nationals and would in no case be documented as American nationals. No such person was allowed to take with him any American documentation, whether a birth certificate, passport, naturalization certificate, driver's license or even war savings bond. They all understood that they were leaving the United States for Japan, an enemy country, in time of war.

In SPD (then SD) we understood that the Passport Division was prepared to consider the cases of these persons under the Act of 1940 and to make its findings upon the individual merits of each case should there be any applications for ~~renunciation~~ ^{recognition} of American citizenship by such persons after the war ended.

In the circumstances it would not be feasible for SPD to endeavor to pass upon the citizenship status of the Japanese repatriates. SPD is willing, if it is deemed necessary, to provide the Political Adviser at Tokyo with complete passenger lists of the two voyages of the Gripsholm. The Political Adviser can obtain from the military authorities copies of lists of those Japanese, whether American citizens or not, who have returned to Japan with the termination of hostilities. The Alien Enemy Control Unit of the Department of Justice can provide lists of other renunciants who have not left the United States. In the case of the last group, however, there is doubt whether the renunciation is binding since numbers of these persons are appealing their cases to the courts on grounds that they acted under duress.

note
130 Japanese

As there is only one copy in existence of the Gripsholm passenger list of June 1942 SPD should have ample notice ~~DCR - NE~~ ^{of any} need for additional copies in order to make provision for the extra cutting of stencils involved.

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Dist. *234*
SPD: AEC:lattenburg:BB

A. E. D.

76-71946

CS/VJ

FW 740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)

/12-2745

FW 740.00119 Control
(Japan) / 12-2745

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
PASSPORT DIVISION

SPECIAL PROJECTS
DIVISION
memo
FC
PD
JAN 21 1946
1-22-46
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AEC
BB

January 18, 1946.

SPD:
FC:

Since the repatriation of persons of the Japanese race on the GRIPSHOLM and other vessels were arranged by your offices I should appreciate receiving such information in regard to such repatriation as may be pertinent to the matter discussed in Yokohama's airgram of December 27.

RUTH SHIPLEY
[Signature]

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/12-2745
PD:JJScanlan:meo

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SECRET

THE STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

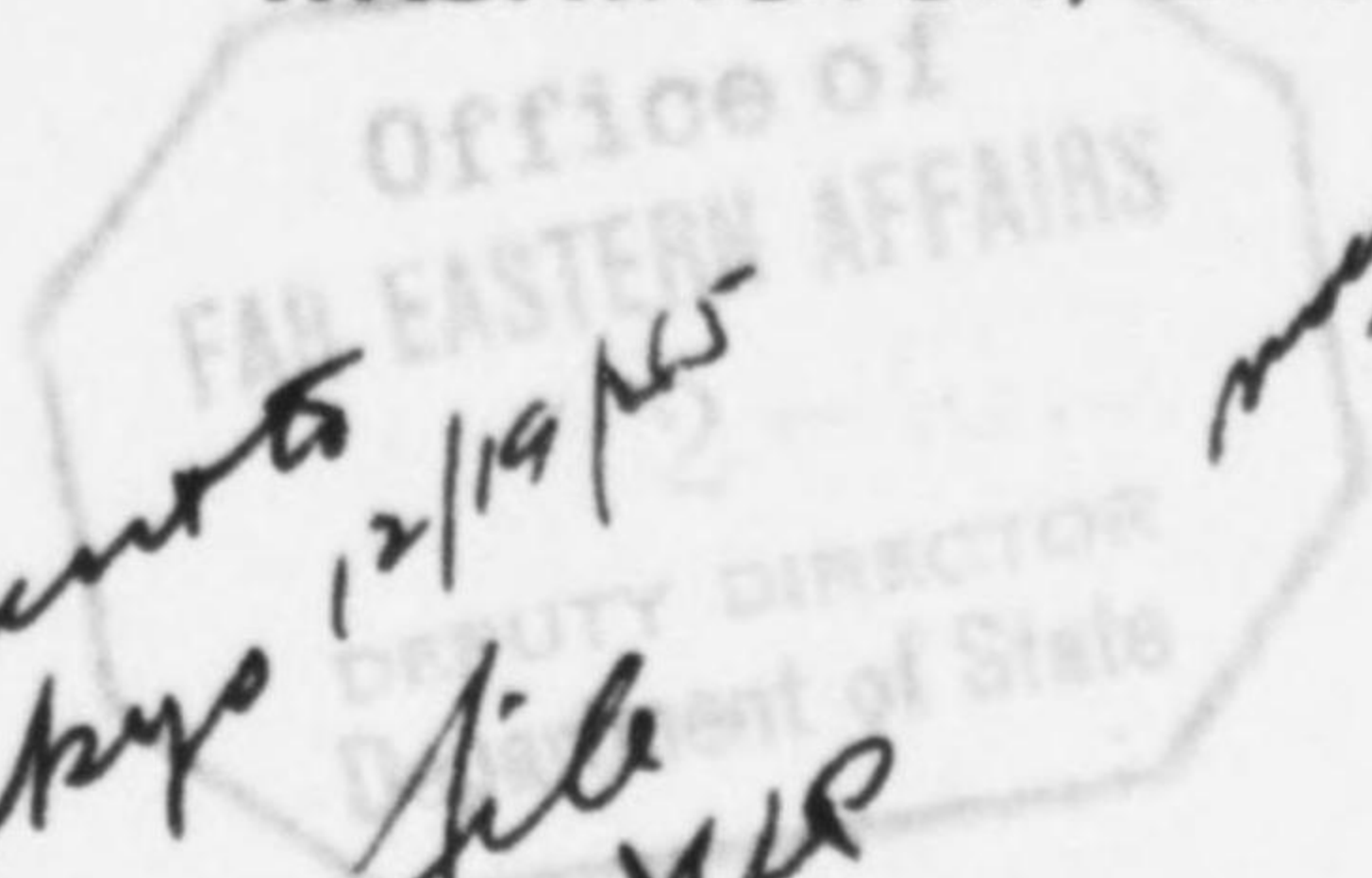
129



DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
Authority *JCS memo 1/4/46*
By *DC/AR* NARS, Date *10/24/44*

copy memo to Tokyo 12/19/45
file JWP
75C
1/2/46

SWN-3683
28 December 1945



MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

Subject: Treatment of Japanese Workers' Organization.

References: a. SWNCC 92.
b. SWNCC 92/1.

By informal action on 28 December 1945, the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee approved SWNCC 92/1, after deleting the word "free" from the second line of paragraph 4 d of the enclosure thereto as recommended by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

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Copy No. 62 of the approved paper is forwarded for guidance and appropriate implementation.

Copies of this paper have been forwarded to the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy and the Joint Chiefs of Staff for guidance and appropriate implementation.

It is requested that the Department of State transmit the enclosed Copy No. 63 of SWNCC 92/1 to the American Representative on the Far Eastern Advisory Commission for such action as he deems appropriate.

For the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee:

James Clement Dunn
JAMES CLEMENT DUNN
Chairman

Enclosure:
Cy. Nos. 62 and 63,
SWNCC 92/1.

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
Authority: JCS memo 1/4/46
By: DR (B) NARS, Date 10/24/74

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Original handed to Mr. Dickover 1/2/46

SECRET

January 2, 1946.

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHAIRMAN OF
THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION**

*LA
740.00119FEAC*

Pursuant to instructions from the State-War-Navy
Coordinating Committee, there is attached for such ac-
tion as you deem appropriate copy no. 63 of SWNCC 92/1,
"TREATMENT OF JAPANESE WORKERS' ORGANIZATION".

Enclosure:

**SWNCC 92/1,
copy no. 63.**

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S E C R E TCOPY NO. 6228 December 1945STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEE

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

Authority JCS memo 1/4/45By DR 102 NARS, Date 10/24/84DECISION AMENDING SWNCC 92/1TREATMENT OF JAPANESE WORKERS' ORGANIZATIONNote by the Secretaries

1. By informal action on 28 December 1945, the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee approved SWNCC 92/1, after deleting the word "free" from the second line of paragraph 4 d of the enclosure thereto as recommended by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

2. Holders of SWNCC 92/1 are therefore requested to delete the word "free" from the second line of paragraph 4 d on page 6.

ALEXANDER D. REID

B. L. AUSTIN

RAYMOND E. COX

Secretariat

740.00119 Central (Japan) / 12-18845

SECRETCOPY NO. 62SWNCC 92/116 November 1945Pages 5 - 21, Incl.STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEETREATMENT OF JAPANESE WORKERS' ORGANIZATION

Reference: SWNCC 92

Note by the Secretaries

The enclosure, a report by the State-War-Navy Coordinating Subcommittee for the Far East, is circulated for consideration by the Committee.

A copy of this report has been forwarded to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for comment from a military point of view. The comments of the Joint Chiefs of Staff will be circulated to the Committee upon receipt thereof from the Secretary, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

ALEXANDER D. REID

B. L. AUSTIN

RAYMOND E. COX

Secretariat

SWNCC 92/1

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SECRETENCLOSURETREATMENT OF JAPANESE WORKERS' ORGANIZATION

Report by the
State-War-Navy Coordinating Subcommittee for the Far East

THE PROBLEM

1. To determine the policy to be followed by the occupation authorities in dealing with organizations of Japanese workers.

FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM

2. SWNCC 150, Part IV, "Economic", paragraph 2, states:
"Encouragement shall be given and favor shown to the development of organizations in labor, industry and agriculture, organized on a democratic basis."

DISCUSSION

3. See Appendix.

CONCLUSIONS

4. It is concluded that:
 - a. The Japanese Government should issue a general proclamation recognizing the freedom of industrial and agricultural workers to join trade unions or other organizations of their choice for purposes of improving their terms and conditions of employment and mutual protection.
 - b. Legislative steps should be taken to provide legal safeguards for workers' organizations in the carrying out of legitimate trade union functions.
 - c. In consideration of the importance both from a political and economic viewpoint of encouraging the formation of democratic Japanese workers' organizations, the occupation authorities, in their own employment and labor policies, should when conditions warrant give positive encouragement to the development of labor organizations.

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d. The trade unions should have the right of free assembly, speech and press, and ~~free~~ access to broadcasting facilities on a nondiscriminatory basis provided only that such assembly, speech, or writing does not interfere with military necessity or public security.

e. The Japanese Government should abrogate all laws and other regulations which prevent or have the effect of preventing (1) the free organization of trade unions for the purposes of improving wages, hours and working conditions and the rendering of mutual assistance; and (2) the performance of other legitimate activities directed to these ends. The following laws are specifically recommended for immediate abrogations if such action has not already been taken, together with any subsequent amendments and additions:

- (1) Peace Preservation Law (Jian Iji-ho) of 1941.
- (2) The Protective Surveillance for Thought Offenses Law (Shiso-han Hogo Kansatsu-ho) and The Regulations Relative to the Protective Surveillance for Thought Offenses Law (Shiso-han Hogo Kansatsu-ho ni kansuru kisaku), both of 1936.
- (3) Articles 4, 6 and 7 of the National Mobilization Act (Kokka Sodo-in-ho) of 1938 as revised in 1941.
- (4) Articles 3 and 8 of the Public Peace Police Law (Jian Keisatsu-ho) of 1900 as amended in 1922, 1926 and 1941.
- (5) Paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 1, and paragraphs 5 and 31 of Article 2 of the Police Crimes Punishment Ordinance (Keisatsu-han Shobatsu-rei) of 1908, as amended in 1919.
- (6) The Factory and Workshop Supervision Ordinance (Kojo Jigyo Kanri-rei) of March, 1944.

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f. Persons who have been imprisoned because of activity or "thought" in connection with trade unions and other labor organization activity should be released as promptly as proper examination procedure permits.

g. Any patriotic workers' organizations or their affiliates, such as the Patriotic Industrial Associations, which have not already been abolished, should be dissolved.

h. As soon as workers' organizations are formed in consonance with principles established in par. g they should be encouraged to bargain collectively with employers regarding the terms of employment, subject to such policies on wages, hours and working conditions as are established by the Japanese Government.

i. The Japanese Government should establish conciliation machinery for dealing with industrial disputes that cannot be settled by direct and voluntary negotiation between the worker or his representative and the employer.

j. Strikes and other work stoppages should be prohibited only when the occupation authorities consider that such stoppages would interfere with military operations or military security or directly prejudice the objectives or needs of the occupation.

k. Japanese Government agencies which have been set up or have functioned for the purpose of or in such a way as to obstruct free labor organization and legitimate trade union activities should be abolished or their powers in respect to labor revoked, and all individuals who have been directly connected in a responsible capacity with the obstruction or repression of trade union organization or activity should be declared ineligible for employment in labor agencies or as mediators, conciliators or arbitrators.

SECRETRECOMMENDATIONS

5. It is recommended that:

a. This report be forwarded to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for comment from a military point of view; and

b. Upon approval by the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee of the "Conclusions" in paragraph 4 above:

(1) This paper be forwarded to the Joint Chiefs of Staff and to the State, War and Navy Departments for guidance and, where appropriate, for implementation; and

(2) This paper be forwarded to the American Representative on the FEAC for such action as he deems appropriate.

SECRETAPPENDIXDISCUSSION

1. Encouragement of democratically organized and inspired workers' organizations by occupation authorities during the period of occupation of Japan should be advantageous in that the growth of worker controlled trade unions would be an important move in the direction of the development of democratic organization and ideas in Japan. Prior to the rise to power of the military-fascist clique in Japan there had been a growing, though still weak, independent trade union movement. The organizations, being inimical to the aims of the group in power, were persecuted and eventually forced to dissolve. Since then, labor, and indeed the whole population, has been regimented into government controlled "Patriotic Associations" and "Civilian Volunteer Corps". These latter organizations have been dissolved with the occupation. It is believed, however, given encouragement by our occupation forces, that truly indigenous workers' organizations will be able to rise from within the ranks of Japanese workers. In order to make this possible, laws and restrictions that have hampered such development must be suspended and assurance given to labor that the occupation authorities look with favor upon the revival of independent trade unionism.

2. Historical Background

Trade unionism in Japan developed during the early years of the twentieth century along with the growth of modern industry. The peak of the numerical strength of independent unions was reached in 1936 when more than 420,000 members were on the rolls of these labor organizations. This represented only 6.9 per cent of the industrial workers, however. The highest proportion of organized workers to all industrial labor was achieved in 1931 when 7.9 per cent or 369,000 of the 4,670,000 listed as industrial workers were union members. While these figures are small, the following points should also

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be considered in appraising the past achievements and the potential strength of the labor movement in Japan:

a. The basic industries such as communications, transport, metals and chemicals were more highly organized than industry as a whole. Thus at one time forty per cent of the transport workers and nearly as large a proportion of the metal workers were in unions.

b. Union growth was severely hampered by unfavorable legislation and by harsh repressive measures taken periodically by the government. The unchecked persecution of unions by "patriotic" societies and "blood brotherhoods" who opposed their democratic and anti-war tendencies was also a limiting factor here.

c. Strong employer opposition to independent trade unions was almost universal also. The traditional paternalistic relationship between employer and employee that had long existed in Japan, and which was encouraged by the government and even abetted by recognition in Japanese social legislation, constituted a powerful employers' weapon in this struggle. Some statistical evidence of the strength of this paternalistic tradition is seen in the reported membership of company unions and welfare associations which was said to be 1,347,000 in 1936.

d. The high percentage of women employed in industry mitigated against the growth of union membership. The majority of the female employees expected to remain in the factories for a few years only before returning to the villages for marriage. Thus in 1929 only 0.72 per cent of women workers were trade union members compared to 9.57 per cent of the men.

e. Politically labor showed considerable strength during the thirties. In April, 1937, the political arm of the moderate unions, (The Social Mass Party, Shakai Taishu-to) polled nearly a million votes and elected 37 of the 446 representatives to the Lower House of the Diet.

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f. Finally, in appraising the significance of the growth of trade unions in Japan, certain additional retarding influences peculiar to that country should not be forgotten. These include the rapid industrialization; the feudal economy characterized by a few large all-powerful industrial families, within which industrialization took place; the Imperial System with which a truly free labor movement was in many ways inconsistent; the "home industry" system, with its thousands of small shops employing only a handful of workers; and the normal surplus of labor supply over jobs available, stemming from a densely populated rural situation.

3. After the outbreak of war with China in 1937, the independent unions, under strong government and nationalistically inspired pressure, either dissolved or were finally amalgamated into the Patriotic Industrial Association (Sangyo Hokoku-kai), or "Sampo", which in essentials resembled the German Labor Front. In 1942, "Sampo" was put under the control of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association (IRAA). This latter organization was formally dissolved in June, 1945, its functions being taken over by the Civilian Volunteer Corps. "Sampo" and certain other of the "Patriotic Associations" were slated to continue, as integral parts of the new Volunteer Corps but as the Volunteer Corps was dissolved August 21, 1945, these Associations have formally disappeared. Our occupation authorities may thus expect to find no genuine trade unions existing when they enter upon their duties in Japan. However, it is worthy of mention that in spite of these controls and all other emergency powers in Government hands, as well as the increased pressure of patriotic motives and societies, strikes and other vigorous actions of protest on the part of labor against the treatment accorded them have occurred on several occasions since the outbreak of the Pacific War. Rigid censorship has prevented much information of this nature from reaching the outside world, however.

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The trade union movement prior to 1937 was one of the most hopeful elements in Japanese life. In general the unions pressed for increased democracy in the political, social and economic institutions of Japan. They condemned imperialistic aggression and war. The individual unions were mostly democratically organized, though in the upper levels of organization bureaucratic controls frequently negated majority desires. The more important unions and federations of unions during this period may be listed as follows:

a. The Japan Trade Union Congress (Nippon Rodo Kumiai Kaigi), an organization composed of center and right wing unions that in general repudiated extremist principles and strove chiefly for legislation favorable to the development of unions and collective bargaining. In 1936 some 260,000 trade union members, or about 62 per cent of the national total were entrolled in the trade unions and federations affiliated with the Congress.

b. The All Japan General Federation of Labor (Zen-Nippon Rodo Sodomei), affiliated with the Japan Trade Union Congress, had 85,000 members in 1936. The Sodomei, like the Kaigi, held for social reform by constitutional means and strongly supported cooperation with the International Labor Organization, though in the early twenties it had been decidedly leftist in character.

c. The Japan Seamen's Union (Nippon Kain Kumiai) was one of the most powerful labor organizations in the country though considered conservative in policy. In 1938 its membership, numbering 115,000 included nearly all eligible seamen.

d. Two left wing unions, the National Council of Japanese Labor Unions (Nippon Rodo Kumiai Zenkoku Hyogikai) and the General Federation of Japanese Transport Workers (Nippon Kotsu Rodo Sodomei) should also be

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mentioned. The former, though having only about 14,000 members, was ordered dissolved in December, 1937, because of its aggressive tactics, large numbers of the more prominent members being imprisoned. The latter organization, whose membership of 30,000 was drawn largely from street car and bus employees in the metropolitan areas, abandoned its left wing policies in 1937 in favor of "industrial cooperation".

4. Labor Legislation

Japanese labor legislation is of relatively recent development. Because of this and other conditions it has been spotty both in content and administration. Thus we find detailed regulations concerning conditions of work in factories and mines, hours of work, the labor of women and children, etc., but no law authorizing workers to establish unions or bargain collectively. On the contrary what legislation pertaining to these latter matters existed was restrictive and punitive in nature. (Details of selected laws which have obstructed and repressed trade union organization and activity will be found in Appendix D, Civil Affairs Guide, "Trade Unionism and Collective Bargaining in Japan".) Administration was likewise uncertain and many statutes were either enforced in part or not at all. The basic laws for the protection of labor are the Mining Act of 1905 and the Factor Act of 1911, both of which did not come into force, however, until 1916. Extensive amendments and enlargements considerably improved the original acts and though far from the standards provided by the more advanced industrial nations of the West, they have furnished labor, especially female and child workers, with protections in important respects.

Other types of legislation include the "Employment Exchanges Act" of 1921 and the "Labor Disputes Adjustment Act" of 1925. The first of these provided a system of free public employment agencies, with loans to needy workers. A real contribution was made by the exchanges, but in 1937 they became instruments for war labor mobilization. The latter law, under

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which arbitration of disputes in public utilities and government industries was to be compulsory while in all others it was to be invoked only at the request of both parties, was of no practical significance, only four cases of arbitration under it in fourteen years having been reported. Most disputes in the past ten years have been "settled" by police intervention.

The administration of labor matters between 1922 and 1938 was centered in a Bureau of Social Welfare in the Ministry of Home Affairs. In this latter year it was transferred to a special Bureau of Labor under the then new Ministry of Welfare. Most of the actual detailed administration was carried on by the governments of the prefectures, with the police being heavily involved in the work.

Provisions for Social Insurance have lagged behind both industrial development and protective legislation. The government has been reluctant to assume the responsibility and expense of these functions, preferring to rely upon the traditional techniques of paternalism and mutual aid. A large number of laws touch upon compensation for industrial accidents but they leave much to be desired in respect to the proportion of accidents covered and the amount of compensation paid to injured employees. Health insurance, strangely enough, has been developed more fully than other types, about six million persons, it was estimated, being covered by compulsory and voluntary systems in 1939. The government's concern over wartime health deterioration, reports seem to indicate, has led to a further broadening of this field. The difficult problem of unemployment insurance has hardly been scratched, reliance to a large extent having been placed in making compulsory the former voluntary system of dismissal allowances. This system is inadequate as it protects the unemployed for a brief period only and the law does not apply to that large proportion of employees working in establishments of less than fifty workers. (For details regarding Social Insurance see "Civil Affairs Guide" "Administration of Public Welfare Institutions and Social Security in Japan".)

SECRET5. Possible Relationship of Workers' Organizations with the Future Economic and Political Structure of Japan.

The record of Japanese workers' organizations in the past leads to the belief, first, that after the collapse of the present military government and the removal of its system of repressive legislation and police persecution, workers' organizations of some importance will emerge if conditions favorable to their growth are established; and, second, that such organizations might assist materially in the reconstruction of the country's political structure along democratic lines and in the reorientation of its economy towards peace and stability. The possible advantages of such developments are set down in the following pages. It is not expected, it should be made clear at the outset, that these developments will be achieved in any short period of time. Stable workers' organizations are the products of years rather than months of growth and experience, and the chaotic conditions that in all probability will exist for some time after the conclusion of actual hostilities will not be especially favorable for the development of settled organization. Considerate treatment of labor by the occupation authorities will make the start possible, however, and if eventual achievements are only part of what can be hoped for, the policy will have been worthwhile in that some contribution will have been made towards a more lasting peace.

6. Probable Growth of Workers' Organizations.

The new trade unions which will emerge will have to overcome many obstacles. It may be expected that the shutting down of war industries will produce a period of mass unemployment during which the bargaining power of the trade union and consequently its ability to help the individual worker will be small. Moreover, the reversion of Japanese industry to the manufacture of light consumer goods after the war will probably bring about a revival of the emphasis on small handicraft workshops which may entail

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the widespread utilization of female labor, thereby reinforcing two of the major hindrances to union organization in the past.

On the other hand, many former obstacles will have been removed or reduced in effectiveness. Most important of all, police and government repression of workers' organizations will have ended. The "patriotic societies", the "labor corps", the Army and the big business interests which have fought labor unions tooth and nail will have been dissolved, rendered inactive or weakened. Personal ties between employer and employee which have obstructed unionization in many plants will, in many cases, have been broken by the wholesale shifting of the labor force as a result of military and labor conscription, destruction or dismantling of factories, suspension of peace-time businesses and demobilization. In other cases, the war-time inability of employer to fulfill his traditional paternalistic duties to the employee, as for example failure to pay discharge allowances or maintain dormitory standards, will have led the worker to abandon reliance on the paternalistic tradition. Finally, the intense feeling of subordination of individual to state and Emperor, which has made trade unions appear disloyal to some workers, will undoubtedly be seriously questioned and should subside considerably in the general disillusionment following total defeat.

The war and its consequences may also bring positive stimulation to unionization. The most obvious point that might be made here is that the extremely bad economic situation immediately after the ending of hostilities will be a force impelling many Japanese workers to join trade unions in order to press for the wage adjustments and unemployment aids needed for them to survive. Less certain, but worthy of consideration at least, is the effect that the war-time experience as voluntary or involuntary members of the Patriotic Industrial Societies may have had upon workers' attitude toward membership in unions. It is possible that there may be a broad interest in trade unionism;

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though it may also be argued that in view of the mandatory nature of the societies the opposite could be true. However some of the techniques and advantages of collective action will undoubtedly have been learned by Japanese workers, and the perhaps unpleasant experiences under regimentation should not prejudice them unduly against true workers' organizations that are following democratic procedures.

7. Possible Influence on Japan's Economic Structure

The workers' organizations will be only one of many forces in post-war Japan, and economic and political circumstances may dictate that their influence on Japan's future will be slight. Under favorable conditions, however, the labor groups will be capable of providing an important and beneficial effect on Japan's economy, and indirectly on the economies of other countries as well. In general, the post-war economic objective of indigenous Japanese labor organizations may be expected to center in the desire to attain a welfare economy through which labor's living standards may be raised to the highest levels possible, rather than, as heretofore, having to acquiesce to an economy directed towards war and foreign conquest at the expense of the living standards of the working and farming populations.

As soon as conditions are favorable, the Japanese trade unions, both by day-to-day negotiation with the employers and by pressure for national legislation, will undoubtedly press for an increase in the general wage level and the elimination of sub-standard wages. The achievement of such an objective could have important results internationally. Pre-war Japan's foreign trade policies and practices had aroused widespread resentment. With relatively high technical efficiency in many lines of production and extremely low labor costs due to the low wages paid to even the really skilled among her workers, she was able to undersell her commercial rivals in a wide range of goods in many parts of the world. This low wage level, it should be understood,

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was a product of the peculiar political social and economic forces existing in the country, among which should be listed the violent opposition by government to genuine labor organizations that had already been discussed. Unions were persecuted not only because of their political and social potentials but because it was feared they might be able to force increases in wages. Such increases, by raising labor costs, would have tended to diminish the volume of or the profit margin on Japanese exports, reduce foreign balances, and prevent the importation of those machines and materials vital to Japan's plans for armament and conquest. What Nazi-Germany accomplished largely by exchange controls and (frequently forced) bilateral trade agreements, Japan accomplished in the main by keeping the real income of her workers and farmers low. The over-all evidence on this point was the phenomenon obvious to all close observers of Japan's economy, that Japanese industrial workers were not only unable to afford foreign goods, but that quantities of home produced goods were either not offered for sale in Japan, or were priced beyond their means. Much of Japan's price undercutting in foreign markets, therefore, was based not on superior technical advantages but on the exploitation of what may be called "sweated" labor and the fact that the "sweating" was nationwide in this case and not limited to a few shops or industries only, does not make the term any less appropriate. Higher labor costs, therefore, would not only move in the direction of eliminating this unfair advantage long enjoyed by the Japanese manufacturing and exporting interests, an advantage maintained to the detriment of the real income of the laboring classes in that country as well as to the legitimate business and labor interests of other lands, but the redistribution of income resulting from it would be a step in the desired direction of turning Japanese productive energies toward meeting the long neglected demands of the domestic consumer. The improbability that any appreciable amount of consumers' goods will be imported for some time to come will make this shift all the

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more likely as well as desirable.

Japanese workers' organizations, through their anticipated pressure for measures of economic security for their members, can in time help to mitigate the consequences of economic dislocations and to eliminate somewhat the reliance of the laborer on the undemocratic paternalism of the employer. At least until such time as an over-all system under government sponsorship is organized, the unions may be expected to do what they can in the way of protecting members from the hazards of industrial accidents, sickness and unemployment. While their past activity with respect to mutual protection was handicapped to a considerable extent by the doubtful legal status of the trade unions, the recognition of the need for such benefits by the Japanese laborers has been apparent in the numerous small welfare associations which have sprung up in Japanese factories and workshops, and it is probable that the post-war unions, if they grow strong enough, will institute extensive welfare programs. The possibilities of workers' assistance in labor placement have already been demonstrated by the role of the Japan Seamen's Union in the Seamen's Employment Exchanges. In addition, the workers' organizations may be expected to press even more vigorously than they did in the late twenties and early thirties for labor and social legislation. The basic Japanese labor legislation confined itself largely to certain protections for women and children, and while the subsequent amendments, largely influenced by the International Labor Organization's activities, improved matters somewhat, male employees on the whole benefited more from the employers' paternalism than from the statutes. Throughout this time the representations of Japanese labor organizations were largely ignored by the government, a situation which in part at least explains the inadequate nature of the legislation. Even such protections as existed, it might be added, have been suspended to a large extent as a result of the war. Restoring and improving this social legislation would not

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only remove a serious cause of industrial disputes in Japan, but would also be an upward step in the effort to improve international labor standards, since the failure of the Japanese government to ratify a large number of ILO conventions in whose preparation it had participated, or to enforce those conventions which it did ratify, was a pre-war stumbling block to such improvements.

One of the most important contributions which well established Japanese workers' organizations could make to a sound economic structure would be assistance in setting up a democratic and orderly system of labor relations. Formally, this would mean the development of regular collective bargaining procedures and the conclusion of union contracts covering wages, hours, and working conditions. It would also imply trade union participation in established mechanisms for the settlement of industrial disputes, such as mediation, conciliation and arbitration boards. Eventually, it might even include labor-management committees for the adjustment of in-plant grievances. Such a comprehensive system of labor relations cannot be expected to develop in more than a few plants in the early stages of the post-war labor movement, but if the trade unions grow powerful, labor relations in entire regions or industries might be stabilized by such agreements.

8. Possible Influence on Japan's Political Structure.

The influence which Japanese workers' organizations will exert politically, whether as responsible political parties or merely as advocates in the forum of public opinion, may be expected generally to be directed towards the abolition of militarism as a factor in Japanese political life and the democratization of Japanese political institutions. For many years Japanese labor groups have been openly opposed to the policies of the militarists. The Japanese labor parties have also called for a cabinet responsible to the Diet and for the reduction of the influence of the War and Navy Ministers, the "Genro" and the Privy Council.

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Furthermore, on the basis of their past record, the workers' organizations may be expected to combat the "patriotic societies" and "blood brotherhoods" which have frequently beaten labor leaders, smashed strikes and wrecked union offices. When political activity is permitted, the workers' organizations may be expected to oppose extreme nationalistic candidates for office and to fight against reactionary national policies. It may also be possible to enlist the services of workers' organizations in the purging of militarist influences from the Japanese school system and textbooks. One of the most valuable democratic functions which an enlightened labor movement might carry out in post-war Japan is that of guardian of civil liberties, the maintenance of which will be essential to the existence of workers' organizations. The trade unions might also be expected to render assistance in the development of an enlightened electorate by affording to their members a training in democratic procedures which may profitably be carried over into the larger sphere of national politics.

9. Possible Influence on International Relations.

Finally, the Japanese workers' organizations will probably carry on relations with labor groups in other countries and enter or affiliate with international organizations of labor, such as the International Federation of Trade Unions or the World Trade Union Congress and the International Labor Organization. In so doing, the Japanese labor groups will not only constitute a channel by which democratic influences from abroad may be brought to bear on Japan, but they can help greatly in preparing the people of Japan for the ultimate return of their country to full fledged participation in the comity of nations.

DEC 28 1945

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) / 12-2845

TOP SECRET

No. 44

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

The ^{Acting} Secretary of State encloses for the information
of the Acting Political Adviser copies of SWNCC papers,
as listed below.

Enclosures:

1. SWNCC 176/11, copy no. 45.
2. SWNCC 221/4, copy no. 45.
3. SWNCC 228/1, copy no. 45.
4. SFE 128/5, copy no. 23.
5. Minutes of SFE meeting of
19, December, copy no. 23.
6. Status of papers, SFE,
20 December, copy no. 23.
7. SWNCC 211/3, copy no. 45.

DEC 27 5:00 P.M. 1945

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, December 29, 1945

OFFICE OF
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
JAN 7 - 1946
DIRECTOR
Department of State

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No. 133

Subject: List of Japanese Imperial Ordinances.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN - 3 1946
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RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
JAN 5 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The United States Political Adviser has the honor to transmit for the information of the Department a list in duplicate of Japanese Imperial Ordinances promulgated from August 15, 1945, to November 24, 1945, inclusive.

XR 894.00

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1 copy incl. in Li.
JAN 11 1946
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Enclosures: *att m*

List in duplicate of Japanese Imperial Ordinances.

In triplicate to the Department.

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JAN 7 - 1946
DIRECTOR
Department of State

Tokyo, Japan, December 29, 1945

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No. 134

Subject: List of Japanese Ministry of Welfare Ordinances.

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The United States Political Adviser has the honor to transmit for the information of the Department a list in duplicate of Japanese Ministry of Welfare Ordinances promulgated from October 11, 1945, to November 24, 1945, inclusive. The list includes a brief description of each ordinance.

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USA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Enclosures: *att. 1*

List in duplicate of Japanese Ministry of Welfare Ordinances.

In triplicate to the Department.

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JSService:jwb

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)
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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
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OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, December 29, 1945

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN - 9 1946
DIVISION OF
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Office of
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
JAN 7 - 1946
DIRECTOR
Department of State

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No. 135

Subject: List of Japanese Ministry of Finance Ordinances.

DIVISION OF
CONSULAR SERVICES

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DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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The United States Political Adviser has the honor to transmit for the information of the Department a list in duplicate of Japanese Ministry of Finance Ordinances promulgated from August 27, 1945, to November 10, 1945, inclusive. The list includes a brief description of each ordinance.

Enclosures: *att, L.*

List in duplicate of Japanese Ministry of Finance Ordinances.

In triplicate to the Department.

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
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Tokyo, Japan, December 29, 1945

Office of
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JAN 7 - 1946
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Department of State

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No. 136

Subject: List of Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ordinances.

DIVISION OF
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The United States Political Adviser has the honor to transmit for the information of the Department a list in duplicate of Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ordinances promulgated on September 10, 1945. The list includes a brief description of the ordinance.

Enclosures: *att. 2*

List in duplicate of Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ordinances.

In triplicate to the Department.

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DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
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JAN 7 - 1946
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No. 137

Subject: List of Japanese Ministry of War Ordinances.

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The United States Political Adviser has the honor to transmit for the information of the Department a list in duplicate of Japanese Ministry of War Ordinances promulgated from August 28, 1945, to November 5, 1945, inclusive. The list includes a brief description of each ordinance.

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Enclosures: *att. 1.*

List in duplicate of Japanese Ministry of War Ordinances

In triplicate to the Department.

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DIVISION OF
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TELEGRAPH SECTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

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Tokyo via War

Dated December 29, 1945

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Secretary of State

Washington

PRIORITY

230, December 29

Political summary December 21 through 29.

GOVERNMENT. Cabinet Constitution Investigation

Committee completed provisional draft revision, next meeting scheduled early January. Konoye draft occasioned little comment. Considered more liberal than Government thinking as evidenced thus far but unlikely to have important influence. Constitution Investigation Association, composed mainly of prominent jurists and publicists and including several leaders Social Democratic Party, handed Premier most liberal revision plan yet published. Government reported planning abolition Welfare Ministry and Board of Information, establishment of Communications and Public Works Ministries and Prime Ministries are headed by Minister of State

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-2-#230, December 29, from Tokyo via War

of State. Separate Labor Ministry reported not contemplated at present. Cabinet adopted government personnel reduction plan calling for discharge 65,000 officials by March 31. Ordnance implementing provisions recently enacted land reform law expected to be promulgated about January 10. Bank of Japan note issue reached 50.1 billion yen December 15, up 20 billion since surrender. Situation compared by press and financial commentators to initial stages German 1920 inflation. To alleviate plight wage earners Government authorized payment commodity price allowances up to 100 yen per month and increases dependency allowances. SCAP reported repatriation 427,000 Japanese civilians, 400,000 servicemen through December 15.

PARTIES. Political situation clouded by press rumors possible prohibition of wartime ^{Totalitarian} ~~equilibrium~~ parties from standing for election. General public continued evince little interest political developments with active campaigning postponed in accordance election law until election date set and parties permitted register candidates with Government. Progressives announced plans to put up

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-3-4230, December 29, from Tokyo via War

approximately 500 candidates, Liberals 250, Social Democrats 300, and Communists 100. Newly organized Japan Cooperative Party, with 25 members in dissolved House of Representatives, will sponsor 120. Total of over 300 recent House Members expected to run. Unless prohibited from running Progressives considered by press likely gain 200 or more seats and Liberals Social Democrats 100 to 150 each. Social Democrats Party refused 3rd Communist offer establish united front with speculation still rife on Party's ability prevent secession Left Wing elements. Communists elated by new arrival Okano Suyumu in Seoul en route Japan. Reports Marquis Tokugawa had transferred allegiance from Social Democratic to Cooperative Party proved false. Representative of 21 of approximately 40 minor political groups met to plan common front against major parties.

FOOD. SCAP charged Japanese officials with deliberately misrepresenting food situation, investigation showing people far from starvation, sufficient now on hand provide 1500 calories through April or May, relatively more than will be available to many Europeans. Emphasized distribution

chief

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-4-#230, December 29, from Tokyo via War

chief source of difficulty. Japanese restaurants placed off limits to Allied military personnel conserve food from Japanese sources for native consumption. Agriculture Minister indicated rice deliveries improving but revival wartime compulsory collection system may be unavoidable if farmers continue withhold crops. Rice purchase price raised from 92.5 to 150 yen per $\text{ko}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ ju, but still far short of black market quotations. Government reported contemplating reestablishment price ceilings on perishables. Coal shortage necessitated further reduction rail service. Commerce Vice Minister estimate December coal production 700,000 up 200,000 from November, with 800,000 tons expected January or February.

WAR CRIMINALS. Eighth Army Military Tribunal sentenced first of over 300 Japanese charged with atrocities against Allied prisoners in Japan to life imprisonment at hard labor, started trial of second defendant. Second Tribunal began trial of third defendant, with 5 Tribunals expected to be operating simultaneously after new year. Prosecutor Keenin announced principles of conduct international war crimes

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-5-#230, December 29, from Tokyo via War

crimes trials. Government reported planning "peoples trial" on basis evidence compiled by Cabinet War Investigation Committee, thus far inactive, to clarify responsibility of war leaders.

Sent to Dept, repeated to Chungking as No. 7 and to Moscow as No. 6.

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DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

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Tokyo via War

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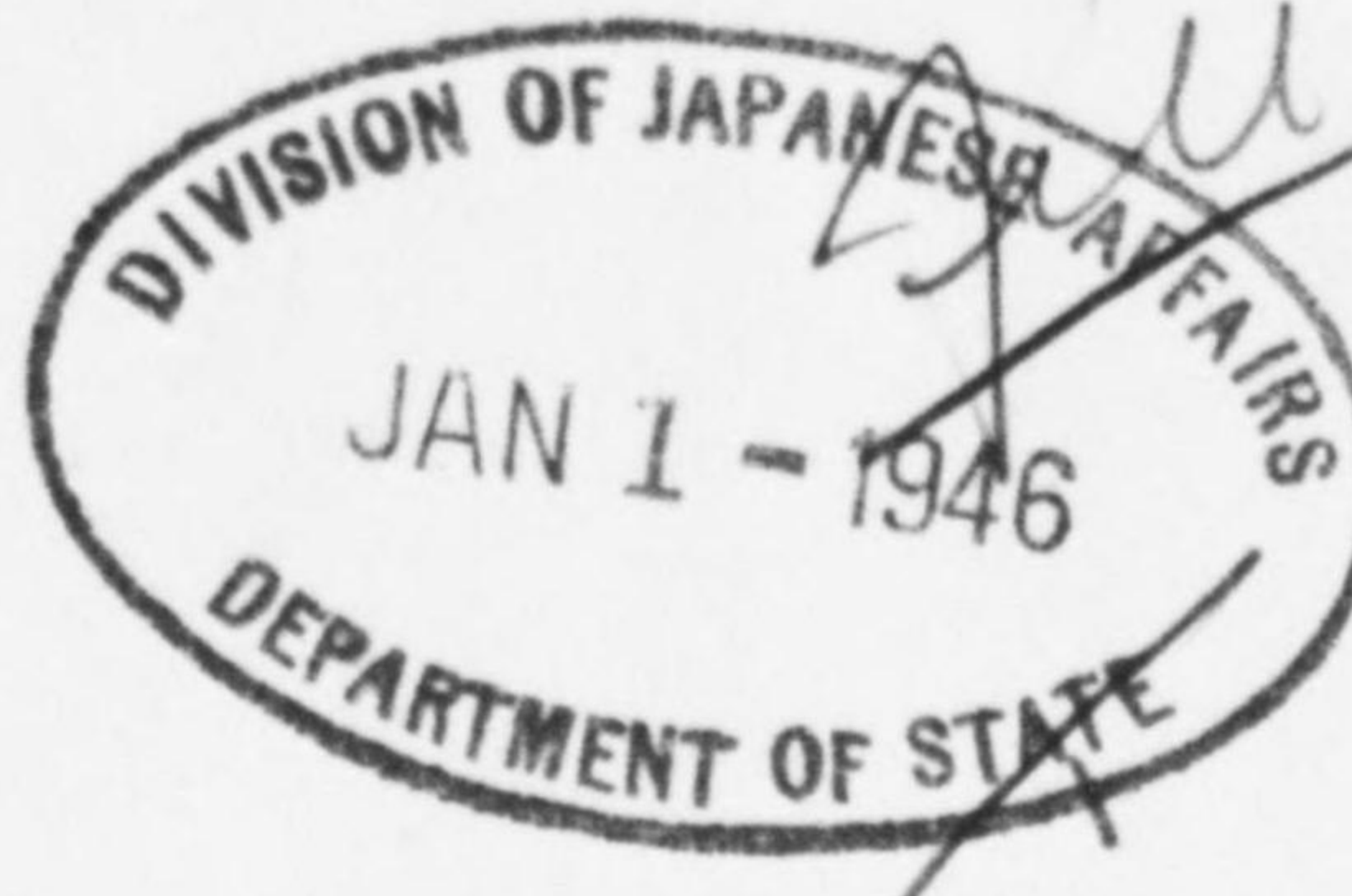
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Dated December 29, 1945

Rec'd 5 p.m., 31st

Secretary of State

Washington



PRIORITY

230, December 29

Political summary December 21 through 29.

Page two, line fifteen, after "prohibition" insert "leaders" and after "wartime" insert "totalitarian" making the line read "possible prohibition leaders of wartime totalitarian parties from, et cetera".

TELEGRAPH SECTION

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATION AND RECORDS

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TELEGRAPH SECTION

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Tokyo via War

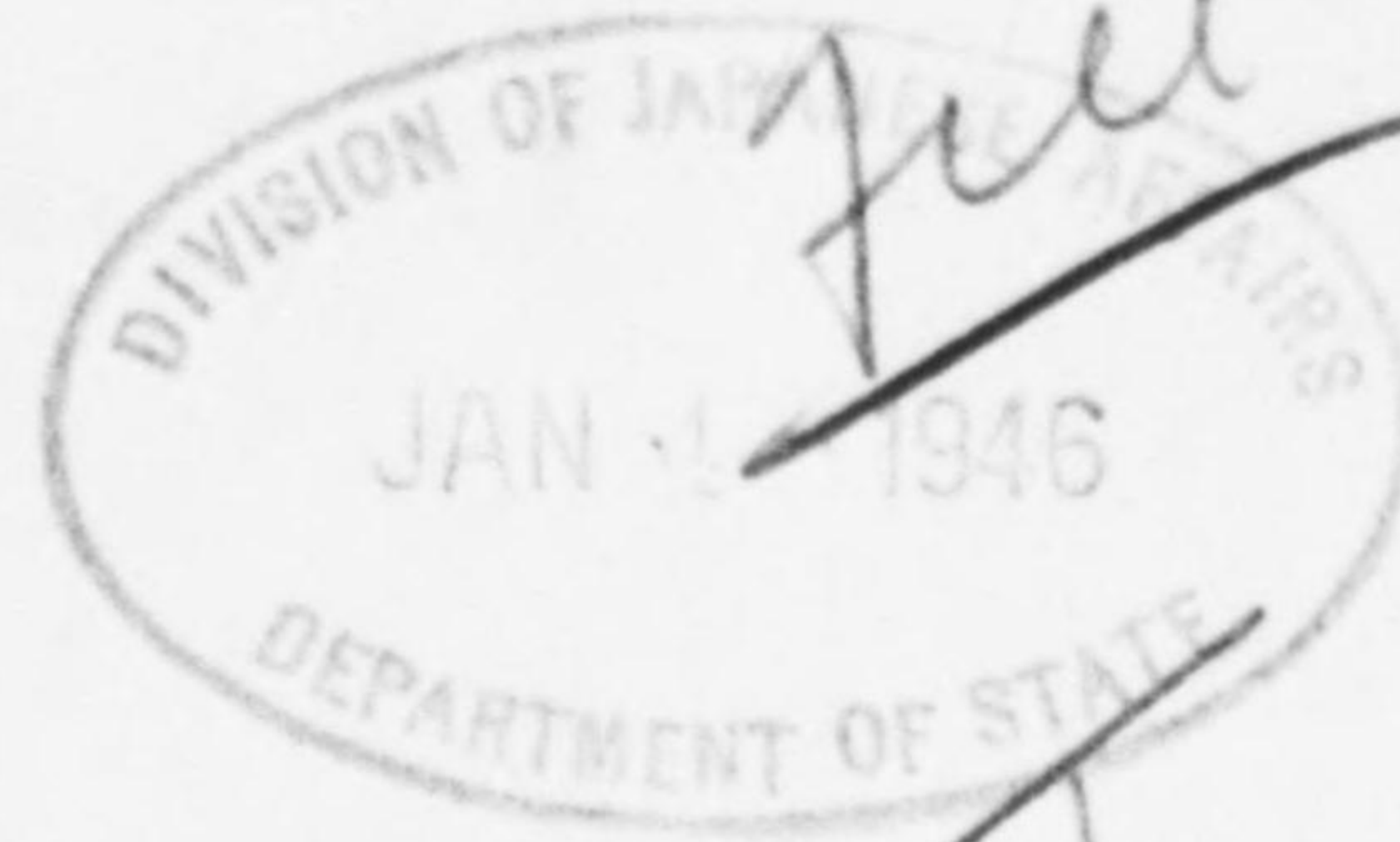
Dated December 29, 1945

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Secretary of State
Washington

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PRIORITY

230, December 29

Political summary December 21 through 29. (Sent to Department; repeated to Chungking as our number 7 and to Moscow as our number 6).

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-2- #230, December 29 from Tokyo via War

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-3- #230, December 29 from Tokyo via War

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-4- #230, December 29 from Tokyo via War

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, December 29, 1945

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
JAN 7 - 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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No. 138

Subject: List of Japanese Ministry of Transportation Ordinances.

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JAN - 9 1946
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JAN 7 - 1946
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Department of State

The United States Political Adviser has the honor to transmit for the information of the Department a list in duplicate of Japanese Ministry of Transportation Ordinances promulgated from August 29, 1945, to November 13, 1945, inclusive. The list includes a brief description of each ordinance.

Enclosures: *att. L.*

List in duplicate of Japanese Ministry of Transportation Ordinances.

In triplicate to the Department.

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JSService:jwb

TRC OFFICE OF TRANSPORT AND GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS POLICY
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Desp. no: 138 of December 29, 1945, Office of the United States Political Adviser,
File no. 740.00119 Control (Japan)/12-2945 Tokyo, Japan

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

21 December 1945

Imperial, Cabinet, and Ministry Ordinances Promulgated
During the Period Between August 15, 1945 and November
26, 1945.

Ordinance of the Ministry of Transportation

Date of Promulgation	Ordinance Number	Subject	Remarks
Aug. 29, 1945	No. 19	Amendment to the Regulation for the Mutual Aid Co-operatives of State Railway.	Aimed at the increase of payment to the member, without increasing the instalment, by enlarging the circle to be a member.
Sep. 1, 1945	Ordinance of the Cabinet and Ordinance of the Ministry of the Navy, Justice, Agriculture and Forestry and Transportation No. 1	Abolishment of the Wartime Exceptions Prescribing the Transfer of the Authority of the Minister Laid Down in the Ordinance Concerning the Business for Shipbuilding.	During the war, the authority to supervise the manufactures of engines for ferro-boats was submitted to the Minister of the Navy. Now the war is over, the authority has been returned to the Minister of Transportation.
Sep. 12, 1945	No. 20	Abolishment of the Ordinance of the Ministry of Transportation and Communication No. 100 of 1944.	The Ordinance of the Ministry of Transportation and Communication No. 100 of 1944 is the Ordinance for the Controlled Factories Under the Ministry of Transportation.
Oct. 6, 1945	No. 23	Regulation for Using and Confiscating Automobiles under the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945.	Enacting the law basis for using and confiscating automobiles in civilian hands required by the S.C.A.P.
ditto	No. 24	Concerning the Report on Works of the Companies Concerned with Shipbuilding, under the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945.	Under the directive from the S.C.A.P., companies concerned with shipbuildings or machine manufactures, the total revenues of which amount over one million yen, are prescribed to furnish the report on their works.

ditto	No. 25	Amendment to the Ordinance Concerning the Appointment of Government Officials Commissioned with the Registration of Immovable Properties.	In compliance with the abolition of the Engineering Headquarters for the Underground Equipments, the Commander of the Director of the Underground Equipments Engineering Force are deleted from the appointment.
Oct. 12, 1945	No. 26	Abolishment of the Ordinance of the Ministry of Railways No. 13 of 1941.	The Ordinance of the Ministry of Railways No. 13 of 1941 is Concerning the Exceptions to Art. 2 of the Regulation for the Transportations by Passenger Motor Transport Enterprises and Art. 47 of the Regulation for the Law for the Motor Transport Enterprises, that is exceptional prescription about the increasing of transportation fees of motor-busses and motor-taxis.
ditto	Ordinance of the Ministry of Welfare and Transportation No. 1	Concerning Securing and Developing Labours for Loading and Unloading at Harbors and Capacities for Building and Repairing Ships, under the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945.	Under the directive from the SCAP, prescribing the reparations by State to manufacturers concerned, for their losses inflicted from the persecution of their duties imposed by the directive.
Oct. 15, 1945	No. 26	Abolishment of the Ordinance of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. 85 of 1941.	Abolishment of the Legislation for the Control of Apparatuses to Use Substituting Fuels for Petroleum.

Oct. 26, 1945	No. 28	Abolishment of the Ordinance of the Ministry of Transportation and Communication No. 81 of 1944.	Abolishment of the Regulation for Safeguarding Secrets of Military Material Resources under the Ministry of Transportation.
Nov. 1, 1945	No. 29	Abolishment of the Ordinance Concerning the Provisions etc, to the Requisitioned to the Ministry of Transportation under Art. 4 of the National General Mobilization Law.	Same with the subject.
Nov. 10, 1945	Ordinance of the Ministry of Transportation and Home Affairs No. 2	Abolishment of the Ordinance of the Ministry of Railways and Home Affairs No. 1 of 1942.	Abolishment of the Ordinance Concerning the Enforcement of the Items Relative to the Railway Enterprises in the Ordinance Supervising Land Transportations.
ditto	No. 37	Abolishment of the Ordinance of the Ministry of Railways No. 17 of 1941.	Abolishment of the Regulation for the Enforcement of the Ordinance Supervising Land Transportations.
ditto	No. 38	Abolishment of the Ordinance of the Ministry of Transportation No. 52 of 1944.	Abolishment of the Regulation for the Enforcement of the Ordinance Controlling Factories, and Plants under the Ministry of Transportation.
Nov. 13, 1945	No. 39	Abolishment of the Ordinance of the Ministry of Railways No. 1 of 1942, Concerning the Exceptions to Paragraph 2, Art. 2 of the Regulation Concerning Railway Transportations.	Abolishment of the wartime exceptions for the shortening of the term for public notice when the transportation fees are raised, which is prescribed for more than two weeks by Paragraph 2, Art. 2 of the Regulation Concerning Railway Transportations.



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Tokyo, Japan, December 29, 1945

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JAN 7 - 1946
DIRECTOR
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No. 139

Subject: List of Japanese Ministry of Justice Ordinances.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
JAN 5 - 1946

The United States Political Adviser has the honor to transmit for the information of the Department a list in duplicate of Japanese Ministry of Justice Ordinances promulgated from August 15, 1945, to November 20, 1945, inclusive. The list includes a brief description of each ordinance.

Enclosures: att. 1.

List in duplicate of Japanese Ministry of Justice Ordinances.

In triplicate to the Department.

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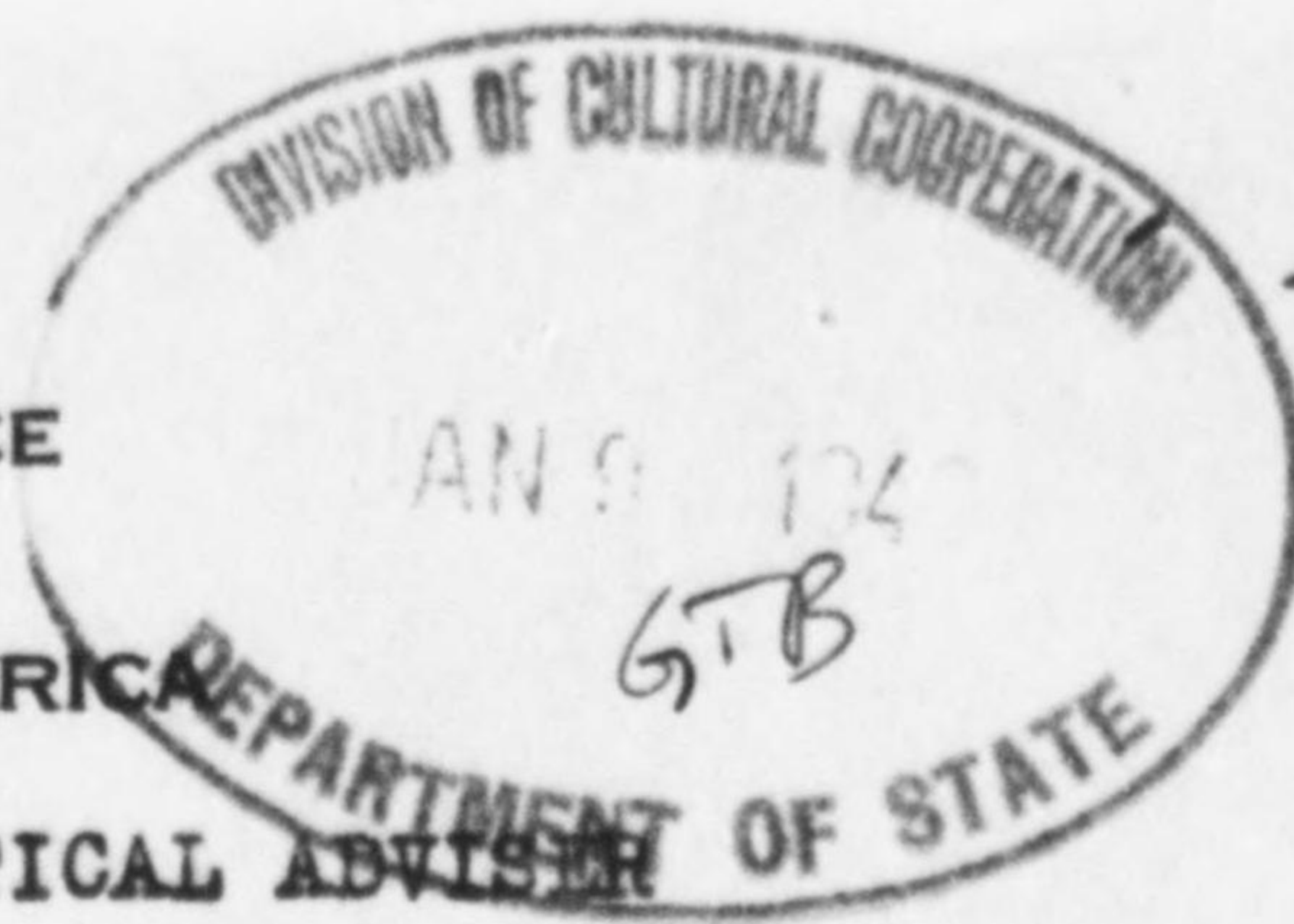
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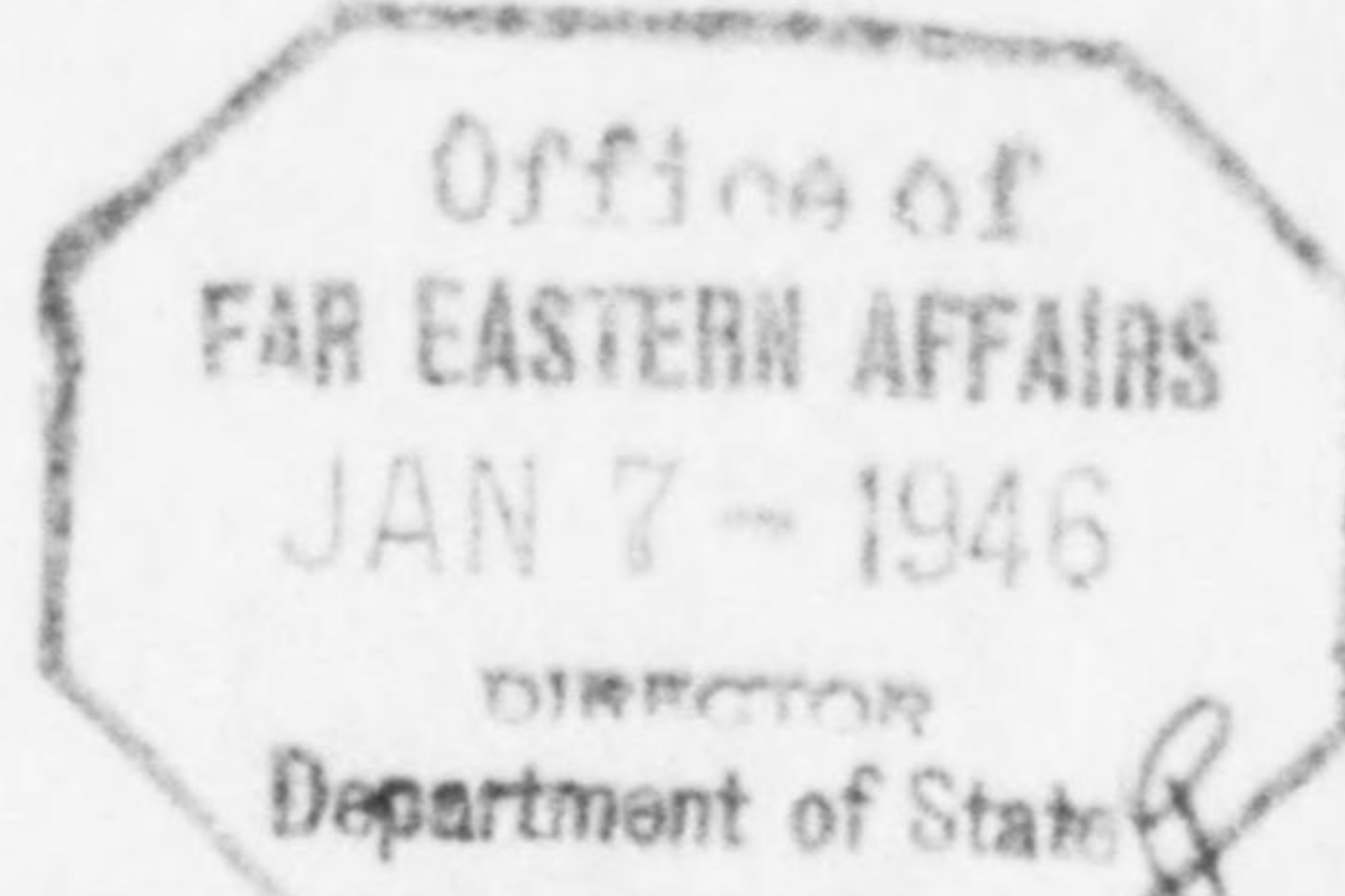
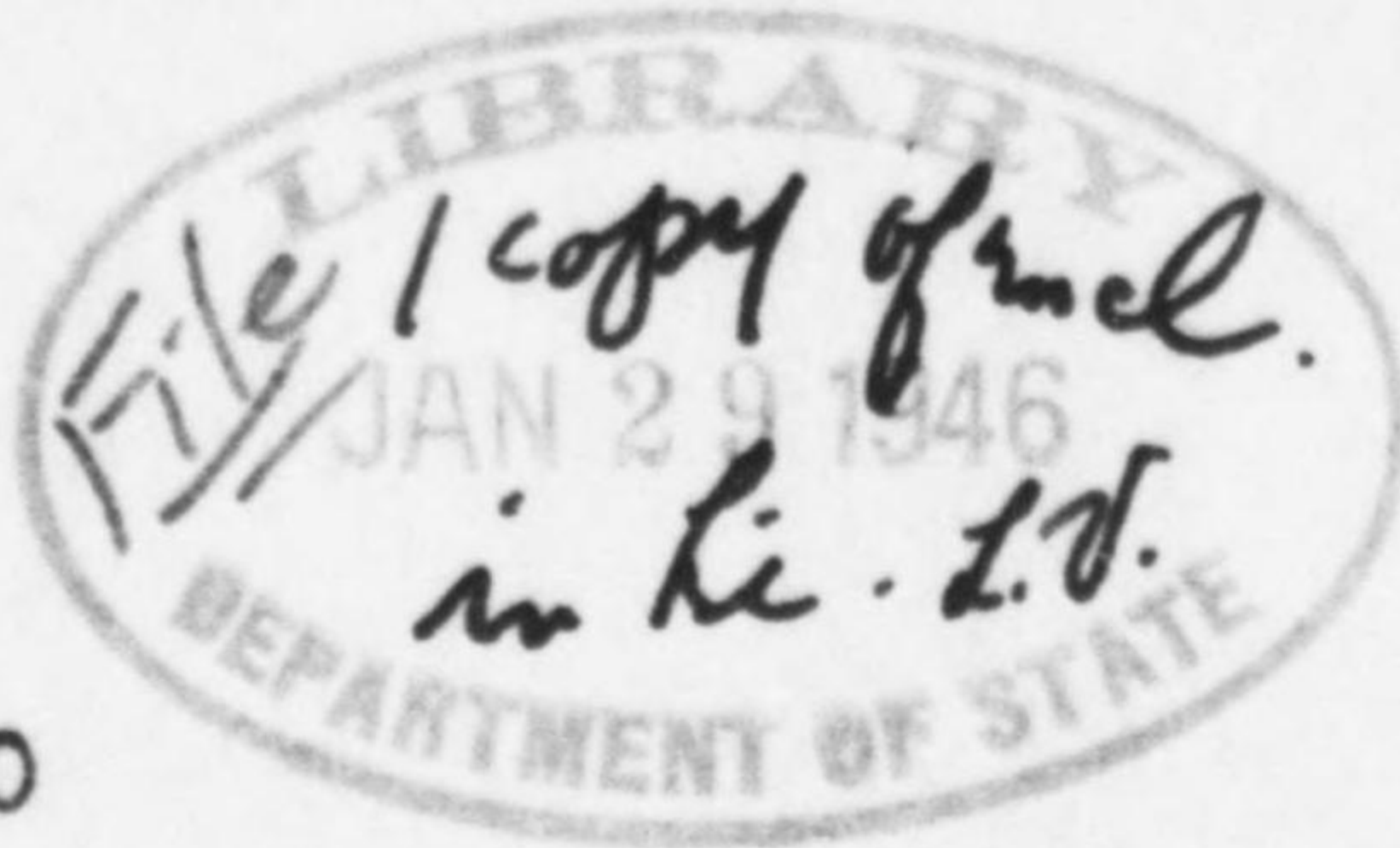


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Tokyo, Japan, December 29, 1945



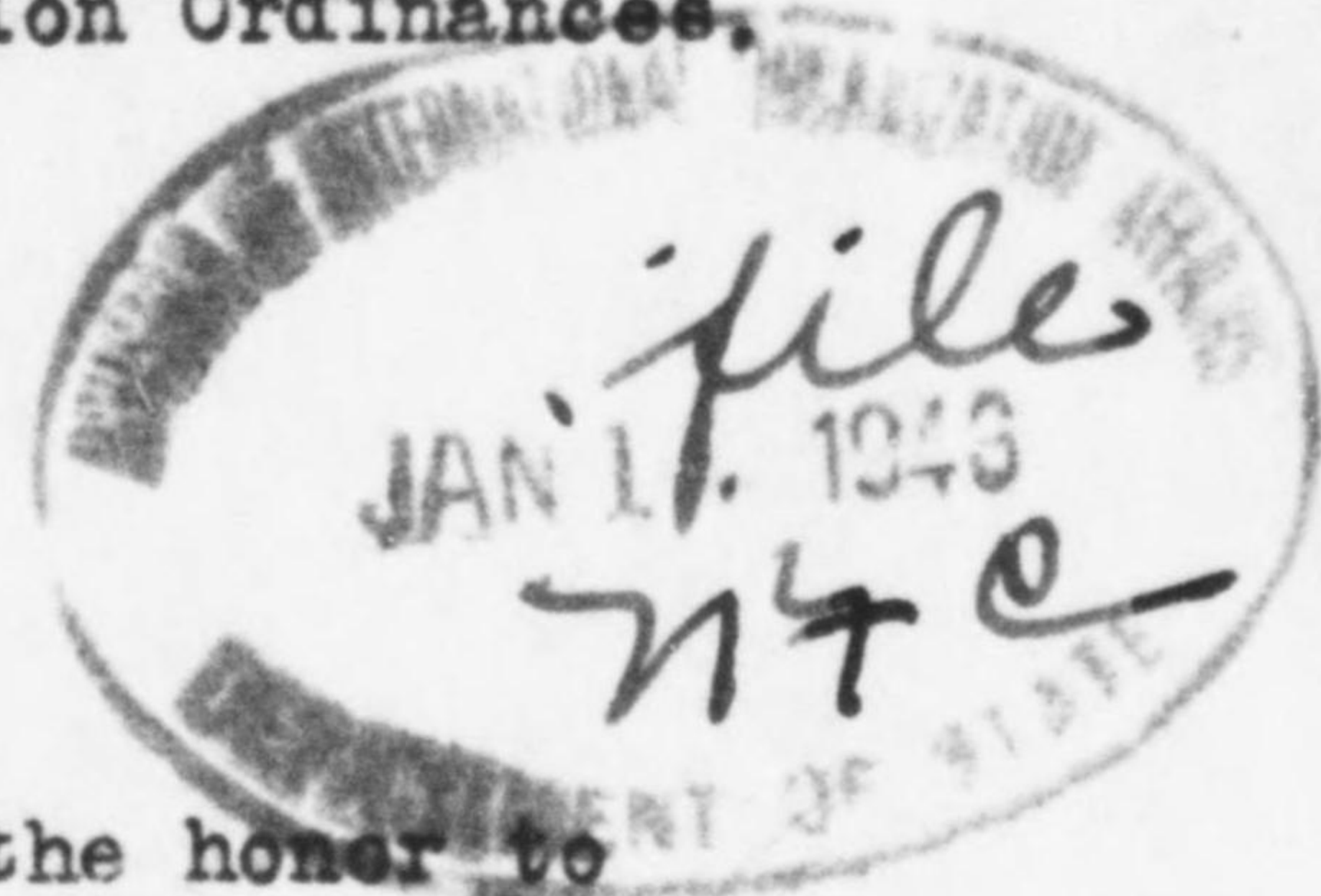
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Subject: List of Japanese Ministry of Education Ordinances.

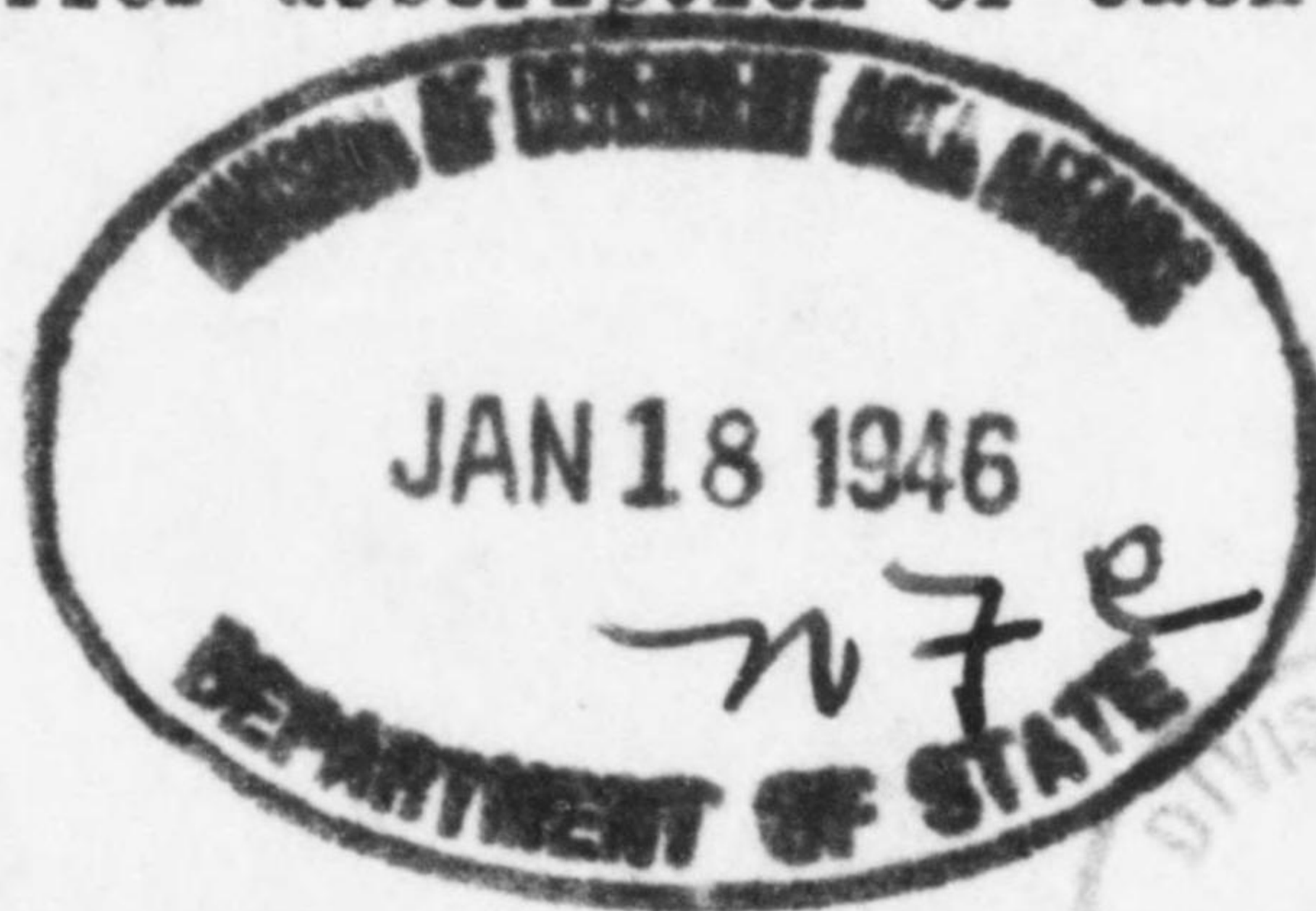
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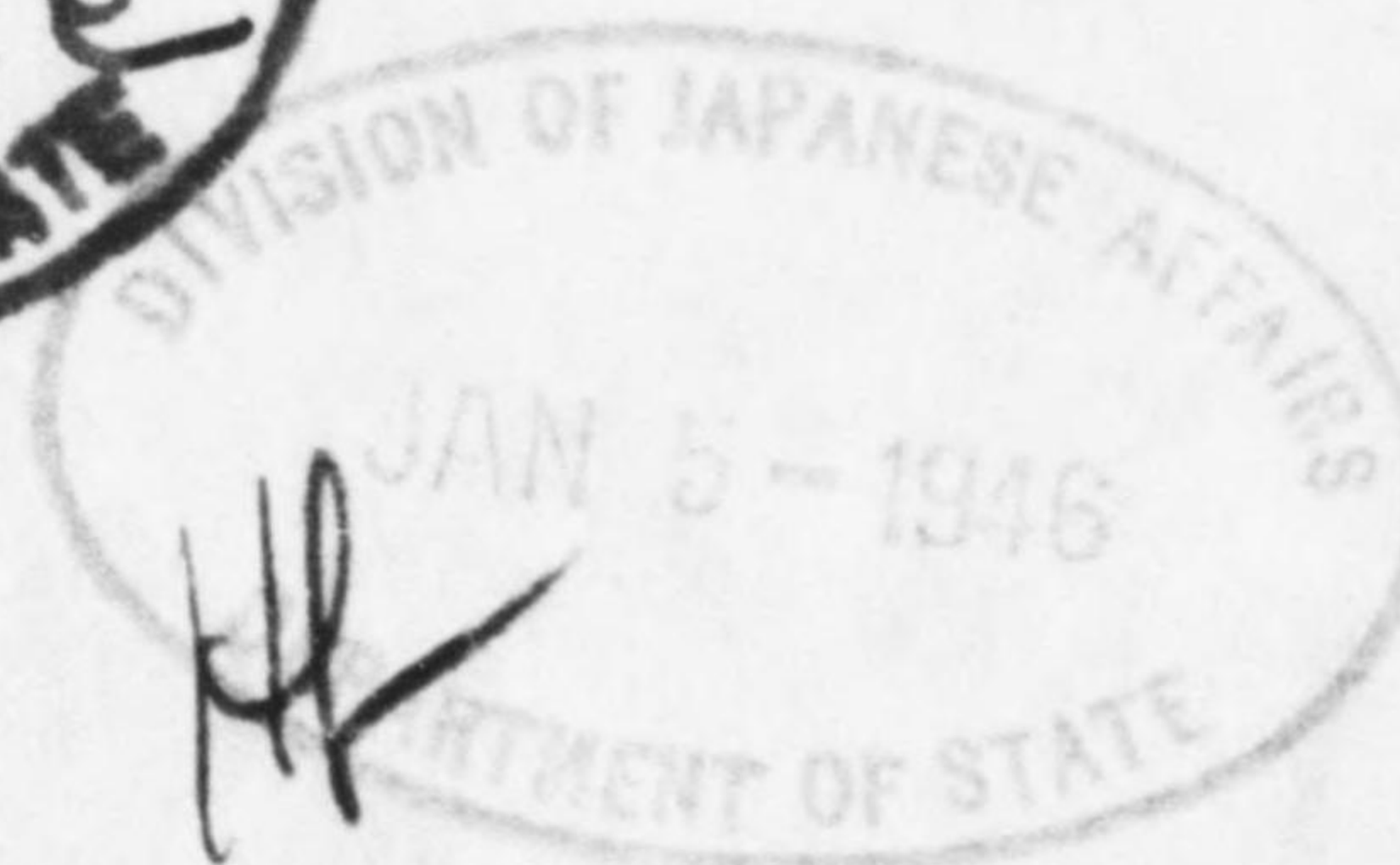


Enclosures: *att. 1*

List of Japanese Ministry of Education Ordinances.

In triplicate to the Department.

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
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Tokyo, Japan, December 29, 1945

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JAN 7 - 1946
DIRECTOR
Department of State

No. 141

Subject: List of Japanese Ministry of Navy Ordinances.

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The United States Political Adviser has the honor to transmit for the information of the Department a list in duplicate of Japanese Ministry of Navy Ordinances promulgated from August 29, 1945, to October 27, 1945, inclusive. The list includes a brief description of each ordinance.

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) / 12-29 45

Enclosures: *att 1.*

List of Japanese Ministry of Navy Ordinances in Duplicate.

In triplicate to the Department.

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, December 29, 1945

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JAN 7 - 1946
DIRECTOR
Department of State

No. 142

Subject: List of Japanese Ministry of Commerce and Industry Ordinances.

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JAN 5 - 1946
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Enclosures: *att. L.*

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In triplicate to the Department.

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, December 29, 1945

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JAN 29 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Office of
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
JAN 7 - 1946
DIRECTOR
Department of State

No. 143

Subject: List of Japanese Ministry of Finance Ordinances
Concerning Other Ministries.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES

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DIVISION OF FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
JAN 5 - 1946
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The United States Political Adviser has the honor to transmit for the information of the Department a list in duplicate of Japanese Ministry of Finance Ordinances Concerning Other Ministries promulgated from August 18, 1945, to November 9, 1945, inclusive. The list includes a brief description of each ordinance.

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AFFAIRS
JAN 21 1946
740
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Enclosures: att. 1.

List in duplicate of Japanese
Ministry of Finance Ordinances
Concerning Other Ministries

In triplicate to the Department.

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JSService: jwb

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 21 1946
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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
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OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

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Department of State

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Tokyo, Japan, December 29, 1945

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN - 3 1946
DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION
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No. 145

Subject: List of Japanese Cabinet Ordinances Regarding the Administrative Affairs under the Jurisdiction of the Board of Communication.

SECRET
DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES

946 JAN 4 PM

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DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
JAN 5 - 1946
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The United States Political Adviser has the honor to transmit for the information of the Department a list in duplicate of Japanese Cabinet Ordinances regarding the administrative affairs under the jurisdiction of the Board of Communication promulgated from September 1, 1945, to November 24, 1945, inclusive. The list includes a brief description of each ordinance.

Enclosures: *att. 2*

List in duplicate of Japanese Cabinet Ordinances regarding administrative affairs under jurisdiction of Board of Communications.

In triplicate to the Department.

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, December 29, 1945

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LEGAL ADVISER
JAN 21 1946
1-28-46
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

No. 147

Subject: Transmitting Copy of Law Relating to the Retirement of Judges and Public Prosecutors and the Transfer of Judges.

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The United States Political Adviser has the honor to transmit copies of Law relating to the retirement of Judges and Public Prosecutors and the Transfer of Judges passed by the recent 89th Imperial Diet and promulgated on December 21, 1945.

LR 894.04

Enclosure: *att 200*

Copy of law as stated.

Original and hectograph to Department.

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JSService:jwb

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740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) / 12-2945

740.00119 Control
(Japan) / 12-2945

HECTO
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Enclosure to despatch no. 147 dated December 29, 1945, from the United States Political Adviser, Tokyo, Japan, on the subject "Transmitting Copy of Law Relating to the Retirement of Judges and Public Prosecutors and the Transfer of Judges".

Law relating to the Retirement of
Judges and Public Prosecutors and
the Transfer of Judges.

XIII.

We hereby give Our sanction with the advice of the Privy Council to the Law relating to the Retirement of Judges and Public Prosecutors and the Transfer of Judges approved by the Imperial Diet and cause the same to be promulgated.

This twentyfirst day of the twelfth month of twentieth year of Showa.

Signed: Hirohito
Seal of Emperor

Countersigned: Baron Kijuro Shidehara
Prime Minister

Chuzo Iwata
Minister of Justice

Law No. 56

- Art. 1. In reducing the number of Government officials pursuant to the termination of war, the Minister of Justice may during the period from now till the 31st March, 1946, order judges and public prosecutors, not exceeding two hundred and twenty-eight persons in total number, to retire from active service; provided that, except where a voluntary application for retirement is made, no judges shall be ordered to retire without a decision of the General Meeting of the Supreme Court. The General Meeting referred to in the preceding paragraph shall not be held unless not less than two-thirds of the judges of the Supreme Court be present, and its decision shall not be made without the concurrence of not less than two-thirds of the judges present.
- Art. 2. The application of those provisions in the Courts Organization Law which relate to the transfer of judges from one Court to another shall be stayed until the 30th April, 1946.

Supplementary Provision:

The present Law shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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Tokyo via War

Dated December 29, 1945

Rec'd 5 p.m., 31st

Secretary of State,

Washington.

226, Dec 29

Summary recent significant press comment political parties.

Tokyo press has recently shown increased editorial favor to Social Democratic over other political parties and has commented sympathetically on Japanese Communist Party. However, present editorial opinion may not necessarily express carefully determined newspaper policy nor reflect general public opinion:

MAINICHI recently supported Social Democrats and Communists as only two parties capable leading peoples front movement urged abandonment prejudice "alliance of Soviet Russia, Great Britain and United States and formation of common front between Socialists and Communists in Europe form foundation for world democratic revolution".

YOMIURI-HOCHI editorials have presented Left Wing viewpoint since strike led by Suzuki Tocim who is now suggested in press as possible

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DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) / 12-2945

JAN 2 - 1946

PLAIN

-2- #226, Dec 29, from Tokyo via War.

as possible Communist candidate for Diet. However, editorial opinion appears somewhat sober since assumption of editorship of Baba Tsunego, well known political commentator.

Recent ~~YOMIURI~~ editorial urged development Labor and Farmer Unions for effective political action.

Tabloid size ~~YOMIURI~~ published by former Domei managing editor Matsumoto Suigohara supported Communist scheme for confiscating food of privileged classes and placing distribution in hands peoples committees.

RESTRICTION ON DIET CANDIDACY. ~~YOMIURI~~ December 28 proposed deprivation civil rights (suffrage and right of candidacy) of organizers and officers IRAA, IRAPS and affiliated organizations as well as numerous Government officials serving during war years. Editorial strongly urged necessity purging those tainted with war responsibility while at same time not handicapping those with promise as future democratic leaders.

~~YOMIURI-HOCHI~~ December 21 advocated disqualification as Diet candidates of all leaders of IRAA concluded that Since present Government would take no action assistance Allied headquarters would be needed.

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DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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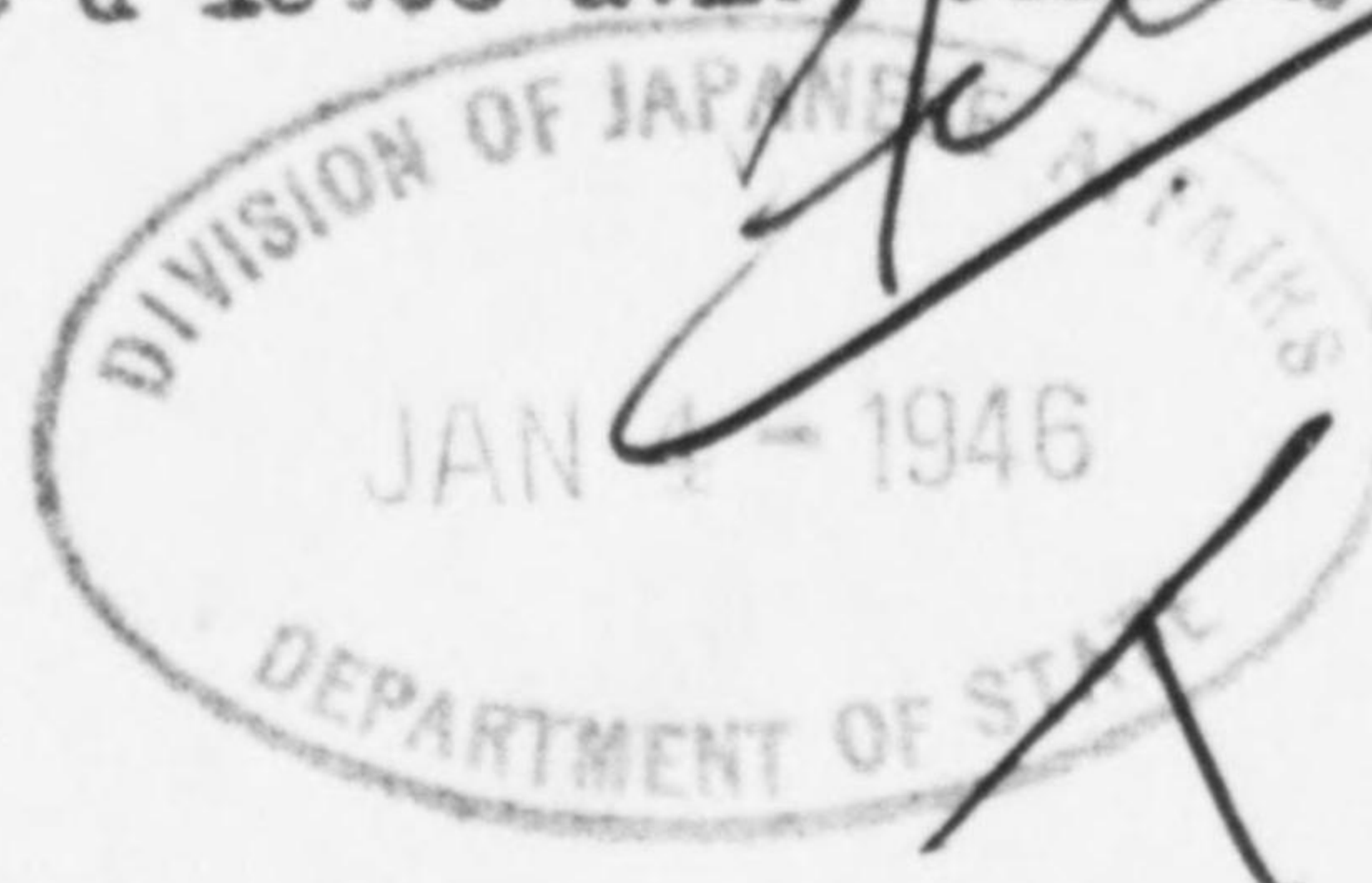
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Tokyo via War

Dated December 29, 1945

Rec'd 10:06 a.m., January 3, 1946



Secretary of State

Washington

226, December 29.

Summary recent significant press comment political parties:

Tokyo press has recently shown increased editorial favor to Social Democratic over other political parties and has commented sympathetically on Japanese Communist Party. However, present editorial opinion may not necessarily express carefully determined newspaper policy nor reflect general public opinion.

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JAN 5 1946
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F. W. 740.00119 Control (Japan) / 12-2945

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-2- #226, December 29 from Tokyo via War.

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YOMIURI-HOCHI, December 21, advocated disqualification as Diet candidates of all leaders of IRAA concluded that Sinceo present government would take no action assistance Allied headquarters would be needed.

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JAN 15 1946

UNRESTRICTED

No. 59

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

The Acting Secretary of State refers to the Acting Political Adviser's despatch no. 147 of December 29, 1945 transmitting copies in translation of a Japanese law, and advises the Acting Political Adviser that it is generally desirable for a copy of the original text of laws, as appearing in the Official Gazette, to accompany translations sent to the Department. No further action is required in regard to the despatch under reference.

740.00119 CONTROL(JAPAN)
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UNRESTRICTED

Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

FROM:

Bombay, India

DATE: December 29, 1945

RFC ID: 12:15, p.m. Jan. 8

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
JAN 9 - 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
HS

A - 332, December 29, 1945.

The following press despatch appeared on the front page of the Bombay Free Press Journal of December 29, 1945:

"NAZIS FOR TOKYO JOBS

American Action Angers Under-Paid Tommies

(Free Press Cable)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

"The News Chronicle's Tokyo correspondent reports that although Gen. Douglas MacArthur has imposed iron-clad limitation on the entry of British businessmen into Japan, the Nazis are being employed by American military government and paid as much as £16 weekly. These Nazis also have many privileges such as American cigarettes at army rates. Some of them, who are wearing American uniforms, are living far better than sailors in British ships. An American Eighth Army spokesman said, 'We had to employ them because of the shortage of skilled workers. We are employing more than 60 of them as accountants paymasters and supervisors'".

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Copy to: American Embassy, London

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740.00119 CONTROL) JAPAN (/ 12-2945

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DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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London

Dated December 29, 1945

Rec'd 7:02 p.m.

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DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
JAN 1 - 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State,
Washington.

13693, Twenty-ninth

In accordance with Dept's instructions this is first of series of weekly summaries of English press reaction to occupation of Japan. Telegrams in this series will be numbered Jap 1, 2 et cetera.

Jap 1.

Most British papers in commenting on Moscow conference results stressed importance of agreement on control of Japan as nearly equal to agreement on atomic energy. On this policy Liberal NEWS CHRONICLER says "in practice a very substantial measure of authority will rest with America but Russia will have the say in affairs which she has long wanted". Communist DAILY WORKER says US has made biggest concession for final say on policy fundamentals is taken

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JAN 8 - 1946
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JAPANESE OFFICE

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) / 12-2945

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-2- #13693, Twenty-ninth, from London.

taken from US government and placed in hands of Far Eastern Commission but points out that in day to day administration American Commander "will have a pretty free hand". **TIMES** believes conclusion of peace treaty with Japan seems as remote as conclusion of treaty with Germany but that in the meantime in all measures necessary for eradicating seeds of militarism in Japan, Soviet Union will "henceforth play its part side by side with the US Great Britain and China. The lively and growing interest of Soviet Russia in her vast Asiatic territories and the influence which Soviet power inevitably exerts on the neighboring Asiatic nations make her place in the settlement of Asiatic affairs incontestable. A new phase in Far Eastern history full of opportunities for fruitful collaboration between all the powers with major interests in the Pacific is opened by the creation of the Four Power Council". **MANCHESTER GUARDIAN** after commenting on concession to Russia on European peace treaties says "the United States has gone a long way to satisfy the much more reasonable Russian demands for some share in the control of Japan".

After

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-3- #13693, Twenty-ninth, from London.

After outlining new set-up and pointing out that General MacArthur will remain Chairman of Commission and Supreme Commander with special powers GUARDIAN says "this is a great improvement on the present arrangement which is clearly as inconsistent with the principle of United Nations policy as it is with the principle of the Big Three". Conservative DAILY TELEGRAPH in commenting on Japanese control machinery says "nevertheless the final word in case of any disagreement continues to rest with General MacArthur and therefore efficiency of control has not been sacrificed to political expediency".

Prior to publication of Moscow Conference results recent English comment has been mildly favorable to US control policy but has expressed serious doubts regarding actual effectiveness. On December 27 TIMES discussed American directive divorcing Shintoism from the State and said "this measure affords an excellent illustration of the weakness of the policy which the United States with ...

laudable

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-4- #13693, Twenty-ninth, from London.

laudable of motives has hitherto pursued in Japan. That policy suffers from one fatal defect, it is an attempt to effect a moral and material revolution in Japan through the instrumentality of the present governing classes. So long as they remain in power the social system for which they stand will endure. They may bow to the storm for the moment but all the time they retain the loyalty of the masses and when they believe that the time has come to change their course the masses will follow them. It is true that Japan may find it more difficult than other powers to rebuild her war potential after its systematic destruction by the Allies but so long as Japan retains a social system of which military aggression is the only possible outcome the means to make war will assuredly be forthcoming". TIMES then points out that both in England and in US official opinion has "been unwilling to recognize the impracticability of transforming the Emperor into a Democratic Monarch so long as the myth of his divinity persists

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-5- #13693, Twenty-ninth, from London.

persists and has been rashly disposed to believe that the imperial office like its present occupant is a harmless survival dangerous only if exploited by militarist ambitions". TIMES maintains that the myth of the divine Emperor has alone been responsible for Japans warped mentality and that its hold upon Jap people will not be shaken by depriving Shintoism of State support while leaving their minds exposed to influence of Shinto creed. Similar opinion was expressed on December 17 by ~~NANCY STEER~~ GUARDIAN which in speaking of Russian criticism of US policy said policy "is doomed to failure because it is trying to impose reform through the very people who were the ruling class in the old regime. Is it any use abolishing Shintoism if at the same time the authority of the Emperor is recognized?" On December 27 NEWS CHRONICLE published front page story by Jack Percival from Tokyo headed "MacArthur employs Nazis at 16 pounds a week". It claims many of these Nazis are living better than British troops and sailors many of whom had fought

Japs

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-6- #13693, Twenty-ninth, from London.

Japs throughout the Pacific. An American Eighth Army spokesman is quoted as having explained their employment as due to shortage of skilled workers.

(Repeated to Supreme Commander Tokyo via Military Attache London).

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*Return to FE/TKP
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JKP*

January 4, 1946

MEMORANDUM FROM STATE DEPARTMENT MEMBER OF SWNCC

There is enclosed a copy of a note from the Australian Minister, No. 544/45 of December 31, 1945, in regard to participation of British Commonwealth forces in the occupation of Japan. It is requested that the Joint Chiefs of Staff be asked to supply the State Department with information upon which to base a reply to the Australian Minister.

James Clement Dunn
Assistant Secretary of State

Enclosure:

No. 544/45,
December 31, 1945,
from Australian Minister.

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(JAPAN) / 12-3145 JCS/HH

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(Copy of Note from Australian Minister)

31st December, 1945.

No. 544/45

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your note in reply to my communication of 20th October relative to the participation of British Commonwealth Forces in the occupation of Japan.

The statement of general principles proposed by the United States Government has been noted, and has been the subject of consultation between the British Commonwealth Governments concerned. Discussions on this matter have also taken place between General MacArthur and Lieut. General Northcott, Commander-in-Chief of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force.

We have been advised by General Northcott of the arrangements which have been agreed upon between General MacArthur and himself concerning the British Commonwealth Occupation Force. These arrangements which, in the view of the British Commonwealth Governments concerned, are the practical application of the general principles proposed by the United States Government, are recorded in a memorandum signed at Tokyo on 18th December, 1945, and it is understood that the text of the memorandum has been communicated to the United States Government by General MacArthur.

The Australian Government, acting on behalf of the other British Commonwealth Governments concerned, now desires to inform you that these Governments welcome the arrangements agreed between General MacArthur and Lieut. General Northcott as a logical outcome of the general principles set out in the United States Government's letter under reply. We propose that the arrangements, as set out in the memorandum referred to, be accepted and placed on record as the agreed basis on which the British Commonwealth Force will proceed to and participate in the occupation of Japan, subject, however, to further detailed consideration of matters such as the internal organisation of the Forces, the supply of stores, and financial arrangements.

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

740:0019 Control (Japan) / 12. 3145

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- 2 -

While the detailed order of battle and organisation of the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces have not yet been finalised, the bulk of the forces are now concentrated. To enable arrangements for their move to be made the Australian Government would appreciate early advice as to whether the basis of participation, as indicated in paragraph 4 above, is acceptable to the United States Government.

I have the honour to be,

With the highest consideration,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

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Secret

JAN 22 1946

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to your note no. 544/45 of December 31, 1945, relative to the participation of forces of the British Commonwealth in the occupation of Japan. In this note it is indicated that the statement of general principles proposed by the United States Government as communicated in my note of December 7, 1945, has been the subject of consultation between the British Commonwealth Governments concerned, and also between General MacArthur and Lieutenant General Northcott, Commander-in-Chief of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force. By your note under reference you inquire whether the arrangements agreed upon between General MacArthur and Lieutenant General Northcott as contained in a

memorandum

The Honorable

Sir Frederic Eggleston,

Minister of Australia.

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Confidential File

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) / 12-3145

740.00119 Control (Japan) / 12-3145

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memorandum signed at Tokyo on December 18, 1945, are acceptable to the United States Government.

The tentative agreement relative to the establishment of the British Commonwealth Force in Japan, as agreed upon between General MacArthur and Lieutenant General Northcott, follows:

1. COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS:

a. MISSION

The British Commonwealth Force will constitute a component of occupation forces in Japan under the supreme command of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. It will be charged with the normal military duties of a force of its size and composition, including military control of Hiroshima Prefecture and such other ground and air areas as may be allocated to it for this purpose, demilitarization and disposition of Japanese installations and armaments within such ground areas and measures necessary for the security of the force. These areas do not constitute a national zone. It will accomplish such ground and air patrol and surveillance missions within allocated areas as may be directed. Military government functions

within

- 3 -

within areas allocated to the British Commonwealth Force will be conducted by U.S. agencies as directed by SCAP. Relationships of the British Commonwealth Force with the Japanese, and routine security functions pertaining primarily to Eighth Army operations as a whole, will be prescribed by the Commanding General, (CG), Eighth Army. The British Commonwealth Force will conduct such military operations outside normally allocated areas as may be directed to the CG, Eighth Army for ground forces and the CG, Fifth Air Force for air forces.

b. COMMAND ORGANIZATION:

SCAP will assign ground forces of the British Commonwealth Force to operational control of the CG, Eighth U.S. Army. SCAP will assign operational control of the air component of the British Commonwealth Force to the CG, Pacific Air Command, U.S. Army (PACUSA). Such air component will function as a separate air command under the Fifth Air Force. SCAP will assign operational control of Royal Naval Port Party, British Commonwealth Force, to the U.S. naval commander exercising jurisdiction over Japanese ports, for operation of the port of Kure. Such assignments to operational control will become effective upon arrival of the forces concerned at Japanese ports of debarkation. Ground forces of the

British

- 4 -

British Commonwealth Force will function as a corps of two divisions under the command of the GOC, British Commonwealth Forces as corps commander. The corps will be composed of one British-Indian Division of two brigade (bde) groups with supporting troops, and an Anzac division of one brigade and one brigade group with supporting troops. Logistic organization of the British Commonwealth Force will be as prescribed by the commander thereof. GOC, British Commonwealth Force will remain responsible for the maintenance and administration of the British Commonwealth Force as a whole.

g. COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHANNELS:

(1) GOC, British Commonwealth Force will have the right of direct access to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for matters of major policy effecting the operational capabilities of the force.

(2) GOC, British Commonwealth Force will retain the right of direct communication with the British Commonwealth Joint Chiefs of Staff in Australia on administrative matters affecting the force.

(3) It is understood that for matters of governmental concern effecting the policy and operations of the British Commonwealth Force, the channel of communication lies from the Australian Government as representative of the British Commonwealth of Nations through the United States Government and the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

(4) In administrative

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(4) In administrative matters pertaining to relations with United States forces or with the Japanese, the GOC, British Commonwealth Force will be governed by policies prescribed by commanders exercising operational control. Such policies will in general conform to those prescribed for United States forces. In case of conflict between such administrative instructions received from the CG, Eighth Army and the CG, PACUSA (or his designated representative), the matter will be referred to General Headquarters (GHQ) SCAP for decision.

d. LIAISON

GOC, British Commonwealth Force is authorized to exchange liaison officers by mutual arrangement with CG's, First Corps and Fifth Air Force. Provisions for liaison between British Commonwealth Force and Japanese Central Liaison Committees in areas occupied, are subject to future arrangements between British Commonwealth Force Headquarters and CG, Eighth Army. Liaison between British Commonwealth Force Headquarters and GHQ, SCAP on military government matters will be conducted through the Eighth Army. Liaison between British Commonwealth Force and U.S. naval authorities will be conducted through naval port director of the port or ports concerned for local matters pertaining thereto. Liaison with U.S. naval authorities on all other matters will be conducted through GHQ, SCAP.

2. AREAS OF

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- 6 -

2. AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY:

a. The British Commonwealth Force will be allocated Hiroshima Prefecture for exercise of the functions and responsibilities enumerated in subparagraph 1 a above.

b. If proven necessary by reconnaissance, the British Commonwealth Force may be allocated an additional area or areas by SCAP for air base purposes. Within such areas, British Commonwealth Force will exercise the security and surveillance functions and responsibilities prescribed for Hiroshima Prefecture, subject to local modification at the direction of CG, Eighth Army.

3. FORCES:

a. It is understood that the total strength of the British Commonwealth Force will be determined by inter-governmental decision. It is also understood that the British Commonwealth Force plans to maintain its basic organization as a corps of two divisions of two brigades each, with suitable air and (air and ground) service supporting elements within the strength eventually determined. Major unit strength will be adjusted to meet the total strength determined by inter-governmental decision. Composition and strength of the air component of the force is also subject of inter-governmental decision.

b. It is understood

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- 7 -

b. It is understood that the British Commonwealth Force may be withdrawn wholly or in part upon agreement between the Governments of the United States and Australia or upon six months notice by either party. It is also understood that reductions will be made in the British Commonwealth Force from time to time in conformity with progressive reductions in United States occupation forces in Japan.

c. GOC, British Commonwealth Force will provide SCAP with troop lists including units strengths, upon final determination of the composition of the force.

d. For planning purposes, the GOC, British Commonwealth Force has submitted tentative designation of units of the force, current location and availability for arrival in Japan as follows:

UNIT AND LOCATION

Force Headquarters, Australia
 Headquarters Anzac Division, Australia,
 34th Aust. Bde, Morotai
 New Zealand Bde, Italy
 British-Indian Division, Bombay
 (Hq & 2 bdes)
 Force Troops, Australia and SEAC
 Royal Australian Air Force, Labuan (Borneo)
 3 Sqdns Mustangs
 Hq Staff Planes (2) & Detachment (Australia)
 Royal New Zealand Air Force, New Zealand
 1 Sqn F (Spitfires)
 Royal Air Force
 2 Sqdns Mosquitos (BR), Madras
 1 Sqn Spitfires (Ind), Madras
 2 Sqdns Spitfires (BR), Singapore
 1 Sqn TC (BR), Rangoon
 Com Flt (BR), Madras
 Royal Navy Port Party, Singapore
 Air Force Construction Sqn, Labuan
 Base and Port troops, various locations

TARGET ARRIVAL

10

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- 8 -

TARGET ARRIVAL DATES IN JAPAN

RN Port Party--28 Jan
34th Bde--1 Feb
AF Const Sqdn--1 Feb
Adv Ech Force & Base Troops--1 Feb
1st Ser. Air Ground Ech--1 Feb
Hq Anzac Div--23 Feb
Adv Ech B-I Div--23 Feb
Main Body Air Ground Ech--23 Feb
Main Body B-I Div--15 March
NZ Bde--23 March

e. (1) It is understood that actual arrival dates of the above units are subject to clearance by SCAP upon evacuation by U.S. forces of areas to be occupied.

(2) Arrangements will be made by PACUSA for staging of air echelons of the force to Japan via the Philippines and Okinawa, except for RAF Spitfires and airplanes of the New Zealand Squadron, which it is understood will be delivered by water transport.

5. MISCELLANEOUS:

g. Initial arrangements for establishment of British Commonwealth Force in Japan:

(1) The Australian Services Mission in Tokyo will be disbanded and its functions taken over by an Advance Echelon, Headquarters, British Commonwealth Force, made up of Australian Services Mission personnel, augmented by three or four additional officers to be designated by GOC, British Commonwealth Force.

(2) Direct communication between the GOC, British Commonwealth Force, or his authorized representatives, and CG, Eighth Army, CG, PACUSA and CG, Fifth Air Force,

for matters

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for matters pertaining to the establishment and operation of the force, will be authorized by SCAP upon receipt of authority for entry of the Force from the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(3) Pending further instructions, travel of staff officers of the force headquarters and of preliminary reconnaissance parties and individuals for inspection of areas and other orientation purposes is authorized subject to current clearance procedures by SCAP.

(4) Quarters, subsistence and transportation of advance parties of the British Commonwealth Force will be provided by the force.

(5) Preliminary movement of casual airplanes of the British Commonwealth Air Forces to and in Japan for staff purposes will be subject to current clearance procedures by SCAP. Temporary use by such aircraft of U.S. facilities in Japan and enroute will be arranged by PACUSA.

p. SIGNAL COMMUNICATIONS:

(1) It will not be necessary for the British Commonwealth Force to establish radio communications in Tokyo as SCAP will be able to handle its required traffic until such time as the Commonwealth force moves into its proposed area. Matter of coordinating

the use of

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the use of codes and ciphers will be worked out by technical representatives of U.S. and British Commonwealth Forces at a later date.

(2) Existing wire facilities used by Tenth Corps will be made available to the British Commonwealth Force.

(3) Courier service in Japan will be continued as presently established by the Eighth Army and Fifth Air Force and will be made available to the British Commonwealth Force.

c. PRESS RELEASES:

No press release concerning the British Commonwealth Force will be made pending governmental arrangements for simultaneous announcement in Washington, Tokyo, Canberra, Wellington, New Delhi and London of the formation of the force. Necessity steps will be taken to insure against premature press reports in this respect.

6. LOGISTICS:

a. The British Commonwealth Force agrees to assume complete logistic responsibility for the support of the force.

b. Transportation required for the force will be furnished from British Commonwealth sources. (Rail within Japan excepted).

c. The British

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g. The British Commonwealth Force will be equipped with tentage.

d. Considerable housing is known to be available in the area to be occupied. Details as to procurement will be worked out by the British Commonwealth Force and Eighth Army based on schedule of withdrawal of U.S. and arrival of force units.

e. Maintenance of the force will be furnished by the British Commonwealth Force. Plans provide for 90 days supplies to accompany troops, with ammunition stockages to conform to Eighth Army and PACUSA levels.

f. Inasmuch as strength of British Commonwealth Force is indefinite at this time, tonnages involved in troop and supply movement are undetermined. Preliminary investigation indicates a sufficient port capacity to handle the force.

g. The British Commonwealth Force indicates that resupply will be from Australia.

h. Intransit and substantial permanent storage warehousing is available in contemplated areas. The British Commonwealth Force will be prepared to provide such additional storage as may be required.

i. Air base facilities in areas allocated to the British Commonwealth Force for such purposes will be

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made available to the force, subject to arrangements for continuation of essential United States functions therein. Additional construction and maintenance becomes the responsibility of the British Commonwealth Force.

j. Upon arrival of its port director personnel the British Commonwealth Force will assume port director functions for the entire port of Kure, under operational control of the U.S. Navy. U.S. personnel will be withdrawn. The Kure Navy Yard will remain under United States control.

k. The control of shipping schedules pertaining to the British Commonwealth Force will be a force responsibility.

l. Requirements for a minor increase of the British Commonwealth Force Advance Headquarters in the Tokyo Area will be submitted to SCAP.

m. In area of occupation, requirements for office space, officers' billets, enlisted men's billets, warehouse and ammunition storage areas will be procured through the Eighth Army.

n. The British Commonwealth Force desires to secure three airdromes. Decisions on this point will be made after physical inspection of existing facilities in Hiroshima Prefecture and, if deemed essential,

in adjacent

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in adjacent areas. Inspection of Itami airdrome at Kobe as a possible alternate site is authorized.

o. Bulk petroleum products and packaged aviation lubricants will be furnished by the U.S. on a dollar reimbursement basis while all other packaged petroleum products will be furnished by the British Commonwealth Force. U.S. forces will deliver bulk products to the water line. The British Commonwealth Force will be responsible for receiving and distributing bulk products. Informal reports indicate that adequate bulk tankage exists in the proposed area of occupation.

p. Local procurement for the British Commonwealth Force area will be accomplished in conformance with Eighth Army directives.

q. Rail transportation will be procured through normal Eighth Army channels.

r. The British Commonwealth Force agrees to furnish such railway guards as may be required for its own operations.

s. Yen currency will be supplied through the Eighth Army with accounting in accordance with Eighth Army procedures. Current conversion rate on basis of 15 yen to 1 U.S. Dollar will obtain for the British Commonwealth Force.

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- t. The British Commonwealth Force will be prepared to furnish pay schedules, both military and civil, to the Eighth Army when requested.
- u. Improvements made to Japanese facilities with U.S. materials will be accepted by the British Commonwealth Force on a dollar reimbursement basis, when such facilities are needed and desired by the British Commonwealth Force.

The military authorities of the United States request that particular reference be made to Section 3b of the foregoing agreement which states that "It is also understood that reductions will be made in the British Commonwealth Force from time to time in conformity with progressive reductions in United States occupation forces in Japan", and request that specific acceptance of this provision be noted by the Australian Government.

The United States Government also wishes to make it a matter of record that the size of the British Commonwealth Force shall be subject to re-examination in the light of

any arrangements

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any arrangements which may be made in the future relative to the participation of the Republic of China or the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the occupation of Japan.

Subject to the foregoing, the arrangements made between General MacArthur and Lieutenant General Northcott are accepted by the United States Government as the agreed basis on which the British Commonwealth Force will proceed to and participate in the occupation of Japan.

I shall appreciate receiving your early confirmation that the arrangements set forth in this note are acceptable to the Government of Australia.

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

DEAN ACHESON

Acting Secretary of State.

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OFFICE
THE SECRETARY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AUSTRALIAN LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1946 JAN 2 PM 1 38

31st December, 1945.

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file

No. 544/45

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
A-D
JAN 3 1946
MR. DUNN
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
DISTRIBUTION OFFICE
JAN 3 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Sir,

RECORDS BRANCH

1946 JAN 2 AM 11 31

I have the honour to refer to your note in reply to my communication of 20th October relative to the participation of British Commonwealth Forces in the occupation of Japan.

The statement of general principles proposed by the United States Government has been noted, and has been the subject of consultation between the British Commonwealth Governments concerned. Discussions on this matter have also taken place between General MacArthur and Lieut. General Northcott, Commander-in-Chief of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force.

We have been advised by General Northcott of the arrangements which have been agreed upon between General MacArthur and himself concerning the British Commonwealth Occupation Force. These arrangements which, in the view of the British Commonwealth Governments concerned, are the practical application of the general principles proposed by the United States Government, are recorded in a memorandum signed at Tokyo on 18th December, 1945, and it is understood that the text of the memorandum has been communicated to the United States Government by General MacArthur.

The Australian Government, acting on behalf of the other British Commonwealth Governments concerned, now desires to inform you that these Governments welcome the arrangements agreed between General MacArthur and Lieut. General Northcott as a logical outcome of the general principles set out in the United States Government's letter under reply. We propose that the arrangements,

The Honourable,
James F. Byrnes,
Secretary of State of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

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January 4, 1946

MEMORANDUM FROM STATE DEPARTMENT MEMBER OF SWNCC

There is enclosed a copy of a note from the Australian Minister, No. 544/45 of December 31, 1945, in regard to participation of British Commonwealth forces in the occupation of Japan. It is requested that the Joint Chiefs of Staff be asked to supply the State Department with information upon which to base a reply to the Australian Minister.

James Clement Dunn
Assistant Secretary of State

Enclosure:

No. 544/45,
December 31, 1945,
from Australian Minister.

FE:JKPenfield:AIM

740.00119 Central (Japan) / 12-3145

TOP SECRET**TOP SECRET**COPY NO. 38SWNCC 70/1721 January 1946Pages 72 - 73, incl.STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEEPARTICIPATION OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH FORCES
IN OCCUPATION OF JAPANReferences: a. SWNCC 70/15
b. JCS 1398/9
c. JCS 1398/10Note by the Secretaries

The enclosure, a memorandum on the above subject forwarded to the Secretary of State after approval by the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee on 19 January 1946, is circulated for information.

ALEXANDER D. REID

B. L. AUSTIN

RAYMOND E. COX

Secretariat

TOP SECRETSWNCC 70/17

TOP SECRETE N C L O S U R E

19 January 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

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

The Joint Chiefs of Staff have considered the note of the Australian Minister dated 31 December 1945 concerning British Empire participation in the occupation forces. J.C.S. 1398/9, enclosing a copy of the Tokyo agreement to which the Australian note refers, is attached. (not reproduced as a part of this document)

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

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Australian proposal, the Joint Chiefs of Staff note that the Australian Government agrees to reduce the size of the British Empire force from time to time in conformity with future progressive reductions in United States occupation forces in Japan, and suggest that this proviso be formally noted in the answer to the Australian Government. They further suggest that any agreement with the Australian Government on the size of the British Empire force be made subject to re-examination in the light of any arrangements made in the future with China or Russia to participate in the occupation.

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

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

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

For the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee:

/s/ H. Freeman Matthews

H. FREEMAN MATTHEWS,
Acting Chairman.