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No. 2166

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Subject: Parliamentary Debate Re Japan DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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The Honorable  
The Secretary of State,  
Washington

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the subject of Japan and what to do about Japan aroused rather more interest than usual in the opening session of Parliament last week. In view of the importance of the debate, as indicating British official and unofficial opinion, the full text (except for irrelevant portions) is quoted below. There are obvious mistakes in figures in the text (as taken from Hansard), probably due to imperfect transcription, but the meaning is clear throughout.

The first speech, delivered in Commons on October 27 by Mr. John Paton, a Labour member, was in reply to the King's Speech, and reads in part as follows:

"There is one extraordinary omission from the Gracious Speech, which will be the main theme of my remarks. It would be incredible, if it were not true, that in that Speech, from beginning to end, there is not one word which indicates that the Government have any idea that there is a vast area of this world which we know as the Far East in which great movements of the most fundamental importance to the future of mankind are in progress or impending. They are great movements which face all the Western Governments of the world with large and immediate problems. They face this Government with great problems, for which we have a responsibility, particularly in Japan. Yet nowhere in the Gracious Speech is there a single word to indicate that the Government even know of the existence of such an area or of the problems involved.

"That is extraordinary. About one half of the world and more than one half of the population of the world are involved in these great impending problems, and not a word is said by the Government. Of course, that is the attitude which has been adopted towards the Far East not only by the Government but by this House for the last three years. It is one of the most remarkable facts in Parliamentary history that in three years of Parliamentary time, with great

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movements of this kind in progress in that area, never once has there been any time allowed for a full discussion in this House of all that is involved. The reason is that His Majesty's Ministers responsible for the conduct of our foreign affairs have, very largely, adopted an attitude of defeatism with regard to the Far East. All our policies, so far as one can understand them, are policies of passive acquiescence in the dominating policies put forward by the Government of the United States. That may be an appearance that is unreal, but it is the only impression that anyone can get on this side of the world from studying all available documents and reports. It is the only impression one can get, because the documents, reports and information are of a most meagre and unsatisfactory nature. Time and time again, I and other hon. Members have pleaded for fuller information on these matters. We have not yet got it.

"In Japan there are only two possible objectives that can be pursued. One is to seek steadfastly, by every matter of policy to which we put our hands, to see evolved in Japan a stable, democratic, peace-loving community completely and permanently demilitarised. That is one objective which I want to see held constantly in view. The other is an objective of a totally different and indeed opposite character. It is the objective of building up in Japan a strong bulwark against Soviet Communism. That is an idea which implies a rearmed, militarised Japan, a Japan once again encouraged and fostered to the pinnacle of industrial power which we knew her to have reached before the war. But these two objectives are completely incompatible.

"It appears to me, at this distance of thousands of miles, that in Japan there is a dithering about between one of these conceptions and the other. There appears to be no really fixed line to show what we want to obtain. It is true that the Military Government in Japan are bound to be obsessed more or less by one conception, and that is the intractable problems which they have to face in trying to reach a trading balance in foreign trade with Japan. It is obvious that it is inevitable, in the conditions existing in Japan, that the American authorities, who are mainly responsible for what is happening there, should seek to shift the burden which they alone are carrying. That burden is extremely heavy. It is said that this year America will have to contribute to the support of the Japanese people at least 500 million dollars. In the American phrase, that is not chicken-feed.

"Therefore, it is more or less inevitable that there should grow up, not only in Japan but in the United States, powerful pressures demanding the speediest recovery of Japanese industry and the speediest rehabilitation of the system in order that it should become completely self-supporting. We see

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the tendencies in one or two recent statements which point largely to the intention and purpose of making Japan an economic colony of the United States. Recently there has been a Government Mission in Japan headed by Mr. William Draper. The Mission was known as the Mission for Japanese Recovery, and one of the statements in Mr. Draper's report to Congress was:

'The United States, in its own interest, should assist in Japan's industrial recovery. Japan's industrial products are needed throughout the Far East.'

Though that may seem to be an unexceptional statement, behind it is the idea, perhaps more clearly expressed by Mr. R.C. Kramer, who until recently was one of the highest-ranking technical experts on the staff of General MacArthur. Mr. Kramer said:

'American industry will do well to think in terms of dealing with Japanese industry instead of advocating its artificial restriction.'

He added that substantial American financial investment in Japanese industry could have many advantages. Then he said:

'If American manufacturers were willing to make use of Japanese resources, they would be in a position to share in a market that would probably not be open to them otherwise.'

The same idea, expressed a little more clearly, appears in the comments in the current edition of 'News-Week' the American review. Discussing what is known as the Asiatic Marshall Plan, the 'News-Week' says:

'The Asiatic Marshall Plan envisages Japan as the supplier of the finished goods for industrialising the rest of Asia and for raising its living standards.'

Again, that is quite an unexceptional purpose. The publication continues:

'Japan--with the best industrial know-how, the widest trading experience and the most skilled labour in the Orient--can produce a maximum of goods for a minimum investment.'

I do not suggest that there is anything sinister in this American concern for the recovery of Japan and the expressed intention of trying to help that by American financial investment--not at all. It is a perfectly natural thing. The United States is now, perhaps, the only country in the world which is in a position to make large-scale and long-term financial investments in Oriental countries. It is the United States alone which has the power and the resources

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which can be turned to account for the rehabilitation of the Far East, and we know that, in the circumstances in which the American economic system is now operating, there comes continually in America an ever-increasing, almost day-by-day increasing, urge to find scope and new fields for the investment of American surplus capital. So it is perfectly understandable that this pressure should have arisen in the United States and that policies expressing it are now to be seen taking effect in the Far East.

"While one admits the inevitability of this sort of thing, one must also ask: 'Is our Government aware of these things? Does it understand the significance of what is happening over these great areas? Has it a policy of its own, and, if it has a policy, will it let this House know what that policy is?' Here is something that is not only of great significance to Japan, to Australia, to New Zealand and to China, but also to all the countries of the Pacific area, and we should remember that, in Australia, New Zealand and China, and, in fact, in all those countries in that great Pacific area, there are grave doubts and great uneasiness about what is happening in Japan, because they are vitally concerned about questions of security. I want to know, and I am entitled to ask, as I have asked many times before, what is the Government's view with regard to these matters. I have tried in this House to obtain statements on this subject, but never yet have I succeeded. We must be conscious of this when we are talking about Far Eastern areas, because we are not only concerned with important issues affecting those countries which I have named, but we are also concerned with issues that affect every country in the world, Great Britain not least.

"Americans continually express a conception that the main element in Japan's economic recovery is an immense development of the Japanese textile industry-- not a mere development, but an immense development. I need only remind the House how closely our great cotton areas in the North of England are concerned in questions of this kind. Let me just quote to the House one passage from a recent report which may indicate the significance of this aspect of the matter. I am going to quote an article by the Textile Correspondent of the 'Manchester Guardian,' which appeared in that paper on 12th August of this year. This is what he said, and I invite the House to consider what is involved in this report:

'The American faith in Japanese textiles is less unfounded than it was 18 months ago. Then the talk was of textiles providing 80 per cent of Japan's exports. The latest figure in the report to Congress by Mr. Draper, Under-Secretary of the Army, was 57 per cent. That is still a big change from the position in 1939, when about 37 per cent by value of Japan's exports were textiles. Raw silk then provided well over a third of the textile trade, and the Americans have given up hope of

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rebuilding it--in Mr. Draper's estimates it was reckoned at only 8 per cent of the textile exports. Manufactured textiles are therefore expected to provide 53 per cent of Japan's future exports, against 23 per cent in 1939.'

"I ask the House to appreciate what that must mean. In 1939, and in the years preceding it, the textile industry of this country had been driven out of market after market throughout the world because of the competition of Japanese manufacturers. Who does not remember that, round about 1930, Japan entered the rayon industry with absolutely no experience and not a scrap of machinery, against the established industries of Britain, France and the United States, and in the space of three years, starting from scratch, became the greatest rayon exporter of the whole world?

"Let us just think, in view of this balance of emphasis of the Japanese economic system which is now proposed and this heavily inflated textile industry, what, in the light of experience which we had before the war, we are likely to endure in the future when this purpose comes into full fruition. It will inevitably mean that those promising markets opened up to our exports in recent years in East Africa and in parts of the Asiatic world will go. It will inevitably mean Japanese exports flooding the whole of the Western world with textiles--and who in this House can say that our textile manufacturers and workers in Lancashire are capable of standing up to the kind of competition which we knew before the war?

"I mention this matter in order to show the immense importance to us in this country of what is happening in those areas 14,000 miles away, and I want the Foreign Office and the Government to show now that they really understand the urgency and importance of this question by informing the House at the earliest opportunity what view they take about it and what proposals they intend to make.

"In what I have to say finally, I want rapidly to run over some suggestions that I venture to throw out to the Government for consideration. I am not so foolish or dogmatic as to think that, with the meagre sources of information which we have at our command in this country, and even with all the mass of documents and the impressions which I accumulated on my visit to Japan last year, I can offer the Government hard proposals for their acceptance, but I venture to throw out certain tentative suggestions which I think are worthy of consideration. I put them no higher than that.

"First, everyone must agree--and I have no complaint against the Government in this direction--that Japan cannot and must not be treated in any vengeful way. The 78 million of the population of Japan, we are all agreed must be given the means to create within their own country a viable economic system

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which will give the people a sufficient standard of living. That is common agreement. On that basis, what should we do? In my opinion, the lines upon which we should proceed are these. First, Governments should work out what Japan must have in industry, so that she has sufficient variety and is not over-weighted on any particular side, but has a wide spread of essential industries to ensure social stability and a reasonable standard of life. That must be worked out.

"Secondly, I think this must be planned. I regret to use that word, which so often acts as the red flag to the bull with hon. Members of the Opposition, though in this connection I have no doubt that they are prepared to accept it and to agree with it. This business must be planned with full consideration for the security and economic needs of the other countries of the Pacific, because it would seem to me to be the worst possible kind of treason to the things for which we fought in the last war if we built up Japan to make her once again a menace and a peril to her own neighbours in the Pacific.

"Thirdly, I think her industrial production should be directed less to the production of consumer goods than to the production of capital equipment, particularly civil engineering plant and the implements and materials so badly needed for the restoration and development of the Asiatic countries and Japan herself. It is no good, as many people seem to think, flooding countries like China and other countries in the Pacific area, which have been devastated by Japan, with modern technical equipment requiring high skill in its use. We should supply them with the materials they are accustomed to use, such as textile plant. They are well accustomed to textile machinery and manufacture, and they are themselves skilled in such production. Therefore, I would limit reparations of a machine kind to the type of machinery which the technological state of development of these countries permits them to use in the most effective way.

"I would concentrate on what I have called capital reconstruction goods, the things that are necessary for road-building, for an immense extension of the railway system in the vast areas of China, agricultural machinery, cement and building equipment of all kinds. That sort of thing seems to me to be a much more hopeful way of aiding Japan to make her own way in the world, and, at the same time, the most sensible way of dealing with the reparations question. But all this ought to be planned now in relation to her resources and the needs both of herself and her neighbours.

"Finally, it is no good planning the Japanese economy along the lines which I have been indicating, or setting up this system which I have suggested,

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unless we ensure in the Peace Treaty, when we sign it, that a supervisory authority remains behind in Japan, on behalf of the Allied Powers, to see that that plan is properly and fully operated. It seems to me that it is only in this way that we can give Japan a self-supporting economy which will be no danger to other industrial nations, but will ensure her own well-being and provide her own people with the chance to develop to democratic responsibility.

"If we proceed on the other lines and give Japan a free head in industrial development, and if we fall, as the Americans say, for their own idea in Japan of free enterprise, unfettered and unchecked, all that we shall get will be a Japan emerging in a short space of time in the conditions that will make her people a ripe plum ready to drop into the mouth of the Cominform. The only way in which the Japanese people may emerge into a full fruitful existence, in the democracy which we now see beginning in that country, is to establish stable economic conditions which will give the people not only a sufficiency but the hope of more. These are the conditions that alone will ensure the final emergence of a peaceful and demilitarised Japan."

There was no Government reply to Mr. Paton's remarks, as speeches in reply to the King's Speech are not considered as interpellations.

On the motion for adjournment on October 29, Mr. Harold Davis (Labor) delivered a long interpellation of which the following pertinent portions are quoted:

"I welcome this opportunity of raising on the Adjournment the issue on Japan. . . . The Opposition, having cast their bread on the waters of steel in the hope that it will return as wedding cake, will now, I believe, agree with me that on both sides of the House, whatever our political differences, it is essential that the paucity of information so far as the Pacific basin and Japan is concerned should be eliminated.

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"We are now in the fourth year of the occupation of Japan. We see a Japan with a production level 40 per cent that of the 1934 period. We see a Japan with a fifteenfold note circulation, a Japan that had 16 million yen in circulation in 1946 and with a circulation today, I am informed in the 'Far Eastern Economist'--of 240 billion yen. Trade in Japan, irrespective of monetary statistics, which at this moment represent very little indeed because of the terrible inflation, so far as volume is concerned, is only 20 per cent compared with the pre-war volume. We see Japan with a lop-sided trade. So far as imports are concerned, 90 per cent of the trade is with the United States. Yet Japan can export only 4 per cent to pay for these imports. We on this side of the House do not stand for a harsh peace. I do not think any thinking nation stands for a harsh

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peace with Japan.

"Some of us believe that the basic administrative theory for Japan has been abandoned. I believe that the Americans have abandoned wholeheartedly their basic administrative theory towards Japan, which was based on the terms of surrender in 1945. I should like to ask the Foreign Office whether there is any justification for the abandonment of the old approach of the terms of surrender. General MacArthur, the Supreme Commander, according to 'The Times' of 2nd April, 1948, has referred to Japan as the bastion of democracy. When I pick up the economic journal produced by the Economic Research Institute of Mitsubismi in Tokyo, I read, in the diary of events, that on 3rd June General MacArthur sent a message to the Japanese people on the first anniversary of Japan's new constitution saying that Japan had become an impregnable citadel of democracy.

"If General MacArthur really believes that Japan has become an impregnable citadel of democracy, and if phrases of that kind can be uttered after 3½ years of occupation, then someone is doing some crooked thinking. I know that some Members came back to this country and referred to Japan as being the scaffold of democracy. 'Scaffolding' is a better term, because it has a double meaning, and I would support that term. The way the Western world is neglecting what is taking place in Japan is not the way to build up Japan as a bastion of democracy. In fact, General Blamey of Australia, as reported in 'The Times' of 8th May, 1948, has referred to Japan's role in the Pacific against Russia, and has said that historically Britain built up Japan to hold Russia in the Far East. He then added that he hoped history would repeat itself. I want to ask the Foreign Office whether they stand by this statement, which was, in fact, contradicted later on at Melbourne University by McMahon. I am convinced that the mass of the Australian people and those on the sidelines of Western imperialism in the Pacific do not look to Japan to play the same role in history that she has played in the past.

"The Canberra Conference wanted a peace treaty by 1948. I would ask my hon. Friend how far we have proceeded towards the terms of such a peace treaty? Why is there this pall of silence about the peace treaty with Japan? We know there are differences of opinion in Australia and China about the actions of America and Britain in China. I do not believe that General Blamey represents the entire voice of Australia. As I asked earlier, do we still keep to the instrument of surrender of 2nd September, 1945, because, if so, in that instrument it was categorically laid down that there was to be no Navy, Army or Air Force for Japan? Have the American people and the

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representatives of America and Britain changed their minds on this matter? Let us have the truth, so we know exactly where we stand about the terms of surrender.

"As to reparations, some hold one political view in this House and some hold another but we are all agreed that the House should have information on this question. Has any concrete conclusion been reached about reparations? I have given the Under-Secretary my figures, and my analysis shows that the Pauley recommendation for removal for reparations, in thousands of 1939 yen, was 2,465,920. The Pauley recommendation was followed by one from the Overseas Consultants, who reduced the figure to 1,648,156 yen. That was followed, two months later, by the famous recommendation of the Johnston Committee of America. This Committee of businessmen suggested that Japanese reparations should be scaled down to 662,247 yen.

"I will quote the 'Far Eastern Survey,' which cannot be accused of following the ideology of Russia or America. It is a paper which tries to give the facts and proper judgment about the Far East and the Pacific. In the issue of 23rd June this year they ask this question about the Johnston Committee: 'How is it that a group of businessmen without a staff of engineers, in a three weeks' survey, which included travel time to and from the Far East and a diversionary trip to Korea, could conclude that the primary war facilities available for reparations were only 40 per cent of the total favoured by a group of engineers who spent five months on the study of this question?

"Could it be said that the thinking of the Army in America, and the issue of strategy against Russia, is dominating and befogging the possibilities of building up peaceful co-operation with the peoples of the Pacific basin? We in Britain, too, have something to think about. In the summer of 1947, 64 million yards of rayon cloth were brought to Lancashire to be dyed and finished and re-exported to our Colonial markets. Not only is Japan to be the bastion of democracy, but it is suddenly going to be made the working shop of Asia. The London 'Economist' of 12th July, 1947, made this comment, which is important for the British Parliament to remember:

'Nor do the countries which suffered most from Japan's pre-war trade expansion like the idea of its renewal as a subsidiary concern of the United States. There will indeed be plenty to talk about when it comes to peace making with Japan.'

We might note, in passing, the fears even of the Philippine Islands and of Australia at this regaling of the industrial activity of Japan. Nobody would accuse 'The Economist' of being a 'fellow-traveller.' When papers of high standing and businessmen

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of various political views are asking these questions about the re-energising of Japan's industry at a rate which is unfair to China and Australia, it is time something was done.

"If America and Britain have capital investment equipment, I ask what country deserves some of that equipment more than China, which has been raped by Japan for 20 to 30 years, or more than the countries in the Pacific basin whose economy was destroyed by the Japanese. In building up the industrial areas of the Pacific area, no one wants a harsh and cruel peace for the Japanese people. We want a levelling up and even development of the economies of the Pacific basin. We are creating a problem for the next 20 years in Japan if we too rapidly industrialise her at the behest of America at the present moment.

"I should like to refer to no less an honourable journal than 'Great Britain and the East.' We get leading articles in this journal openly saying that America is turning a blind eye to the Koichi Seko. These business families have concentrated in their hands the capital development of Japan and they did not have the same kind of historical economic development of industry as we had in the Industrial Revolution here. They overgrew like huge trees the whole economy of Japan, with the result that small industrial enterprises perished under that old-fashioned enterprise that we hear so much about in the nineteenth century. Those monopolies strangled the life of Japan and yet a blind eye is turned on them at the present moment on the grounds that we cannot find the experts to run these industries.

"I should like to know why this House of Commons had not the same information at its disposal as the United States Congress. I search the Research libraries to try to find information about Japan, but how many Members of this Parliament have had an opportunity of reading the document about the Zuzuki Cabinet and the indictment that was made of it, to the effect that a sub-committee had concealed materials worth millions and millions of yen, including raw materials of the iron and steel industry, which were hidden by the Zuzuki Cabinet just a week or two before the surrender. I believe that this House should be as well informed about Japan as the Congress of the United States of America, and I hope that the Under-Secretary of State will see that his Department makes available in our Library these special reports when they come through. . . .

"Do not let us forget, therefore, the misery and the devastation caused by Japan to her neighbours over the past 20 years. While we do not want a bitter peace treaty, Japan should make some recompense, and I reiterate that any industrial output above a certain level should go to China and South East Asia to lift up their economies. . . .

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"Some of our businessmen are worried about the possibility of textile and pottery competition. My constituency contains both these industries. Let me refer to Sir Raymond Streat, whose opinion is one which is listened to, who in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in April, 1948, said he believed that world textile development would shift to Japan. I see a danger to pottery, and unless in our peace treaty we can guarantee trade union conditions--conditions of labour and social welfare--somewhere on a par with those of the Western world, then no prayers, no pious amendments, no international conferences will once again prevent the dumping of Japanese textiles and Japanese pottery on the economies of Europe and the exporting via Japan of the U.S.A.'s unemployment problem. So long as our foreign policy in the Pacific basin is unpredictable--and I believe, in all sincerity, that it is, although I do not want to score any cheap points--so long will our economic policy also be unpredictable. The United Kingdom, Australia and South-East Asia are clamouring for a lead to be taken in the Pacific.

"I would like to suggest that, as a constructive approach, our policy in the Pacific should have regard to the Pacific basin in its entirety. Have we, for instance, with America and the Great Powers, a policy of sane redistribution of the Pacific? Have we a policy of emigration? We may not like the Japanese, neither may the Russians nor the Americans, but the main fact is that the problem of the overwhelming pressure of population will face the next two decades and, unless we can find some policy of sane redistribution of population in the Pacific area, then, once again, we shall be creating an area compared with which the possibilities of clashes in Germany will be as nothing. There are other things to be afraid of which are much more powerful than Communism. I have heard all the cheap stories about the danger of Communism after the 1914-18 war. Hon. Members should read some of the books, like that of F.L. Allen, by whom it was said in 'Only Yesterday' that America was expecting to find a Communist under every dining-room table.

"From my slight experience in the Far East I believe that, unless the white man gets a sane policy in relation to the coloured races of the world, we may arouse a world racial issue that will sweep aside this petty issue of Communism and capitalism. And all this may be swept up, too, through the unpredictable foreign policy of the Great Powers in this area.

"For these reasons, I ask whether we are trying to work out a policy of the redistribution of population and balanced industrialisation, and what is our policy of rural reform? Here Japan taught us something. Japan took the small dynamo, the motor car, the truck, and the small engine to the peasant cottage. Have the Great Powers worked out a policy copying some of that excellent example given in Japanese industrial

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development? I believe our policy will lead ultimately to complete misunderstanding of our relationship in the British Commonwealth of Nations. Have we a clear understanding with the Commonwealth of Nations and the Colonial Dependencies in South-East Asia about the development of the Pacific area? I believe that is essential to the health of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Commonwealth of Nations has a contribution to make, as I saw last week in the meetings of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, but that contribution can be partially destroyed unless we come out now in a forthright manner with some clear policy on Japan. That is why I deprecate no reference to the Pacific, no reference to Japan and no reference to the entire Far East in the Gracious Speech."

In reply Mr. Mayhew, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated:

"Perhaps I may begin, in the short time at my disposal, by trying to answer the question of information to Members of Parliament from the Government, which was raised in several parts of my hon. Friend's speech. Frankly, I do not understand this criticism that information on this subject is in any way denied to Members of Parliament by the Government. On the contrary, I should say that in this respect we had been most forthcoming and as helpful as we could be to Members. As my hon. Friend knows, two delegations of Members of Parliament have visited Japan quite recently at Government expense. As I am sure they themselves would agree, they were given every facility for seeing whatever was possible in Japan. Indeed, I think it would be fair to say that what these delegations did was very much what the Fact Finding Commission recommended by my hon. Friend was supposed to do, if I understand him aright. It went there; it investigated many parts of life in Japan today; it came back, and it reported very fully to Members of the Government and to the House of Commons. Furthermore, in the Library of the House of Commons at this moment are lists and files of the policy decisions of the Far Eastern Commission, and of the minutes of the Allied Council.

"My hon. Friend tied me down to one particular part of information which he wanted. He wanted information about the Illegal Transactions Investigation Committee; he specifically asked for that, and asked why Members of Parliament should not be allowed to know about this. In this connection he mentioned the Zaibatsu family. But this information is at this moment in the Library of the House of Commons. If further information is required than is already in the Library--

"Mr. Harold Davies: How long has that information been in the Library?

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"Mr. Mayhew: A full summary is in the publication known as 'Summation of Non-Military Activities in Japan,' which is regularly placed in the House of Commons Library. If any further information is required my hon. Friend has only to ask me and I will give him every scrap of publishable information in that connection.

"On the general subject, I re-affirm, as my hon. Friend wished me to, that the Government stand by the terms of surrender of the Potsdam Agreement. There has, in fact, never been any question about this at all. He asked me to give the assurance that we stand by the policy of no Army, Navy or Air Force for Japan. But why should I give this assurance? It has never been in question. Japan has been completely demilitarised, completely disarmed. My hon. Friend brought forward no evidence to suggest that there had been any change in this respect, and I do not feel called upon to re-affirm what is surely self-evident.

"My hon. Friend made use of a very generalised opinion about Japan being built up against Soviet Russia, without, however, explaining very precisely what he meant, or bringing forward any particular concrete evidence. I suppose he does not mean that Japan is being rearmed. Certainly he has produced no evidence. It is inconceivable. What does he mean? Does he mean that Japanese industry is being re-activated? Certainly that is so. But industrial production at the moment is still far below 50 per cent of the 1930-34 standard, which is the standard we are working on in the Far-Eastern Commission for a level of industry for Japan. We cannot be accused of building up Japan against Russia by providing extra re-activity. On the contrary, my hon. Friend would agree that any form of building up for democracy in the form of reactivation of industry which increases the economic prosperity is, in a sense, if you like, a measure of defence against the inroads of Soviet Communism in almost any country in the world, let alone Japan. But to deny the right to Japan of economic and political recovery, because that is said to be building up against Russia, does not seem to me to be fair or logical.

"Perhaps I may just say something about this level of industry question. My hon. Friend seemed to be involved in an inconsistency. He said from time to time that he did not want a harsh peace. But equally from time to time he said that Japanese industry was being entirely reactivated. The two things are clearly inconsistent. We say, and have always said, that we must have a level of industry in Japan which allows a reasonable standard of life and which allows reparations to be given to those who suffered from Japanese aggression. What those needs are has been defined by the Far-Eastern Commission as a level of industrial activity which will allow a standard of life approximating to that of 1930 to

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1934. That does not mean the industrial level of 1930 to 1934, because, owing to the population increase since then and owing to the loss of overseas territory it will be necessary for Japan to have a level of industrial activity a good deal above that in order to get a standard of life approximating to that period.

"That is the general attitude of the Government to the subject. The working out in detail has been done, and a plan is before the Far Eastern Commission at the present time. The truth is that Japan has this choice: either to produce on a very much greater scale than she is now doing, or to rely on foreign aid. As I say, her production is now less than 50 per cent of what it was in 1930 to 1934. It will not reach the standard required for five years, even at this rate of reactivation which my hon. Friend criticises. At the moment it is costing £100 million a year to the United States taxpayer, and it is only right that we should continue a policy of trading with the Japanese peace-time industries, peaceful industries, until Japan can enjoy a reasonable standard of living.

"On the subject of the treaty as a whole, again there is no strange pall of silence. It is true that progress has not been satisfactory--not by any means. It is true that we have waited too long already for a Japanese peace treaty, but there is no sinister or strange pall of silence. We agree for the following reasons, among many, that an early peace treaty is required. Without a peace treaty there will be no incentive for the Japanese to accept responsibility for their economic recovery. The presence of occupying forces and occupying administration acts as a cushion between the Japanese and the realities of the economic situation. We say that although the Japanese are, at the moment, very co-operative with the occupation authorities, it must be assumed, as the years go by, if years do go by, that in the end they would become restive under foreign occupation. We say that the conclusion of a treaty is fully compatible with Japanese healthy growth along democratic lines.

"Our attitude has not changed. Our Note which we sent in December last was, I think, a plain and practical point of view which my hon. Friend has not criticised. What he has not done is to tell the House what further steps he thinks that the Government should have taken, which they have not taken, with regard to this treaty. We admit that it is unsatisfactory that there is no treaty, but we claim that our record and the practical steps that we have taken have shown our anxiety for one. So, in default of any concrete suggestions from him as to what things

we should/

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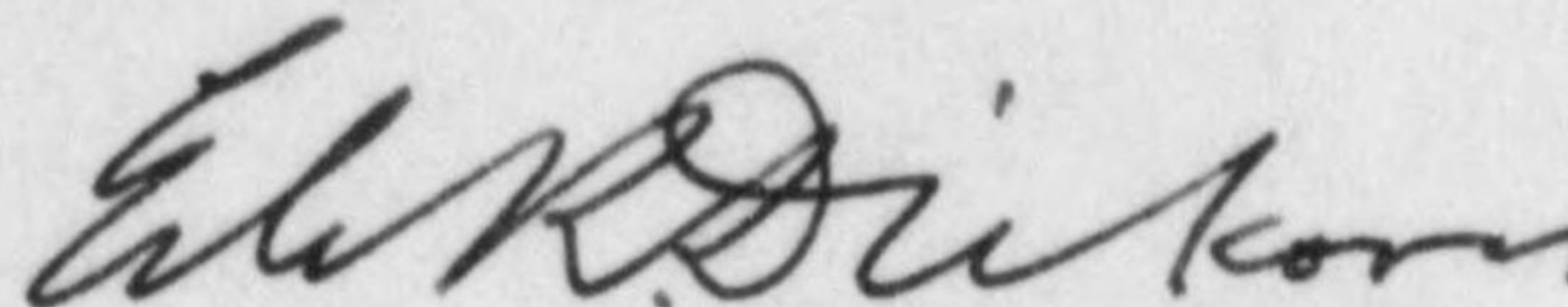
Page 15.

Desp. 2166, November 1, 1948, from London

we should have done to get the treaty, I do not feel that I have a case to answer for His Majesty's Government."

Respectfully yours,

For the Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:



Erle R. Dickover  
Counselor of Embassy

(Original and hectograph to the Department)  
Copy to U.S. Political Adviser, SCAP, Tokyo

(Department please send copy to Dr. Blakeslee of the  
Far Eastern Commission)

ERDickover/wg

UNCLASSIFIED

07/11



STANDARD FORM NO. 64

*Office Memorandum* · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: NOV. 16, 1948

TO : MWB  
FROM : MG *mg.*  
SUBJECT: Attached

*File*

The Army never did clear this with State, regarding my approval of the general sense of the message at the Pentagon meeting held two weeks ago as constituting State Department clearance. I had made a particular point at that meeting of emphasizing that I could not speak for the other offices in State and that their clearance should be sought through O before the cable went out.

No harm seems to have been done in this case, although the chronic ignoring by Army of proper State clearing channels is a source of continuing irritation in O.

As for the marked sentence, I do not think that it accurately reflects State Department thinking, which might be phrased thus: "From a political point of view, the more international the occupation is in appearance the less it will expose itself to ~~the~~ criticism that it is solely directed toward promoting US interests."

*1-15-48*



**ACTION  
FE&PAC**

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
STAFF MESSAGE CENTER  
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

1 DPO  
2 PO File  
3 Opns Gp  
4-5 P&P Gp  
6 State In  
7 Control  
8 FE & Pac  
9 Rec In

**CONFIDENTIAL**

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED

From: SCAP Tokyo Japan DIVISION OF  
To: Dept of Army NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS  
Nr: C 65032

NOV 2 1948 1 November 1948

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Subject is payment by occupation personnel for services provided by indigenous personnel in Japan. References are (A) SCAP Radio C 63094 dtd 18 Aug 48; (B) D/A Radio WAR 90056 dtd 30 Sep 48; (C) SCAP Radio C 64542 dtd 15 Oct 48.

1. As previously stated in ourad C 64542 reference C, the GOC, BCOF has presented no indication that prescribed SCAP policies and procedures pertaining to the payment for services in the BCOF Area will be implemented. The fact that BCOF personnel and personnel of the missions of the British Commonwealth of Nations are not paying for services as are US personnel is becoming known and a feeling of unfair discrimination against US personnel is already manifest.

2. The enforcement of a policy in the occupied area of Japan which is not equally applicable to all occupation force personnel, is considered contrary to basic instructions received from Dept of Army, and cannot be justified by SCAP. request instructions.

NOTE: C 63094 IS CM IN 3657 (18 Aug 48) PO (STATE)  
C 64542 IS CM IN 2718 (15 Oct 48) PO

ACTION: PO

INFO : CAD, ID, OUS, PA, PO (STATE), SGS, OSA, BUD,  
ARMY COMPT, CSA

CM IN 51

(1 Nov 48)

DTG: 011135Z dwn/C

DECLASSIFIED

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

Authority NND 760035

By CD/ser NAKS, Date 22 AUG -1975

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

20992

Dist.

COPY NO.

*William  
to keep*

*WAO*

*DCP*

00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) / 11-148

FILED  
JUN 29 1954

TOP SECRET FILE

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11-148



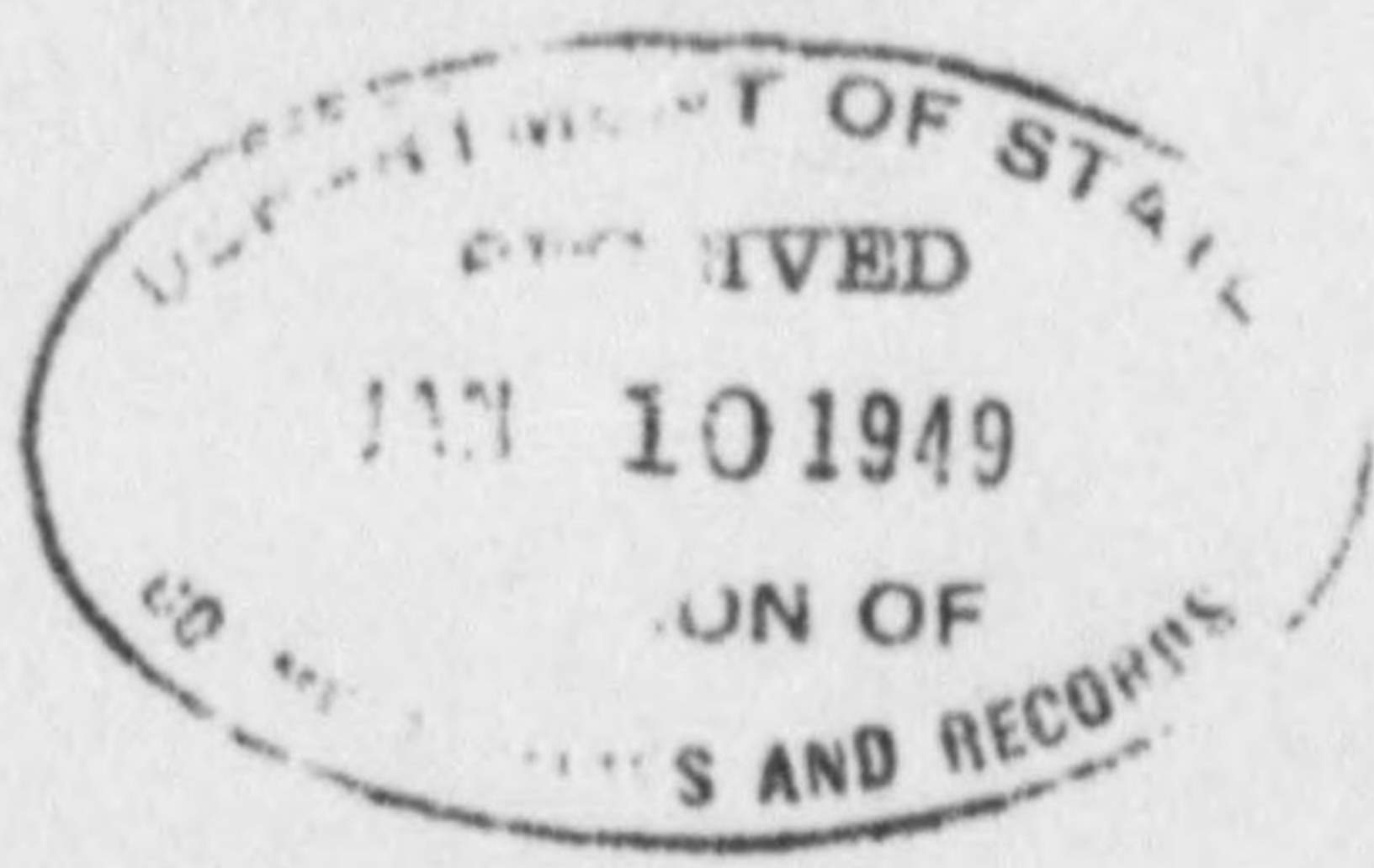
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

**Memorandum of Conversation**

FILE # 04  
Date 11/17/49  
Initials HK  
62

DC/R



DATE: November 3, 1948

SUBJECT: Payment of Services Provided by Indigenous Personnel in Japan

PARTICIPANTS: Col. Lincoln, Under Secretary's Office, Dept. of Army  
Mr. Reid, Under Secretary's Office, Dept. of Army  
Mr. Foster, Civil Affairs Division, Dept. of Army  
Lt. Col. Vestal, Plans and Operations, Dept. of Army  
Mr. Green, NA, Dept. of State

COPIES TO: NA  
FE  
OFD  
O  
Department of Army

OFFICE OF FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS  
NOV 13 1948  
DIRECTOR DEPARTMENT OF STATE

*No action necessary*  
HK  
62

1-1498

Col. Vestal summarized the general background of the problem: Acting on instructions from the United States Government, SCAP issued a directive in June 1948 to all Commands and Missions (including BCOF) requiring that effective July 1, 1948 they pay wages for certain categories of Japanese servants in dollars or their equivalent in other foreign exchange. Lt. Gen. Robertson, General Commanding Officer of the BCOF, replied that he could not comply with the directive until he had received instructions from the Commonwealth Governments, inasmuch as the alteration in policy, if accepted, would "involve expenditure of appropriated funds for the benefit of the Japanese economy". BCOF is still awaiting instructions from the Australian Government. Meanwhile, SCAP has recommended to the Dept. of the Army that the matter be taken up with the Australian Embassy in Washington as no compulsory action could be practicably undertaken by him. An informal meeting was accordingly held in Mr. Allison's office (NA) on September 21, attended by Mr. Bullock of the Australian Embassy and representatives of State and Army. At that meeting Mr. Allison admitted that the U.S. Government had not received copies of the SCAP directive or of related correspondence between GHQ and General

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K  
Col  
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*ESW*

**SECRET**

Robertson

Jan 1 1949

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CS/JEF  
Japan/11-348

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SECRET

- 2 -

Robertson and that without these documents the U.S. Government could express no definitive or formal views on the subject. Nevertheless, it was the U.S. Government's hope that there would be early compliance on the part of BCOF with the directive in question, notably in the interests of establishing a uniform system of payments for services of indigenous personnel. Mr. Bullock said that he would report this informal conversation to his Government and recommend that the problem be taken up directly between the Australian Government and BCOF, the latter in consultation with SCAP. SCAP was apprised of this action by cable on September 28.

Mr. Green stated that he had subsequently been informed by Mr. Bullock that the latter had received a communication from his Government setting forth in detail the reasons why BCOF and the Australian Government had delayed so long in complying with SCAP's directive. This communication had pointed out that before carrying out SCAP's directive, the Australian Government would have to consult with all the other Commonwealth countries participating financially in the Occupation and that the application of SCAP's directive would work considerable hardship on BCOF's officers and ratings whose pay and allowance scales are computed on the basis of their receiving free services by indigenous personnel in occupied countries. Furthermore, the depleted strength of BCOF units does not permit of service personnel being assigned to kitchen or steward duties other than in a supervisory capacity.

Col. Vestal remarked that the SCAP directive in question, as well as copies of all ensuing correspondence between GHQ and Gen. Robertson, had just arrived. From a study of these documents it appeared that the failure of the BCOF to comply with the directive resulted in a denial of only about \$16,000 a month to the Japanese economy. For this reason, he saw little merit in pursuing the matter any more forcefully than we had already done both in Tokyo and Washington.

7 Mr. Green added that actually this sum would not be used for the benefit of the Japanese economy since according to GHQ's letter of July 8th to GOC, BCOF, Gen. Robertson was directed to use the dollars or pounds paid for indigenous services for the purpose of liquidating the Allied long yen position.

On the basis of the foregoing, Col. Lincoln suggested that a personal telegram, cleared in Army and State, be sent to General MacArthur from Mr. Draper stating that after a study of the

correspondence

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- 3 -

correspondence between GHQ and BCOF and after discussing the subject informally with the Australians here, the U.S. Government appreciates that differences in customs, conditions and emoluments of service between the U.S. and BCOF forces render the latter's compliance with SCAP's directive a time consuming operation at best. Furthermore, since the amount involved appears to be so small, this Government does not wish to press the matter to the point where it might impair present good relations with the Australians, particularly in view of our current efforts to dissuade the Australians from withdrawing their forces from Japan. Accordingly, our telegram should give SCAP authority to relax within his discretion the scales announced in his directive and to attempt to work out with BCOF some mutually satisfactory arrangement for BCOF payment of indigenous services. Col. Lincoln's proposal was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

NA:MG<sup>mg.</sup>Green:clh*mg.*

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D/CR  
NOV 4 1948

In reply refer to  
NA

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNITED STATES MEMBER,  
FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

With reference to the statement made by the Soviet Ambassador to the Far Eastern Commission on October 28 and given to the press, you may desire to use the following press statement, released by the Department of State on October 28, as an answer to the Soviet statement:

"With regard to the statement by the Soviet Ambassador before the Far Eastern Commission on October 28 and given to the press, it should be pointed out that General MacArthur, as a top U.S. Commander, holds conferences in Tokyo with high United States military officers from time to time and these are purely routine matters of sole concern to this Government.

"With respect to the allegation that the former Japanese naval base at Yokosuka is being converted into a modern naval base, it may be stated categorically that this is not true. This base has been used from the beginning of the occupation by the United States naval forces supporting the objectives of the occupation -- which it is both necessary and proper for them to do. Accordingly, the implication that the Far Eastern Commission decision on the Basic Post-Surrender Policy for Japan is being violated is wholly without foundation."

C. V. Hulick  
for Charles E. Saltzman  
Assistant Secretary

FE:NA:ALDunning/pm  
11/2/48

*[Handwritten signature]*

A true copy of the signed original.

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) / 111-448

740.00119 Control (Japan) 111-448

3839



STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~SECRET~~

~~FE: JMA~~  
~~FE: [unclear]~~  
Return to ~~NA~~ 2139  
Dcr

TO : NA - Mr. Bishop  
FROM : NA - R. Fearey  
SUBJECT: Attached: Tokyo's 713.

Office of  
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS  
DEC 14 1948  
DIRECTOR  
Department of State

DATE: December 14, 1948

DIVISION OF  
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

DEC 29 1948

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The attached despatch reports the establishment of a Ryukyus Military Government Section as part of GHQ, Far East Command, in Tokyo "to formulate a series of clarifying instructions for the guidance of the military governor in the Ryukyus". At the time the despatch was written a number of draft instructions had been prepared and circulated to the Diplomatic Section and other GHQ Sections for comment but none had actually been sent. The drafts, all enclosed with the despatch, attempt to define the broad purposes of the military government mission, and have occasioned discussion with DS on such questions as whether the four main island groups should be unified under a single constitution or should be permitted each to enact their own constitutions, the advisability of instituting large-scale involuntary resettlement from Okinawa, etc. Last October "RMGS" became apprehensive that proposed elections to legislative bodies "might become a means whereby rising communist strength in the Ryukyus could assert itself."

Sebald feels that the efforts of RMGS are desirable and necessary so far as they go, but that an overall policy directive from Washington based on expectation of permanent control is what is needed.

Suggest routing to FE.

FW 740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)  
/11-548

*Mr Bishop*  
*WR do you propose*  
*that we do re*  
*recommendation*  
*W*  
*Tokyo's recommendations*  
*are taken care of by*  
*NSC 1312*  
*Units*

Routing slip with fields for 'Dist', 'Off', 'Unit', 'Date', and 'Initials'. Includes handwritten initials and a date stamp.

FEB 8 1949

SECRET FILES / 11-548

FE:NA:RAF:pm

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DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)  
Authority NND 760035  
By CD/sr NARS, Date 22 AUG 1975

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FW 740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)  
/11-548



*De/R*



THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER  
FOR JAPAN

No. 713

Tokyo, November 5, 1948.

~~SECRET~~

DIVISION OF  
NORTH ASIAN AFFAIRS  
*file*  
NOV 20 1948

(For Department use only)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Subject: United States Policies in the Ryukyu Islands.

*X R 890.0146*

The Honorable  
The Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to invite the Department's attention to discussions within this Headquarters in regard to policies for the administration of the Ryukyu Islands.

The Ryukyu Islands, which are considered to consist of those islands in the Ryukyu Retto south of thirty degrees north latitude, including Kuchinoshima, came under United States control by virtue of military conquest and have remained under occupation by United States military forces under the over-all command of General Douglas MacARTHUR as Commander in Chief, Far East. The Military Governor of the Ryukyus is Major General William W. EAGLES, who is also Commanding General of the Ryukyus Command (CG RYCOM).

To assist the Ryukyus military government mission, a staff section was established in Tokyo on September 6, 1948, as part of General Headquarters, Far East Command, with Brigadier General John WECKERLING as chief. This section, entitled the Ryukyus Military Government Section (RMGS), is preparing to formulate a series of clarifying instructions for the guidance of the military governor in the Ryukyus and has requested the advice of other interested staff sections in Tokyo in respect to specific problems which have arisen.

According to the RMGS, basic directives from Washington defining the mission of military government in the Ryukyus were prepared before the termination of the war and are framed in very general language. It is also stated that the Joint Chiefs of Staff have emphasized the vital strategic importance of the Ryukyus from a United States point of view and have recommended that the Ryukyus be brought under permanent and exclusive United States strategic control. It is within these broad terms of reference that the RMGS and military government in the Ryukyus are attempting to define policies to be implemented.

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The  
FEB 7 - 1949

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740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) / 111-548

*740.00119 Control*

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*DKR*



THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

FOR JAPAN

No. 713

Tokyo, November 5, 1948.

~~SECRET~~

DIVISION OF  
NORTH ASIAN AFFAIRS  
*Johnson*  
NOV 20 1948

(For Department use only)

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740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) / 11-548

*740.00119 Control (Japan) 11-548*

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The  
FEB 7 - 1949

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*Handwritten initials and marks*

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Tokyo's No. 713,  
November 5, 1948.

- 2 -

1/ The first instruction prepared by RMGS for issuance to the Ryukyus military government was forwarded in draft form to this Mission in its capacity as the Diplomatic Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, for comment and concurrence. This instruction, in the form of a letter to the Commanding General, Ryukyus Command, attempts to define in broad terms the mission of military government in the Ryukyus: politically, it advised that separation of the Ryukyus from Japan be made complete and that the Ryukyus be treated as a unit with a single constitution and four self-governing representative bodies in the four island groups; economic rehabilitation (to be based on a program to be submitted to the United States Congress for the fiscal years 1950 to 1953) was stressed as an urgent matter; and plans for cultural revival and circulation of public information were outlined. Copy of the draft letter by RMGS is enclosed.

2/ This Mission, in comments dated October 26, 1948, recommended that a study on problems faced by military government in the Ryukyus be prepared for use in Tokyo and Washington; the general principles outlined in RMGS' draft letter were concurred in except that questions were raised in regard to the advisability of permitting the various Ryukyu island groups to be unified under a single constitution and in regard to the advisability of instituting programs for large-scale involuntary resettlement of the Ryukyuan people. A copy of the communication dated October 26, 1948 containing this Mission's comments is enclosed.

3/ RMGS also requested the comments of this Mission on a draft letter it had prepared for transmittal to the Ryukyus Command in reply to a request dated August 6, 1948 for instructions concerning the establishment of representative legislative bodies in each of the four main island groups of the Ryukyus and the possible authorization of these bodies to enact constitutions for their respective areas. Copy of this communication from RMGS dated September 21, 1948 is enclosed. This Mission concurred in the draft reply, which approved the holding of local elections, subject to clarification of a statement regarding responsibility for formulation of policies for the Ryukyus; it was also suggested that the four legislative assemblies should be empowered to enact constitutions for their respective areas. A copy of this Mission's concurrence dated September 30, 1948, is enclosed.

5/ Before a reply to the request of August 6, 1948 by the Ryukyus Command had been despatched, the RMGS in Tokyo became apprehensive that elections to legislative bodies might become a means whereby rising communist strength in the Ryukyus could assert itself. A telegram dated October 25, 1948, copy of which is enclosed, was therefore sent to CG RYCOM requesting information concerning political parties and communist strength in the Ryukyus; as the memorandum for record appended to this telegram indicates, there appear to be very few individuals in either the Ryukyus or Tokyo who have any clear understanding of the political situation in the Ryukyus, and hence the need for accurate information is great. As the Diplomatic Section, this Mission concurred in the sending of this telegram.

RMGS

~~SECRET~~



Tokyo's No. 713,  
November 5, 1948.

- 3 -

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7/

RMGS has also raised the question of display of the United States flag over non-occupation buildings and areas in the Ryukyus. In a draft memorandum dated October 26, 1948, to be submitted to the Chief of Staff (copy of which is enclosed), RMGS recommends that the United States flag be flown over local governmental and public buildings in the Ryukyus in order to dispel fears on the part of Ryukyuanans that a part of the island group may be returned to China and to counteract allegedly Japanese-inspired propaganda urging the return of the islands to Japan. This Mission by communication dated November 4, 1948, concurred in the RMGS recommendation on the theory that legalistic considerations in regard to the United States position in the Ryukyus should be submerged and that policies should be framed broadly in anticipation of some form of exclusive United States strategic control over the Ryukyus. Copy of this communication is enclosed.

No instructions have as yet been issued by this Headquarters to CG RYCOM on the basis of the above correspondence. It is likely, however, that the series of clarifying instructions contemplated by RMGS will be largely based on the results of discussions and plans of the character outlined above, and that the first of these instructions will shortly be issued.

It is the opinion of this Mission that United States objectives in the Ryukyu Islands are endangered both by lack of precise formulation and by ineffectual administration in the Ryukyu Islands. The lack of specific policy guidance from Washington has necessitated improvisation by military authorities in the Ryukyus and has too often resulted in failure to consider the Ryukyu Islands as anything more than a vast military installation without concern for the political, social, and economic well-being of the inhabitants. Lack of sufficient well-trained personnel has aggravated the shortcomings of administration in the Ryukyus. The efforts of the Ryukyu Military Government Section in Tokyo are considered highly desirable and necessary but only as a preliminary step in the right direction.

This Mission therefore recommends that a timely and precise United States policy for the Ryukyus be formulated without delay for issuance to the appropriate authorities and that, in accordance with the declaration of United States position by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, this policy be framed so as to provide for exclusive and permanent control by the United States over the Ryukyu Islands. We believe that this policy statement should emphasize the United States trustee obligation toward the inhabitants of the Ryukyus as well as the strategic importance of the area to the United States. Although it is realized that international agreement approving United States control over the Ryukyus is not likely in the foreseeable future, we nevertheless consider that the United States should be guided in its actions with regard to the Ryukyus by the expectation of such control, and should attempt as far as possible

to meet

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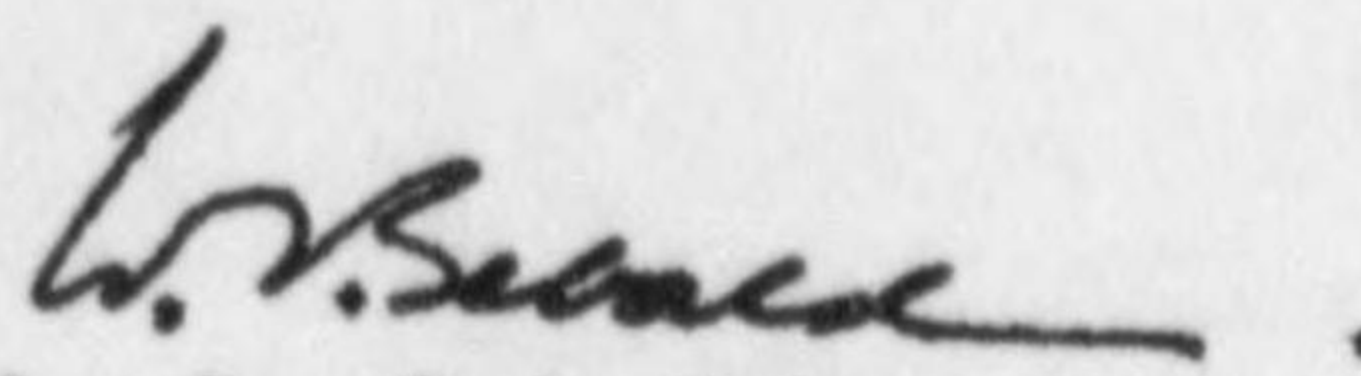


Tokyo's No. 713,  
November 5, 1948.

- 4 -

to meet the standards that would be required if the Ryukyus were already under a United States trusteeship. We believe that only in this way can the authorities in the Ryukyus be guided toward clear objectives in consonance with United States policy toward other similar areas and that the inhabitants of the Ryukyus will correspondingly benefit from an enlightened and purposeful administration.

Respectfully yours,

  
W. J. Sebald

Enclosures:

1. Draft letter to CG RYCOM from RMGS.
2. Communication dated October 26, 1948 to RMGS from Diplomatic Section.
3. Communication dated September 21, 1948 from RMGS.
4. Communication dated September 30, 1948 to RMGS from Diplomatic Section.
5. Telegram dated October 25, 1948 to CG RYCOM from RMGS.
6. Draft memorandum to Chief of Staff from RMGS.
7. Communication dated November 4, 1948 to RMGS from Diplomatic Section.

800

RBFinn:cgf

In triplicate to the Department

~~SECRET~~



Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 713  
dated November 5, 1948 from the Office  
of the United States Political Adviser  
at Tokyo, on the subject of: "United  
States Policies in the Ryukyu Islands."

~~SECRET~~

(Draft)

SUBJECT: Ryukyus Military Government Missions

To: Commanding General  
Ryukyus Command  
APO 331

1. Dual Missions of Commanding General, Ryukyus Command

a. The military mission assigned Commanding General, Ryukyus Command, by par 3 e, Operational Instructions No. 6, General Headquarters, Far East Command, and the responsibility for Military Government activities in Annex No. 2, Operational Instructions No. 6, are closely related and their integrated execution is vital to the success of United States objectives in the Ryukyus.

b. In order to facilitate action in your headquarters in the field of Military Government and anticipating the early adoption of a long-range rehabilitation program and consequent increase in the Ryukyus Military Government personnel, the following amplification of current directives is furnished for your information and guidance:

2. General

a. The most recent pronouncement of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (Enclosures "A" and "B", JCS 1231/8) explains the "long term interest" of the United States in the Ryukyus and the "protracted nature of Military Government responsibility." A contented, if not a loyal population, is essential in the full fruition of military plans. At present, the Ryukyuans are in a political and psychological vacuum prior to the determination of the final status of the Ryukyu Islands. The immediate, broad objectives of the Ryukyus Military Government envisage the maintenance of morale among the civil population as contributory to and compatible with the accomplishment of military objectives.

b. The acceleration of Military Government objectives in the Ryukyus makes it essential to proceed with a systematic program:

- (1) ending the relief phase;
- (2) promising reasonable continuity toward the re-establishment of Ryukyuan life on a stable basis, and
- (3) ultimate reduction to the absolute minimum of United States expenditures.

c. The native population will be given every opportunity to establish self-governing communities to improve their economic

status

~~SECRET~~



Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 713  
dated November 5, 1948 from the Office  
of the United States Political Adviser  
at Tokyo, on the subject of: "United  
States Policies in the Ryukyu Islands."

~~SECRET~~

(Draft)

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To: Commanding General  
Ryukyus Command  
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c. The native population will be given every opportunity to establish self-governing communities to improve their economic

status

~~SECRET~~



Enclosure No. 1 to Tokyo's  
No. 713, November 5, 1948.

- 2 -

status, and by their own efforts, to the maximum extent possible, to restore pre-war living conditions and property.

### 3. Political

a. The cohesion of the Ryukyus as a separate unity rather than an appendage of Japan, will be given increased emphasis and attention. No one political subdivision will be singled out for preferential treatment to the detriment of the over-all interest.

b. A provisional Charter will be granted to the Ryukyans envisioning:

- (1) the early revocation of the Japanese penal code by which the Ryukyans are governed at present, and
- (2) the adoption of a basic code of laws promulgated by elected representatives of the Ryukyus.

c. Self-governing communities to include elected legislatures and governors in the four provincial areas will be established in the near future. After the elections a representative advisory council, to include all four provincial areas, will be selected by local legislatures and located at the seat of Military Government in an advisory capacity. One representative for each 100,000 population or major fraction thereof will be appointed to the advisory council, all areas to have at least one representative. On basis of current population, the membership will be: Okinawa 5, Northern Ryukyus 2, Miyako 1, and Yaeyama 1.

d. Native leaders will be kept informed of approved Military Government plans and policies, where appropriate. The number of qualified Ryukyans in all fields of government will be gradually brought into Military Government.

### 4. Economic

a. A long-range rehabilitation program for the Fiscal Years 1950/1953 has been submitted to the Department of the Army. In general this plan will insure that economic potentials of the islands are developed for the benefit of the natives with the ultimate objective of reducing the demands on the United States economy. A comprehensive import-export program, rehabilitation of Ryukyuan industry, agriculture, fisheries and commerce, and restoration of coal mining, transportation, communication and utilities are the objectives.

b. The Ryukyans will be permitted to restore necessary commercial ports and public works.

c. A single budget will be the ultimate goal.

d. Only the minimum amount of arable area essential for military purposes will be held under United States control.

### 5. Psychological

SECRET



Enclosure No. 1 to Tokyo's  
No. 713, November 5, 1948.

- 3 -

5. Psychological

a. Although the Ryukyans have been generally docile and orderly, they may not remain entirely so for an indefinite time, particularly if Communist infiltration efforts are successful. The first impact of organized Communist effort has been noted in the Ryukyus, particularly among the youth, and gradual infiltration is taking place. These elements are purposely quiescent for the present during the organization phases.

b. The public information, education and related programs will require revitalization to achieve current objectives. Inter-island athletic contests, dancing, music and other traditional cultural activities will be encouraged concurrently with the expansion of the public information and education programs.

c. All media will be utilized to disseminate information to the civil population, including augmentation of the adult education program and establishment of information centers.

d. Spiritual encouragement should be provided. Christian missionaries may be invited to return to the Ryukyus.

6. Resettlement

a. Plans will be made for resettling the surplus population of Okinawa in other areas in the Ryukyus. As definite military areas are determined, the Ryukyans will be permitted to select permanent sites for their settlements and villages.

b. The Ryukyuan local officials will be encouraged to solve the problem of land ownership.

7. Housing

The United States cannot be expected to build interim shelter for the Ryukyuan population indefinitely on a relief basis. Future plans will include more substantial shelter to be paid for by the Ryukyans themselves. A Housing Authority, consisting of United States and Ryukyuan officials, will be appointed at the proper time locally to coordinate plans and allocate housing.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

(Note: Enclosures referred to not available to USPOLAD.)

---

Memorandum for Record:

1. Basic directives covering the Military Government Mission in the Ryukyus are extremely broad in their treatment of the several phases of the mission. The primary reason for this is that the basic directive is a pre-assault document and has been modified in only a minor way since its issuance.

2. Instant

~~SECRET~~



Enclosure No. 1 to Tokyo's  
No. 713, November 5, 1948.

- 4 -

Memorandum for Record continued:

2. Instant letter is the first in a series of clarifying instructions which the Ryukyus Military Government Section intends to issue and which it is hoped will assist CG, RYCOM in his Military Government operation.

3. Concurrences:

Diplomatic Section

Natural Resources Section

Civil Information &  
Education Section

Public Health & Welfare  
Section

WILLIAM H. FIELDING  
Ryukyus Military Government Section

SECRET



Enclosure No. 2 to Despatch No. 713  
dated November 5, 1948 from the Office  
of the United States Political Adviser  
at Tokyo, on the subject of: "United  
States Policies in the Ryukyu Islands."

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND

SECRET

CHECK SHEET

DS/WJS/RBF/cgf

Subject: M.G. Mission in the Ryukyus

From: Diplomatic Section To: Ryukyus Military 26 October 1948  
Govt. Section  
Thru: Civil Information  
& Education Section  
Natural Resources Section  
Public Health & Welfare

1. In the opinion of DS, the problems raised by the enclosed draft letter to CG RYCOM are of sufficient importance to merit preparation of a staff study describing generally political, economic, and social conditions in the Ryukyus and indicating in detail the measures that are considered necessary by RYCOM and RMGS. DS believes that, in order to comment constructively on proposals of such far-reaching importance, it is necessary to study the facts bearing on the problems. DS also believes that it might be advisable to forward such an analysis to Washington so that the appropriate agencies of the United States Government would be assisted in understanding the problems of Military Government in the Ryukyus.

2. DS concurs in the general principles outlined by RMGS in the enclosed draft letter, subject to the following comments:

a. Para 3. b. of the draft letter provides for granting a "provisional charter . . . to the Ryukyus" calling for early revocation of the Japanese penal code and adoption of a basic code of laws promulgated by elected representatives of the Ryukyus.

DS interprets this subparagraph to mean that a single charter or constitution will be issued by M.G. and will apply to all four Ryukyu Island groups as a unit and that in accordance with this constitution the inhabitants of the Ryukyus will elect a body of representatives charged with the duty of enacting basic laws for the government of the Ryukyus.

DS considers that an organic law of this nature, even though provisional, should not be issued and that the four groups of islands should not be bound together by an elected body with power to enact binding laws. The mission of Ryukyus M.G. to administer the Ryukyus as a unit should not be disturbed but it is believed premature to permit unified self-government in the Ryukyus.

DS believes that the self-governing bodies in the four provincial areas, as provided for in para 3.c., represent an

appropriate

SECRET



Enclosure No. 2 to Tokyo's  
No. 713, November 5, 1948.

- 2 -

appropriate exercise of the powers of self-government for the Ryukyus at this time, and that these bodies can in their respective areas enact such legislation as is necessary to eliminate feudal codes and to establish a modern legal system. The necessary coordination between the four separate bodies could be established by means of a representative advisory council representing the entire Ryukyus.

b. Para 6 of the enclosed draft letter provides for resettling the surplus population of Okinawa in other areas in the Ryukyus.

DS considers that resettlement of Ryukyuans can be justified in certain instances on the basis of military necessity but that large-scale involuntary resettlement programs should not be undertaken until the international status of the Ryukyus is more clearly defined. Forcible movement of native groups from one island to another would be particularly hard to justify in view of the military nature of control in the Ryukyus.

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



Enclosure No. 3 to Despatch No. 713  
dated November 5, 1948 from the Office  
of the United States Political Adviser  
at Tokyo, on the subject of: "United  
States Policies in the Ryukyu Islands."

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND

SECRET

CHECK SHEET

JW/WHF/JAM/vew

Subject: Constitutions for Four Ryukyuan  
Governments.

From: Ryukyus Military      To: Government Section      21 September 48  
Government Section      Thru: Diplomatic Section

1. CG RYCOM letter dated 6 August 48 recommends that four Provisional Governments in the Ryukyu Islands be permitted to draft and submit a constitution providing for unicameral legislative bodies for each of the four areas. Basic correspondence includes petitions for an elected Assembly and Governor for Okinawa from the Fisheries and Agricultural Associations and from the present Okinawa Assembly. Similar petitions are on file in other areas of the Ryukyus.

2. Mayors and assemblies of cities, towns and villages are at present the only elected representatives of the people. The so-called Provisional Government of each of the administrative areas of Amami O'shima, Okinawa, Miyako and Yaeyama Gunto consist of a Chiji or Governor and Advisory Council, both appointed.

3. Included in the basic objectives of military government in the Ryukyus is "Early establishment of self-governing communities supervised by a minimum of military government personnel." (O.I. No. 6 Annex No. 2, Para 3c). Foregoing reference also provides for maintenance of "exclusive U.S. control in this area until such time as the international status and future administration of these islands have been determined."

4. It can hardly be questioned but that the present civil administrative pattern leaves much to be desired if considered in the light of accepted U.S. models.

5. Request your comments and statement of concurrence or non-concurrence in proposed reply to CG RYCOM.

Incls:

1. CG RYCOM letter 6 Aug 48
2. Proposed reply

-----J.W.-----

SECRET



Enclosure No. 3 to Tokyo's  
No. 713, November 5, 1948.

- 2 -

Sub-enclosure No. 1

HEADQUARTERS RYUKYUS COMMAND  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
APO 331 c/o PM  
San Francisco, California

~~SECRET~~

6 August 1948

AIMG-L

SUBJECT: Constitutions for the Four Ryukyuan Governments

THRU: Commanding General  
Ryukyus Command  
APO 331

TO: Supreme Commander Allied Powers  
APO 500

1. This Headquarters has under consideration the establishment of unicameral legislative bodies for the four Ryukyuan Provisional Governments.
2. The Provisional Governments have been instructed to draft proposals for the formation of said bodies. However, it is submitted that they are working without a real point of departure.
3. In this connection the following points should be considered:
  - a. The political situation in the Ryukyus during occupation has been unique in that with separation from the Japanese Empire there has been no indigenous government remaining. By default, therefore, Military Government was obliged to create local or provisional administrations to handle local affairs but there never has been any basis for these to be considered as other than mere agents of the Military Governor.
  - b. The people of the Ryukyus have watched with great interest the development of the liberalized government of Japan under Supreme Commander Allied Powers and have in many instances called attention to complain, and rightly, of the fact that they, too, have not had the opportunity to consider and enact such improvements.
4. It is thought that legislative bodies created by orders emanating from Military Government will in effect be creatures of Military Government in the eyes of the Ryukyuan people and, therefore, the purpose of said bodies will be defeated.
5. It is, therefore, recommended that each of the four Provisional Governments in the Ryukyus be permitted to draft and submit a constitution which among other things will provide for a legislature and define its composition, powers and duties. This Headquarters is in a position to offer such assistance as furnishing

copies

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Enclosure No. 3 to Tokyo's  
No. 713, November 5, 1948.

- 3 -

Sub-enclosure No. 1 continued

copies of the Constitution of Japan and enumerating certain necessary restrictions.

6. Should this recommendation be adopted, it is thought that the constitutions, upon approval by Military Government and your Headquarters, should be submitted to the people for approval by popular referenda. These constitutions when thus approved would form a legal foundation upon which truly democratic and representative legislative bodies could be formed.

7. It is considered desirable that elections for governors of the four Provisional Governments be deferred for the time being even though said constitutions will provide for their selection by popular vote. If and when Military Government and your Headquarters determine, by analysis of the quality of the elected memberships of the legislatures and the intelligence with which said bodies act, that the peoples of the Ryukyus are ready for a larger measure of democratic self-government, then elections of governors will be the next logical step.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

JESSE P. GREEN  
Colonel Infantry  
Deputy Chief of Staff

SECRET



Enclosure No. 3 to Tokyo's  
No. 713, November 5, 1948.

- 4 -

Sub-enclosure No. 2

DRAFT

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
APO 500

SECRET

AG 014.1( )RMG

SUBJECT: Constitutions for the Four Ryukyuan Governments

TO: Commanding General  
Ryukyus Command  
APO 331

1. Reference is made to your letter dated 6 August 1948, subject: Constitutions for the Four Ryukyuan Governments. The proposal to initiate elective processes for the establishment of legislative assemblies for Amami O'shima, Okinawa, Miyako and Yaeyama is approved. While it is not contemplated that a central elected governmental assembly should be established at this time, it is believed desirable that:

a. Elections should be held as soon as possible to establish legislative assemblies on the Provisional Government level.

b. The governor of each of the four areas should be elected concurrently with the assembly elections.

c. A central advisory group, which would work closely with your Military Government organization, should be established.

2. The central advisory group should be made up of representatives of each of the four areas selected by the members of their respective legislative assemblies. The numerical representation should be on the basis of one representative per 100,000 population or major fraction thereof--all areas to have at least one representative. The estimated populations and number of representatives to be selected from each area are:

Miyako	76,000 . . . . .	1 representative
Yaeyama	41,000 . . . . .	"
Amami O'shima	222,000 . . . . .	2 "
Okinawa	540,000 . . . . .	5 "

In the case of the Okinawa representation the members of the committee should be constituted of men with varied backgrounds in Economics, Industry, Finance, Education, etc., as they would work closely with United States Military Government officials as opposite numbers.

3. It is not proposed to elect a central governmental executive such as a Chiji for the entire Ryukyuan group although the Central Advisory Committee should be authorized to appoint a chairman and other officers common to any group of this nature.

4. The

SECRET



Enclosure No. 3 to Tokyo's  
No. 713, November 5, 1948.

- 5 -

Sub-enclosure No. 2 continued

4. The proposal in paragraph 5 of reference letter is not favorably considered. The issuance of separate constitutions would further accentuate the existing lack of unity among the several island groups and would be inimical to present plans for central administration of the entire chain as an entity. In the interests of political, economic and social cohesion a provisional charter prepared by the central advisory group after consultation with the area assemblies and approved by the Military Governor would be preferable. The area assemblies should, for the present, formalize their functions and responsibilities by publishing Military Government approved by-laws.

5. No final determination of the status of the Ryukyu Islands has been made. The people of the various Ryukyu Island groups should be made aware of the fact that, until such final determination is made, no political activities other than those of the general character outlined above would appear to have legal validity.

6. In spite of its limitations, it is believed that the procedures outlined herein will furnish not only an appreciable psychological impetus to the Ryukyuan people but will go far toward establishing a system of popular representation which will in turn lend added strength to your taxation and other programs of community responsibility.

7. It is requested that General Headquarters, Far East Command, be kept thoroughly informed as to any measures taken in this direction.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

SECRET



Enclosure No. 4 to Despatch No. 713  
dated November 5, 1948 from the Office  
of the United States Political Adviser  
at Tokyo, on the subject of: "United  
States Policies in the Ryukyu Islands."

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND

SECRET

CHECK SHEET

DS/WJS/RBF/cgf

Subject: Constitutions for Four Ryukyuan  
Governments.

From: DS

To: RMGS

30 September 1948

Thru: Government Section

1. DS believes that no valid objection can be offered by foreign nations to the establishment of limited self-government in the Ryukyu Islands as contemplated by the draft reply prepared by RMGS.
2. DS concurs in the proposed reply to CG RYCOM, subject to revision of the first two sentences of para 4 of the proposed reply. DS suggests substitution of the following:
  - "4. No final determination of the status of the Ryukyu Islands has been made. The people of the various Ryukyu Island groups should be made aware of the fact that until such final determination is made, no political activities other than those of the general character outlined above would appear to have legal validity."
3. DS suggests that, as proposed by the CG RYCOM letter of 6 August 1948, consideration be given to the advisability of empowering the legislative assemblies of Amami O'shima, Okinawa, Miyako, and Yaeyama to enact constitutions for their respective areas if the assemblies indicate a desire to do so. It is believed that this power is not inconsistent with the limited and local sovereignty of each of the four island groups and that the political experience gained would be of value.

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



Enclosure No. 5 to Despatch No. 713,  
dated November 5, 1948 from the Office  
of the United States Political Adviser  
at Tokyo, on the subject of: "United  
States Policies in the Ryukyu Islands."

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND

OUTGOING MESSAGE

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RMG

JW/dc  
25 October 1948

FROM: CINFE

TO CG RYCOM. . . . . ROUTINE

(C-64916) Careful consideration being given to your letter 6 August 1948, AIMG-L, subj: Constitutions for the Four Ryukyuan Governments, which proposed establishment of legislative bodies for the four Ryukyuan provisional governments by elections. The political situation as reported by your last four Weekly Intelligence Analysis series as interpreted here indicates a decided weakness in both the Democratic Alliance and Socialist Parties and a corresponding gain in the strength, organization and influence of the apparently Communist dominated People's Party. The question now arises as to the outcome of any proposed elections held in the Ryukyus. What is your estimate of the result and what factors would tend to influence such outcome? What is the probable action of the politically apathetic majority and the success of the Communists and their sympathizers in influencing the masses toward their candidates? Are Communists likely to go all out in their efforts to win proposed elections? What will be probable action of groups now in office and will they organize to retain power? Will moderate opinion support Democratic Alliance or Socialist Party or will it be represented by independent candidates? If latter is case what are chances of election of independents and what will be general character of political color? It is desired that the political situation throughout the Ryukyus be covered in your reply which should be dispatched not later than 3 November.

OFFICIAL:

APPROVED:

R. M. LEVY  
Colonel, AGD  
Adjutant General

JOHN WECKERLING  
Brigadier General, U.S. Army  
Ryukyus Military Government Section

MEMO FOR RECORD:

1. Liaison between the Ryukyus Military Government and the local provisional governments is weak as far as it pertains to political matters. There are only a few individuals concerned in Ryukyus MG who have any appreciation of political factors and

their

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Enclosure No. 5 to Tokyo's  
No. 713, November 5, 1948.

- 2 -

their influence. A separate paper proposes the establishment of a political liaison group in the Ryukyus Military Government.

2. It is doubtful whether CG RYCOM has seen letter of Ryukyus MG dated 6 August 1948 which was signed by the Deputy Chief of Staff, Colonel J.P. Green, and referred to in above message.

3. It is highly desirable that elections be held in the Ryukyus to establish locally elected legislatures from which would be selected a central advisory council. The conclusions reached by the Weekly Intelligence series of RYCOM indicate some success in the Communist efforts to organize and influence the people.

4. G-2 and DS concur.

J.W.

SECRET



Enclosure No. 6 to Despatch No. 713 dated November 5, 1948 from the Office of the United States Political Adviser at Tokyo, on the subject of: "United States Policies in the Ryukyu Islands."

SECRET

26 October 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief of Staff

SUBJECT: Display of United States Flag in Ryukyu Islands

1. a. The ultimate political status of the Ryukyu Islands has not been decided. Inclosures "A" and "B" to JCS 1231/9 assert the "long term interest of the United States" in this area, furthermore in par 2, Inclosure "B" the Joint Chiefs of Staff amplified this statement and gave their opinion that the Ryukyus (among other areas) "should be brought under exclusive United States Strategic Control."

b. The Joint Chiefs of Staff later (1947) reaffirmed very strongly the vital strategic importance of the Ryukyus and their recommendation that the Ryukyus remain under permanent exclusive U.S. control.

2. The United States flag flies in the Ryukyus today only over U.S. military areas and the Ryukyus Military Government installations. It is not flown over adjuncts of the Ryukyus Military Government such as the local civilian government buildings or other Ryukyus public buildings.

3. There is no Ryukyuan flag. The nearest thing is the old royal standard (Inclosure No. 1) which would probably be inappropriate for adoption if the Ryukyus were to become an independent state.

4. The Ryukyans are discussing their future status with increasing interest. Most prefer Ryukyuan political entity under the control of the United States either as a political subdivision or mandate trusteeship territory. The Southern Ryukyus greatly fear eventual control by China. In the Northern Ryukyus sentiment to return to Japan is probably in the majority although a U.S. controlled Ryukyuan entity would not be opposed.

5. The absence of the U.S. flag over Ryukyuan government and public buildings may be born of timidity and fear of provocativeness on our part. Yet the establishment of a major V H B base on Okinawa has raised little or no foreign comment. The absence of a flag accentuates in the minds of the Ryukyans the impression of statelessness and despair of the future.

6. The flying of the U.S. flag over local Ryukyuan governmental and public buildings would be a positive step to:

a. Dissipate very real fear in the minds of many Ryukyans that some of the islands at least will be given to China, and

b. Counter present propaganda from financially interested elements in Japan for return of Ryukyus to Japan.

7. Recommend

SECRET



Enclosure No. 6 to Tokyo's  
No. 713, November 5, 1948.

- 2 -

7. Recommend that the U.S. flag be flown over local governmental and public buildings in the Ryukyus.

J.W.

(Note: Enclosures referred to not available to USPOLAD.)

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MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

26 October 1948

EXTRACTS from War Department Basic Field Manual "Rules of Land Warfare"

Military Occupation and Government of Enemy Territory

Par 273. Does not transfer sovereignty. --Being an incident of war, military occupation confers upon the invading force the right to exercise control for the period of occupation. It does not transfer the sovereignty to the occupant, but simply the authority or power to exercise some of the rights of sovereignty. The exercise of these rights results from the established power of the occupant and from the necessity for maintaining law and order, indispensable to both the inhabitants and to the occupying force.

Par 275. Distinguished from subjugation or conquest. --Military occupation in a foreign war, being based upon the fact of possession of enemy territory, necessarily implies that the sovereignty of the occupied territory is not vested in the occupying power. The occupation is essentially provisional.

On the other hand subjugation or conquest implies a transfer of sovereignty. Ordinarily, however, such transfer is effected by a treaty of peace. When sovereignty passes, military occupation, as such, must of course cease; although the territory may, and usually does for a period at least, continue to be governed through military agencies which have such powers as the President or Congress may prescribe.

Effects of Occupation on the Population

Par 298. Oath of allegiance forbidden. --It is forbidden to compel the inhabitants of occupied territory to swear allegiance to the hostile power (Hague Rules, Article 45).

SECRET



Enclosure No. 7 to Despatch No. 713  
dated November 5, 1948 from the Office  
of the United States Political Adviser  
at Tokyo, on the subject: "United  
States Policies in the Ryukyu Islands."

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

DS/WJS/RBF/mvw

Subject: Display of U.S. Flag in Ryukyus.

From: DS

To: RMGS

4 November 1948

1. Reference is made to RMGS' draft memorandum dated 26 Oct 48 to Chief of Staff on above subject.

2. DS considers that legalistic considerations in regard to the U.S. position in the Ryukyus should be submerged and that policies should be framed broadly in anticipation of some form of exclusive U.S. strategic control over the Ryukyus.

3. DS believes that from a practical point of view display of the U.S. flag not only will further order and stability in the Ryukyus but will also conform with the long-range interests and purposes of the United States in the Ryukyus. DS therefore recommends that display of the U.S. flag over Ryukyuan public buildings and areas should be permitted and encouraged, although such display should not be made mandatory.

4. From a technical point of view, Japan has not yet been deprived of sovereignty over the Ryukyus. Transfer of sovereignty will not be effected until some definitive international agreement, such as a peace settlement or approval of a U.S. trusteeship proposal, is reached. Display of a national flag does not necessarily denote sovereignty, however, but rather indicates that the nation whose flag is displayed holds a protective interest in the building or area over which the flag is flown. DS considers that the U.S. holds such a protective interest in the Ryukyus and that display of the U.S. flag is therefore legally defensible.

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

SECRET



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
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~~TOP SECRET~~

DIVISION OF  
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED

NOV 15 1948

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Plans & Operations Div GSUSA  
Far East & Pac Br Opns Gp  
P&O 014.4 (10 Sep 48)  
Lt Col Vestal/as 6313

To: SCAP

Nr: WAR 92432

9 November, 1948

From CSGPO reurad C 65032 dated 1 Nov 48. This message in three parts.

Part I--SCAP directive to GOC, BCOF received. Please verify BCOF estimate only \$16,000 monthly involved.

Part II--Subject of payment of indigenous personnel has been discussed here between State Dept and Australian Embassy. Army discussions with State Dept bring out the undesirability of developing any increase in points of friction at this time when there is need for reaching substantial agreement with British Commonwealth nations on many matters, such as those being discussed in the UN; the most-favored-nation proposal for Japan now being discussed in London; and raising by Australians here of possible withdrawal of British Commonwealth troops. From a political point of view it is most desirable that the occupation of Japan not appear to be a purely American effort. The differences in pay and emoluments of US and British Commonwealth services and the administrative complications undoubtedly involved in dealing with this item by commonwealth nations seem to warrant a thorough study on the part of US authorities and an opportunity for presentation of possible mutually acceptable solutions on the part of BCOF. No further formal action here seems advisable at this time pending a reply to you through BCOF concerning reaction in British Commonwealth nations; Australian Embassy here has requested Canberra expedite reply to BCOF soonest. From a political point of view State concurs in Part II.

20991

Part III--Your situation stemming from existing instructions from the Department of the Army in WAR 83791 and WAR 84154 is recognized. Authority is granted to you to

CM OUT 92432 (Nov 48)

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**TOP SECRET**

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

Authority *200 760050*

By *CV/276* NAKS, Date *22 AUG 1975*

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349.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) / 111-948 A/MJSH-998



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
STAFF MESSAGE CENTER  
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Nr: WAR 9243 2

Page 2

~~TOP  
SECRET~~

postpone temporarily within your discretion the application of the new SCAP scale for servants to BCOF or to authorize interim BCOF scales worked out with BCOF pending the processing of this administrative matter by British Commonwealth nations.

C 65032 is CM IN 51 (1 Nov 48)

ORIGINATOR : GEN WEDEMEYER

DISTRIBUTION: GEN EBERLE, GEN IRWIN, MR DRAPER, GEN PAUL,  
GEN WEDEMEYER (STATE), GEN MOORE (SGS),  
GEN LEAVEY, GEN ARNOLD, MR ROAYLL (OSA), CSA

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7-18-46

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7 **CONFIDENTIAL**  
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DATE: NOV 9 1948

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
TOKYO 387  
INFO ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF  
FOR ACTING POLITICAL ADVISER

Subj Steering Committee NOV 2, 1948.

Policy Towards Patents, Utility Models, or Designs in Japan (SC-284/7): Chi, French, Indian, Phil and Sov positions reserved. US member, who is authorized accept paper, pointed out was to interest Allied Powers have patent situation clarified.

Recommendations Re Jap-Owned Patents, Utility Models and Designs in Territories of Countries at War with Japan (SC-311/1): Positions Chi, French, Phil members reserved and USSR opposed.

Trial of Jap War Criminals (SC-314/2): Forwarded from working committee by vote five (Australia, France, India, NZ, US) favor, one (USSR) opposed, four abstentions, one absent. NZ member ~~proposed~~ proposed subparagraph a be deleted and fol words inserted after QUOTE policy decision UNQUOTE in subparagraph b: QUOTE including such offences alleged to have been committed by persons suspected of having committed offences falling under paragraph a of said policy decision. UNQUOTE.

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/11-948

740.00119 Control (Japan) 11/11/48

44R's

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CS/MD



FORM DS-322  
7-18-46

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

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Charge Department

Charge to

Department of State  
Washington

-2-

US member stated present paper particularly favored by US by reason its character as recommendation. However, proposed final para be amended to read: QUOTE If possible, investigations in connection with offenses falling under paragraph 1b and 1c of the said policy decision should be completed before 31 December 1948 and all trials thereof should be concluded if possible before 30 June 1949<sup>UNQUOTE;</sup> ~~and~~ ~~the~~ last phrase ~~of the next~~ penultimate para be amended to read: QUOTE should be concluded if possible before 31 December 1948. UNQUOTE. Pointed out these amendments desirable on grounds that a QUOTE recommendation UNQUOTE, though not mandatory in character, should (1) set firm standard for implementing authorities to follow and (2) specify clearly in text nature of flexibility of implementation regarded acceptable.

NZ member objected to US proposal and pointed out a recommendation should establish clear and undoubted standard which Govt concerned would give effect to QUOTE when possible UNQUOTE. Added purpose his original proposal had been ensure persons, against whom was insufficient evidence to bring to trial, would not be kept in custody indefinitely.

USSR member

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FORM DS-322  
7-18-46

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Department of State

Washington  
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USSR member stated could accept original NZ proposal (FEC-314) but had voted against revision in working committee because (1) provisions of document extend beyond Japan, and (2) document presumes Commission cannot issue more specific policy decision to authorities in Japan. Added US proposal contained too many QUOTE ifs UNQUOTE and he would object similar amendment to original proposal.

Replacement of Lost Cultural Objects (SC-272/10): Australian, Can, French, Indian, USSR, UK, US positions reserved on either all or part of paper. Chi del which favors paper urged immediate action.

Level of Economic Life in Japan: Policy Towards Jap Shipbuilding and Shipping (SC-297/7): Forwarded to Commission by vote eight favor, three abstentions (US, CHI, USSR).

After meeting Australian member informally called to attention member US del fact that under policy decision passed by FEC Oct 17, 1946, FEC due review Jap Constitution before May 7. Pointed out at present his Govt did not feel any substantive modification necessary in Constitution and therefore hoped review could take place as harmoniously as possible. ~~Australian member expressed desire discuss proposed~~

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FE

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : NWB

✓ FROM : MG *mg*

SUBJECT: Attached: Tokyo's 719

DATE: Dec. 6, 1948

Office of  
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS  
DEC 7 1948  
DIRECTOR  
Department of State

WNA JZV  
~~WNA~~

The League of Koreans Residing in Japan, which claims to speak for the majority of the 600,000 Koreans in Japan, held a convention in Tokyo in October. Synchronized with the Convention were a series of nation-wide demonstrations by Korean leftists celebrating the founding of the "Democratic People's Republic of Korea". Nosaka and a representative of General Derevyanko appeared at one demonstration.

Demonstrations were forbidden to display the North Korea flag, but some did and were sentenced up to 8 years at hard labor and deportation. League's goon squads have prevented secessionist movements from League except in outlying areas where discipline is difficult to enforce.

FE should see.

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

FOR JAPAN

ACTION  
is assigned to

FE

No. 719

DIVISION OF  
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

Tokyo, November 9, 1948.

~~SECRET~~ (For Department use only)

DEC - 2 1948

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Subject: Activities of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan.

The Honorable  
The Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit a summary of the activities of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan (Zai Nichi Chosenjin Remmei), particularly in connection with the League's fifth annual convention at Tokyo from October 9 to October 17, 1948.

The League, which claims to speak for a majority of the 600,000 Koreans now in Japan, is known to be communist-dominated and the principal purpose of the convention was to celebrate the establishment, in North Korea, of the "Democratic People's Republic of Korea". Plans for the convention called for mass meetings in Tokyo and for a series of local meetings throughout Japan.

Extensive preparations were made by the League for these meetings. Invitations were sent to foreign dignitaries to attend a mass meeting in Tokyo; enclosed is a copy of an invitation dated October 4, 1948, which was sent to me. These invitations were signed by YUN Keun as "Chairman, Preparatory Committee for the Celebration of Korean Democratic People's Republic Central Government"; Yun Keun is also Chairman of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan. As noted in this Mission's despatch no. 691, October 26, 1948, the League had decided to display the flag of the "Republic"; this Headquarters prohibited use of this flag; except as noted in despatch no. 691, no violence occurred at the various League meetings as a result of this order.

The "People's Republic" had also been notified of the League's plans for holding mass meetings, although the channels used to forward this notification to North Korea are not known. On October 8 a telegram was sent from P'yongyang by KIM Il Sung, President of the "People's Republic", to the Tokyo headquarters of the League inviting representatives of the League to go to North Korea to familiarize themselves with the situation in Korea. A reply accepting this invitation appears to have been made in a press despatch dated October 11, 1948 from a TASS correspondent in Tokyo; the reply stated that representatives to go to North Korea would be elected at the Tokyo celebration on October 17 and that preparations were being made to obtain the necessary passports. Enclosed is a copy of a spot intelligence summary dated October 14, 1948,

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Tokyo's No. 719,  
November 9, 1948.

- 2 -

prepared by the G-2 Section of this Headquarters in explanation of this exchange of communications between the "People's Republic" and the League. There is evidence also that the League maintained close liaison with other communist or communist-dominated organizations in Japan, particularly the Japan Communist Party, the All Japan Communications Workers Union, and the Government Railway Workers' Union, in order to accomplish the purposes of its meetings throughout Japan.

The meetings in Tokyo occurred without incident. North Korean flags were displayed briefly but were removed at the order of Japanese police. Various symbols obviously designed to imitate the forbidden flag were thereupon prominently displayed. At the principal meeting on October 17, about 3,000 Koreans attended and were addressed by a group of speakers, including a Soviet Army Colonel who delivered a message in behalf of Lieutenant General Kuzma DEREVYANKO, the Soviet Member of the Allied Council for Japan, and NOSAKA Sanzo, an outstanding Japanese communist. It has been learned that elections were held at this meeting as a result of which one Korean was elected representative for Japan in the government of the "People's Republic" and 120 Koreans were elected representatives to go to North Korea for orientation in response to Kim Il Sung's invitation. The League has submitted to this Headquarters a request that these 120 Koreans be granted exit clearances to leave Japan and re-entry permits to return; this Headquarters is tentatively planning to permit their exit but to prohibit their re-entry, and has also requested the League to furnish a list of names of the 120 Koreans who wish to leave.

3/  
4/ Enclosed is a single copy in Japanese of the newspaper KENSETSU TSUSHIN of October 19, 1948, published by the League, and a summary translation of that issue containing a description of the meeting of October 17 and of the addresses delivered; the Korean versions of the names listed are not readily available in Tokyo but can be verified by reference to the original Japanese contained in the October 19 edition of KENSETSU TSUSHIN.

Meetings were also held by the League at many places throughout Japan in celebration of the establishment of the "People's Republic". The only reported violence at these meetings occurred at Sendai, Japan, as reported in despatch no. 691. A number of Koreans were arrested at other meetings on charges of minor illegalities or display of the North Korean flag.

5/ The right of Korean groups in Japan to fly the flag of the Democratic People's Republic has been made an issue of some significance by the League of Koreans Residing in Japan. Enclosed is a copy of an "Appeal to the Allied Council in Japan" dated October 30, 1948, signed by Yun Keun and presented to the members of the Council and to this Headquarters by the League. This petition argues that the order which prohibits display of the North Korean flag is illegal; the petition carefully avoids direct attribution of this order to Occupation authorities and notes that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has not yet issued any order prohibiting display of this flag.

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Tokyo's No. 719,  
November 9, 1948.

- 3 -

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KR 294.4016 10-26-48*

In making this argument the League has taken the following position. The authority under which local Occupation authorities are acting to prohibit display of the North Korean flag is, as noted in despatch no. 691, a verbal order issued by General Headquarters in Tokyo; this order in turn appears to be based on an Operational Directive issued by Headquarters, Eighth Army (Op. Dir. No. 28, Apr 14, 48) which states that permission for display of flags of allied, neutral, or non-enemy nations must be obtained by their respective nationals from local Occupation authorities only when display is in connection with parades and public demonstrations and that "this permission will pertain to the parades rather than to the display of flags". Copy of Operational Directive No. 28 is enclosed. No other written Occupation orders seem to apply specifically to the instant case.

6/

Korean League groups have been careful in their recent demonstrations to obtain permission from local Occupation authorities for the holding of the demonstrations with no explicit reference to display of the flag. If Operational Directive No. 28 applies, therefore, there would seem to be some question as to the legality of the order prohibiting display of the flag where the requirement of obtaining permission to hold a demonstration has been met.

The applicability of Operational Directive No. 28 is also doubtful in that it refers to display of allied, neutral or non-enemy flags "by their respective nationals"; this Headquarters has considered that Koreans in Japan retain their Japanese nationality for purposes of treatment and hence Operational Directive No. 28 would seem not to apply to Koreans, although local Military Government teams may have assumed that General Headquarters policy changed with the establishment of the Republic of Korea.

If the present case is considered to be one involving the Supreme Commander's general authority to prevent disturbances and unrest, the validity of the verbal order prohibiting display of the North Korean flag would seem to be incontestable. It is undeniable, however, that the basis of this verbal order is somewhat indefinite.

As noted above, a number of Koreans were arrested in various places in Japan for violation of the order prohibiting display of the North Korean flags. It seems clear that these Koreans knew of the existence and import of this order, regardless of considerations as to its legal basis, and that they willfully violated it. These Koreans are now being tried by Occupation provost courts for their alleged illegal acts. Enclosed is a copy of a press release of November 1, 1948, issued by this Headquarters announcing that two Koreans have been sentenced by a provost court in Osaka to eight years at hard labor and to deportation thereafter to Korea; these sentences are subject to review by the Commanding General of the 25th Infantry Division. Also enclosed is a copy of a press report appearing in the MAINICHI (English edition) for November 3, 1948, stating that another Korean, Mrs. IN Gyoku Sen, had, subject to review, been sentenced by a provost court in Osaka to three years at hard labor and fined yen 50,000 for display of a North Korean flag; the reference in this report to SCAP Directive No. 1934 appears to be in error since this directive refers only to display of the Japanese national flag. As stated in this Mission's despatch no. 682 of October 19, 1948, provost courts have recently been empowered to impose prison sentences up to ten years rather than to five years.

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Tokyo's No. 719,  
November 9, 1948.

- 4 -

It is not unlikely that the League of Koreans Residing in Japan, possibly with Soviet assistance, will attempt to press further the issue of display of North Korean flags in Japan.

There is reason to believe that the League of Koreans Residing in Japan has been losing some strength as a result of the successful inauguration and operation of the Government of the Republic of Korea. Several dissident factions within the League have bolted to join the conservative Korean Residents Union (formerly named Zai Nichi Chosen Kyoryu Mindan but, according to recent information, renamed Zai Nichi Taikan Minkoku Kensetsu Kyoryu Mindan- 在日本大韓民國建設居留民團), and in one instance an entire branch of the League, the Hakuno Branch in Tottori Prefecture, seceded and joined the Residents Union. It is possible that the League may be further weakened if the South Korean Government should establish an effective liaison mission in Japan (during his recent trip to Tokyo, President Syngman RHEE of the Republic of Korea expressed his desire to have a mission established in Japan).

It is the opinion of authorities directly concerned with Korean activities, however, that secessionist movements are confined to outlying areas and that the rigid discipline imposed by leaders of the League in areas heavily populated by Koreans has prevented any substantial reduction in membership. The League is known to have increased the activities of its strong-arm squads, which are the most effective agents of its authority and which are constantly embroiled with rightist Korean factions; in addition, the Korean Democratic Youth League (Chosen Minshu Seinen Domei), a leftist group which works closely with the League, has intensified its efforts to preserve party regularity and to gain new membership. It is impossible, however, to assess in terms of active membership the strength of the League or of other Korean groups in Japan.

Respectfully yours,

*W. J. Sebald*

W. J. Sebald

Enclosures: *att*

1. Invitation dated October 4, 1948.
2. Spot Intelligence Summary dated October 14, 1948, G-2, GHQ, SCAP.
3. Single copy KENSETSU TSUSHIN of October 19, 1948.
4. Summary translation of October 19 edition of KENSETSU TSUSHIN.
5. "Appeal

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Tokyo's No. 719,  
November 9, 1948.

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Enclosures continued:

5. "Appeal to the Allied Council in Japan" dated October 30, 1948.
6. Operational Directive No. 28, Hq., Eighth Army.
7. Press release, November 1, 1948, PIO, GHQ, SCAP.
8. Press report from English edition of MAINICHI, November 3, 1948.

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cc: U.S. Special Representative, Seoul

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Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 719 dated November 9, 1948 from the Office of the United States Political Adviser at Tokyo, on the subject: "Activities of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan."

October 4, 1948.

His Excellency  
Hon. W. J. Sebald,  
Chairman and United States Delegate  
for Allied Council for Japan.

INVITATION

Your Excellency:

In presenting you this invitation, we should like, first of all, to express our heartiest appreciation and highest respect to you for the support given to the emancipation of Korean people, and the establishment of Democratic regime in Korea.

During the past three years, since August 15, 1945, we, the Korean people, have carried on constructive efforts, by removing all obstacles, for the United Self-Independence of Korea and the Establishment of Democratic and Republic State. And on August 25, this year, a General Election was held in both Northern and Southern Korea, as a result of which Korean Democratic People's Republic made its historical appearance.

In order to celebrate the birth of this new Korean Government, a meeting will be held in Tokyo to be attended by representatives from various parts of Japan on behalf of 600,000 Korean residents in this country.

Though knowing full well that Your Excellency are busily occupied with your official duties, we beg to request you to be good enough to accept our humble invitation and honour us with your presence on the coming celebration which takes place on

October 17, 1948, at 10:00 a.m.  
at the Kyoritsu Auditorium, Kanda.

Respectfully yours,

Keun Yun  
Chairman,  
The Preparatory Committee for the  
Celebration of Korean Democratic  
People's Republic Central Government.

No. 1, 2-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku,  
Tokyo.



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Enclosure No. 2 to Despatch No. 719  
dated November 10, 1948 from the  
Office of the United States Political  
Adviser at Tokyo, on the subject:  
"Activities in the League of Koreans  
Residing in Japan."

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

SPOT INTELLIGENCE

Hour: 1615  
Date: 14 Oct 48

SUBJECT: Exchange of Messages Between League of Koreans Residing  
in Japan and North Korean Government

TO: Chief of Staff

1. Information:

a. The Civil Censorship Detachment reports that in its post review of radiograms it has come across a radiogram which was originated by KIM Illsung, Premier Minister of the Korean People's Republic, Pyongyang, North Korea, and addressed to the Tokyo Headquarters of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan. Subject radiogram is quoted in full as follows:

"THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC PEOPLES REPUBLIC IS AWARE OF THE FACT THAT OUR COUNTRYMEN WHO ARE IN JAPAN ARE MAKING EFFORTS FOR THE REVIVAL OF OUR STATE ON THE BASIS OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES. THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC PEOPLES REPUBLIC INVITES THE REPRESENTATIVES OF YOUR LEAGUE TO COME TO NORTH KOREA PYONGYANG TO FAMILIARIZE THEMSELVES WITH THE SITUATION IN KOREA."

b. Traffic files in commercial channels have been thoroughly checked by CCD to determine if the League of Koreans has made reply to the above radiogram. There is no record of such a reply through commercial channels. However, a press dispatch by Alinea Kiseleff, Tass correspondent, datelined Tokyo, 11 Oct 48, reads as follows:

"11176 Chairman League Koreans Residing in Japan send Prime Minister Kim Ilsung Korean Democratic People's Republic following telegram quote duly received your kind invitation of October eighth representing government Koreans Democratic People's Republic stop your note greatly heartened and moved six hundred thousand Korean residents in Japan who are making utmost efforts strengthen Korean Democratic People's Republic opposing all kinds oppression stop we are preparing obtain necessary passports for dispatching our representatives who should be elected at celebration meeting for establishment Korean Democratic People's Republic be held in Tokyo October seventeenth and by dispatching our representatives stop we accept your kind invitation with great pleasure Yun Keun unquote para....Alinea Kiseleff."

c. Inasmuch as there is no reply through regular commercial channels, it is believed that the press message quoted above constitutes a reply and that press channels were utilized in this instance to evade censorship and to keep information from SCAP.

d. The

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Enclosure No. 2 to Tokyo's  
No. 719, November 10, 1948.

- 2 -

d. The Fifth Annual Convention of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan opened at 0930 hours, today, at Kyobashi Public Hall, Tokyo, and will continue daily through the 16th of October 48. Subject convention is being thoroughly covered by CIC and detailed reports of activities will be forwarded.

2. Action:

a. Following agencies notified: ADC, Deputy Chiefs of Staff FEC and SCAP, GS, CPM, DS, G-3, and G-1.

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Enclosure No. 3 to Despatch No. 719, November 10, 1948 from the Office of the United States Political Adviser at Tokyo, on the subject: "Activities of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan."

# 日刊建設通信

第16号

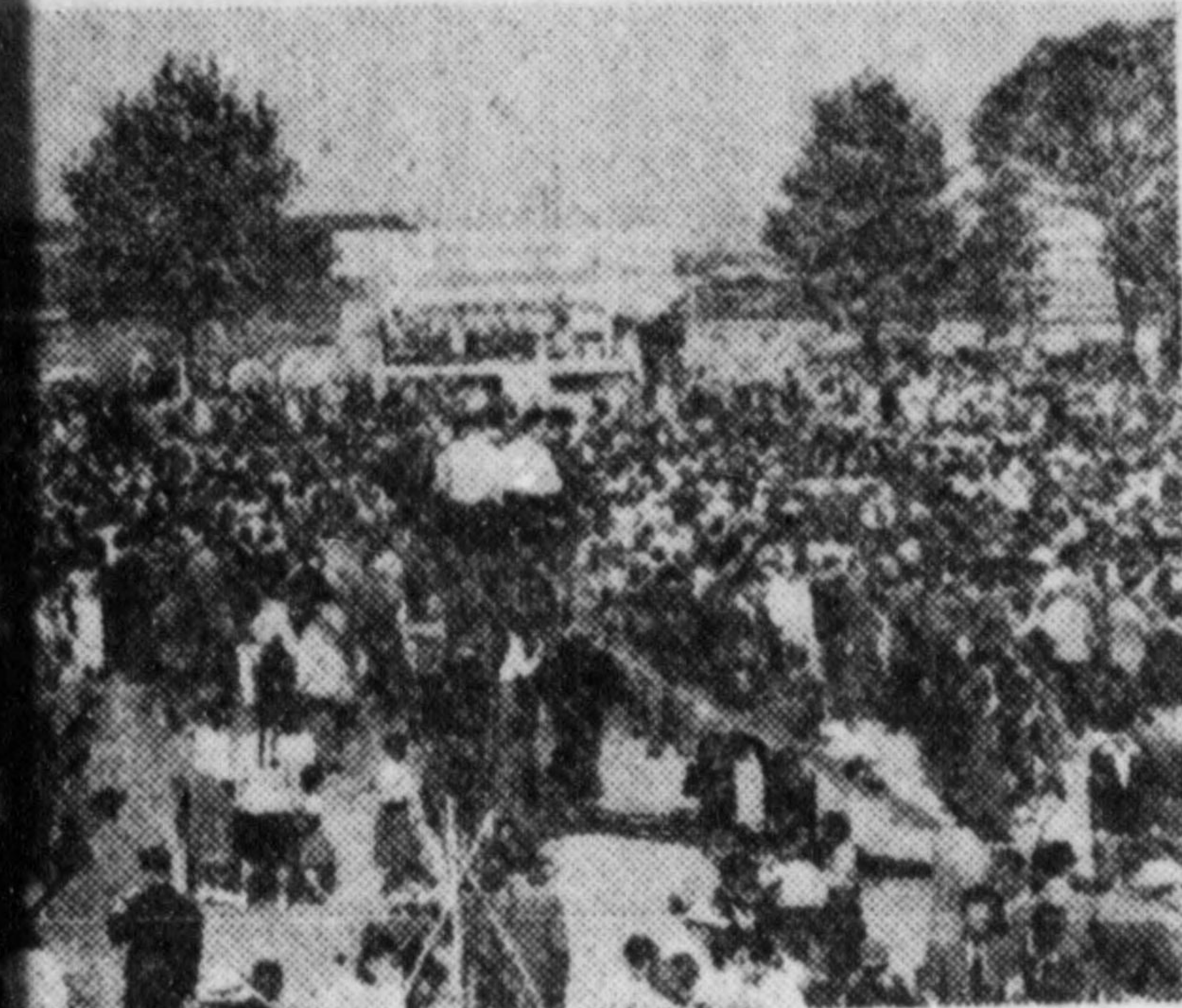
東京都中央区本町1-8  
建設通信社  
編輯兼許  
發行人  
電話日本橋(24)5945-6

購讀料  
團體 500圓  
個人 800圓  
特殊 3,000圓

## 朝鮮民主主義 人民共和國中央政府樹立慶祝大會特輯號

### 目次

- ★花を胸に大會の盛況
- ★各國各界代表の祝辭等多彩な大會行事
- ★議長團代表金天海氏挨拶要旨
- ★對日理事會ソ連代表テレグイヤン中將メッセージ
- ★華僑民主化促進委員會甘文芳氏祝辭要旨
- ★民主主義擁護同盟平野義太郎氏祝辭要旨
- ★國鐵從組中央執行委員長加藤雄氏祝辭要旨
- ★日本共産黨中央委員野坂參三氏祝辭要旨
- ★大會宣言採擇
- ★朝鮮最高人民會議常任委員會金料奉氏への慶祝文
- ★日本民主文化連よりのメッセージ
- ★日本政府への抗議文
- ★マッカーサー元帥に送る決議文
- ★老人代表韓忠吉氏李承晩の十大罪狀を糾す
- ★中央政府樹立慶祝本國派遣代表決定



慶祝大會場をうずめる群衆

### ★満堂 歡喜の坩堝

東京十七日建設日朝鮮人の朝鮮民主主義人民共和國中央政府樹立の慶祝大會はすでにひと月まえから、朝連および全傘下團體によつてすすめられたのであるが、十七日五百餘名全國代表をはじめ都下、近縣から五千の大眾が参加して舉行された。

### 花を胸に大會の盛況

立錫の餘地もなくぎつしりつめた場内では花を胸に晴れて正装した群衆は、幕もひらかれてないのにひっきりなしに拍手と爆笑でうずまく、午前十一時樂隊の奏樂裡に幕がひらかれれば、舞臺は金日成首相の肖像を正面に、花束と青、赤、白のあやどおりな飾りは見る眼をまぶしくさせる。

やがて、準備委員金黨氏開會を宣し、開會の辭として尹種朝連議長より「朝鮮民主主義人民共和國中央政府の樹立を祝い、これを侵奪する傀儡政權を粉砕し、名實ともに備つた統一を實現するために闘うことを誓う」旨をのべられ、大會議長として金天海、尹種、尹炳玉氏の三氏が選出された。

議長團を代表して金天海氏より別記の如き挨拶が



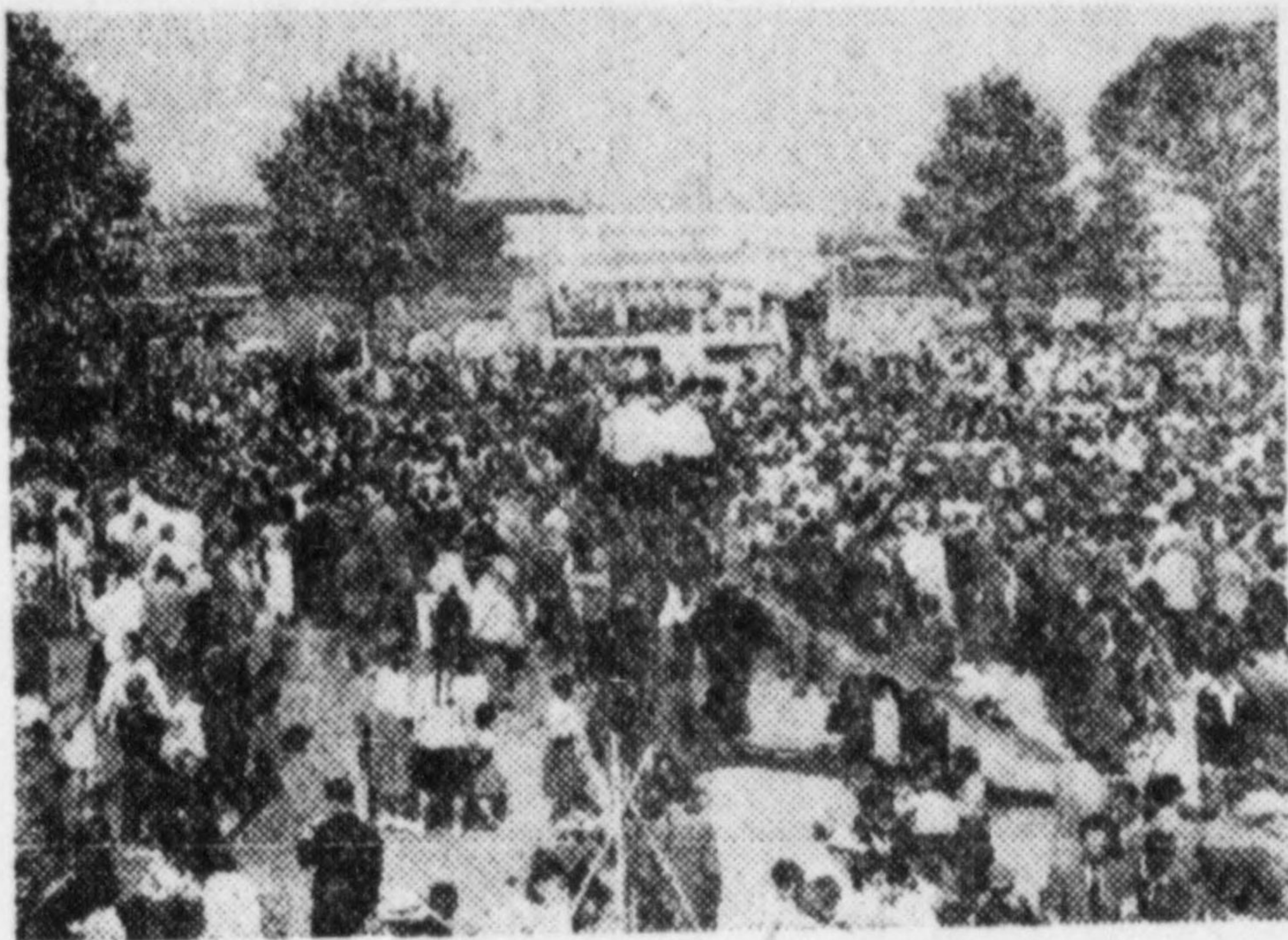
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電 話 日 本 橋 本 謙 一 特 殊

## 朝鮮民主主義 人民共和國中央政府樹立慶祝大會特輯號

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やがて、準備委員金黨氏開會を宣し、開會の辭として尹鐘朝連議長より「朝鮮民主主義人民共和國中央政府の樹立を祝い、これを侵害する傀儡政權を粉砕し、名實ともに備つた統一を實現するために闘うことを誓う」旨をのべられ、大會議長として金天海、尹鐘、尹炳玉氏の三氏が選出された。議長團を代表して金天海氏より別記の如き挨拶があった。



來賓祝辭の劈頭、對日理事會ソ同盟代表テレヴィヤン中將のメッセージ(別記)をブラッセンコシ大佐より朗讀され聴衆の感激拍手が長く続いた。次に華僑民主化促進委員會甘文芳氏、民主主義擁護同盟平野義太郎氏、國鐵從組中央執行委員長加藤開雄氏より夫々別記の如き祝辭があつた。つづいてソ連歸還者同盟高木氏より祝辭があつたのち、日本共産黨中央委員野坂參三氏より別記の如き挨拶があつて萬場の拍手と歡聲をまきおこした。大會宣言(別記)は金秉稷氏より朗讀され、滿場一致で採擇された。さらに中國通信社楊春成氏より朝鮮民主主義人民共和國樹立を祝し中國も統一された人民共和國は出来てないが、政治協商會議をおしすすめ、人民政府が樹立され、やがてその祝賀大會を今日のこの大會のようにひらくの事をさう遠くないだろうといふ挨拶があつたのにひきつゞき、電齋勞組中央執行委員長川口氏より熱烈な挨拶があつた。

次に朝連中總書記長李心テツ氏登壇して、朝鮮民主主義人民共和國樹立の経緯の説明があつて、朝鮮最高人民會議常任委員長金科率氏への慶賀文(別記)を採擇した。

沖繩青年同盟唐氏の祝辭、文連よりのメッセージ(別記)があり、インドネシア協會も朝鮮人民政府の樹立は亞細亞の光榮であり、インドネシア共和國も完全な人民政府樹立のために闘う旨のメッセージがあつた。

次に別記の如くソ連軍撤退に對する感謝決議、日本政府への抗議、マッカーサー元帥に對し朝鮮における米軍もソ連と同時撤退することの要請決議等をした。

これらのうち、在留同胞の各層代表の慶賀演説に移り、先づ老人を代表して韓忠吉氏登壇して、李承晩氏の十大罪惡(別記)を列挙してやがて人民裁判に附することをのべて萬場の喝采をまくした。少年代表殷宗烈君、婦人代表徐金福氏、青年代表南廷揚氏、文化人教育者代表李珍珪氏等交々立つて祝いと決意の熱烈な演説をした。

さらに來賓として産別、日本經濟新聞、青共、國際新聞東京支局、全勞連、全自動車從組、全保險從組、國際ゴム新聞、東寶從組等の各代表も列席し、全連從組、朝連中央高等學院九期生からは大會にメッセージがおくられていた。

本國派演説代表團百有餘名の紹介があつたのち(別記)萬歳を三唱して第一部を終了した。

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### ▽議長團代表 金天海氏挨拶要旨

「祖國朝鮮は世界に誇つて遜色のない國家である。わが朝鮮民主主義人民共和國は既にソ連、蒙古共和國、波蘭共和國の承認をうけてをり、さらに全世界の民主主義國家は續いて承認することは確かである。この國家を承認しないのは、帝國主義系列だけであつて、かれらはかえつて殺人をふくむあらゆる暴行をもつて、この新國家を無視しおさえつけようとしている。これは明らかに帝國主義的侵略行爲であることを知らなければならぬ。われわれは進んでこれを破壊するために奮闘しなければならない。」

### ▽對日理事會ソ連代表

#### テレヴィヤンコ中將メッセージ

朝鮮民主主義人民共和國樹立を慶祝するためにあつまつた皆さんに、この席上が祝辭を述べる機會を得たこ



## ▽ 各国各界代表の祝辞等多彩な大会行事

来賓祝辞の劈頭、対日理事會ソ同盟代表テレヴィヤン中將のメッセージ(別記)をアラッセンコシ大佐より朗讀され聴衆の感激拍手が長く続いた。次に華僑民主化促進委員會甘文芳氏、民主主義擁護同盟平野義太郎氏、國鐵從組中央執行委員長加藤雄氏より夫々別記の如き祝辞があつた。つづいてソ連歸還者同盟高木氏より祝辞があつたのち、日本共産黨中央委員野坂参三氏より別記の如き挨拶があつて萬場の拍手と歡聲をまきおこした。大會宣言(別記)を金業櫻氏より朗讀され、滿場一致で採擇された。さらに中國通信社楊春成氏より朝鮮民主主義人民共和國樹立を祝し中國も統一された人民共和國は出来てないが、政治協商會議をおしすめて、人民政府が樹立され、やがてその祝賀大會を今日のこの大會のようにひらく。さう遠くないだろうといふ挨拶があつたのにひきつゞき、電産勞組中央執行委員長長川口氏より熱烈な挨拶があつた。

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## ▽ 対日理事會ソ連代表



「本日の朝鮮人民共和国樹立慶祝大會に日本民主文化連盟は心から御祝いの挨拶を送る次第です。アジアに初めての人民共和国、それがあなた方の國である。しかも我が國に最も近いところで生れた。地理的に近いだけでなく、あなた方の國は實に殘虐無道な、あの日本帝國主義者等に苦しめられて來、そして同じ日、あの八月十五日われわれと共に解放されたのであります。そのあなたがたが、われわれにさきかけて輝やかなしい人民共和国をつくつたのです。あなた方の力、民族團結の力によつて、われわれは羨望をもつて今日、貴方と、貴方の、新しい、美しい、自由の國に、こころ喜びの言葉をおくるのです。アジア最初の民主主義人民共和国萬歳！ 朝鮮民主主義人民共和国中央政府萬歳！」

一九四八年十月十七日

日本民主主義文化連盟常任委員會

### ▽日本政府への抗議文

(要旨)

- 一、朝鮮人に對し第三國人云々の口實の下、今迄正當な外國人處遇規程を無視し、その實行を拒否したのは不當である。今後それを更改し、食糧配給その他に就き正當な外國人處遇をなすこと。
  - 二、朝鮮人生活の特殊な條件を考慮し、生活保障に必要な一切の處置を速に講ずると共に従來朝鮮人民に加えた罪惡に對し反省するを要す。
  - 三、朝鮮人自主教育に對する一切の不當干渉を中止し、民主民族教育施行に關する必要な凡ての保障を日本政府が責任を負ふこと。
  - 四、阪神地方に於て去四月教育事件に際し、地方長官地方警察の處置は文明を冒瀆し、民主主義を破壞せんとする悪らつな行爲である。それに伴ふ一切の被害に對し正當なる賠償と謝罪を要求する。
  - 五、去八月一日を期して施行された人口調査の際、外國人登録證を悪用し、朝鮮人民の基本人權を蹂躪した事は本連盟と交換した覺書の一方的地裏行爲である。斯かる事は日本政府の卑劣な處置として斷乎排撃する。
  - 六、各地方に頻發する暴力團體の横行を日本警察が傍觀默認するには、朝日民族間の離間と紛争を尙ほ激増させるのである。之に對する公正な處置を講ずるを要求する。
  - 七、在日朝鮮人反動不良輩の集團に無制限の自由を與える代りに民主的朝鮮人團體に對し凡ゆる不法不當なる制限を加えんとするは日本政府の卑劣な所爲と認む。即時反省するを要求する。
  - 八、今般各地に於ける朝鮮民主主義人民共和国慶祝大會並びその他集會に、朝鮮國旗の掲揚を武裝警察の強壓により禁止するは何等法的根據なき不當行爲と認む。故に斯る反國際信義的措施は速に中止するを要求する。
- 以上要旨の八項目の決議を滿場一致採擇し、直ちに大會準備委員會を通じ日本政府に手交する事になった。

### △マツカーサー元帥に送る決議文

尊敬する閣下

われわれ朝鮮人民は祖國獨立と民族解放の爲め日本帝國主義者と血みどろな闘いを繼續して來たが、連合國軍の勝利に依り我等の長期に亘る闘争の精實に對し閣下を始め閣下を通じて連合國人民に心からなる敬意と謝意を表するものであります。



## ▽日本民主文化連よりのメッセージ

當日 日本民主文化連盟では左の如き内容の慶祝メッセージがあつた。

「本日の朝鮮人民共和國政府樹立慶祝大會に日本民主文化連盟は心から御祝いの挨拶を送る次第です。

アジアに初めての人民共和國、それがあなた方の國である。しかも我が國に最も近いところで生れた。地理的に近いだけでなく、あなた方の國は實に殘虐無道な、あの日本帝國主義者等に苦しめられて來、そして同じ日、あの八月十五日われわれと共に解放されたのであります。そのあなたがたが、われわれにさきがけて輝やかしい人民共和國をつくつたのです。あなた方の力、民族團結の力によつて、われわれは羨望をもつて今日、貴方と、貴方の、新しい、美しい、自由の國に、こゝ喜びの言葉をおくるのです。アジア最初の民主主義人民共和國萬歳！ 朝鮮民主主義人民共和國中央政府萬歳！」

一九四八年十月十七日

日本民主主義文化連盟常任委員會

## ▽日本政府への抗議文

(要旨)

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  - 四、阪神地方に於て去四月教育事件に際し、地方長官地方警察の處置は文明を冒瀆し、民主主義を破壞せんとする惡らつた行爲である。それに伴ふ一切の被害に對し正當なる賠償と謝罪を要求する。
  - 五、去八月一日を期して施行された人口調査の際、外國人登録證を悪用し、朝鮮人民の基本人權を蹂躪した事は本連盟と交換した覺書の一方的放棄行爲である。斯かる事は日本政府の卑劣な處置として斷乎排撃する。
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  - 七、在日朝鮮人反動不良輩の集團に無制限の自由を與ふる代りに民主的朝鮮人團體に對し凡ゆる不法不當なる制限を加えんとするは日本政府の卑劣な所爲と認む。即時反省するを要求する。
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- 以上要旨の八項目の決議を滿場一致採擇し、直ちに大會準備委員會を通じ日本政府に手交する事になつた。

## △マツカーサー元帥に送る決議文

尊敬する閣下



である事を宣言すると同時に南鮮より米軍隊もソ同盟軍隊と同時撤兵して完全獨立を指向する朝鮮人民の期待に報答して朝米兩人民の共同福祉の爲め友好關係を固くするに於いて閣下の適切なる努力を要請する次第であります(以下略)

一九四八年十月十七日

朝鮮民主主義人民共和國中央政府樹立慶祝大會

### ◎老人代表韓忠吉氏李承晩の十大罪狀を糾す

老人代表韓忠吉氏は、慶祝演説に李承晩の十大罪狀を擧げて叱咤し、人民裁判に附すことを提議したのであつたが、十大罪狀は次の如くである。

- 一、神聖な國號を改悪して大韓亡國と稱した罪
- 二、傀儡政府を樹立して自稱大統領とした罪
- 三、米蘇共委を分裂破壊した罪
- 四、世界宣言を無視して侵略政策を計畫した罪
- 五、錦繡江山に外國軍駐屯を要請した罪
- 六、本國の白米を輸出して外國のともるこしを輸入した罪
- 七、國防軍を設置するとして日本人將校を招聘した罪
- 八、在留同胞を親日派だと稱した罪
- 九、人民共和國々務相家宅に侵入して家族を拉致した罪
- 十、南鮮を韓國と稱し國運總會に特使を派遣した罪

### ◎中央政府樹立慶祝・本國派遣代表決定

朝鮮民主主義人民共和國政府内閣金日成首相より、去る十月十日在日六十萬同胞の民主民族戦線である我が連に對し代表團招聘もあり、十七日東京共立講堂で開かれた朝鮮民主主義人民共和國政府樹立慶祝大會に於いて本國派遣代表を各縣別及び各界各層より百二十餘名を選出し朝鮮平壤に送ることを決議した。その氏名左の如し。

- 東京 金天海、金薫、申鴻湜、許準、鄭東文、尹炳玉、ソ喜俊、李中冠、 群馬 金炳柱、 三多摩
- 金忠權、千葉 李潤雨、崎玉 金重詔、和歌山 崔在允、 神奈川 未決定、 福島 李
- 世元、宮城 申錫珠、山梨 南正一、山形 尹道淳、岩手 金斗燦、青森 金正榮、
- 秋田 鄭四元、長野 朱台魚、新潟 白基昌、富山 權奇鳳、石川 具範植、 福井
- 白雲台、 靜岡 李秀白、愛知 李浩然、李鍾煥、金邦顯、金潤河、金秉吉、朴秉烈、金興石、
- 岐阜 李壽熙、金載烈、三重 李季淵、滋賀 安在學、岡致友、 京都 林尊康、石桂榮、李燦
- 秀、裴寬植、鄭龍植、李春根、大阪 未決定、長崎 姜學文、 兵庫 李炳雨、金正權、金高弘、
- 全玉祥、黃菊水、朴永濟、成炳燾、朴成大、奈良 尙戊根、 岡山 盧炳禹、金成萬、 廣島 嚴
- 正龍、朴允岩、山口 金登相、崔民館、崔基東、元鐘澤、張華俊、金泰相、 福岡 金性律、姜殷周、
- 外六名、 對馬島 尹赫孝、 茨城 申鐘誠、
- 民青 南廷揚、崔ニウ均、金相奎、朴英三、尹相哲、徐萬述、金學根、閔泳一、ソソ秀弘、夫允信、
- 女盟 徐慶淑、吳順華、金恩順外二人、 經濟人團體 吳林華外二人、 文化人三名未決定、言論界未決定、



何れの國家に於いても主權形態の選擇は、その國の人民の自由意思に依るといふ國際憲章に從ひ、朝鮮人民は國際諸協定に合致する民主主義人民共和國を樹立して實質に發展させる、われわれ朝鮮人民の力量を全世界に認識させたのであります(中略)。

本慶祝大會に於いて人民共和國が正統政府であり、在日朝鮮人民は人民共和國の人民として純全たる外國人である事を宣言すると同時に南鮮より米軍隊も同盟軍隊と同時撤兵して完全獨立を指向する朝鮮人民の期待に報答して朝米兩人民の共同福祉の爲め友好關係を固くするに於いて閣下の適切な努力を要請する次第であります(以下略)

一九四八年十月十七日

朝鮮民主主義人民共和國中央政府樹立慶祝大會

### ◎老人代表韓忠吉氏李承晩の十大罪狀を糾す

老人代表韓忠吉氏は、慶祝演説に李承晩の十大罪狀を擧げて叱咤し、人民裁判に附すことを提議したのであつたが、十大罪狀は次の如くである。

- 一、神聖な國號を改悪して大韓亡國と稱した罪
- 二、傀儡政府を樹立して自稱大統領とした罪
- 三、米蘇共委を分裂破壊した罪
- 四、世界宣言を無視して侵略政策を計畫した罪
- 五、錦繡江山に外國軍駐屯を要請した罪
- 六、本國の白米を輸出して外國のともるこしを輸入した罪
- 七、國防軍を設置するとして日本人將校を招聘した罪
- 八、在留同胞を親日派だと稱した罪
- 九、人民共和國々務相家宅に侵入して家族を拉致した罪
- 十、南鮮を韓國と稱し國連總會に特使を派遣した罪

### ◎中央政府樹立慶祝・本國派遣代表決定

朝鮮民主主義人民共和國政府内閣金日成首相より、去る十月十日在日六十萬同胞の民主民族戦線である我が連に對し代表團招聘もあり、十七日東京共立講堂で開かれた朝鮮民主主義人民共和國政府樹立慶祝大會に於いて本國派遣代表を各縣別及び各界各層より百二十餘名を選出し朝鮮平壤に送ることを決議した。その氏名左の如し。

- |      |                                |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 東京   | 金天海、金薫、申鴻湜、許準、鄭東文、尹炳玉、ソ喜俊、李中冠、 | 群馬   | 金炳柱、 | 三多摩  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| 金忠權、 | 千葉 李潤雨、                        | 埼玉   | 金重詔、 | 和歌山  | 崔在允、 | 神奈川  | 未決定、 | 福島   | 李    |      |      |
| 世元、  | 宮城 申錫珠、                        | 山梨   | 南正一、 | 山形   | 尹道淳、 | 岩手   | 金斗燦、 | 青森   | 金正榮、 |      |      |
| 秋田   | 鄭四元、                           | 長野   | 朱台魚、 | 新潟   | 白基昌、 | 富山   | 權奇鳳、 | 石川   | 具範植、 | 福井   |      |
| 白雲台、 | 靜岡 李秀白、                        | 愛知   | 李浩然、 | 李鍾煥、 | 金邦顯、 | 金潤河、 | 金秉吉、 | 朴秉烈、 | 金興石、 |      |      |
| 岐阜   | 李壽熙、                           | 金載烈、 | 三重   | 李李淵、 | 滋賀   | 安在學、 | 岡致友、 | 京都   | 林尊康、 | 石桂榮、 | 李燦   |
| 秀、   | 裴寬植、                           | 鄭龍植、 | 李春根、 | 大阪   | 未決定、 | 長崎   | 姜學文、 | 兵庫   | 李炳雨、 | 金正權、 | 金高弘、 |
| 全玉祥、 | 黃菊水、                           | 朴永濟、 | 成炳燾、 | 朴成大、 | 奈良   | 尙戊根、 | 岡山   | 盧炳禹、 | 金成萬、 | 廣島   | 嚴    |
| 正龍、  | 朴允岩、                           | 山口   | 金登相、 | 崔民館、 | 崔基東、 | 元鐘澤、 | 張華俊、 | 金泰相、 | 福岡   | 金性律、 | 姜殷周、 |



て来た日本帝國主義の隷屬から解放されたのであります。一九四五年十二月、モスコ―三國外相會議において、ソ連代表は不屈の態度をもつて、朝鮮獨立國家樹立の方法を講究し決定したのであります。特にその決定は、朝鮮において長い間支配して来た日本帝國主義の悪毒な残滓を掃蕩し、民主主義的方向を指向する朝鮮の發展ということを経験としたのであります。この民主主義的方向を指向する現實的な第一歩として朝鮮人民の、産業、交通、農業、民族文化の發展を約束する朝鮮民主臨時政府を樹立する決議を採擇したのであります。そして約二個年に亘つて、ソウルで開かれた米、ソ共同委員會においてソ連代表は朝鮮の民主的發展を保障する自主的朝鮮獨立國家の樹立を目的とするモスコ―三相會議決定を實踐することを強調したのであります。このような會議において皆さんの期待する結果を招来できなかったことに對しては、決してそれがソ連代表の罪ではなかつたということによく知つてゐることを思ふのであります。

日本帝國主義の支配から朝鮮が解放されて以來三年間、だれが眞正な朝鮮人民の支持者であり、だれが眞の援助者であり、だれが朝鮮國家の眞正な獨立と發展を希求する者であるかということはすでに明確に示してゐると云へるであります。

この三年間というながい空虚な期間において、北朝鮮においてはすでに經濟的、政治的、人民生活の全部門に亘つて大きな改革が實施されたのであります。即ち、勤勞農民の手に土地を分配せるテツテイせる土地改革が實施され、又産業、交通、官廳においては新しい労働法が實施され、その結果朝鮮の勤勞大衆は労働の權利とその報酬とその休息を確保し得たのであります。その他北朝鮮においては言論、集會、結社の眞の自由が保障され、全人民は旺盛な意欲を持つて働いており、幸福な新生活を営んで居るのであります。

私は南朝鮮の事態に對しては何等語るべき言葉がありません。然しそれは北朝鮮とは根本的に區別されねばならぬものであります。

夫る九月の初、全朝鮮人民の支持参加の下に眞正な民主的方法によつて選出された、朝鮮最高人民會議は憲法を採擇し、民主主義人民共和國の樹立を確認したのであります。

これこそ人爲的に分裂せる朝鮮人民の統一途上において、正に一線を劃する重要な第一歩となつてゐるのであるソヴェト最高幹部會議は朝鮮人民の要請に基いて、北朝鮮からソ連軍を撤退させることを決議し、同時に米國政府も朝鮮から米國軍隊をテツタイさせることを希望する意思を表明したのであります。

すでに昨年九月、米、ソ共同委員會においてソ連は朝鮮から米ソ兩軍の同時撤退を提案せる事實は皆さんがよく知るところと信じます。その年の十月、この提案は再び國際連合總會の席上において、ソ連代表によつて更に提示されたのであつた。ソヴェト同盟は、今日までいかなるときでも、他國の人民の主權を尊重し、又將來を尊重してゆくのである。そしてソヴェト同盟の人民はいつでも自由を愛好し、朝鮮人民の友である。それは決して言葉の上のことではなく、實際に實踐をもつて證明するのである。そしてソ連の軍隊は日本帝國主義の隷屬から朝鮮人民を解放し、其後つゞいて朝鮮人民の利益を擁護し、朝鮮自主獨立國家建設事業において、われらに賦課された義務を遂行してゐるのである。

ソ連政府は全世界各國との平和と協調政策に基いて、去る十月十二日朝鮮民主主義人民共和國との外交關係の樹立と、あわせて經濟的連結強化と發展に同意することを發表したのであります。

ソヴェト人民とソヴェトの全輿論は一致して朝鮮人民の民主的勢力と結合する意思を歓迎すると同時に、全朝鮮人民の統一において正に重要な第一歩を踏み出す朝鮮民主主義人民共和國の樹立を慶祝するものであります。



## 建設通信

19 8年10月19日發行 No. 16

とを光榮に思ふものであります。

現在朝鮮民衆の動向は、正に歴史的に重要な事實となつております。對日戦が終つた結果、即ち一九四五年八月、ソ連軍隊が滿洲と朝鮮において、日本軍を降服させた後、はじめて朝鮮人民は三〇餘年間、壓迫を受けて來た日本帝國主義の隷屬から解放されたのであります。一九四五年十二月、モスコイ三國外相會議において、ソ連代表は不屈の態度をもつて、朝鮮獨立國家樹立の方法を論究し決定したのであります。特にその決定は、朝鮮において長い間支配して來た日本帝國主義の惡毒な殘滓を掃蕩し、民主主義的方向を指向する朝鮮の發展ということを條件としたのであります。この民主主義的方向を指向する現實的な第一歩として朝鮮人民の、産業、交通、農業、民族文化の發展を約束する朝鮮民主臨時政府を樹立する決議を採擇したのであります。

そして約二個年に亘つて、ソウルで開かれた米、ソ共同委員會においてソ連代表は朝鮮の民主的發展を保障する自主的朝鮮獨立國家の樹立を目的とするモスコイ三相會議決定を實踐することを強調したのであります。

このような會議において皆さんの期待する結果を招來できなかったことに對しては、決してそれがソ連代表の罪ではなかつたといふことはよく知つてゐることと思ふのであります。

日本帝國主義の支配から朝鮮が解放されて以來三年間、だれが眞正な朝鮮人民の支持者であり、だれが眞の援助者であり、だれが朝鮮國家の眞正な獨立と發展を希求する者であるかといふことはすでに明確に示してゐると云へるであります。

この三年間というながい空虚な期間において、北朝鮮においてはすでに經濟的、政治的、人民生活の全部門に亘つて大きな改革が實施されたのであります。即ち、勤勞農民の手に土地を分配せるテツテイせる土地改革が實施され、又産業、交通、官廳においては新しい勞働法が實施され、その結果朝鮮の勤勞大衆は勞働の權利とその報酬とその休息を確保し得たのであります。その他北朝鮮においては言論、集會、結社の眞の自由が保障され、全人民は旺盛な意欲を持つて働いており、幸福な新生活を營んで居るのであります。

私は南朝鮮の事態に對しては何等語るべき言葉がありません。然しそれは北朝鮮とは根本的に區別されねばならぬものであります。

去る九月の初、全朝鮮人民の支持參加の下に眞正な民主的方法によつて選出された、朝鮮最高人民會議は憲法を採擇し、民主主義人民共和國の樹立を確認したのであります。

これこそ人爲的に分裂せる朝鮮人民の統一途上において、正に一線を劃する重要な第一歩となつてゐるのであるソヴェト最高幹部會議は朝鮮人民の要請に基いて、北朝鮮からソ連軍を撤退させることを決議し、同時に米國政府も朝鮮から米國軍隊をテツタイさせることを希望する意思を表明したのであります。

すでに昨年九月、米、ソ共同委員會においてソ連は朝鮮から米ソ兩軍の同時撤退を提案せる事實は皆さんがよく知るところと信じます。その年の十月、この提案は再び國際連合總會の席上において、ソ連代表によつて更に提示されたのであります。ソヴェト同盟は、今日までいかなるときでも、他國の人民の主權を尊重し、又將來を尊重してゆくのである。そしてソヴェト同盟の人民はいつでも自由を愛好し、朝鮮人民の友である。それは決して言葉の上のことではなく、實際に實踐をもつて證明するのである。そしてソ連の軍隊は日本帝國主義の隷屬から朝鮮人民を解放し、其後つゞいて朝鮮人民の利益を擁護し、朝鮮自主獨立國家建設事業において、われらに賦課された義務を遂行してゐるのである。

ソ連政府は全世界各國との平和と協調政策に基いて、去る十月十二日朝鮮民主主義人民共和國との外交關係の樹立と、あわせて經濟的進歩と發展に同僚することを發表したのであります。



併せて祖國の自主獨立と民主朝鮮建設の爲にたゞかつては全朝鮮の愛國人民に對して絶大な同情を禁じ得ないものであります。

一九四八年十月十七日

テレグイヤンコ

### ▽華僑民主化促進委員會代表甘文芳氏祝辭要旨

「私は朝鮮民主主義人民共和國の樹立を心から祝福している中國人の一人であります。朝鮮が四〇年間の日本帝國主義の抑壓から解放され、いま新しい國家の樹立を見るに至り、朝鮮同胞の胸には云ひ知れない感激があることとせう。新しい國家は人民の力によつて樹立されたものであり、人民自身の政府が組織されている、このためには多くの犠牲者を出しているでせう。この先人の靈に應えることは、實に三八度線を完全に撤廢し統一獨立國家を實現することでありませう。これはまた必ず出来ることです。中國のあの萬里長城は毛氏の指導する解放軍の努力によつて撤廢されたように、三八度線も諸君等の力によつて必ず撤廢されるでせう。京城に、南京に人民政府が樹立されるように東亞百年の計をたて相努力しましょう。健闘を祈ります。」

### ▽民主主義擁護同盟平野義太郎氏祝辭要旨

「朝鮮民主主義人民共和國の誕生を心から祝福致します。このことは朝鮮における事業のみでなく、亞細亞全般における人民の勝利を意味する偉大な事業であります。傳えさゝますれば北朝鮮において、一九四七年度の國營化された生産力は一九四六年度のその三倍に達してをり、その發展のテムポは極めて早いものであります。このことは人民共和國にして始めて可能なことであり、資本主義的な方式では決して出来るものではなく、民族の獨立は不可能でせう。朝鮮民主主義人民共和國の偉大な教訓を日本人も學びとらなければならぬ。」

### ▽國鐵從組中央執行委員長加藤閔雄氏祝辭要旨

「朝鮮民主主義人民共和國中央政府の樹立を衷心より祝福します。今日亞細亞復興は遅々としてすすみませんが、労働者は民主主義の番人となつてこれを推進する任務をもちてをります。」

日本の敗戦後、日本の復興は、中國、朝鮮の復興なくして實現されるものではなく平和なものであります。私は二〇年前、朝鮮に數年住んだ経験によりますれば、當時日本の朝鮮に對する行爲に對し、種々遺憾に思つたのであります。慶祝すべきこの日を迎へ感無量なものがあります。

結論といたしまして、今日のこの慶祝すべき第一歩から、南北を完全に統一し他國の力によることなく光榮ある獨立を達成されることを祈り、日本にもそのような日の來ることのために闘つてもあります。」

### ▽日本共産黨中央委員野坂參三氏祝辭要旨

「兄弟諸君、日本共産黨を代表して朝鮮民主主義人民共和國中央政府の樹立を心から祝福する。」

「このことは私だけのまたは日本共産黨だけではなく、日本全人民の喜びである。今日ソヴェト、中國の代表



## ▽華僑民主化促進委員會代表甘文芳氏祝辭要旨

「私は朝鮮民主主義人民共和国の樹立を心から祝福している中國人の一人であります。朝鮮が四〇年間の日本帝國主義の抑壓から解放され、いま新しい國家の樹立を見るに至り、朝鮮同胞の胸には云ひ知れない感激があることとせう。新しい國家は人民の力によつて樹立されたものであり、人民自身の政府が組織されている、このためには多くの犠牲者を出していることとせう。この先人の靈に應えることは、實に三八度線を完全に撤廃し統一獨立國家を實現することとあります。これはまた必ず出来ることです。中國のあの萬里長城は毛氏の指導する解放軍の努力によつて撤廢されたように、三八度線も諸君等の力によつて必ず撤廢されることとせう。京城に、南京に人民政府が樹立されるように東亞百年の計をたて相努力しましょう。健闘を祈ります。」

## ▽民主主義擁護同盟平野義太郎氏祝辭要旨

「朝鮮民主主義人民共和国の誕生を心から祝福致します。このことは朝鮮における事業のみでなく、亞細亞全般における人民の勝利を意味する偉大な事業であります。傳へざるますれば北朝鮮において、一九四七年度の國營化された生産力は一九四六年度のその三倍に達してをり、その發展のチムボは極めて早いものであります。このことは人民共和國にして始めて可能なこととあり、資本主義的な方式では決して出来るものではなく、民族の獨立は不可能とせう。朝鮮民主主義人民共和国の偉大な教訓を日本人も學びとらなければならぬ。」

## ▽國鐵從組中央執行委員長加藤閔雄氏祝辭要旨

「朝鮮民主主義人民共和国中央政府の樹立を衷心より祝福します。今日亞細亞復興は遅々としてすすみませんが、勞働者は民主主義の番人となつてこれを推進する任務をもちてをります。」

日本の敗戦後、日本の復興は、中國、朝鮮の復興なくして實現されるものではなく平和なものであります。私は二〇年前、朝鮮に数年住んだ経験によりますれば、當時日本の朝鮮に對する行爲に對し、種々遺憾に思つたのであります。慶祝すべきこの日を迎へ感無量なものがあります。

結論といたしまして、今日のこの慶祝すべき第一歩から、南北を完全に統一し他國の力によることなく光榮ある獨立を達成されることを祈り、日本にもそのような日の來ることのために闘つてもあります。」

## ▽日本共産黨中央委員野坂參三氏祝辭要旨

「兄弟諸君、日本共産黨を代表して朝鮮民主主義人民共和国中央政府の樹立を心から祝福する。このことは私だけのまたは日本共産黨だけではなく、日本全人民の喜びである。今日ソヴェト、中國の代表から祝辭が述べられたように全世界の人民が祝賀しているに違ひない。日本と朝鮮は不幸な恥づべき歴史をもつていた。朝鮮においても大資本家、地主、軍閥等は民族を蹂躪し、人民を奴隷にした。この状態から朝鮮も解放されて三年になる。獨立には過去の世界史に二つの道がある。一つは舊アメリカが英國から、あるいはロ



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シヤからポーランドが獨立した場合のように、資本主義のアメリカやポーランドが出來た例である。ポーランドは資本主義國に發展して、結局ヒットラーと一緒に戦争をひきおこした。人民の生活は悲惨であつた。これは資本主義的獨立の道である。

いま一つ新しい獨立の道がある。東ヨーロッパ諸國のように、あるいは朝鮮、南洋がそれであり。但し北朝鮮のことである。こゝからは人民的な歴史がつくられてゆく。もつとも光榮あるやり方である。ポーランドのように大地主もない、働く大衆が幸福になる。

今日の日本では、昭電事件のように大資本家が自分のふところをこやしてゆく、新しい朝鮮にはこのようなことはない。

さて二つの獨立の行き方は、朝鮮においてはつきり示されるように、資本家的と人民的とによつて不幸か幸かに分れる。どちらを選ぶか、われわれは北朝鮮的な行き方を選ぶ。

資本家本位は、人民が搾取されるばかりか、資本家は外國にも手を出して戦争をひきおこす。朝鮮はどの行き方をしていくか、結論はつきりしている。あのみじめな戦争をのろうならば朝鮮民主主義人民共和國を支持しなければならぬ。

日本には反動の吉田が内閣をつつた。共存共榮は資本家同志では出來ない。労働者なら出來る。労働者は搾取しないから、侵略しないから、今日の日本と朝鮮との間には大きな海がある。北朝鮮のような朝鮮が全道にひろまり、日本でも吉田ではなくやはり働く人の國になつてはじめて心から友達として手をにぎることが出来る。このことは日本人民の任務である。また必ずやる。これは相提携して努力しなければならぬ。

この會場にしても今までになかつた大會である。新しい人民政府の樹立をこのように祝賀することは極東において、日本においてもはじめである。

この大會には各國代表も各労働者代表も共産黨も參加している。きけば招待状を各政黨にも出したさうであるが、今のところ共産黨だけが來ている。何時來るのかあるいは來ないかも知れない。日曜で遊ばなければならぬ。

共産黨だけが一貫して朝鮮民族のために闘つて來た。二〇年まえ共産黨を創つたときすでに朝鮮、臺灣の完全獨立をかゝげた。日本共産黨の最高指導者である金さんもこゝに座っている。こんな政黨が日本の何處にあるか。このような政黨にして始めて日本と朝鮮との友達としての提携を實現することが出来るのであり、全世界が手をにぎりうる。

今日本には吉田が首相になつている。この吉田は田中内閣のときの外務次官である。滿洲侵略のときに吉田がいた。日本の勤勞大衆は全世界の勤勞大衆と相提携し、新しい極東、朝鮮、日本のため努力したい。」

## ▽大會宣言採擇

朝鮮民主主義人民共和國の誕生は、三千萬朝鮮人民に四十年間、骨髄にこめて祖國をなくした悲哀と怨恨を一時にしてはらしてくれた。

これ以上の喜びと感激、興奮がまたとあらうか。歴史の嚴肅な審判は日本帝國主義を三千里塵土より追拂ひ、わが民族に民主主義自主獨立國家の創設を保障した。



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だが、國際獨占資本の新しいフアツショ勢力とその走狗である、日帝の殘滓と民族叛逆徒輩の一因は過去三個年を通じ、この歴史的審判に抗拒して國際的約束と我が民族の希望と所願を抹殺しようとして狂奔した。彼等の卑劣な野慾は、我が祖國を再植民地化し、わが民族をまた異民族の奴隷にしようとする意圖である。



彼等はモスクワ三相決定を拒否し、その具體的實現のための米、ソ共委を破壊させ、その欺瞞と陰謀で朝鮮問題を國連に上程して、最後まで正當な國際協約を蹂躪したばかりでなく、朝鮮人問題は朝鮮人自力に任せ、米ソ兩軍の同時即時撤退を主張したソ連の公正な提案を全幅的に賛成する朝鮮人民の意思まで無視して、虚偽と暴力を敢行した。(中略)

あらゆる愛國人民勢力は、わが民族の要望である民主主義人民共和國を樹立して、朝鮮人民の民族的氣概と政治的創造性を世界に示した。

この嚴然な事實の前に、ソ連ではすでにわが最高人民會議常任委員會が要請した兩軍即時撤兵要求に對し、その正當性を確認して、今年内に全部撤兵することを聲明した。我等わ、これに滿幅の謝意を表すると同時に、米軍も即時撤退してくれることを全人民の意思で強力に要請するものである。

我が朝鮮半島六十萬同胞も、朝鮮の自主獨立政權である人民共和國樹立の爲めに、臥薪嘗膽あらゆる屈辱と迫害のもとで、祖國の全愛國人民と共に、たゆまぬ闘争を繼續して来たものである。

我等の前に、歴史は今日、その代價として喜びと感激にあふれるこの慶祝大會をひらくことになった(中略)。祖國と民族を愛するこの感激と感激は一九となつて、わが人民共和國を富強にし、人民のあらゆる權利と幸福を永遠に保障することの出来る巨大な力に轉換させなければならぬ。

平和と自由を愛する今日の喜びと喜びは、一つになつてわが人民共和國を向上させ、最後まで防衛することの出来る強固な決意でこれを一層高揚させねばならぬ。

このような我等の巨大な力と強固な決意は、傀儡政權大韓民國を徹底的に粉砕し、朝鮮民主主義人民共和國の無窮な發展を成就させるであらう。

一九四八年十月十日

朝鮮民主主義人民共和國中央政府樹立慶祝大會

### ▽朝鮮最高人民會議

#### 常任委員會金料奉氏えの慶祝文

敬愛する閣下!

祖國の統一と眞正なる人民の力による自主獨立を要望して居た三千萬朝鮮民族の大なる感激と期待の下に、朝鮮民主主義人民共和國は樹立されました(中略)。

在日本六十萬同胞を組織してゐる我が朝鮮人連盟は、十月十日を期して、この人民共和國樹立に對する慶祝大會を全國一齊に開催し日本は亦、全國の代表者に依る中央大會を開いて本國派遣團をも構成しました(中略)。此の大會にソ連代表は勿論のこと、日本人民大衆、在日中國人、在日沖繩人等々各級各層の代表者が參席し、朝鮮人民共和國樹立の慶祝を我々と共にしたことは、朝鮮人民共和國の樹立が世界民主人民大衆の大きな支持を得ていることを證明してゐるものであります(中略)。

敬愛する閣下!

本大會は殘された朝鮮問題、即ち、南朝鮮傀儡政府の打倒と、米軍の撤退に依つてのみ、朝鮮は完全に統一され、自主獨立されるものであることを確信し、今後も此の路線に立つて果敢なる闘争を展開するであらうこ



## 建設通信

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右宣言す。

一九四八年十月十日

朝鮮民主主義人民共和國中央政府樹立慶祝大會

## ▽朝鮮最高人民會議

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此の大會にソ連代表は勿論のこと、日本人民大衆、在日中國人、在日沖繩人等々各級各層の代表者が參席し、朝鮮人民共和國樹立の慶祝を我々と共にしたことは、朝鮮人民共和國の樹立が世界民主人民大衆の大きな支持を得ていることを證明してゐるものであります(中略)。

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一九四八年十月十七日

朝鮮人民共和國在日朝鮮人慶祝大會



Enclosure No. 4 to Despatch No. 719 dated November 10, 1948 from the Office of the United States Political Adviser at Tokyo, on the subject: "Activities of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan."

Source: October 19, 1948 edition of KENSETSU TSUSHIN, Japanese newspaper.

Summary Translation

[TN: All the names of Koreans appearing in this article are Romanized according to Japanese sounds. Japanese and Korean transliterations may be checked by reference to Japanese text contained in Enclosure No. 3 to this despatch.]

THE KENSETSU TSUSHIN (The Reconstruction Press)

No. XVI

October 19, 1948

Issued by the Kensetsu Press Company  
8 Hon-cho 1-chome, Nihombashi  
Chuo Ku, Tokyo

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Special Number in Commemoration of Rally to  
Celebrate Establishment of Central Government of  
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

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- Successful Rally; All Present Wear Badges
- Celebration With Congratulatory Addresses Offered by Representatives From Various Countries
- Gist of Address by Mr. KIN Ten-kai, Representative of Chairmen's Group
- Message From Lt. General DEREVYANKO, Soviet Member of Allied Council for Japan
- Gist of Address by Mr. KAN Wen-fang of Committee for Promoting Democratization of Chinese Residents
- Gist of Address by HIRANO Yoshitaro of League for Defense of Democracy
- Gist of Address by KATO Etsuo, Chairman of Central Executive Committee of Government Railway Workers Union
- Gist of Address by NOSAKA Sanzo, Central Committee of Japanese Communist Party
- Adoption of Resolution

Message



Enclosure No. 4 to Tokyo's  
No. 719, November 10, 1948.

- 2 -

Message of Greeting to be Sent to Mr. KIN Ka-ho of Standing  
Committee of Supreme People's Council of Korea

Message from Federation of Japanese Democratic Culture

Message of Protest to Japanese Government

Resolution to be Submitted to General MacARTHUR

Mr. KAN Chu-kichi, Representative of Old Men, Recounts Ten  
Major Crimes of RI Sho-ban (Syngman RHEE)

Selection of Representatives to Be Dispatched to Home Country  
to Celebrate Establishment of Central Government

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SUCCESSFUL RALLY; ALL PRESENT WEAR BADGES

Tokyo, 17th. --The rally of the Koreans Residing in Japan celebrating the establishment of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for which they had been preparing for nearly a month, was held on the seventeenth attended by five hundred representatives from all the prefectures and five thousand people from the metropolis and neighboring prefectures.

At eleven in the morning, when the curtain rose while the band was in attendance, there appeared on the stage of dazzling beauty decorated with bouquets in various colors with the portrait of Premier KIN Jitsusei [TN: KIM Il-Sung] in front.

Before long, Mr. KIN Kun, committee of arrangements, announced the opening of the rally. Chairman IN Kin [TN: YUN Keun] of the League of Koreans gave the opening address: "We celebrate the establishment of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and swear that we will crush a puppet government which may encroach upon this and that we will fight to realize unification in fact as well as in name."

Then, Mr. KIN Ten-kai, Mr. IN Kin, and Mr. IN Hei-gyoku were nominated as chairmen of the rally.

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CELEBRATION WITH CONGRATULATORY ADDRESSES OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVES FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES

First of all there were addresses by guests. Colonel BRASSENKOSI [TN: Presumably Col. Polyashenko of Office of Soviet Member of Allied Council for Japan] read the message of Lieutenant General DEREVYANKO, Soviet Member of the Allied Council for Japan, which was followed by a storm of excited hand-clapping. Then Mr. KAN Wen-fang of the Committee for Promoting the Democratization of Chinese Residents, Mr. HIRANO Yoshitaro of the League for the Defense of Democracy, and Chairman KATO Etsu of the Central Executive Committee of the Government Railway Workers Union, offered addresses. Then, after Mr. TAKAGI of the Federation of Repatriates from the Soviets had offered a congratulatory address, Mr. NOSAKA Sanzo, Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party, made an address as is set forth below, which caused a thunder of hand-clapping and shouts of jubilation.

Mr. YANG



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Mr. YANG Chun-cheng of the China Press Company offered an address to the effect that though the Chinese had not yet established a unified people's republic, it would not be long before they too could hold a similar big celebration. Then, Chairman KAWAGUCHI of the Central Executive Committee of the Densan [TN: Japanese Electric Industry Workers Union] made an enthusiastic speech.

Secretary General RI Shin-tetsu of the Federation of the Koreans went on the platform to explain the circumstances of the establishment of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and a congratulatory message to be sent to the Chairman of the Standing Committee KIN Ka-ho of the Supreme Korean People's Council was adopted.

Then followed an address by Mr. TO of the Okinawa Youths Federation and a message from the Federation of Japanese Democratic Culture. The Indonesian Association offered an address to the effect that the establishment of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was the glory of Asia and that the Indonesian Republic would also fight for the establishment of a perfect people's republic.

The following were thereupon approved: a resolution to express gratitude for the withdrawal of the Soviet forces; a protest to the Japanese Government; and a resolution to be submitted to General MacARTHUR urging the simultaneous withdrawal of both the Soviet and the American forces from Korea.

After these, speeches were made by the representatives of all classes residing in Japan; and first of all, Mr. KAN Chu-kichi, representing older persons, enumerated ten major crimes of RI Shoban [TN: Syngman RHEE], and maintained that he should be sent to the Popular Court for trial. Mr. IN So-retsuo, young men's representative; Miss JO Kin-fuku, women's representative; Mr. NAN Tei-yo, youth representative; and Mr. RI Chin-ka, representative of cultural groups and educators, made impassioned speeches.

Furthermore, the representatives of the National Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Japan Economic Press, the Young Communists, the Tokyo branch of the International Press, the National Liaison Council of Labor Unions, the National Automobile Workers Union, the National Insurance Workers Union, the International Rubber Press, and the Toho Moving Picture Studio Workers Union also attended the rally; the National Communications Workers Union and the ninth graduating class of the Central Higher Academy of the League of Koreans sent messages.

Thus, part one of the rally ended with three cheers after the introduction of more than one hundred representatives to be dispatched to the home country to express our congratulations.

Part two of the rally was opened at two in the afternoon, and it was a great success with entertainment of music and dances performed by Mr. KIN Ei-kichi, Mr. TAKAGI Toroku, the chorus of Young Communists, Mr. KIN Sho-getsu, Mr. KIN Ko-getsu, MITSUHASHI Renko's dancing team, Mr. RI Sho-toku, and the showing of newsreels of the League of Koreans.

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GIST



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GIST OF ADDRESS BY MR. KIN TEN-KAI, REPRESENTATIVE OF CHAIRMEN'S  
GROUP

"Our fatherland, Korea, is a country which will not suffer by comparison with other countries in the world. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has already been recognized by the Soviet Union, the Mongolian Republic, and the Polish Republic; and it is certain that other democracies of the world will follow the example one after another. It will be only those in line with imperialism that will not recognize this country, for they are going to ignore and suppress this new country with all kinds of undue pressure including murder. We should know that such are activities of imperialistic aggression. We should voluntarily endeavor to destroy these activities."

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MESSAGE FROM LIEUTENANT GENERAL DEREVYANKO, SOVIET MEMBER OF THE  
ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

I feel it honored to have an opportunity to offer congratulations to those present here to celebrate the establishment of the Central Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The trend of the Korean people at present is indeed important historically. It was when the war against Japan had ended, that is, when the Soviet forces had made the Japanese forces surrender in Manchuria and Korea, that the Koreans were emancipated from the control of Japanese imperialism under which they had suffered for more than thirty years. At the three-power Foreign Ministers' Conference of December 1945, the Soviet representative, with a fearless attitude, inquired into and decided on a method to establish an independent Korea. The decision, above all, made conditions that Japan be swept of the venomous remaining vestiges of imperialism and that Korea which pointed towards democracy be developed. As an actual first step for the development of Korea pointing toward democracy, the decision was adopted that there be established a provisional government of democratic Koreans, which would promise the development of industry, traffic, agriculture, and racial culture.

Furthermore, for about two years, the Soviet representative on the Soviet-American Joint Commission in Seoul has strongly been advocating the carrying out of the decision which had been made by the three-power conference in Moscow, with the object of establishing an independent Korea which would guarantee the development of Korea pointing toward democracy.

I believe that you all know well that it was not the Soviets' fault that the results which you had anticipated had not been brought about through these conferences.

It is now three years since Korea was emancipated from the control of Japanese imperialism; and I think it is quite clear who has been a genuine upholder of the Koreans, who has been a true supporter, and who has really hoped for the independence and development of Korea.

During



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During these long but hollow three years, a great renovation has already been carried out in North Korea in all departments of economy, politics, and people's lives: that is, a thorough reform of land has been carried out by distributing land among working farmers, and a new labor law has been enforced in industrial, commercial, and government offices, as the result of which the working masses of Korea have been able to secure rights, rewards, and rest for their labor. Moreover, true freedom of speech, assembly, and association having been guaranteed in North Korea, all the people are working eagerly and are leading new happy lives.

There is nothing I can say about the situation in South Korea; but I should think that this is to be fundamentally distinguished from that of North Korea.

At the beginning of last September, the Supreme People's Council of Korea held elections through a truly democratic method, supported by all Koreans, adopted a constitution, and confirmed the establishment of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This is a very important step which marks the first line on the way to the unification of the Korean people, who have been artificially split. Based on the request made by the Koreans, the Soviet Supreme Executive Council decided on the withdrawal of the Soviet forces from North Korea, and at the same time it expressed its desire that the American Government would also withdraw the American forces from Korea.

I believe that you know well that as far back as September of last year, the Soviet Union proposed the simultaneous withdrawal of both the Soviet and the American forces from Korea before the Soviet-American Joint Commission. In October of the same year, the same proposal was again made before a plenary session of the United Nations by the Soviet representative. The Soviet Union has so far respected sovereignty of other peoples at all times, and so will it do in the future as well. The peoples of the Soviet Union are lovers of freedom and friends of the Korean people. This is not mere talk, but they will prove this by actual deeds. The Soviet army emancipated the Korean people from the control of Japanese imperialism, has been continuously protecting the interests of the Korean people since then, and thus has been discharging duties imposed upon it in a great task of establishing an independent Korea.

The Soviet Government announced on October 12 that it would agree to the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to the strengthening and development of economic cooperation, based on a cooperative, peaceful policy along with the various countries in the world.

The Soviet people and Soviet opinion unanimously agree to the idea of cooperating with the democratic influences among the Korean people, and at the same time they congratulate you on the establishment of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which will take the first important step toward the unification of all Korea.

In addition,



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In addition, we cannot help earnestly sympathizing with the patriotic people of all Korea who are fighting for the independence of their fatherland and for constructing a democratic Korea.

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GIST OF ADDRESS BY MR. KAN WEN-FANG OF COMMITTEE FOR PROMOTING  
DEMOCRATIZATION OF CHINESE RESIDENTS

"I am one of the Chinese who are whole-heartedly giving thanks for the establishment of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. I believe that the Koreans who have been emancipated from the forty years' pressure of Japanese imperialism are tremendously impressed by the realization of a new country. This new country is established by the people's power, and is organized by the people themselves. This, I believe, must have been established at the sacrifice of a great many people; you can only respond to the spirits of these predecessors by completely doing away with the boundary-line at 38 degrees. As the Great Wall in China was done away with by the efforts of the emancipation forces led by Mr. MAO, so will the 38 degree line be done away with by your own efforts.

"Let us then strive for the formation of a permanent national policy to establish people's governments in Seoul and in Nanking. I hope you will make strenuous efforts."

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GIST OF ADDRESS BY KATO ETSUO, CHAIRMAN OF CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COM-  
MITTEE OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAY WORKERS UNION

"I give a blessing for the establishment of the Central Government of the Democratic Korean People's Republic. The rehabilitation of Asia is now making slow progress, but I believe that it is up to workers to be the watchmen and the driving force of democracy.

"Without the rehabilitation of both China and Korea, the rehabilitation of Japan after her defeat could not be realized. I was in Korea for several years about twenty years ago. I remember that I was sorry at that time for Japan's acts toward Korea, and now greeting this auspicious day, my heart is full.

"In conclusion, I pray that you may accomplish glorious independence by unifying North and South Korea without relying upon other countries, and at the same time I wish to add that we will fight that such a day may come in Japan as well."

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GIST



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GIST OF ADDRESS BY NOSAKA SANZO, CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF JAPANESE  
COMMUNIST PARTY

"Brethren: representing the Japanese Communist Party, I congratulate you from the bottom of my heart upon the establishment of the Central Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"This is not only my joy and the Japanese Communist Party's, but also the joy of all Japanese. As you have been congratulated this day by the Soviet and the Chinese representatives, the peoples of the whole world must be celebrating. Japan and Korea had an unfortunate and disgraceful history, for in Korea big capitalists, land-owners, and militarists trampled on the native groups and enslaved the people. It is three years since Korea was emancipated from that condition.

"Tracing history, we find two courses for independence. The one is the way taken by old America when she became independent from Britain, or by Poland when she seceded from Russia. Capitalistic America and Poland were thus born. Poland developed into a capitalistic country, and eventually together with Hitler caused war. The lives of the people were miserable. This is the way of capitalistic independence. The other is the way taken by countries in eastern Europe and the South Seas and by Korea. By Korea, I mean North Korea; and here will popular history be built up. This is the most glorious way. Here will be no big land-owners as in Poland. The masses who work become happy here.

"In present-day Japan, big capitalists like the Showa Electric Industry Company feather their nests, but such a thing cannot be seen in new Korea.

"Now, whether the two ways of independence are fortunate or unfortunate depends, as is shown clearly in the case of Korea, upon whether they are the ways of the people or of the capitalists. Which do we prefer? We prefer the way taken by North Korea.

"The slogan 'capitalists first' causes capitalists not only to exploit the people, but also to extend their hands to foreign countries and give rise to war. Which course is to be taken by Korea? The conclusion is clear. If we are to forswear a miserable war, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea must be supported.

"In Japan, reactionary YOSHIDA has formed a cabinet. Communal prosperity cannot be realized by capitalism. This can be realized by the workers, because they neither exploit nor invade. There is a big ocean between present Japan and Korea. The peoples of the two countries cannot shake their hands as true friends till all Korea becomes like North Korea and Japan becomes a country controlled by workers, not by Yoshida. And it is up to the Japanese to bring about this. We will not fail to do this. For this we must endeavor hand in hand.

"This sort of rally as we have here today is an unprecedented event: this is the first time that we have thus celebrated the

establishment



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establishment of a new people's government either in Japan or in the Far East.

"The representatives of the various countries and of labor in various quarters and the Communist Party have participated in this rally. I am told that invitations were sent to the various political parties too; but so far the Communist Party is the only party that is present. We are not sure whether they will come--maybe they won't. For they must enjoy themselves on Sunday.

"The Communist Party alone has been fighting all the way through for the good of the Korean race. We had already advocated the complete independence of Korea and Formosa when our party was organized twenty years ago. Mr. KIN, a supreme director of the Japanese Communist Party, sits here. Can you find any other such party in Japan? It is only such a party that can realize the cooperation of Japan with Korea; the whole world can then cooperate with one another.

"Yoshida is now Premier in Japan. He was the vice-Foreign Minister of the TANAKA Cabinet. He was in office at the time of the aggression in Manchuria. It is the desire of the Japanese working masses to cooperate with those of the whole world and endeavor for the good of the new Far East, of Korea, and of Japan."

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#### ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION

The birth of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has paid off in a moment the old scores and sorrows of thirty million Koreans caused by loss of their fatherland for forty years.

The mean ambition (of international monopoly capitalists) is to make our country a colony again and make our race the slaves of other races again. They denied a three-power agreement made in Moscow; they destroyed the Soviet-American Joint Commission for the realization of their denial; they trampled on just international treaties to the last by presenting the question of Korea before a session of the United Nations; and moreover, ignoring the will of the Korean people who gave whole-hearted support to the just proposition made by the Soviets which proposed simultaneous withdrawal of the Soviet and the American forces, leaving the question of Korea in the hands of Koreans.

All patriotic popular influences have established the democratic people's republic, whose realization has long been the desire of our race, and have shown to the world the racial mettle of the Koreans and their political creative power. In face of this solemn fact, the Soviet Union recognized the justice of the demand made by the standing committee of the Supreme People's Council with regard to the simultaneous withdrawal of the Soviet and the American forces and declared that all the Soviet forces would be withdrawn within this year. We express our whole-hearted thanks for this, and at

the same



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the same time we wish to say that it is the will of the people to request strongly the immediate withdrawal of the American forces.

Going through terrible hardships and privations and under all sorts of humiliation and pressure, six hundred thousand brethren under the banner of the League of the Koreans have also been fighting assiduously together with all patriotic people in our fatherland for the establishment of the People's Republic, which is the independent government of Korea. In compensation for this, history has blessed us today with this celebration, which we greet with overwhelming joy and impression.

This powerful strength and firm determination of ours will completely crush the Republic of Korea, a puppet regime, and will lead us to accomplish the infinite development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Rally to Celebrate the Establishment  
of the Central Government of  
The Democratic People's Republic of Korea

October 10, 1948

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MESSAGE OF PROTEST TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

1. It is unfair that you have been so far refusing due application of foreign national treatment to Koreans, ignoring this treatment under the pretext of our being the people of the third power and so.

It is requested that the above [attitude] be corrected in future and that due foreign national treatment be given to us regarding the rationing of foodstuffs, etc.

2. It is requested that all measures necessary to secure livelihood be immediately taken with consideration for the special conditions of Korean livelihood and at the same time with reflection upon the crimes you have hitherto committed against Koreans be made.

3. It is requested that all kinds of undue interference in connection with the independent education of Koreans be stopped and that the Japanese Government be responsible for all guarantees necessary to the execution of democratic racial education.

4. The steps taken by the prefectural governors and local police when the education incident occurred in the Kobe-Osaka areas in April were mean acts which had been meant to defile civilization and destroy democracy. It is requested that due reparation and apology be made for all damage from these acts.

5. When a population census was carried out on August the first, you trampled on Koreans' fundamental human rights by perverting the use of certificates of alien registration. We resolutely condemn such a thing as a mean step taken by the Japanese Government.

6. The



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6. The Japanese police is assuming an attitude of a spectator toward the rampancy of terrorists in various areas and connives at the situation. This, we believe, will alienate the Japanese people from the Koreans and will aggravate troubles between them. It is, therefore, requested that just and fair steps be taken.

7. We recognize the mean conduct of the Japanese Government in giving unlimited freedom to the groups of reactionary wicked Koreans residing in Japan and on the other hand in imposing all sorts of unjust and unlawful restrictions upon democratic Korean organizations. Immediate correction is requested.

8. On the occasion when many meetings to celebrate the establishment of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other assemblies were held in various parts of the country, the raising of Korean flags was prohibited under the pressure of armed police, which, we believe, was an unreasonable step with no legal foundation. It is, therefore, requested that such an act contrary to international faith be immediately stopped.

An eight-point decision to the above effect was adopted unanimously and it was decided to hand it to the Japanese Government through the arrangements committee of the rally.

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RESOLUTION TO BE SUBMITTED TO GENERAL MacARTHUR

Most esteemed Excellency:

We Koreans have been continuing a bloody fight with Japanese imperialists, and thanks to the victory on the side of the Allied forces, our protracted fight has borne fruit, for which we wish to tender our respects and gratitude to your Excellency and, through your Excellency, to the peoples of the Allied Powers.

In accordance with an international charter <sup>TN</sup>: presumably United Nations Charter, which provides that the form of sovereignty of any country shall be selected by the free will of the people of that country, the Korean people have established a Democratic People's Republic which accords with international agreements, have developed it steadily, and thus have made our abilities recognized by the whole world.

We declare before this rally for celebration that the People's Republic is a legitimate government and that Koreans residing in Japan are genuine aliens because they are the nationals of the People's Republic; and at the same, we request that your Excellency make proper efforts in consolidating friendly relations between Korea and America for the mutual welfare of the peoples of the two countries by meeting the expectations of the Koreans, who intend

to realize



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to realize complete independence, by withdrawing the American forces from South Korea simultaneously with that of the Soviet Union's forces.

Rally to Celebrate the Establishment  
of the Central Government of  
The Democratic People's Republic of Korea

October 17, 1948

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MR. KAN CHU-KICHI, REPRESENTATIVE OF OLD PEOPLE, RECOUNTS TEN  
MAJOR CRIMES OF RI SHO-BAN [SYNGMAN RHEE]

Mr. KAN Chu-kichi, representative of old people, gave a severe scolding to RI Ban-sho, enumerating ten major crimes committed by him and proposed that RI should be sent to the Popular Court for trial.

Ten Major Crimes:

1. He changed the sacred name of our country for the worse and called it the "Republic of Ruined Korea".
2. He established a puppet government and assumed for himself the title of President.
3. He split and destroyed the Soviet-American Joint Commission.
4. He formulated an aggressive policy, ignoring world declarations.
5. He asked for the stationing of foreign military forces at Kinshukōsan (錦繡江山).
6. He exported rice produced in the home country and imported corn from a foreign country.
7. He invited Japanese military officers under the pretext of organizing a national defense army.
8. He called our brethren residing in Japan pro-Japanese.
9. He took the family members of a State Minister of the People's Republic into custody after making unlawful entry into their residence.
10. He called South Korea a republic and dispatched a special envoy to a plenary session of the United Nations.

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RESPRESENTATIVES



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REPRESENTATIVES TO BE DISPATCHED TO HOME COUNTRY DECIDED ON

Because Premier KIN Jitsu-sei of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent an invitation on October the tenth to this League, which is the front line for the six hundred thousand Koreans residing in Japan, inviting a group of our representatives to the home country, a hundred and twenty odd representatives from various prefectures and from all groups were selected at the Rally to Celebrate the Establishment of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It was decided to send them to P'yongyang, Korea.

Names of Representatives

Tokyo:	KIN Ten-kai (金天海)	TEI To-bun (鄭東文)
	SHIN Ko-tei (申鴻湜)	IN Hei-gyoku (尹炳玉)
	KIN Kun (金薰)	SO Ki-shun (ソ喜俊)
	KYO Jun (許薰)	RI Chu-kan (李中尉)

Gunma: KIN Hei-chu (金炳柱)

Three Tama-guns: KIN Chu-ken (金忠權)

Chiba: RI Jun-u (李潤雨)

Saitama: KIN Rai-sho (金秉韶)

Wakayama: SAI Zai-in (崔在允)

Kanagawa: (Undecided)

Fukushima: RI Sei-gen (李世元)

Miyagi: SHIN Shaku-shu (申錫珠)

Yamanashi: NAN Sei-ichi (南正一)

Yamagata: IN Do-jun (尹道淳)

Iwate: KIN To-san (金斗燦)

Aomori: KIN Sei-raku (金正樂)

Akita: TEI Shi-gen (鄭四元)

Nagano: SHU Tai-gyo (朱台魚)

Niigata: HAKU Ki-sho (白基昌)

Toyama: KEN Ki-ho (權奇鳳)

Ishikawa: GU Han-shoku (具範植)

Fukui: HAKU Un-tai (白雲台)

Shizuoka: RI Shu-haku (李秀白)

Aichi:



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- Aichi: RI Ko-zen (李浩然) RI Sho-kan (李鐘煥)
- KIN Ho-ken (金邦顯)
- KIN Rai-kichi (金東吉)
- KIN Ko-seki (金興石) BOKU Rai-retsū (朴潤東)
- Gifu: RI Ju-ki (李壽熙)
- KIN Sai-retsū (金載烈)
- Mie: RI Ri-en (李李淵)
- Shiga: AN ZAI-gaku (安在學)
- BUN Chi-yu (閔致友)
- Kyoto: RIN Son-ko (林尊康)
- RI San-shu (李燦秀)
- TEI Ryu-shoku (鄭龍植) SEKI Kei-ei (石桂榮)
- HI Kan-shoku (李寬春)
- RI Shun-kon (李春根)
- Osaka: (Undecided)
- Nagasaki: SHO Gaku-bun (姜學文)
- Hyogo: RI Hei-u (李煥雨)
- KIN Ko-ko (李高弘)
- KO Kiku-sui (黃菊水)
- SEI Hei-ki (成炳璣) KIN Sei-ken (金正權)
- ZEN Gyoku-so (金玉權)
- BOKU Ei-sai (朴永成)
- BOKU Sei-dai (朴成大)
- Nara: SHO Bo-kon (尚戊根)
- Okayama: RO Hei-u (盧炳禹) KIN Sei-man (金成万)
- Hiroshima: GAN Sho-ryu (嚴正龍) BOKU In-gan (朴允岩)
- Yamaguchi: KIN Kei-so (金螢相)
- SAI Ki-to (崔基東)
- CHO Ka-shun (張華俊) SAI Min-kan (崔民館)
- GEN Sho-taku (元鍾澤)
- KIN Tai-so (金泰相)
- Fukuoka: KIN Sei-ritsu (金性律)
- SHO In-shu (姜殷周)
- and 6 others
- Island of Tsushima: IN Kaku-ko (尹赫存)
- Ibaragi: SHIN Sho-ki (申鐘驥)
- Youths Communists: NAN Tei-yo (南廷揚)
- SAI Yu-kin (崔少均)
- KIN So-kei (金相圭)
- BOKU Ei-san (朴英三)
- IN So-tetsu (尹相述)
- JO Man-jutsu (徐萬述)
- BUN Ei-ichi (閔泳一)
- KIN Gaku-kon (金學亨)
- SON Shu-ko (孫心弘)
- FU In-shin (夫允信)
- Women's Federation: JO Kei-shuku (徐慶淑)
- GO Jun-ka (吳順華)
- KIN On-jun (金恩順)
- and 2 others



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Financial Bodies: GO Rin-Ka (吳林華)  
and 2 others

Culture Groups: 3 persons (undecided)

The Press: (Undecided)



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Enclosure No. 5 to Despatch No. 719 dated November 10, 1948 from the Office of the United States Political Adviser at Tokyo, on the subject: "Activities of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan."

October 30, 1948.

His Excellency  
Hon W. J. Sebald,  
Chairman and United States Delegate,  
for the Allied Council for Japan.

AN APPEAL

Your Excellency:

We, the 600,000 Koreans residing in Japan, take this occasion to express our profound gratitude to the member-delegates of the Allied Council for Japan, who are striving for the establishment of democracy in Japan and for the safeguarding of basic human rights of all peoples and who are giving unstinted aid to the cause of international justice and friendship.

Following the defeat of their tyrannical rules, the Korean people have risen, with their creative capacity, to realize their independence and for international agreements by overcoming all obstacles placed in the way and through constant and persistent endeavors. On August 25, 1948, a general election was held in North and South Korea, as a result of which the Central Government of Democratic People's Republic of Korea was established, which has been welcomed by all peace-loving peoples of all the world.

Already normal diplomatic relations have been established between this Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Similar relations are expected to be established shortly between the Republic and the peace-loving, democratic and equal nations, resulting in the creation of international friendship and harmony among all peoples.

The League of Koreans Residing in Japan came into being after the defeat of Japan for the promotion of democratic tendencies and the safeguarding of our racial rights and interest. It has also made unusual and enthusiastic efforts on behalf of the creation of a truly democratic regime in Korea. The recent creation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has brought great joy to all Korean residents in Japan and has further spurred their awakening.

Through the desire of all Korean masses in this country and with orderly actions, a celebration was held in Tokyo on October 17 this year to commemorate the establishment of this Republic. Delegates from all over the country participated in this celebration. At this celebration, the Koreans wanted to display the flag of the new Republic, which is a symbol of the new democratic regime.

But the Authorities of the various localities in Japan, without any legal basis, prohibited the use and display of this flag unilaterally and suddenly, using oppressive measures. The Japanese police, taking advantage of this prohibition, mobilized several

thousand



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thousand men and infringed upon the basic human rights of the Koreans. Thus, the question of the display of the flag of the Korean Republic has assumed an unusual importance.

In Kanagawa, Miyazaki, Yamaguchi, Okayama, Aichi, Mie, Tochigi, Aomori, Hokkaido, Miyagi and Tokyo, this illegal and unilateral oppression, on the part of the local authorities, prohibiting the use and display of this flag, has caused serious incidents already, leading to numerous arrests, stopping of meetings, and casualties.

The use of the flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, created by the Koreans themselves, in accordance with the spirit of the Cairo and Potsdam Declarations and the conversations held in Moscow among the three Powers, should be guaranteed in Japan, which is now under Allied occupation. By strengthening this newly established Republic and through the activities of the Koreans in Japan, it is possible to effect a cooperation of the Koreans and the Japanese, as is also the interchange and promotion of friendship between the Koreans and Allied peoples in Japan. At the same time, it will contribute to the democratization of Japan.

In spite of these facts, the use and display of this flag have been prohibited, illegally and one-sidedly, resulting in acts violating the basic human rights of the Koreans. Such actions run counter to the fundamental aims outlined in the Potsdam Declaration, bringing about opposite and destructive results from those envisioned in the Declaration.

In view of the foregoing situation, the 600,000 Koreans living in Japan, have decided to submit the present appeal to the Allied Council in Japan, in the hope that the Council will take appropriate and positive steps to help the Koreans.

(1) The actions of the various local authorities prohibiting the display of the flag in Japan of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea violates the basic spirit of the Potsdam Declaration.

The Far Eastern Commission has not made any policy decision in regard to this matter--prohibiting the display of the flag in Japan of the new Korean Republic. The various directives relative to the occupation of Japan must be rooted in the policies fixed by the said Far Eastern Commission in accordance with the Potsdam Declaration. Therefore, the memorandums issued by the various local authorities lack legal basis and are contrary to the said Declaration.

Furthermore, the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers in Japan has not as yet issued any command, directive, memorandum, declaration or notice prohibiting the use of this flag.

In spite of this, the local Military Government Team, in issuing orders to the Japanese police (copy of said order enclosed), have, accordingly, acted illegally.

A flag is a national symbol, and it is the international custom and practice to treat it with due consideration as representing

a responsible



Enclosure No. 5 to Tokyo's  
No. 719, November 10, 1948.

- 3 -

a responsible international authority. The unilateral acts of the local Military Government Teams have thus seriously infringed upon international faith and basic human rights. We demand the cancellation of the said memorandums issued by the Military Government Teams.

(2). The acts of the Japanese police, relative to the prohibition of the use of this flag in question, constitute unlawful acts running counter to the Potsdam Declaration.

In Tokyo, on October 14, among other places, about 1,000 armed Japanese policemen were mobilized. They surrounded the hall where the fifth All Plenary Congress of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan was taking place, and stopped the display of this flag, without possessing any legal and responsible documents or orders, unilaterally intimidating the Koreans.

Again, at 4:30 p.m. that day, 200 Japanese armed police surrounded the office of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan, located in front of the Tokyo Central Station; they snatched away the flags and posters showing the said flag found in the office rooms, and even invaded the office room of the Chairmen of the League, all without possessing any legal document justifying the visit and search.

If such a situation is left ignored, it will constitute a grave violation of the Japanese Constitution itself, as well as the Potsdam Declaration, and the efforts made by the Allied Powers for Japan's democratization will become null and void. Accordingly, we demand that those responsible for these illegal acts be severely punished and serious efforts made to prevent the recurrence of similar acts in the future on the part of the Japanese police.

(3) In Sendai, on October 12, when the American M.P.'s and Japanese police stopped the Koreans from displaying the flag to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, one Korean youth named Kim Saam received severe injuries in the abdomen by pistol shots fired by the American M.P.'s. His condition is critical. In addition, several other Koreans have been arrested.

We, the 600,000 Koreans residing in Japan, demand that severe punishments be given to the persons responsible for the shooting and the wounding of this Korean youth, and that those Koreans arrested be immediately released.

Such illegal acts--prohibiting the use of the flag in question without any legal documents warranting it--mean that the lives of the 600,000 Koreans in this country are in danger.

In view of these circumstances, we hereby make this solemn Appeal to the Allied Council in Japan.

Yours most respectfully,

Keun Yun  
Chairman,  
THE CENTRAL OFFICE,  
THE LEAGUE OF KOREANS RESIDING IN JAPAN



Enclosure No. 5 to Tokyo's  
No. 719, November 10, 1948.

- 4 -

Subenclosure No. 1

C  
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Y

HEADQUARTERS  
TOKYO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM

APO 181

WHA/atm

AG-1G

Subject: North Korean Flag

Memorandum for: Metropolitan Police Board  
(Attn. Chief Liaison Section)

The North Korean flag or posters showing said flag will not be displayed at any time in Japan. The flag is blue with broad red stripe running horizontally boarded with this (sic) white stripe. Red center stripe inscribed with red star in circular white field near the staff.

For the Commanding Officer:

William J. Streetman  
Captain, Infantry  
Adjutant



Enclosure No. 5 to Tokyo's  
No. 719, November 10, 1948.

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Subenclosure No. 2

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METROPOLITAN POLICE BOARD

October 8, 1948  
3:00 p.m.

(An Example in Tokyo)

To the Police Chiefs in Tokyo:

Notify each police station in Tokyo of an order of prohibiting to display a flag of People's Republic Government of North Korea.

The Japanese police should take measures with their responsibility for violation of this order. In this case, anyone who disturbs the action of the police staff should be treated for an act of violating the Japanese Law.



C  
O  
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Y

Enclosure No. 6 to Despatch No. 719 dated November 10, 1948 from the Office of the United States Political Adviser at Tokyo, on the subject: "Activities of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan."

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
United States Army  
Office of the Commanding General

14 April 1948

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE  
NUMBER 28

DISPLAY OF NATIONAL FLAGS

1. The following policy has been established concerning the display of national flags:

a. Flags of Allied, neutral or non-enemy nations may be displayed by their respective nationals on any occasion without special permission. Permission must be obtained from local Occupation authorities only when such display is connected with parades, demonstrations, public meetings and similar affairs, and this permission will pertain to the parades rather than to the display of flags.

b. Memorandum to the Japanese Government, AG 322.1 (1 March 48)GA, SCAPIN 1867, subject: "Display of Japanese National Flag," permits the display of the Japanese national flag on the twelve (12) national holidays listed in the inclosure to the SCAPIN. Requests to display the Japanese flag on occasions other than these twelve holidays will be referred by the Japanese Government to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for consideration.

c. The Japanese flag will on no occasion be flown in conjunction with Allied flags.

2. It is desired that the policy regarding the display of Allied, neutral and non-enemy flags and the policy regarding the display of the Japanese flag be disseminated to appropriate echelons of your command.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

OFFICIAL:

/s/ Chazal  
/t/ CHAZAL

J. A. LESTER  
Major General, GSC  
Chief of Staff



Enclosure No. 7 to Despatch No. 719 dated November 10, 1948 from the Office of the United States Political Adviser at Tokyo, on the subject: "Activities of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan."

Source: Public Information Office,  
GHQ, Far East Command

Press Release

1 November 1948

TWO SENTENCED FOR ILLEGAL DISPLAY OF NORTH KOREA FLAG

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN OSAKA--The 25th Division Provost Court has sentenced two Koreans to be confined for eight years at hard labor and then to be deported to Korea. The Koreans, Ri Ei Bun and An Min Shoku, were held responsible for flying the North Korean flag in Ikuno-ku, and Yao city from October 18 to 22. The flying of the North Korean flag has been banned by SCAP. The sentences are subject to review by Maj. Gen. William B. Kean, Commanding General 25th Infantry Division.



Enclosure No. 8 to Despatch No. 719 dated November 20, 1948 from the Office of the United States Political Adviser at Tokyo, on the subject: "Activities of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan."

Source: MAINICHI, English Edition, November 3, 1948.

KOREAN WOMAN SENTENCED TO 3 YEARS HARD LABOR

Three years imprisonment at hard labor and a fine of ¥50,000 was the sentence handed to a Korean by the 25th Infantry Division Provost Court on a North Korean flag case, Tuesday, November 2.

The accused Korean is Mrs. In Gyoku Sen, 42, chairman of the Korean Women's League, Minami-Morimachi, Higashinari-ku, Osaka.

She was charged with having unlawfully displayed a North Korean flag (prohibited by SCAP Directive No. 1934) on October 22 when an assembly commemorating the independence of the People's North Korean Republic was observed.

Midway during the assembly, the agitated participants urged the sponsors to display the flag, which led to the offense, it is reported.

Acting as chief judge was Lt. Col. Lester Davis, with Capt. Albert I. Fedosi and Lt. Loran Bulla as prosecutors, and Capt. J.G. Hellmann as defense counsel.

In the sentence, however, the court remarked that [it] would recommend the approving authority to suspend the three years confinement.

The court closed at 4 p.m. Other Koreans involved in this case are expected to be tried soon.



*OC/R*

CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

*Memorandum of Conversation*

DATE: November 10, 1948

SUBJECT: Effect of Present Chinese Crisis on Japan Policy.

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. G. R. Powles, Counselor, Legation of New Zealand  
Mr. John M. Allison, Deputy Director, Office of Far Eastern Affairs

COPIES TO: ✓  
NA

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) / 11-1048

STANDARD FORM NO. 64 1-1403

Mr. Powles called to say good-by prior to his departure to take up his post as New Zealand High Commissioner for Samoa. During the course of his visit the question was raised as to the effect of the present China crisis on Far Eastern Commission nations' policies for Japan. Mr. Powles said that it was likely that the official Chinese attitude in the Far Eastern Commission would become more tractable as the Chinese representatives would not feel in as strong a position as formerly. Should the situation in China continue to deteriorate, as seems probable, Mr. Powles felt that many of the nations on the Far Eastern Commission would begin to realize that Japan is one of the few remaining elements of possible stability in the Far East, and that it would be important to develop what we have in this respect. He said he felt sure his own Government would be receptive to an approach along these lines.

In this connection, he expressed the opinion that one of the chief problems in Japan, as he saw it, was the effect of the continuing occupation forces on the Japanese people and it was his hope that steps could be taken to reduce the large SCAP Headquarters staff and its preoccupation with details of government and economic life in Japan. Mr. Powles was told that we are deeply conscious of this problem and are ourselves studying what can be done to bring about a situation in Japan where the heavy hand of the Occupation will not be so evident.

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24557

DOE - NE Unit

*[Signature]*

FE:JMallison:mls

CONFIDENTIAL

3977



SECRET

FE

NOV 10 1948

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am writing in reference to the implementation of NSC 13/2, "Recommendations with Respect to U.S. Policy Toward Japan", approved by the President on October 9.

A

There are enclosed a series of telegrams which it is requested be transmitted to General MacArthur at the earliest possible moment. The first six of these telegrams request General MacArthur to submit as a matter of priority statements of his plans for implementation of paragraphs 3, 7, 8, 14, 17a, and 17c of the NSC paper coming within his field of responsibility. Such statements are necessary so that the plans may be reviewed under the coordination of the Secretary of State to determine whether they provide for full and prompt execution of the President's policy directive, and to enable the Secretary to advise the Council at appropriate intervals, as required by paragraph 2c of NSC Action 123, of the steps taken or projected under the directive.

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740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)  
/ 11-1048

The seventh telegram contains detailed directions for the implementation of paragraph 13 of NSC 13/2 dealing with the purge.

I will be communicating with you shortly regarding implementation of appropriate sections of NSC 13/2 not dealt with above.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT A. LOVETT  
Robert A. Lovett  
Under Secretary

Enclosure:

Seven telegrams to General MacArthur.

The Honorable  
Kenneth C. Royall,  
Secretary of the Army.

FE:NA:RAFearey:fhh 10/28-11/2/48

SECRET FILE

A true copy of the signed copy of [unclear]

S/S  
NOV 10 1948

740.00119 Control  
(Japan) / 11-1048

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