

Telegram No. 852
(dispatched on Oct. 31)

1. Regarding telegraph Instruction No. 840, the Government has decided to take the necessary measures in accordance with the Allied Directive mentioned in the previous telegram. Accordingly you are instructed to turn over intact and without delay Japan's diplomatic and consular property and archives in the country to which you are accredited to the Allied representatives. You will also suspend official relations with the Government.

When you have carried out the present instructions, telegraph a report immediately, as it must be reported to the Allied Headquarters.

The Allied Powers do not object to having Sweden or Switzerland assume normal functions relating to the protections of Japanese residents in the country where you are stationed, so you will be informed as soon as the matter of protecting power is decided upon.

2. In accordance with the Allied Directive you and the members of your staff are recalled. You will inform this Office of the date of your departure as soon as it is fixed.

Sent to:

Ministers to Portugal and Afghanistan,
Consul-General in Dublin.

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Incl 3

Telegram dispatched on 1 November, 1945, by Japanese Minister at Stockholm to Foreign Minister.

Reference to your telegram No. 851.

Today, 1 November, I interviewed the Swedish Foreign Minister and conveyed to him the purport of your instructions to me.

This afternoon a member each of the British, the American and the Soviet Legations here came to this Office, and, in the presence of the representatives of the Swedish Foreign Office, sealed the office.

The same step has been taken with regard to the Japanese Military and Naval attaches' Offices here.

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Incl 4

Telegram No. 1047, Urgent, Dispatched on 1 November, 1945 by Japanese Minister at Bern To Foreign Minister.

Reference to your telegram No. 851.

This afternoon, 1 November, I have conveyed to the Swiss Foreign Minister the purport of your instructions to me.

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Telegram, Tokyo No. 2, dispatched on 10 November, 1945
by Japanese Minister in Afghanistan to Foreign Minister.

On 7 November I conveyed the purport of your instruction in regard to closing of this office to the Foreign Minister of Afghanistan. On 10 November I interviewed at the U. S. Legation a representative each of the British, American, Russian, French and Chinese Governments.

1. They handed me a note verbale directing me to submit inventories, showing:

- (a) Funds of the Japanese Government
- (b) Currency in possession of myself and other members of the legation.
- (c) Property of the Japanese Government
- (d) Private properties belonging to me and other members of the legation.
- (e) Personal effects which I and other members wish to take with.
- (f) Any other interests which the Japanese Government may possess
- (g) Private interests in possession of Japanese subjects.

In reply to this, I handed the required inventory covering (a) and (c) and replied that in so far as I know there do not exist any interests coming under (f) and (g).

2. Representatives of the American, French and Chinese governments came to this office with me and inspected the office, checking with the inventory submitted by this office.

3. In view of the special circumstances in this country, they did not request immediate transfer of official articles, nor our removal from this office. However, they stated that sealing of the office and submission of inventories only cannot be deemed a formal transfer. In the circumstances, understanding was obtained that although we will stay in this office until departure, we will discontinue flying the national flag as from 10th of this month, and sever the formal relation with the Afghanistan Government and that I report to you accordingly.

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Incl 6

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Telegram received on November 14, 1945
by Foreign Minister from Consul-General in Dublin.

Acting upon your instruction GO. 852, I have taken the following steps in the meantime. On completion of all the procedures, I will send a telegram to you again.

1. On the 5th of this month I communicated with the Allies through the medium of the Government of Eire concerning transfer of property and archives of this office. On being advised that they desired direct dealing, I entered today (12th) into direct communication with them.
2. Measures were taken similar to the above, pertaining to facilities to be offered for the repatriation of myself and officials of this office.
3. I informed the Government of Eire:
 - (a) that I and officials of this office will depart in accordance with instruction to return and on completion of procedures necessary for such trip,
 - (b) That necessary steps will be taken to close this office prior to my departure,
 - (c) that daily routine relating to protection of Japanese residents will be carried out through the medium of the Government of Switzerland or Sweden and that as soon as the above points are finally fixed, I will advise them accordingly.

I shall be glad to receive your instruction in regard to (3) of your telegram referred to above.

4. Time of our departure and method of our homeward trip and other matters will be telegraphed to you on receipt of definite reply from the Allies in connection with 1. and 2. above.

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Incl 7

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The Telegram Number 459

(dispatched Nov. 18)

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To the Japanese Minister in Switzerland

Referring to our telegram No. 851;

1. In accordance with the notice of the Allied General Headquarters, your attention is invited to the following:

(a) "All the properties and the archives of the Japanese diplomatic and consular agencies" in (1) and (a) of the telegram under reference include all governmental funds, but not private property.

(b) The properties and the archives must be turned over to the representatives of the Allied Powers and the mere sealing thereof is not sufficient; therefore you are to actually turn them over and report us the result thereof.

Report also when a question is likely to arise in connection with the abode of yourself and your staffs after the residences have been turned over.

The above two points must be explicitly understood by the Government of the country to which you are accredited as the Protecting Power of Japanese interests in other countries.

2. Request the Government of the country to which you are accredited to furnish you with report on the steps it has taken as Protecting Power of Japanese interests in other countries in accordance with the representation as in (1) of the telegram under reference and immediately report us the result thereof.

3. Report the steps taken in Switzerland with regard to the Japanese Consulate-General at Zurich.

COPY*Incl 8*COPY

The telegram number 876

(dispatched Nov. 18)

To the Japanese Ministers in Portugal and Afghanistan and the
Consul-General at Dublin

Referring to our telegram No. 852;

In accordance with the notice of the Allied General Headquarters,
your attention is invited to the following:

(a) "All the properties and the archives of the Japanese diplomatic
and consular agencies" in (1) of the telegram under reference include all
governmental funds, but not private property.

(b) The properties and the archives must be turned over to the
representatives of the Allied Powers and the mere sealing thereof is not
sufficient; therefore you are to actually turn them over and report us the
result thereof.

Report also when a question is likely to arise in connection with
the abode of yourself and your staffs after the residences have been
turned over.

Report the steps taken in Portugal with regard to the Japanese Con-
sulate at Macao.

Incl 9

The Telegram Number 269

(despatched Nov. 20)

To the Japanese Minister in Sweden

Referring to our telegram No. 851;

1. In accordance with the notice of the Allied General Headquarters, your attention is invited to the following:

(a) "All the properties and the archives of the Japanese diplomatic and consular agencies" in (1) and (a) of the telegram under reference include all governmental funds, but not private property.

(b) The properties and the archives must be turned over to the representatives of the Allied Powers and the mere sealing thereof is not sufficient; therefore you are to actually turn them over and report us the result thereof.

Report also when a question is likely to arise in connection with the abode of yourself and your staffs after the residences have been turned over.

The above two points must be explicitly understood by the Government of the country to which you are accredited as the Protecting Power of Japanese interests in other countries.

2. Request the Government of the country to which you are accredited to furnish you with report on the steps it has taken as Protecting Power of Japanese interests in other countries in accordance with the representation as in (1) of the telegram under reference and immediately report us the result thereof.

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Telegram (special) No. 3 dispatched on November 21st, 1945 from the Japanese Minister in Afghanistan to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Reference is made to your telegram No. 867 (b).

In carrying out the instructions of the Minister of Foreign Affairs as in the previous telegram No. 1, I submitted a proposal for the immediate transfer of the property of the Legation and my removal from the Legation. However, because there being no suitable places for removal such as hotels in this city and it being impossible to purchase even the minimum amount of furniture at my own expense, we reached an understanding as stated in my previous telegram No. 1.

The American Chargé d'Affaires whom I visited on the 20th told me that though he should follow the directive of the Supreme Commander in Japan in principle, he consented to the postponement of the formal transfer until the date of my departure because he received instructions to the effect that he might take into consideration the actual conditions on the spot in the execution thereof.

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Telegram from the Japanese Foreign Minister to the Japanese Consul General at Dublin Dispatched on 28 November.

No. 46

The Japanese Government received from the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers the following directive under date of November 23. You will immediately carry out the necessary steps along the line of the directive and report the result to me by telegraph.

Subject: Urgent Instructions to Former Japanese Consul General at Dublin, Ireland.

The Japanese Government will immediately dispatch urgent instructions to the former Japanese Consul General at Dublin, Ireland that the Consul General will at once proceed to the American Consulate there in person and comply forthwith and precisely with the directions given him by Allied representatives for the handing over of Japanese official documents, property, keys, etc and that he will immediately notify the United States and United Kingdom Missions of the receipt and terms of these instructions from his Government.

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Telegram to the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs from the Japanese Minister in Switzerland, dispatched on December 4, 1945.

No. 1053

1. On November 1st, I informed the Swiss Minister of Foreign Affairs of the purport of your instructions as given in your telegram No. 951 and at the same time requested him to use his good offices with the Allied Powers in this country as to the transfer of the Japanese diplomatic property and archives in Switzerland (my previous telegram No. 1047). Having made an inventory of the property (on Nov. 1st) and other necessary preparations for carrying out the transfer at any time, I now await the Swiss Government's reply.

2. It was due to my desire to respect the sovereignty of this country that I resorted to the above-measures. In fact, an approval on the part of the Swiss authorities concerned is essential for the actual and effective transfer of the property, except for cash and archives. The Japanese property having been blocked by the Swiss Government since August, the transfer of the bank deposits need a permit from the competent Swiss authorities for release from freezing. The transfer of the ownership of the office building and site of the Legation needs the approval of the Swiss Government as well as of the Bern Canton Government.

3. Without delay, I informed the Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the purport of the instructions of the Japanese Government in your telegram No. 459. According to the Swiss authorities' explanation at that time, the Swiss Government immediately informed the Allied Powers of the Japanese proposal and, not being clear about some points on the protection of Japanese interests with respect to the Japanese proposal made in your telegram No. 851, inquired of the American Government its views on those points, which the Swiss Government now awaits. It is for this reason, as I understand, that the transfer of the Japanese diplomatic property and archives to the Allied Powers has not yet been effected.

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Telegram addressed on December 6th, 1945 to the
Foreign Minister from the Japanese
Minister at Lisbon.

Met the representatives of Britain and America on 13th November through the intermediary of the Portuguese Foreign Office and commended the execution of the transfer in question.

The situation at present is as follows:

1. My statement that the fund of the Yokohama Specie Bank should not be deemed as government property was not approved by the representatives who demanded its transfer on the ground that it had been in the custody of the Japanese Legation. I, therefore, asked them to keep it apart from the government fund, considering the risks involved in the custody thereof. Owing to technicalities involved in the transference of this bank account, however, this procedure has yet to be completed.
2. The remainder of the fund belonging to the Legation was transferred to Allied custody in the form of a turnover but this work remains unfinished as a considerable amount of time is required for selecting an adequate place of deposit and in drawing up of the inventory.
3. Your instructions were conveyed to the Imperial Japanese Consul at Macao. According to the latest dispatch received from there, however, it is assumed that there is some difficulty in the selection of representatives of the Allied Powers resulting in considerable delay.

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Telegram Toku No. 7 received on December 10th, 1945 by the Japanese Foreign Minister from the Japanese Consul-General at Dublin (Via Bern).

Re: Transfer of Custody of Japanese Diplomatic and Consular Property and Archives.

Reference is made to telegram No. 6

1. As a reply to the Memorandum of the Japanese Consulate General at Dublin of December 3rd addressed to the Allied representatives (as stated in the previous telegram No. 6), which I asked the American Consul-General to transmit to its addressee, the American Consul-General requested my presence at the U.S. Consulate General on the 4th inst. Upon this, I visited the said Consul-General and conferred with the U.S. Consul-General and the British Commercial Secretary, who handed over to me a Memorandum signed by them as the representative of their respective countries at Dublin in the name of the Allied Powers. (It may be added for your information that, as Russia and China have no diplomatic representatives at Dublin, only U.S.A. and Britain represent the Allied Powers here and that, according to the explanation of the U.S. Consul-General, the memorandum had been made only by the two representatives of the U.S.A. and Britain after their consultation.)

I perused it before them and found that the memorandum in question was addressed to the former Japanese Consul-General at Dublin, and that it contained other affairs than those mentioned in your instructions on the above subject in your previous telegrams No. 850, especially No. 46, and others.

For example, the Memorandum directed me to afford the information of (a) particulars of private property of the members of the Consulate General and their families, (b) names, ages, occupations and property of Japanese nationals remaining here, (c) names of the employees at the Consulate General, and (d) to deliver keys of the private belongings of the Third Power nationals (previous telegram No. 1, (1) (c)).

Furthermore, the words, "in order to facilitate the transfer of your office----" were written in the paragraph preceding the above-stated items.

Incl 15

Calling their attentions to the above-mentioned matters, I repeatedly explained that I wanted to carry out faithfully and accurately the instructions of the Japanese Government to "transfer the Government Property, Archives, and Keys", and that I was ready to transfer the said articles just as they were to the Allied Representatives in case the dates and places of transferring and the recipients would be indicated. After leaving the said Memorandum in the hands of the two representatives, I took my leave.

In order to leave no misunderstanding as to the said interview, I again submitted a memorandum dated 5th December to the Allied representatives to the effect that I was ready to transfer the articles in case the instructions of the Allied Representatives would agree with those of the Japanese Government on the "Transfer of Japanese Archives and Property", as in your telegram No. 46. At the same time I added in the memorandum that it would be appreciated if the Allied Representatives would be good enough to inform me, in case any facilities would be afforded for the repatriation of our party, as to how the travelling expenses should be paid, namely, whether they should be paid in advance at Dublin or on the way or at Tokyo after the repatriation.

The views of the Allied Representatives on the interview and their reply to my memorandum dated 5th have not yet been received.

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ANNEX A

(Translation)

TELEGRAM TO JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES
IN SWITZERLAND, PORTUGAL, AFGHANISTAN AND EIRE

10 December 1945

Common No. 906

Subject: Cessation of Communications Between the Japanese Government and its Former Diplomatic and Consular Representatives Abroad.

The directive has been received from the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander by its Memorandum dated December 10th to the following effect.

Except as authorized by the Headquarters, the Japanese Government should, from the receipt of this Memorandum, discontinue all communications with its diplomatic and consular representatives abroad except those in compliance with the provisions of the Memorandum dated October 25th, 1945, of the Headquarters concerning the transfer of custody of diplomatic and consular archives and property (as stated in the previous telegram Common No. 851 addressed to the Minister to Switzerland and to the previous telegram Common No. 850 to the other Japanese diplomatic representatives abroad).

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ANNEX B

(Translation)

TELEGRAM TO JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC
REPRESENTATIVE IN SWEDEN

12 December 1945

No. 276

Subject: Cessation of Communications Between Japanese Government and its Former Diplomatic and Consular Representatives Abroad.

The directive has been received from the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander by its Memorandum dated December 10th to the following effect.

Except as authorized by the Headquarters, the Japanese Government should, from the receipt of this Memorandum, discontinue all communications with its diplomatic and consular representatives abroad except those in compliance with the provisions of the Memorandum dated October 25th, 1945, of the Headquarters concerning the transfer of custody of diplomatic and consular archives and property. (as stated in the previous telegram Common No. 851)

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Telegram from Japanese Minister in Sweden to Foreign Minister, dated 14 December (received 21 December).

"Received your telegrams only December tenth, 1945.

Referring to your telegram No. 269 my report follows:

1) Acting upon your instructions, informed Swedish Foreign Minister on November first contents of your telegram No. 85land requested arrangement be made that I may have meeting with Allied representatives to discuss matters in detail.

Instead, on the same evening the American, British and Soviet Secretaries accompanied by Swedish Foreign Office Official came and sealed our Chancellery as well as Military and Naval Attaches' offices. On that occasion I handed over 20,246 Swedish Crowns being remaining official money of Legation. Army handed over 563,617 Crowns 83 Ore. Navy none.

On November twentieth I signed document certifying that attached list of property surrendered to representatives of Allied Control Commission on November first is true and complete inventory of all property belonging Japanese Government in Sweden and thus completed the procedure.

2) I am living in Legation Residence and all Legation members living in Stockholm as before. All are in good health except Matsushita who is ill.

3) The Swedish Foreign Office states that it has accepted protection of Japanese subjects in Switzerland and already informed to that effect through Swedish Legation in Tokyo since I have no more official relations with Swedish Government. They say that regarding the handing over of Japanese property and archives in countries they are acting as Protecting Power, they will likewise report directly to Tokyo through their Legation. The Swiss Government hasn't yet accepted protection of Japanese subjects in Sweden.

4) As it has transpired that no Swedish or Danish ship is available for return to Japan for about 70 Japanese in Sweden including women and children, I approached American Legation on December twelfth asking them to give special consideration to our return via the United States. I shall be grateful if you will take steps immediately to solicit the good offices of General MacArthur's headquarters in this matter. Please wire result.

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TO: Consul-General Beppu in Dublin (via Switzerland)
FROM: Foreign Minister Yoshida

No. 50 Urgent

15 December 1945

Instructions pertaining to delivery
of inventory and others.

On 15 December, it was directed by the General Headquarters for the Allied Powers to instruct you to deliver articles to the Allied representatives, as enumerated in my separate telegram No. 51 and you are asked to act accordingly.

I am advised that the present direction is not issued with the intention to seize the property of private individuals but to decide on the part of the Allied representatives whether the property concerned is private or not after the inventory is submitted to them.

The General Headquarters also advised the Vice-Minister Matsushima that if the action on your part is delayed, the Allied representatives at Dublin may be obliged to take such steps as they deem proper and that the Vice-Minister should telegraph to you urgently before such steps are taken by the Allied representatives.

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No. 51 URGENT

15 December 1945

- (1) Leases of all properties in Hira in Government's name or the name of Consul General.
- (2) Name and addresses of solicitors of owners.
- (3) List of all employees of the Consulate.
- (4) List of all Japanese subjects with addresses and occupations.
- (5) Inventory of all properties controlled by the Consul General and his family and the staff.
- (6) The registration book of automobiles used by the Consul General and the Consulate and evidence to ownership.
- (7) All bank pass books by the Consul General and in the name of the Japanese Government.
- (8) Key to Consulate properties and key to premises.
- (9) General information as to the location of properties in Hira of all Japanese subjects including the Consul General.
- (10) English text of all instructions the Consul General received concerning this matter.

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No. 52 Urgent

17 December 1945

Referring to my telegram No. 50.

I repeat that you will take, under the circumstances, immediate steps to meet the requirements of the Allied representatives at Dublin without delay.

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(Translation)

Telegram received by the Japanese Foreign Minister from the Japanese Minister in Bern on December 16th, 1945.

No. 1054.

Reference is made to your telegram Common No. 851(4) and No. 456.

On the 14th inst. the Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs, sent me a note to the following effect:

Regarding the matter under reference, negotiations were conducted with the U.S. authorities concerned, but as it is deemed impossible to carry on the affairs relating to the protection of Japanese nationals in various countries under the conditions laid by the U.S. authorities, it was decided by the Swiss Foreign Ministry not to accept the Japanese request on this matter.

As to the protection of interests in Switzerland and Sweden, an agreement will be reached between the two countries.

The property and archives of this Legation as well as those of the Consulates General in Zuerich and Geneva are to be transferred to the Swiss Government on the 18th inst., and then to be transferred to the Allied representatives from the Swiss Government.

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(Translation)

Telegram from the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Japanese Mission to the Vatican on December 17th, 1945.

No.46 (Urgent)

Reference is made to telegram No. 45.

Necessary measures were taken by the Japanese Government pursuant to the directive of the Supreme Headquarters of October 25th as in the telegram under reference. The Japanese Government was directed, further, by the Supreme Headquarters in its Memorandum dated December 15th to extend application of the previous directive to the Japanese Mission to the Vatican and its members.

Accordingly,

(1) You will transfer the custody of all the property (including funds) and archives of your mission as they are to the Allied representatives without delay.

You will cease hereafter to maintain official relations with the Vatican.

(2) As soon as you have carried out the preceding instructions, you will inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the result, as it is necessary to make a report to the Allied Powers.

(3) You and your staff are ordered to return home.

As to the repatriation of your party, the Japanese Government will request the Supreme Headquarters to arrange with the Allied Powers for affording facilities to your party. Yet apart from the above-mentioned request of the Japanese Government, you will request the Allied representatives at the Vatican to provide facilities so that the repatriation of your party may be realized, and you will inform this Ministry of the result.

You will make a report of the names of expected repatriates (including sex, adult or minor).

(4) All communications between you and this Ministry are prohibited by the Supreme Commander, except those concerning the affairs relating to the above directives of the Supreme Commander.

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(Translation)

Telegram from the Japanese Minister in Lisbon to the Minister of Foreign Affairs despatched on Dec. 18th, 1945.

Subject: Transfer of Custody of Consular Property and Archives in Macao.

The telegram from the Consulate in Macao dated 8th inst. is as follows:

The transfer to the Chinese representatives was completed on 6th inst. We, members of the Consulate, are, however, allowed to use the furniture and other belongings of the Consulate by their kindness until our departure.

The day of our departure is not yet fixed, though the Chinese authorities are arranging for transport facilities from Hongkong.

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(Translation)

Telegram received by the Foreign Minister from the Japanese Consul-General in Zurich, dispatched on 19 December 1945.

Subject: Transfer of Custody of Consular Property

On December 18, 5 members of the Canton police, who were commissioned by the Federal Government, appeared at the Consulate-General. All Consular property and funds were handed over to them. Funds amounted to 26,619 Swiss francs (including 6,108 Swiss francs in cash). The Consular office was sealed and an inventory of Consular property in the official residence of the Consul-General was also handed over to the Swiss authorities.

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(Translation)

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Telegram received by the Foreign Minister from the Japanese Minister in Bern, on 22 December, 1945

Subject: Transfer of funds and property of the Japanese Consulate in Geneva.

On December 18, 6 local Swiss officials from the Canton including the Chief of Police, came to the Consulate, and in the presence of Consul Yoshioka, checked and made an inventory of the Consulate funds and property. The two rooms used as the consulate office were sealed by the Swiss authorities. Funds handed over amounted to 10,516.67 Swiss francs.

Consul Yoshioka will move in the near future, and consulate property used in the Consul's official residence (inventory handed to Swiss authorities) will then be handed over.

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(Translation)

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Telegram received by the Foreign Minister from the Japanese Minister in Bern on 22 December 1945.

Subject: Transfer of funds and property of the Japanese Legation in Bern.

On December 18, the transfer to the Swiss Federal authorities took place, details of which follow, and a Protocol concerning the transfer was signed by the Swiss Representative and myself.

1. Official Residence.

A check was made of the inventory of Legation property, but they were not put under seal. It was arranged that I should be permitted to continue to use such property until further allied instructions were issued.

2. Chancellery.

Two cabinets (archives) were sealed, and after inspecting the premises the building was sealed. Particulars of the funds and property were handed over. Cash on hand was counted and handed over, and by handing over the above particulars, the bank accounts were considered transferred.

3. Funds handed over

Cash (Swiss francs)

Legation	16,785.11
Financial Attache	12,000.00
Military Attache	231,442.42
Naval Counsellor	1,889,124.83
Yokohama Specie Bank	6,974,870.00
<u>Total</u>	<u>9,124,222.36</u>

Bank Accounts (Swiss Francs)

Legation and other Japanese diplomatic consular missions in Europe	2,256,321.24
Financial Attache	116.90
Military Attache	589.70
Naval Counsellor	768,216.90
Yokohama Specie Bank	1,998,574.35
	<u>5,023,819.09</u>

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Bank Account (American dollars)

Legation and other Japanese diplomatic and consular Missions in Europe	20,692,16
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Grand Total

Swiss francs	14,148,041.45
American dollars	20,692.12

4. The following points concerning the transferred funds were made clear in the Protocol.
- (a) The Yokohama Specie Bank's funds in the custody of the Legation were in fact the assets of the Bank, but the said funds could be disposed of by the legation should the necessity arise;
 - (b) 500,000 Swiss francs, not listed under paragraph 3, were transferred to the Swiss authorities, the said sum to be used to pay the travelling expenses of the legation staff to Japan;
 - (c) 50,000 Swiss francs were kept on hand to be used for any payments arising out of the closing of the legation;
 - (d) Any sums left over from the funds mentioned in (b) and (c) should be transferred to the Allies at a later date;
 - (e) Funds belonging to other Japanese diplomatic and consular mission in Europe might include sums belonging to individuals, but the total of such sums was not clear.

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(Translation)

Telegram No. 90 to the Foreign Minister from the Japanese Mission to the Vatican, Dated 27 December 1945.

Urgent.

In accordance with your telegram No. 46 (dated 17 December, received 19 December) I notified the Vatican on the 20th of December and also requested the Vatican to notify the local Representative of the Allied Powers that I was ready to hand over this Mission's property and archives. No reply has been received as yet.

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(Translation)

Telegram No. 91 to the Foreign Minister from the Japanese Mission to the Vatican, dated 1 January 1946.

Reference is made to telegram No. 90.

In accordance with the direction of the Allied Powers, I completed the transfer of archives through the Vatican on 31 December. At the same time, I notified the Vatican that my official connections with the Vatican were terminated.

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, April 3, 1946.

No. 344

SUBJECT: Instructions to Japanese Government Implementing SCAP's Directive of October 25, 1945, on Transfer of Japanese Diplomatic and Consular Archives and Property.

The Officer in Charge has the honor to refer to the Department's undated telegram no. 169 and this Office's telegram in reply, no. 128, March 5, and to forward a single copy, furnished this Office by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, of the Supreme Commander's letter to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, March 30, 1946, listing and transmitting copies of all communications between the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and former Japanese diplomatic and consular representatives abroad concerning implementation of the Supreme Commander's directive of October 25, 1945, requiring the transfer of Japanese diplomatic and consular records and archives.

Enclosure: Letter, March 30, 1946,
with its enclosures.
(Single copy)

Original and exalid to Department.

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Department of State

NO. A-141

Washington, CONFIDENTIAL

TIME _____

April 4, 1946

AIRGRAM

CONFIDENTIAL

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AMEMBASSY,

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DEPT not yet able to send group of JAP experts to examine
 JAP archives as per DEPTCIRGRAM 3610 Jan 31. ^{494.414/4-3146} Suggest, if possible,
 arranging locally with your colleagues for assignment of competent
 personnel to make preliminary examination of archives as to whether
 records are of value for further study. Until arrangements can be
 made for assigning DEPT personnel to examine the archives fully
 DEPT suggests that if practicable such examination be conducted
 locally.

894.414/4-446
 OS/A
 894.414/4-446

Acheson, Acting
HP

Acheson
 DOR Per. Unit
Dorothea M. Laurion acting

Jwa
 FC: Wamshey:gs
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SPD
 /
 Cleared by phone
 with Mrs. Braden &
 Mr. Hibbard

JA
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 Cleared by phone
 with Mr. Lory



EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SPECIAL PROJECTS DIVISION
APR 19 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Lisbon, Portugal, April 8, 1946.

No. 863

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: Transmission of Receipts signed by Siamese Minister in Lisbon, covering advances made by former Japanese Minister.

7019453
SPDFC ESWEJA

894.414/12-31-46

The Ambassador has the honor to refer to the Department's instruction no. 241 of March 20, 1946, and to forward herewith, in accordance with numbered paragraph 3 of that instruction, two receipts signed by Colonel Mom Snidvongssen, the Siamese Minister in Lisbon, covering advances made to the Siamese Legation by the former Japanese Minister in Lisbon.

1-2/

894.414/4-846

Enclosures:

2 receipts signed by Siamese Minister, dated April 5 and July 19, 1945.

JJWagner/iv

Original in ozalid to Department.

CONFIDENTIAL

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1946 APR 17 AM 5 24
RECORDS BRANCH

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DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INCOMING TELEGRAM

ACTION COPY

Handwritten initials: S, AB

Handwritten: DC/R

ACTION: *SPD* BPD

INFO:
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MES -G-X
Paraphrase before communicating to anyone.

3263

Helsinki

Dated April 9, 1946

Rec'd. 5:15 p.m.

SECRET

SPECIAL PROJECTS
DIVISION
APR 10 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Handwritten: file

SECSTATE

261, April 9, 5 p.m.

British and Soviet Legations informed April 5 of Dept's views (DEPTEL 56, March 29) regarding Japanese property. Soviet official stated he had understood property would be divided among four powers and he would consult Moscow for instructions. He apparently had no expectation of paying funds into joint trust account. I shall continue to be guided by Dept's telegram cited above.

Handwritten: As a joint purpose read

894.414/4-946

To Dept as 261; repeated Moscow as 18.

HAMILTON

CAD

SECRET

Handwritten: 4-11-46

Handwritten: Mr. MacDonald suggests approaching this via Far Eastern Commission. Meanwhile hold pending memo.

SEP 24 1947

FILED

SECRET FILE

894.414/4-946

**PAR AVION
BY AIR MAIL**

American Embassy, Lisbon, Portugal.
ENCLOSURES nos.1 & 2 to
Despatch no. 863 of April 8, 1946.

**THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

LEGATION DE THAÏLANDE
LISBONNE

Reçu de Son Excellence, Monsieur Morito Morishima

la somme de Deux cent mille Escudos

à titre d'avance et qui sera remboursé quand le budget de cette
Légation sera transféré.

Esc. 200,000 \$00

Lisbonne le 5 Avril 1945

Mong Sui Tong

163344

LEGATION DE THAÏLANDE
LISBONNE

Reçu de Son Excellence, Monsieur Morito Morishima

la somme de Deux cent mille Escudos

à titre d'avance et qui sera remboursé quand le budget de
cette Légation sera transféré.

Esc. 200,000 \$00.

Lisbonne, le 19 Juillet 1945.

Mong Sui Tong

541508



RESTRICTED

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Rome, April 17, 1946

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
MAY 20 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

No. 3364

Subject: Examination of Japanese Archives in
former Japanese Embassy, Rome

SPECIAL PROJECTS
DIVISION
MAY 21 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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

894.414/3-1646

The Charge d'Affaires ad interim has the honor to refer to his airgram 272 of March 16 and previous correspondence and to enclose for the information of the Department copies of an exchange of notes between this Embassy and the Embassy of the Soviet Union concerning the disposition of Japanese diplomatic and consular property and archives in Rome.

XR
701.9465
702.9465

894.414/4-1746

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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RECORDS BRANCH

DIV OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
MAY 1 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Enclosures:

1. Memorandum, March 25, 1946;
2. Note Verbale, April 6, 1946;
3. Note Verbale, April 17, 1946.

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
OCT 24 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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Ozalid to Department

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894.414/4-1746

Enclosure no. 1, despatch no. 3364 dated April 17, 1946,
from the American Embassy in Rome

M E M O R A N D U M

With reference to the recent conversations between Mr. Doulian of the Soviet Embassy and Mr. Jones of this Embassy regarding the disposition of Japanese diplomatic and consular archives and property in Italy, the views of the Government of the United States on various aspects of this problem will be of interest to the Soviet Embassy.

1) With respect to procedure to be followed at the various capitals throughout the world, in receiving Japanese diplomatic and consular archives and property, the necessary action should be a matter for decision by the diplomatic representatives of the four powers (U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Great Britain and China) in each capital. In the event all four of these powers are not represented, the necessary action will be taken by the diplomatic agents of those powers which are represented in each capital. Arrangements will be made in the light of local conditions and therefore it is not contemplated that the United States representative must in every case act on behalf of the other powers.

Consequently the United States Embassy in Rome agrees with the proposal contained in the Soviet Embassy's note of December 10, 1945, that the Japanese archives and property in Italy be placed at the common disposition of the diplomatic representatives of the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., and Great Britain provided that, however, the representative of China in Rome be included in this group.

2) Regarding disposition of the property, generally speaking the United States Government favors the sale of official, that is, Government owned, property, furniture and equipment but opposes the sale of the private property in Rome of Japanese officials. The United States Embassy has asked for more specific instructions on this point and any further views of the United States Government in this regard will be communicated to the Soviet Embassy when they are received.

3) Regarding the examination of Japanese archives, the United States Embassy is prepared to furnish immediately its share of a team of investigators who can read Japanese. It would be appreciated if the Soviet Embassy would indicate whether it desires or is prepared to furnish examiners conversant with the Japanese language to participate in the examination of the archives of the former Japanese Embassy, and if so, when they will be available.

Rome, March 25, 1946

Enclosure no. 2, despatch no. 3364 dated April 17, 1946,
from the American Embassy in Rome

(Translation)

NOTE VERBALE

The Embassy of the Soviet Union presents its compliments to the Embassy of the United States of America in Italy and with reference to the memorandum of the Embassy of the United States of America dated March 25, 1946, regarding the disposition of the Japanese diplomatic and consular property and archives in Italy has the honor to advise that it has no objection to the inclusion of the Chinese Representative among the persons disposing of the above mentioned property and archives.

As to the segregation of members of the Soviet Union Embassy knowing the Japanese language for the examination of the Japanese archives in Italy the Embassy advises that it cannot segregate any such members having none at the disposition of the Embassy.

Moreover the Embassy of the Soviet Union has the honor to propose to the Embassy of the United States of America that specialists of the United States of America together with specialists of the Chinese Embassy in Italy, the Embassy of the United Kingdom in Italy and the Representative of the Embassy of the Soviet Union in Italy pick out the most important documents in order that these documents be later on photographed and photocopies distributed among all the four representatives of the Allied Powers concerned.

Rome, April 6, 1946

Enclosure no. 3, despatch no. 3364 dated April 17, 1946,
from the American Embassy in Rome.

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Soviet Union and has the honor to refer to its Note Verbale of April 6, 1946, in which it is stated that the Embassy of the Soviet Union has no objection to the inclusion of the representative in Rome of the Chinese Government among the persons disposing of Japanese diplomatic and consular property and archives in Italy and that the Embassy of the Soviet Union has no one available for examination of the Japanese archives in Italy with a knowledge of the Japanese language.

With reference to the archives in the Japanese Embassy, as soon as the inventory of the contents of the villa, now being prepared by the Allied military authorities in Rome, has been completed, the American team of investigators will examine all the archives, classify them and make the results of their examination available to this Embassy and the Embassies of the Soviet Union, China and Great Britain. The representatives of the four Embassies can at that time decide which categories of documents they consider most important and make arrangements to have them photographed or microfilmed and copies distributed to the four Embassies. The Embassy of the United States of America would welcome the collaboration of the representative of the Soviet Embassy in the examination of the archives to the extent he considers desirable, and wishes to assure the Soviet Embassy that its representative is free to visit the premises of the former Japanese Embassy at any time to keep himself informed of the progress of the examination of the archives.

Rome, April 17, 1946

Copies to:
British Embassy, Rome
Chinese Embassy, Rome

DP
ACTION:FC
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AIRGRAM 1750

From
Canberra, Australia,
April 18, 1946
Recd. 2:09, p.m. May 10

CONFIDENTIAL

Secretary of State,
Washington.

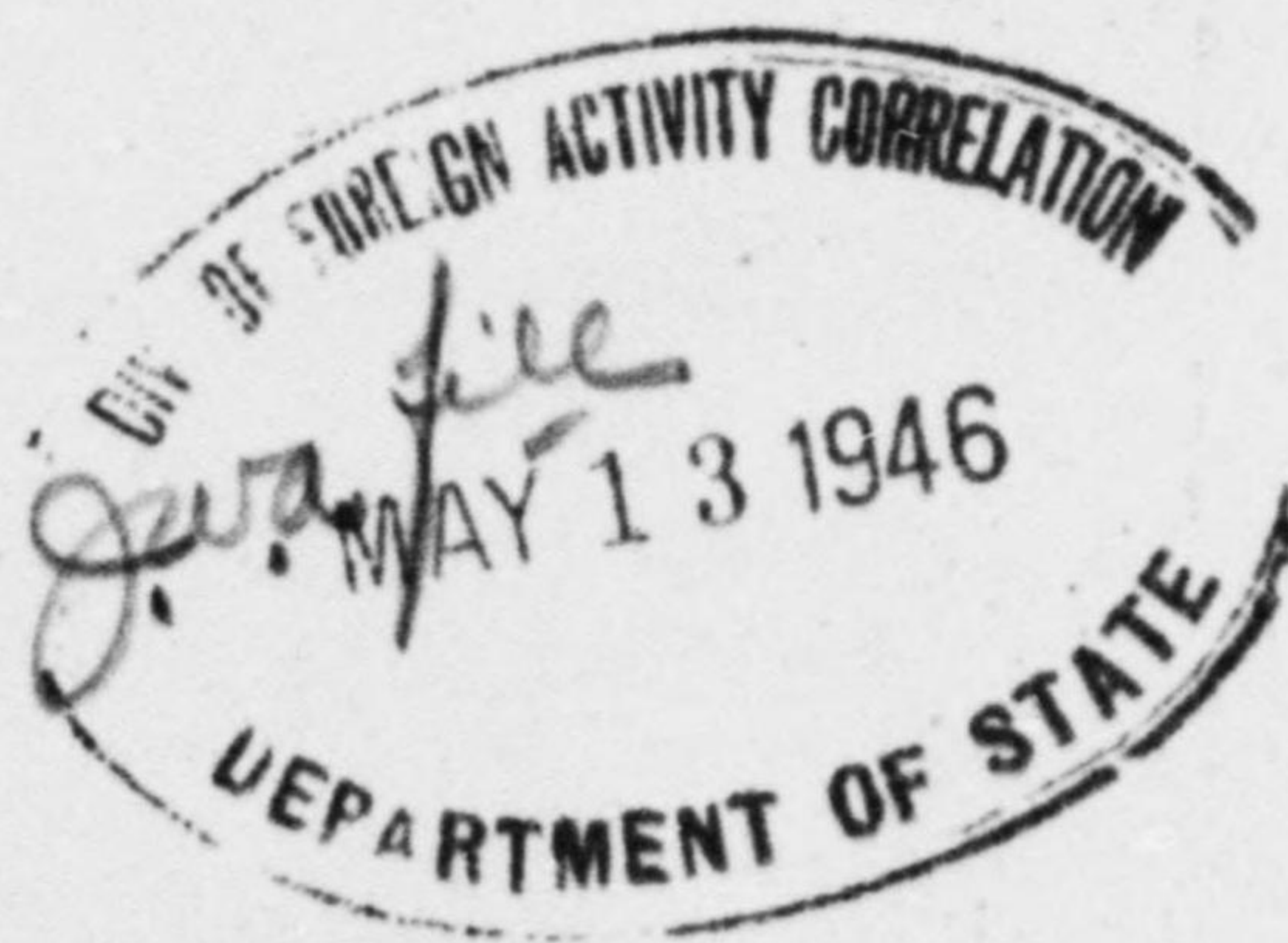
A-10

Reference Department's confidential airgram, dated January 31, 1946, concerning the handling of Japanese diplomatic and consular records, archives and property.

After considerable delay in taking over the above property Commonwealth Government has just now begun its own examination of the same. The first reports given to me are that the property has very little value to the Allies. After the examination has been completed they expect to give the Legation an indication of the types of material worth examining. The Department will then be given an opportunity to decide whether it wishes to select and send to Australia a team for examination and report.

MINTER

711.9
John R. Minter/vr



FILED
MAY 15 1946

894.414/4-1846

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: April 23, 1946

TO : *W.A.S.*
~~Mr. Silver, Mr. Monsma~~

FROM : ~~J. A. Birch~~

*File
Gunn*

SUBJECT:

So far as the Eastern Hemisphere is concerned I see no objection to the amendment, suggested by SPD, of the original MacArthur directive which ordered the transfer of Japanese official property abroad placed under the joint custody of the four Allied powers. SPD's proposed modification of the original directive is outlined in the penultimate paragraph of their memo of April 18 (attached).

If you concur, please return to me in order that I may clear with Surrey before sending on to FC and JK.

*Concur
Gunn*

AGB

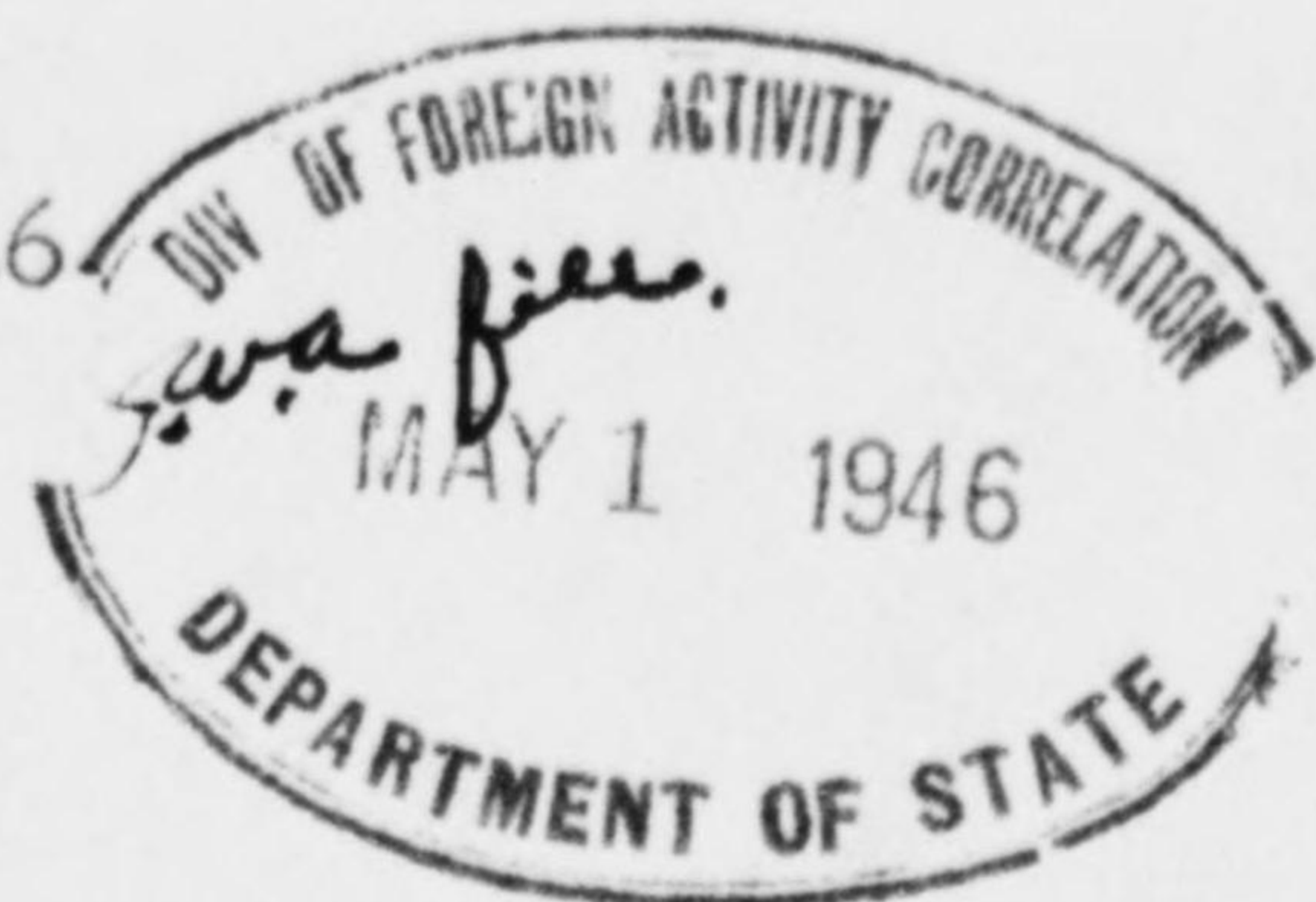
EM 894.414/4-18-46

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Projects
SPECIAL DIVISION

April 18, 1946

To: ~~FC~~ ~~JK~~ Approved - *ABink* - *CWB*
WAC; PFC; KA



From: SPD

Subject: Proposed Revision of MacArthur Directive on Japanese Official Property.

Attached is a copy of a circular instruction which the British Foreign Office has addressed to a number of British diplomatic Missions abroad for their guidance in handling questions relating to the treatment of Japanese official archives and property. It will be noted that in a number of important respects this instruction marks a wide departure from the policy upon which the Department has been basing its instructions to American representatives abroad. The main differences may be summarized as follows:

United States	British
1. No destruction of archives, which should in every case be held in Allied custody.	Archives may be destroyed once they have been examined. If a local government has custody, it may authorize destruction.
2. Official movable property should be stored except where peculiar circumstances make storage impracticable, in which case sale may be made.	Except for pictures, books, flags, etc., all official movable property should be sold.
3. Flags, insignia, etc., should be stored with other official property.	Flags, insignia, propaganda material, etc., should be destroyed.
4. Stamps and seals should be regarded as part of archives and stored accordingly.	While no decision has been reached regarding the disposition of stamps and seals, the Foreign Office would not object to destruction.
	5. Storage,

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Di: _____

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-2-

5. Storage, custodial expenses should be met from proceeds of property sales and from Japanese funds found in local banks (all funds having previously been deposited in joint trust account.)

Storage, custodial expenses should be borne equally by the four Allied Powers from their own funds, reimbursement to be made later from sale proceeds.

It will be recalled that the MacArthur directive of October 1945 stated specifically that the four Allied Powers were to assume joint custody of official Japanese archives and property and the personal belongings of former Japanese diplomatic officials. SPD has consistently felt that under these terms the Department has no alternative but to insist that property and archives of the Japanese Government be preserved intact, except in cases where storage of certain property items was clearly impracticable, and that all possessions of former official personnel be similarly safeguarded without exception. Instructions in this sense have been sent to a number of posts notwithstanding obvious indications that the British and Soviet Missions received conflicting instructions from their Governments and even the American representatives were in favor of destruction or sale. As might be expected this attitude on the part of the Department has on not a few occasions led to friction between American officers and their British and Soviet colleagues.

SPD is of the opinion that such a state of affairs should be remedied without further loss of time. It is therefore suggested that a request be made of the appropriate United States military authorities in Japan to invite the Japanese Government to issue an amended order eliminating or at least modifying the word "custody" as applied to the treatment of official Japanese property and archives and of the personal effects of former officials. Under such an order the Department should feel free ^{to advocate} a) the destruction of Japanese flags, insignia and propaganda material generally, although archives will in all instances be kept intact as public records; b) taking advantage of favorable conditions for the sale of property - i.e. in countries where there is an acute shortage of consumer's goods; and c) sale or disposal of property belonging to former Japanese officials where such property is perishable (e.g. wines at Rome) or where storage would result in considerable depreciation of value (e.g. automobiles at Bogotá). The proceeds of such sales would of course be placed in special trust accounts appropriately earmarked.

SPD would appreciate receiving the comments of other interested Divisions in the Department as soon as possible in order that a meeting may be arranged with a representative of the British Embassy to discuss the general question of British-United States policy in this regard.

SPD:JTBraden:MA

Albert D. Clattenburg, Jr.



EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FK
FC

No. 13,881.

Santiago, April 26, 1946.

SECRET

DCK

SUBJECT: Transmitting third instalment of a translation of the former Japanese Minister's diary taken from Japanese diplomatic archives in Santiago.

Mr Cummings FC
say War - Navy - FBI
B

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

121
PM
16
MAY
1946

RECORDS BRANCH

THE HONORABLE

SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON.

SIR:

1/ I have the honor to refer to my secret despatch No. 13,477 of February 11, 1946, and to enclose translation of the third part of the diary of former Japanese Minister to Chile Yamagata, which was found in a chest in the Swedish Legation upon examination of the Japanese archives stored there. This part of the diary is dated from August 1, 1942, to October 31, 1942. A copy of the translation has been given the British Embassy.

Respectfully yours,

Claude G. Bowers

CLAUDE G. BOWERS

Enclosures: *att-118*
1. Translation of Part III of diary of former Japanese Minister to Chile.

711-Axis-Japanese

HCReed:ed

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62
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 17 1946
DIVISION OF FOREIGN REPORTING SERVICES
B-20

MIN. OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
Java file
MAY 23 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 7 1946

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AIR MAIL

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch
No. 13,881 of April 26, 1946,
American Embassy, Santiago.

SOME FACTS IN FORMER JAPANESE MINISTER YAMAGATA'S DIARY (contd)

1942

Aug. 1. The "plan of organized intelligence" which ought to be presented to Gaimucho is very difficult to finish. Prepared the case of Perú, which will be discussed tomorrow with the Foreign Minister.
Sent an intelligence cable.

Aug. 2. Interviewed Foreign Minister about the matter of Perú. Mr. Nanyo, a Japanese photographer, came to talk with me.

Aug. 4. Mr. Huneus invited me to tea. The Paraguayan Minister and new Chilean Minister to Paraguay were present. They told me that President Ríos's attitude is very weak.
Called on Swedish Chargé d'Affaires, and talked about the matter of S.S. GRIPSHOLM.

Aug. 6. Mr. GA came at noon, and talked about the matter of Waldo Frank.

Aug. 7. The President of the Senate offered a tea party today. We had a lot of talk. My impression was that the standpoint of the Chilean Government is very weak.

Aug. 9. We won at Solomon Sea engagement.
Mr. GA came at 5 P.M. and talked about the speech on rupture by the Minister of the Interior. But the speech was given in the presence of President Ríos. What was the real reason then? Either the Minister of the Interior was trying to make himself important by giving this speech or the U.S. President is forcing them to break relations with the Axis.

Aug. 10. Went to Italian Counselor Migone's house to lunch. The Chief of Intelligence Dept. Mr. Infante and his wife were present also.
Went to mourn the death of President Ríos's mother and was received by the President.

Aug. 11. Met Mr. Nomura, who was attending to the business of Japanese remittance.

Aug. 12. Mr. Riveros (?) came to tell me that he will leave for B.A. by the south, because Panagra refused him plane passage.

Aug. 13. At the request of German Ambassador, called on him and discussed matter of correspondence. On my way back called on Italian Ambassador, conferred about the same matter.
Went to German Embassy to meet Mr. Bohlen. Talked with him about many things. Mr. Bohlen gave me a fine map.
Received a lot of instructions.

Aug. 14. Called on German Ambassador; asked him about what he had discussed with Foreign Minister. President Ríos will visit the U.S.A. It's very troublesome.

Aug. 15. Sent cable regarding the President's visit to U.S.A.

Aug. 18.

AIR MAIL

-2-

Aug. 18. Met Spanish Chargé d'Affaires in the afternoon; he allowed me to intervene in the Colombian case.

Aug. 19. At the request of the German Ambassador, went to see him at his office at 9 A.M., and talked about many things. Received important instructions from Gaimusho at 5 P.M. Listened to the verbal reports about the steel production of U.S.A. by the members of Japanese commercial agencies.

Aug. 20. Called on the German Ambassador in the morning, told him about the instructions which we received yesterday. The German Ambassador was satisfied with the content of these instructions. But when I called on the Italian Ambassador on my way back he was opposed to the demands. The opinions of Germany and Italy were usually different.

Acted on the instruction. It's said that Mr. Miyasaki, manager of MITSUI, was arrested and will be sent to Los Andes to be imprisoned, and asked me to help. Went to see the Director of Diplomatic Dept. immediately. The Director allowed me to help. But Mr. Miyasaki phoned me that he will be sent to prison at 8 tonight. Went to ask the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs again for help. At 7 P.M. went personally to Police Headquarters, talked with the section chief in charge of Foreign Affairs. But he told me that it can't be helped if there was no special permission from the Minister of the Interior. Then I tried to phone the Minister of the Interior, but unfortunately he was attending the session of Congress. So I went immediately to the Congress. By the kindness of Adjutant of the President of Senate, he handed a small paper to the Minister of the Interior about my request. The Minister of the Interior wrote me a note asking me to go back and granting me an audience with him tomorrow. By bringing this paper to the Police Headquarters, Mr. Miyasaki was saved. The Secretary of the Foreign Minister phoned me that the Minister was helping this case.

Aug. 21. Interviewed Minister of the Interior in the afternoon. He did not speak English and was unwilling to receive me with an interpreter. He is a hateful man. We conversed about an hour. On my way back, called on Director, Mr. Melo. I then decided to interview the President, and asked the Chief of Protocol to arrange a special audience with him. The first appointment given me was next Tuesday; I considered this too late and finally arranged one for 11 A.M. tomorrow. When I was interviewing the Minister of the Interior I had the idea to ask to speak directly with the Head of the Secret Service, Mr. Garretón, but later changed my mind, because I was afraid it might, on the contrary, make our situation more difficult.

Aug. 22. Interviewed the President, with Interpreter Mr. Nagamine. Conversed about 20 minutes. Although the President expressed his sympathy for the case, it was useless.

Aug. 23. Sent cable about the expulsion of Mr. Miyasaki and other cables.
Carried out an important instruction.

Aug. 25. Called on the German Ambassador, talked about the expulsion of Miyasaki and asked him for help. The Ambassador agreed to entreat Vice Minister of the Interior and other important men for help.
Ordered Nagamine to get in touch with the German Secretary and to tell him about the interview with the President.

Mr.

AIR MAIL

-3-

Mr. Miyasaki came and talked about the counter-measures which ought to be prepared for the future.

The Italian Ambassador called on me at noon, talked about the interview with the President and the matter of instructions. The Ambassador told me that the supporters of the rupture policy were all bought off with money.

Interviewed the Foreign Minister at 4 P.M., talked about the visit of the President to U.S.A. Sent cable. I am very happy as I have finished all the things that were ordered by Gaimusho.

Aug. 25. Through the newspapers I learned that Brazil had already declared war against the Axis. Called on the German Ambassador at 9 A.M., told him about the interview with the Foreign Minister yesterday. Also called on the Italian Ambassador on my way back and told him the same thing.

Aug. 26. Went to Mitsui, and met the Vice-Minister of Commerce.

Aug. 27. Conferred with Nieto about the note to the Foreign Minister. Mr. Miyasaki came to talk with me at 4 P.M. He said that the attitude of the Minister of the Interior has not changed. I have to call on the Argentine Ambassador tomorrow, to entreat him about the passport.

Aug. 28. I have been very busy with the case of Miyasaki all these days.

Called on the Argentine Ambassador telling him the matter and asked him for understanding.

Aug. 29. Went to see the Director of the Diplomatic Dept. with document, asked him to arrange an interview with the Foreign Minister. They gave me an appointment for the day after tomorrow. Sent cable to Gaimusho.

Aug. 30. Mr. GA came to tell me a very interesting problem. Called on the German Ambassador at 2 P.M. on my way to go to play tennis.

Aug. 31. Interviewed the Foreign Minister at noon. He sympathized with the case of Miyasaki very much.

Sept. 1. Called on the Italian Ambassador to listen to many things. The Ambassador said that he was going to see the Foreign Minister next Friday. A moment later, the German Ambassador came to talk also.

Mr. Miyasaki came at 4 P.M. But the reply of the Foreign Minister has not arrived. The lawyer said that the document that was sent by Mr. Miyasaki is under examination and that a decision will be reached within a few days.

It seems that Mr. Nishi (Vice-Minister of Gaimusho) is talking with the Chilean Minister in Tokyo, about the same case.

Sept. 2. Received a cable from Gaimusho. The real cause of resignation of Togo (Japanese Foreign Minister then) was the problem of the establishment of Ministry of Great Eastern Asia. Mr. Togo was lucky, as was Mr. Nishi.

Went to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs with Nagamine. But Mr. Melo avoided receiving us. It couldn't be helped.

Mr. X came to tell me about "The visit to the States." He came again at 12, and talked about the same thing; it was very important. Sent cables regarding both matters.

Sept. 3.

AIR MAIL

-4-

- Sept. 3. Went to talk with the German Ambassador about many things. The situation looks not very favourable. Mr. Nagamine called on Director Melo at 11 A.M. The attitude of the Foreign Ministry has turned out to be very strong. Went to airdrome to meet Mr. and Mrs. Aburto Iglesias. There were a lot of people going to meet them. It is said that both the husband and wife had received lots of money from Japan for propaganda. Met Mr. Miyasaki when I got back. He told me that the result in the Ministry of the Interior was very good. He was pleased. Ordered Mr. Nagamine to call on Mr. Do (?), the President of the Senate, at 5 P.M.
- Sept. 4. Italian Secretary Mr. Navarrini came in the morning to confer about a certain thing. Mr. Aburto came at 6 P.M., talked about many interesting things having to do with Japan. He left at 8. Mr. Navarrini came again and had about a half-hour's talk.
- Sept. 5. Called on the German Ambassador again today.
- Sept. 6. Went to airdrome to meet Mr. Barry and Mr. Planet.
- Sept. 7. Mr. Aburto and Barry called on me successively in the afternoon. Was informed by telephone by Mr. Miyasaki that the police would again detain him. It's a nuisance.
- Sept. 8. Went to see Mr. Garreton at Secret Service Bureau on Miyasaki case, but it was useless. Mr. Nieto, Mr. Planet, Harra (?) and many other people came. Sent cable to Gaimusho.
- Sept. 9. Met Mr. Montero, who told me that the Minister of the Interior is very busy now in the Congress on an important problem. I could do nothing but tried to see the Vice-Minister. Later, Mr. Garreton phoned me that they had given Mr. Miyasaki permission to stay until the 23rd. Thanked him for his kindness. Ordered Mr. Nagamine to see Mr. Melo and to ask him for help. Asked the Argentine Ambassador to give me an appointment for interview with him, but it seems impossible as there is an Argentine Mission here. The Ambassador is naturally very busy, and I have to send in the document without fail. Mr. Riveros (?), Mr. Vial Jones and Mr. Miyasake came successively. I had a good impression of Mr. Jones.
- Sept. 10. Received cable from Gaimusho about Miyasaki case, but it did not point out very much, and in fact was a cowardly concession. Why did they take so strong a stand at the beginning? Mr. X came at 11 A.M. to correct the document to be sent to the Argentine Ambassador for me. Mr. GA came to tell me what he had said to the Foreign Minister. Ordered Nagamine to hand the documents to the Argentine Embassy personally.
- Sept. 11. Went to office at 10 A.M. Ordered Mr. Tada to get telephone connection with B.A. Mr. Miyasaki went to the Argentine Embassy at 11 A.M. for visé. I intend to see Garreton, to get vise for leave hurriedly. So that Mr. Miyasaki could be off by train day after tomorrow. Brought Mr. Miyasaki to see Garreton, who in his kindness gave an order of permission immediately to the Director of Secret Service Bureau. Mr. Miyasaki finally has got a complete exit vise.

Sept. 13.

AIR MAIL

-5-

Sept. 13. Went to railway station to see Mr. Miyasaki off, lots of Japanese were there.

Sept. 15. Mr. Miyasaki informed me from Argentina that the Custom House examined his baggage strictly. A little later Nakamura, Commercial Attaché, phoned me from B.A. saying that he had gone to meet Miyasaki twice but couldn't find him. I finally knew that Mr. Miyasaki was detained at Mendoza.

Sept. 17. Ambassador Tomii phoned me and asked me to negotiate with the Foreign Minister about the matter of Miyasaki. But the Chilean National day will begin from tomorrow, and it's difficult to say whether I can see him or not. Went to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at 5 P.M. and had interview with the Foreign Minister. Our aim was accomplished. Wrote cable right away.

Sept. 21. Mr. Barry and Mr. Aburto came to talk with me in the afternoon about travelling expenses homeward.

Sept. 22. Mr. Furuseki came from Argentine, talked about situation of Argentina. Asked for an interview with the Argentine Ambassador in the afternoon, but have not yet got the reply.

Sept. 23. Mr. Rosselot called on me, and we decided the entertainment. Talked with Mr. Nomura about the situation in Perú. Mr. Ogiwara came to talk with me about difficulties of the matter with the Argentine Ambassador. Called on the Italian Ambassador at 6 P.M. The Argentine Ambassador has not yet given us the reply about the appointment. Sent cable about the news of "Rockefeller".(?)

Sept. 24. The Argentine Ambassador still did not reply. I think he also feels troubled about the matter. Went to see the German Ambassador, talked about the matter of "Rockefeller." Mr. Nanyo, a Japanese photographer, came. He seems to have no money to spend. He said that he intended to visit Mr. Alessandri. Mr. De la Hara (?) called on me repeatedly, talked about mine ore. Mr. Nanyo came again saying that he had already interviewed Alessandri, and President Ríos is now hopeless, he was informed. Loaned him 2,000 pesos.

Sept. 25. Mrs. Jones came to tell me that Mr. Jones wants to borrow the money. Sent cable about the matter of "Rockefeller." I suppose Mr. Miyasaki is still detained at Mendoza.

Sept. 26. Ambassador Tomii phoned me that Miyasaki was free. I felt relieved.

Sept. 29. Mr. Rivas Vicuña (?) came at 6 P.M.

Sept. 30. Have disposed odiously of the matter of petroleum. We have not yet received the cable from Gaimusho about the matter of Furuseki. Entertained Consul General Mr. Rosselot with his friend and Mr. and Mrs. Hara (?) to dinner.

Oct. 1. Received a cable about the matter of Furuseki. I think our man has to be present also. Invited Mr. Gon and Mr. GA to dinner. Talked about many things. Due to the request of Director of Diplomatic Dept., went to see him presenting the matter of Minister "Rabula" (?).

AIR MAIL

-6-

Oct. 5. Sent cable about the matter of improvement of telegrams giving our opinions.
Received cable ordering me to interview the President.

Oct. 6. Called successively on the German and Italian Ambassadors; told them about my instructions. The German Ambassador agreed, but the Italian Ambassador didn't approve of them. Ordered Nagamine to go to the Foreign Office to arrange my audience with the President. It is said that the President is very busy now. It's hard to say when I can get the appointment.

Oct. 7. Mr. Cuadros came to talk with me at noon about the trade problem.

Mr. Gun brought me bad news at 4 P.M.

Asked Nagamine to call on Mr. Do (?), the President of the Senate. Mr. Do told him that there was nothing to be worried about. However, the internal situation is very bad.

Prepared for the interview with the President tomorrow.

Oct. 8. Called on the German Ambassador at 9 A.M.; talked about the matter of refusing a request for cable address (?) (or to use cables in code).

Conferred also about the audience with the President.

Interviewed the President. At the beginning the President was delighted at my pliant attitude; later, after Nagamine read the instructions, I stated our viewpoint frankly. The matter of cable address has been presented also.

Called on the Italian and German Ambassadors in the afternoon; the latter told me that he had talked with Director Melo about the matter of cable address.

Oct. 9. Cuadros came to talk about the trade problem with me. Later, called on the Italian Ambassador; handed him a Spanish translation of our instructions.

The Italian Counselor called on me with regard to the matter of cable address. Went to see the German Ambassador, and talked about the same matter. The Ambassador said that the Foreign Minister will make another statement.

Mr. X came at 11 P.M. and told me the same thing.

Oct. 10. The new statement of the Foreign Minister was published. I decided to see the Foreign Minister and had an interview with him at 11 A.M.

Sent cable.

Mr. Ovalle brought a Catholic priest to see me.

Mr. X came. I asked him to write a note to the Foreign Office. Ambassador Tomii phoned me about the business trip of Mr. Takeuchi.

Oct. 11. Went to see Takeuchi off for B.A. at 8 P.M.

Oct. 12. The news of suspension of President Ríos's visit to U.S.A. was published.

Sent cable.

Oct. 13. There were many commentaries in the newspapers about the suspension of the President's visit to U.S.A.

Called on the German Ambassador; he told me that they had received an instruction from their government regarding the matter of the visit to U.S.A.

Received an instruction; ordered Nagamine to translate it and to arrange the newspaper commentaries.

Oct. 14.

AIR MAIL

-7-

Oct. 14. Called on the German Ambassador and talked about the suspension of visit. Later, called on the Italian Ambassador. Invited Mr. and Mrs. Hernández (?) to lunch at Hotel Carrera. At 6 P.M. Mr. MO and Mr. Gon came successively to talk about the situation.

Oct. 15. Called on the German Ambassador and conferred about the matter of cable address. Called on the Italian Ambassador on my way back, and discussed the same matter. The Italian Ambassador told me that the problem of the shipment of nitrate was very important. Interviewed the Minister for Foreign Affairs, talked about the cable address. Mr. RI(?) came to talk with me about the local situation. Later, Mr. Aburto and Iglesias came, and talked about the traveling expenses.

October 16. Called on the German Ambassador, and told him what we had done yesterday. He told me also the progress of his talk with the Foreign Minister. Later, called on the Italian Ambassador. He has received instructions from Rome also. However, the Italian Ambassador is a weak fellow. He did not intend to protest either the matter of cable address or the case of President's visit to U.S.A. Mr. Rosselot invited me to lunch at Savoy. Mr. Iglesias came. The reply of the Foreign Ministry to our note has arrived. I felt rather relieved.

Oct. 17. Mr. Nagamine interviewed the President of the Senate.

Oct. 18. Military Attaché Nakayama came to tell me the result of his conference with Major Bohlen. Sent cable.

Oct. 19. Mr. Pe came to tell me that the Foreign Minister expressed his regret about the situation.

Oct. 20. Mr. Takeuchi got back from B.A. Interviewed the Foreign Minister in the afternoon. I was greatly surprised when I received the information of general resignation of Chilean Cabinet. Wrote cable.

Oct. 21. Got in touch with German and Italian Ambassadors. Revised the cable and sent it. Mr. WA came at 4 P.M., Mr. U came at 5 P.M. Mr. MO came at 7 P.M. and Mr. X came at 12 at night. The news is very bad.

Oct. 22. Called on the President of the Senate and had a long talk with him. Wrote cables. Mr. Rosselot came to see me at noon.

Oct. 24. Called on the German and Italian Ambassadors. Wrote cable. Attended the Graduation Ceremony of the Military Academy.

Oct. 25. Local Communists made a big demonstration.

Oct. 26. Called on the Italian Ambassador at Hotel, talked about the counter-measure of possible rupture. The German Ambassador came to see me at 11 A.M., and discussed the same matter. Called on ex-Foreign Minister, Mr. Barros; listened to many things. Wrote cable.

Oct. 27.

AIR MAIL

-8-

Oct. 27. We have won the naval engagement in South Pacific. Our Military Attaché invited us to have a cup of champagne. Mr. X brought me interesting news; sent cable.

Oct. 29. Presented my respects to the new Foreign Minister with my staff. The Axis diplomats were received separately.

Oct. 30. Mr. Nango came to tell me that the President had the idea of giving cabinet posts to the militarists.

Mr. MO came at 6 P.M.

Received instructions. The Italian Counselor came to talk with me about the matter of Axis (?). Invited Mr. Rosselot and Mr. Aburto to ____ (?). Heard Aburto's opinion; I felt relieved.

Oct. 31. Called on the German and Italian Ambassadors, and conferred about many things. Mr. Nanyo came to tell me that he had talked with Alessandri about the matter, and Mr. Alessandri felt very much concerned about it also.

Mr. Rosselot came to talk with me about the matter of Perú.

(to be continued)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION

Telegrams to
Tokyo
FC
SPD-Encls
578

SPECIAL PROJECTS
DIVISION
MAY 14 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

May 3, 1946

SPD - Mr. Clattenburg:

The memorandum of SPD April 8, 1946 concerning the proposed revision of the MacArthur Directive dated October 23, 1945 on Japanese official property has been carefully studied by FC and the following is submitted:

FC agrees that the MacArthur Directive of October 23, 1945 stated that the Four Allied Powers were to assume joint custody of official Japanese archives and property and the personal belongings of former Japanese diplomatic officials. While SPD has consistently felt that under these terms the Department must insist that property and archives of the Japanese Government are to be preserved intact with certain exceptions, it is the view of FC that the word "custody" as applied to Japanese archives is not to be construed to mean that such archives are to be maintained or preserved indefinitely. The Directive states that "the protecting power concerned will be instructed by the Japanese Government to turn over intact and without delay to representatives of the Four Allied Powers, who have been instructed to receive them, physical custody of all Japanese diplomatic and consular property and archives in the country concerned". The Directive thereafter remains silent on the ultimate disposition of such properties and archives after they have been turned over intact and without delay. Since there are no compelling reasons why such archives are to be maintained indefinitely after it has been determined by satisfactory examination that they are of no value to this Government such archives need not be required for permanent preservation since they should be regarded as captured enemy records by the United States and not as property of the United States or the sole responsibility of this Government under whose regulations only United States archives must be preserved as public records. As title to Japanese archives is vested in the Four Allied Powers, it is therefore the responsibility of the Four Allied Powers as to whether such records should be preserved or destroyed.

The Department heretofore has issued instructions in a circular airgram of January 31, 1946 indicating that requests will not be entertained from the Mission for destruction of any part of the archives. At that time it was felt that the Department would be able to obtain teams of examiners for dispatch to missions abroad.

OCF NE Unit
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- 2 -

As the Department has not yet been able to obtain Japanese experts, the Missions accordingly have been advised to arrange for local examination of the archives (e.g. Buenos Aires, Bogota, Lima). In such instructions the Department has also indicated that Japanese archives are to be maintained and preserved for access thereto or for further investigation (e.g. Buenos Aires, Brussels). Results of the examinations of some Missions indicate that nothing of value was found in the records and the Department has been advised that Japanese representatives had ample opportunity to destroy records of value (Stockholm, Beirut).

In the circumstances, FC suggests that the question is not one of amending or modifying the MacArthur Directive, but rather it is a question of the interpretation of the terms of the Directive on the U. S. Government. It is felt that this whole question should now be reexamined in the light of the policy followed by the other three Governments in order to reach a common understanding with representatives of the Four Allied Powers in the ultimate disposition of the properties and archives. FC is of the opinion that when satisfactory examination of the archives has been achieved they should in agreement with representatives of the Four Allied Powers be destroyed or otherwise disposed of. On the matter of properties and liquid assets FC concurs in the suggestion of SPD.

FBL

Frederick B. Lyon,
Chief, Division of Foreign
Activity Correlation.

FC. Ausby



THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Stockholm, May 6, 1946.

No. 7000

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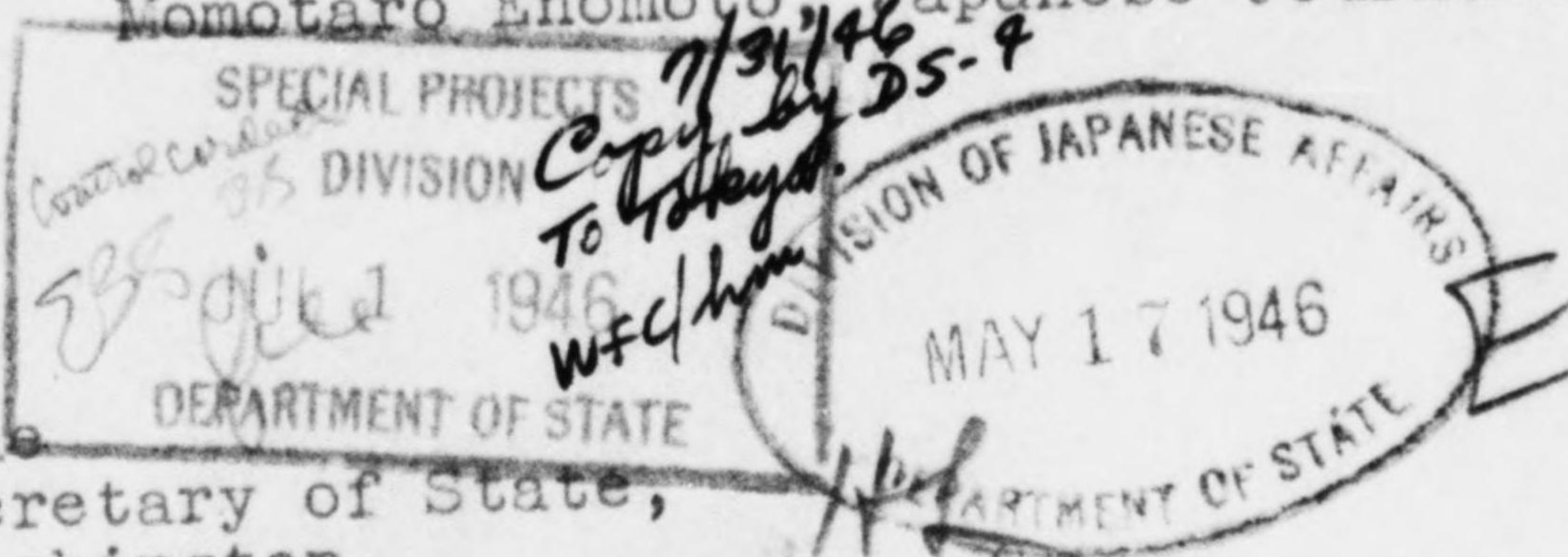
Subject: Transmitting Manuscript and Reports by Momotaro Enomoto, Japanese Journalist.

RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MAY 16 1946 AM 11 46

Honorable The Secretary of State, Washington.

RECORDS BRANCH



I have the honor to transmit in a separate parcel marked as an accompaniment to this despatch originals and copies of documents which may be of interest to the Department and the American authorities in Japan.

The author of these documents is Momotaro Enomoto, former Stockholm correspondent of THE MAINICHI SHIMBUN who was repatriated in January, last, with his Hungarian-born wife and three-year-old daughter in the party of Japanese nationals from Sweden, who embarked on the S.S. PLUS ULTRA in Naples for Japan. Between November 1, 1945, and the date of his repatriation, Enomoto collaborated with the Allied authorities in their efforts to locate Japanese Government property in Sweden, and was of considerable help.

Enomoto's daughter became sick aboard the repatriation ship and when the S.S. PLUS ULTRA arrived in Colombo on February 22, the child was taken to a hospital, the British authorities permitting the parents to break their journey in order to be with her. The child died on February 27th. Enomoto and his wife are remaining in Colombo awaiting a ship to take them to Japan.

The documents transmitted herewith are:

- 1) Unfinished manuscript giving the author's views on the democratization of Japan, written in December, 1945.
- 2) Unfinished report of the author's activities from 1931 to 1945, describing in particular his work in Europe since 1939, written in January, 1946.

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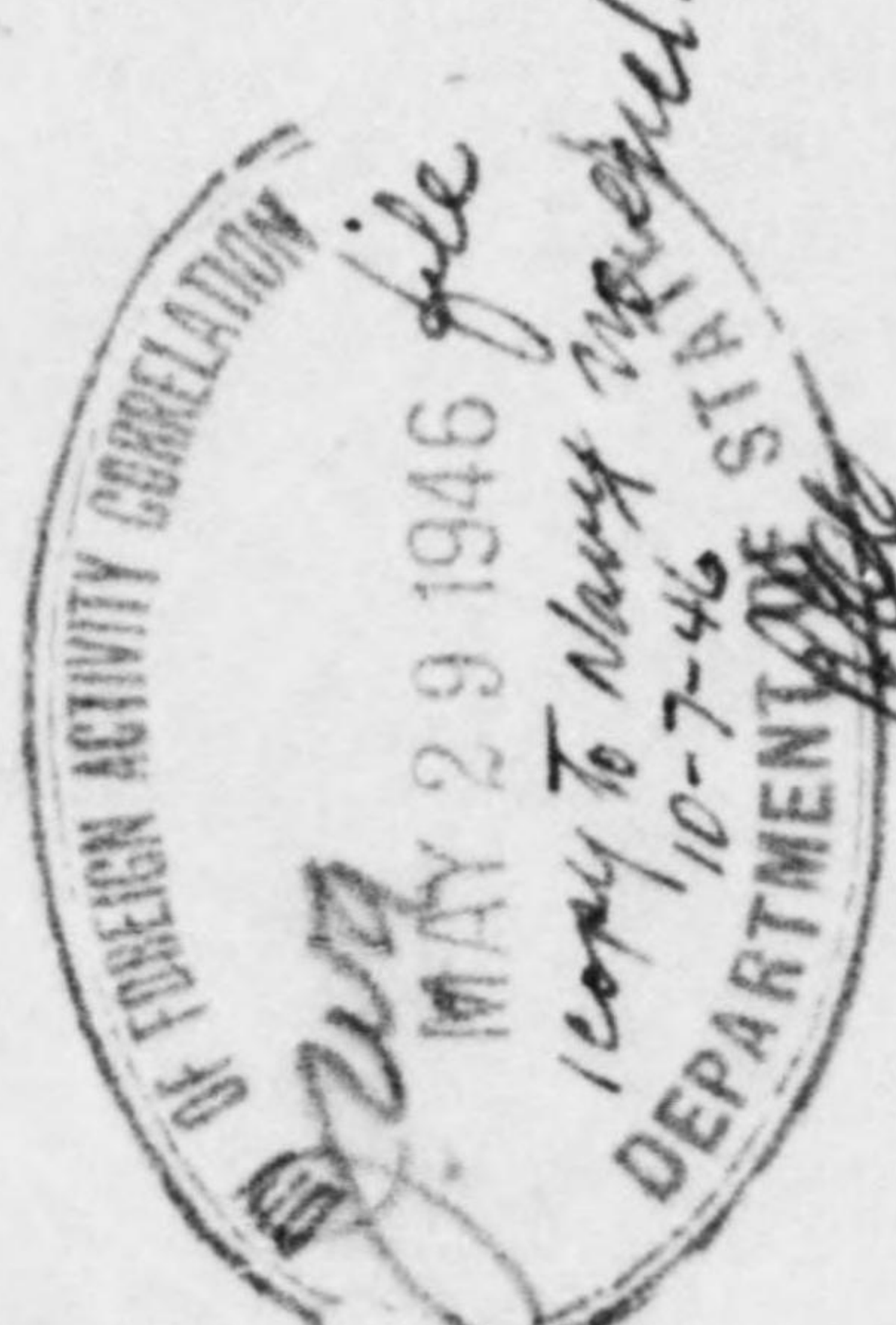
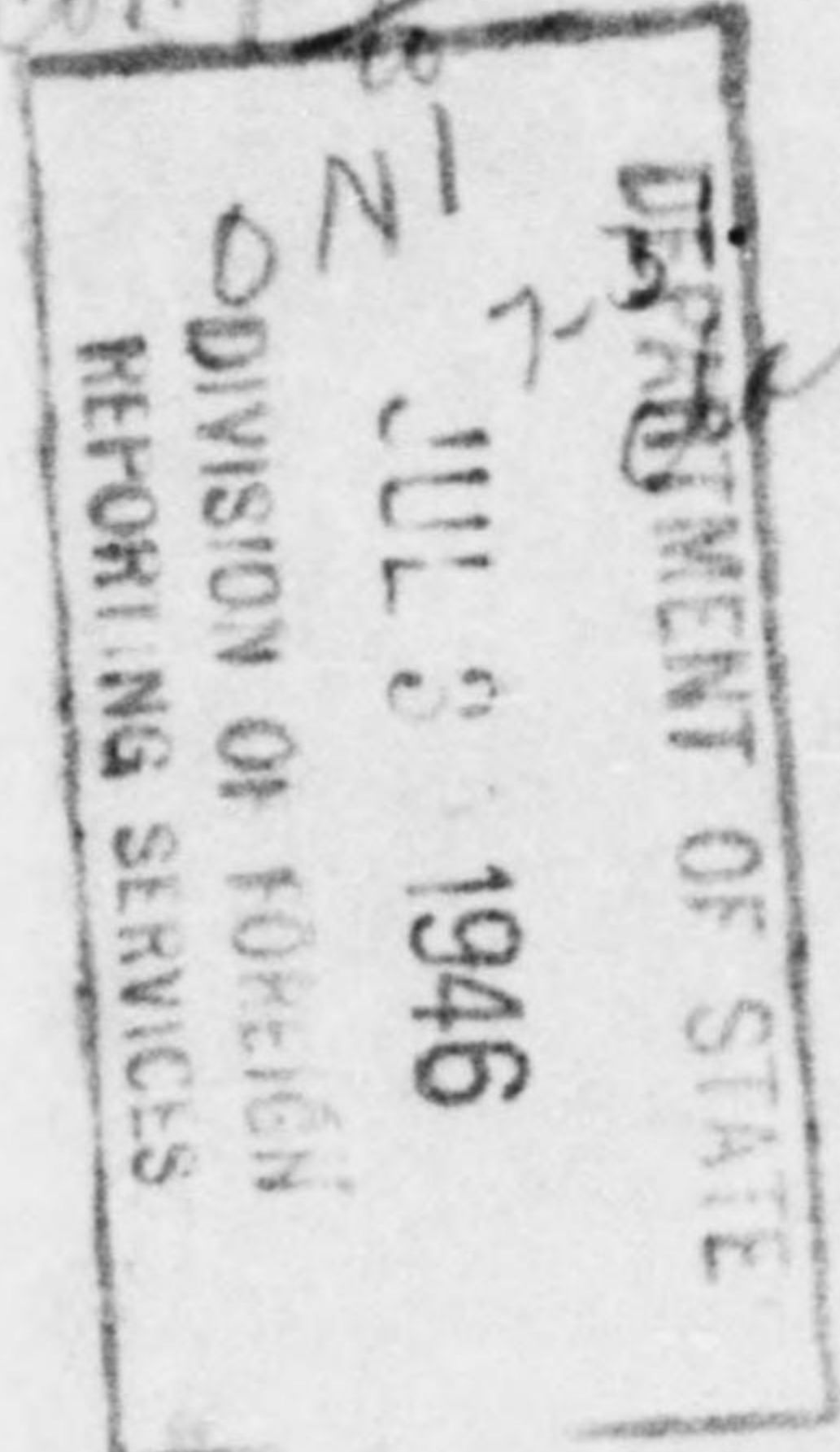
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MAY 22 1946

Stockholm/Despatch no. 7000
May 6, 1946.

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- 3) Letter from the American Consul in Colombo to this Legation dated March 14, 1946, enclosing a copy of a communication from Enomoto to the American Consul, Colombo, dated March 10, 1946. (The Consulate's letter of March 6, 1946, to which reference is made in the letter dated March 14, 1946, enclosed a personal letter from Enomoto to Mr. Adolf J. Lium, formerly of this Legation, now attached to the American Legation in Copenhagen, describing the illness and death of his daughter. This letter has been forwarded to Mr. Lium.)
- 4) Letter from the American Consul in Colombo to this Legation dated March 30, 1946, enclosing an appendage to Enomoto's communication of March 10, 1946, to the American Consul, Colombo.

The Department may wish to send the photostats of the above documents to the American authorities in Japan.

Respectfully yours,

C. M. Ravndal

C. M. Ravndal
Charge d'Affaires ad interim

Accompaniment: *sealed*
NFA

Parcel containing originals and photostats of documents listed above.

Parcel not attached when rec'd in DCR
CP. 8-9-46

File No. 851
Erkki I. Kapy:cwj
Original and ozalid to Department.

1 copy of documents in storage file

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IN REPLY, REFER TO

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AIR MAIL

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

APR - 4 1946

STOCKHOLM

AMERICAN CONSULATE

Colombo, Ceylon, March 14, 1946.

Urgent
Hester
Mr. Higdon
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PK
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The Honorable
Herschel V. Johnson,
American Minister,
Stockholm, Sweden.

Sir:

Mr. M. Enomoto, the subject of my letter of March 6, 1946, has addressed to this Consulate a communication dated March 10, 1946 in which he has set forth an expression of his opinion of various Japanese personages who I gather were members of the Japanese group repatriated on the S. S. Plus Ultra. Mr. Enomoto requested that the information contained in this letter be conveyed to your Legation. I am transmitting herewith a copy of the letter in question, and am placing the original in the confidential files of this office.

I do not know just how long Mr. Enomoto anticipates being able to remain in Ceylon. It may be noted from his postscript that he hopes for further instructions from you. I suggest that if you wish any conveyed to him they be telegraphed to this Consulate as it is probable that the local authorities will require his onward journey towards Japan as soon as transportation is available.

Very respectfully yours,

Calvin Hawley Oakes
American Consul

Enclosure:

Copy of letter to Consulate, Colombo, from
Mr. M. Enomoto, dated March 10, 1946.

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CONFIDENTIAL

G.O.H., Colombo, March 10, 1946

Mr. Calvin H. Oakes
c/o The U.S. Consulate, Colombo

Dear Sir,

In reference to our conversations of March 1, I have the honor of presenting you the following report in accordance with instructions from Mr. Adolf J. Lium, of the U.S. Legation in Stockholm, Sweden, acting as secretary to the chairman of the Inter-Allied Committee in Sweden.

1. Ambassador to the Holy See, Ken Harada. As reported previously, Mr. Harada had been in the service of the League of Nations until he was taken in the Japanese diplomatic service following the Japanese withdrawal from the League. He was one of the persons who I hoped would be willing to collaborate with the Allies for democratization of Japan. However, while discussing with myself aboard the ss Plus Ultra on the possible collaboration between the Allies and Japan, Mr. Harada expressed the opinion that such collaboration would hardly help Japan. He stated that the best policy any Japanese patriot could follow at this moment might be NOT to collaborate with, nor offend, the Occupation Authorities and that the Occupation troops would get tired of the occupation before long years or might be called for more urgent tasks in a theater other than the Japanese, when Japan might be able to go her own way. He expressed the fear that any member of the Japanese government in collaboration with the Occupation Authorities might be treated as traitors after the Occupation troops are withdrawn as they should be one day. To his mind, non-collaboration would bring about a situation under which the Occupation Authorities could see any way out but quit Japan, democratic or totalitarian.

2. Ambassador in Turkey, Kurihara. He is of the group led by Ex-Ambassador Shiratori, now a war criminal. He stated that the Allied authorities with their proposed collaboration with the Japanese might try to appease the vanquished who might be useful for the Allied purposes in a not distant future, but that such appeasement had been offered too late. "The Allies went too far for any Japanese patriot to come to terms with them," he declared. His information officers were divided on the subject. Mr. Morio Aoki, second secretary of the Japanese embassy in Turkey, who was in charge of information services in Ankara, did not believe in the usefulness of collaboration, while Mr. Izumi, another second secretary of the same embassy, who was in charge of information services in Istanbul, was in favor of collaboration.

3. Ambassadors Hidaka and Mitani. Both of them refrained from expressing definite opinion, pending their own observation in Japan. Both of them were criticized by his subordinates for their pocketing official funds or using them for private purposes.

CONFIDENTIAL

-2-

4. Minister Okamoto in Sweden. His enthusiasm for collaboration as shown while in Stockholm had been remarked reducing considerably in the course of the bus trip to Naples and has been almost reduced to naught, apparently as a result of his conversations with his colleagues aboard the repatriation boat. He repeatedly stated that "the Americans wanted us to collaborate with them but we the officials of the Japanese government could not take orders from foreign authorities." He openly expressed his doubt that the American authorities would live up to the word they gave as to handling of private funds members of the Swedish group had deposited with the Inter-Allied Committee in Stockholm. On the other hand, he was criticized by his subordinates as hypocritic patriot. Despite the advice to the contrary, he carried back the Emperor's photo in order to personally return it to the Court as a patriotic gesture. The council of his staff was that in view of uncertain conditions of the present trip, his respect to the Emperor might be well expressed by burning the photo or placing it in the custody of the Swedish Court before his departure from Stockholm. But the minister decided to take it to the Tokio Court. His subordinates might have paid due respect to his devotion to the Emperor if he had taken it solely upon himself to carry the "Divine Image" solemnly and respectfully in his own hands all through the voyage instead of charging one of his minor officials to keep it until arrival in Tokio. Under the actual conditions of the trip, the latter has been obliged to keep the photo beneath bedding sheets of his fourth-class berth and sleep on it, which is an unpardonable affront to the Emperor according to his worshippers. They criticize Mr. Okamoto as hypocritic patriot who needs the "Divine Image" only to take it to the Court where he hoped to get a job after retiring from the diplomatic service.

4. Minister Sakuma from Sweden. I myself find him a sincere - even naively sincere person. Many who know him for long years, however, were of the opinion that he was an opportunist who was once super-Nazi and who now collects statements of Roosevelt, Churchill, Attlee, and others for definition of democracy.

5. Minister Suma in Madrid. He was regarded by many co-passengers as a fast talker. At the same time, he was respected by all as the only official in the group who served the country to such an extent that he is placed on the War Criminals list. Why he was put on the list is not known to us, but his attitude toward life and country has found strong support among his co-passengers. He is full of gut and pep. He studies hard and mediates much for the future of his country. He does not care for his own fate. He joins his colleagues for political discussions and children for physical exercise. He commands respect and is beloved.

6. Ministers Kase and Morishima, respectively in Switzerland and Portugal. Though full of personal ambitions, both of them were regarded nearly as bad as the two ministers in the Swedish group.

7. General Onodera. He proved unswerving in his faith in the person of Mr. Lium and conviction of indispensable collaboration with the Allies despite all that happened during the voyage. He said that the French Intelligence Captain, who had interviewed him

CONFIDENTIAL

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at Naples, produced letters addressed to the French authorities by Colonel Gano, chief of staff of the Polish C-in-C in London, General Bor Kormansky, and by a Polish Brigadier in Italy, requesting that a Japanese friend of Poland be accorded friendly attention by their French ally. The general in reply to a question by the French captain stated that he had had no direct contact with Mr. Garnier, the contacting having been made through a v. Bellegarde, who is a friend of Messing's. In the course of his conversations with the general, the French officer confirmed that Finns like Colonel Paasonen and Halma (?), whose rendition from Sweden had been requested by the Moscow government, were "safe" in Paris.

7. General Tateishi in Istanbul. He, like General Onodera, saw usefulness of Japan's collaboration with the Western Allies which he said was the only way to secure peace in his own country and the Far East. He has had many friends among the natives of the Russian Caucasus and the Near East, assisted by a small but very able staff of Japanese collaborators including Third Secretary Nakao of the Japanese embassy in Turkey, who has been allowed to stay behind for reason of health, together with his Turkish wife, as well as Mr. Ito, his office assistant married with a Turkish lady. Young, Turkish-speaking Chancellor Shinomura, of the same embassy, and Mr. Michimata of the naval office in Istanbul, who were in the same repatriation group, may be found as useful collaborators.

8. Mr. Naoe Sakai, naval expert in the Jonkoping group. He might be found useful for his close connections with the Kanaris service while in Germany for eight years. His English wife and children stay in Switzerland. He himself may be found pro-German but anti-Nazi and pro-democracy. He is one of a few Japanese who know and feel what democracy is.

9. Mr. Tsuchiya, first secretary of the Japanese Legation in Sweden. He proved sincere and firmly determined for the cause of democratic collaboration. He suggested to form, under the Occupation Commander, a joint American-Japanese Committee for planning, coordinating, and executing the democratization program in Japan. If such committee is to be approved by the Occupation Authorities, the Japanese Government should not be approached for recommendation of possible Japanese members, because the Japanese authorities are apt to recommend such according to seniority, rank, and any other things but personal merits and sound opinions of those to be recommended. Japanese members of such a committee should be persons who are courageous enough to take pay from the Occupation Authorities, despite the menace from ultra-patriots.

10. Mr. Wakuta of the naval office in Stockholm and Mr. Huang Tung, of the "Manchoukuo" consulate at Hamburg. Both of them are recommended by General Onodera as useful collaborators.

11. Mr. Taki, veteran expert on the Near Eastern affairs. He was in Cairo for 14 years and in Casablanca for three years before he came to Lisbon following the Japanese war. His Near Eastern connections, both political and business, may be most useful for the service as suggested in my own autobiographical sketch presented to Mr. Lium. Mr. Taki now in the repatriation group is sold for the collaboration idea and told me that his trusted friend, a Japanese called Mr. Hirose, was reported to stay in Egypt, together with his Greek wife. Mr. and Mrs. Hirose have been given Egyptian nationality, according to Mr. Taki.

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12. Mr. Shamlian, journalist and publisher of an Armenian journal in Istanbul. As mentioned in my own autobiographical sketch, Mr. Shamlian is an Armenian resident in Istanbul as publisher of one of the three Armenian journals in the Turkish port and had been my own collaborator. I think I know how he feels and thinks and how I have to talk with him for renewed collaboration for the cause of peace in the Near and Middle East. I have always found him very capable and trustworthy. He may be most useful for my suggested service in Beyrouth, in view of increasing Armenian activities in Turkey, Lebanon, and Syria, in conjunction with the Soviet services.

I should be most obliged to you if you could treat the above report as confidential in your forwarding the whole or part of the report to Mr. Lium who ordered me to submit my impressions of certain personalities in the Japanese repatriation group aboard the s.s. Plus Ultra.

Thanking you in advance for your kind services, I am, dear Sir,

Yours obedient servant,

sgd/M. Enomoto

P. S.- I have been permitted by the local police authorities to stay with Mr. N.D.A.S. Wimalakirti at his Villa Fiorenza, Bandara-wela, pending further voyage. I am leaving for Bandarawela Wednesday morning and coming back to Colombo for a short sojourn. May I call you during my next sojourn in town for instructions the American Legation in Stockholm may give me through your office?

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AIR MAIL

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CONFIDENTIAL

AMERICAN CONSULATE
Colombo, Ceylon, March 30, 1946.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA
APR 26 1946
STOCKHOLM

The Honorable
Herschel V. Johnson,
American Minister,
Stockholm, Sweden.

Sir:

With reference to my letter of March 14, 1946,
there is transmitted herewith an appendage to Mr.
Enomoto's letter of March 10, 1946, which has today
been given to me by Mr. Enomoto.

As Mr. Enomoto has now learned that Mr. Lium
is in Copenhagen I have at his request similarly
forwarded copies of these communications to the
Legation at Copenhagen.

Very respectfully yours,

Calvin Hawley Oakes
Calvin Hawley Oakes
American Consul

Enclosure:

Appendage to letter from Mr. M. Enomoto
addressed to American Consul, Colombo,
dated March 10, 1946.

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Knox
cmf

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Dec 7000 from Stockholm

COPYCONFIDENTIAL

Prior to his departure from Colombo, General Onodera has charged me to transmit to Mr. Adolf J. Lium a statement (written in Japanese) whose translation is as follows:-

A)

(1) Since O. had taken up his post in Stockholm, he has always done his best for making use of the German information services for his own purposes, as it seemed to be the best policy he could follow under the circumstances. Among the German officers who collaborated with him most closely are Col. von Heimann, air attache, and Dr. K. H. Kraemer. The former passed over to O. the information obviously gathered in Berlin. O. can not figure out if K. also passed over information originated from Berlin sources or information collected by K. himself, who did not disclose his sources.

(2) In exchange for their information, the Germans were given "little" information (quotation is M.E.'s.) received by O.'s own service as well as other information received from his colleagues in Spain, Switzerland, and Portugal, who had been in close contact with himself. Especially since communications between Berlin and Tokio were made difficult during the last months of the war, O. had quite many things to tell to the German collaborators on the basis of information he got directly from Tokio.

(3) As it was part of his duties at Stockholm to watch the German situation for objective appraisal, he had had difficulty in dealing with Germans on more than one occasion.

(4) Information he got on the Western Front was mostly of the German sources. He did not gather as much information on the Eastern Front, in accordance with Tokio's policy.

(5) Collaboration with non-German Allied officers.

a) no collaboration with Italians.

b) collaboration with Finnish military Attache, Mr. Stewens, had been arranged for information service in the East. He found, however, that S. did not know very much of the Red Army and was too friendly toward the Soviets to pass objective judgement on the Soviet situation.

c) Hungarian military attache, Lt.-Col. Kabor seemed to be a "good fellow" as far as personal contact is concerned but was not very useful for information service. His assistants, first Mr. Vagi and later Mr. Voezikoendy, are among the most capable officers O. came in contact for information service in Europe. Vagi is at once anti-German and anti-Soviet. He is liked by many Swedes, with whom he came in contact in social affairs and were willing to help him (V.) in his service. As he is not a Russian specialist, however, it is doubtful that

V. will be

CONFIDENTIAL

-2-

V. will be successful in organizing a Russian information service under his own direction. Voezikoendy had little time to show his capacity in Stockholm, but O. personally knows that Voezi. was very successful in organizing the Russian information service of the Budapest General Staff. He may be found useful in the future as he seemed to be friend of the Western Powers.

B)

According to O.'s own experiences, it is very difficult for Japanese to organize in Europe an information net-work of born-Japanese agents. It seemed most fruitful to single out European agents with former record at Japanese offices for a Japanese-managed net-work according to their respective capacity and objectives and further to organize close collaboration with friendly European services or individual members thereof. O. could have certain success in services organized along the above lines.

(1) Balts. O. has been able to find a number of capable and useful collaborators from among many Baltic emigrants in Sweden and Germany. Some of them were in German information services. Information he received from Baltic collaborators has often proved to be accurate and useful. Baltic collaborators are very capable in Russian information service. In one case, a Baltic collaborator was very successful for French information service, and his information, when passed over to the German service, was highly appreciated by Kraemer. (O. apparently refers to Messing. -ME.)

(2) Finns seem to have developed the best information service in Europe as far as the Soviet codes are concerned.

O. does not think that the Finnish service in Russia is very extensive but that it is most intensive and gathers accurate information about details. He has reason to believe that Finns have certain preparations for sabotage in Russia.

(3) Poles have developed services most useful for Russian information and most powerful for underground work inside Russia. Many Polish officers are friendly toward Japanese, and some of them are most trustworthy friends of Japanese information services. During the war, however, full collaboration between the Polish and Japanese services had not been organized until the German capitulation, partly because the Japanese avoided offending their German ally by linking themselves closely with Poles and partly because the Poles did not want to help Germans through their information which might be passed over to Germans via Japanese. Provided the Russian policy of the Western Powers is made clear in one way or another, the Polish friends of the Japanese services will be ready to accept a Japanese proposal for tripartite collaboration among the Western Powers, Poland and Japan for information service.

Polish services in London, Bucarest, and Istanbul could be contacted via Japanese channel effectively, as leading officers at the three posts of Polish observation have special links of confidence with O.

(4) Swedes.

CONFIDENTIAL

-3-

(4) Swedes. O. failed in organizing Swedish communists and social democrats for his information purposes. The Swedish military information service as a whole was not very collaborative because the Swedish General Staff was afraid of Russian reaction to collaboration with the Japanese. Some individual members of Swedish service, however, have been contacted (mainly through social contacts).

(5) Hungarians. Col. Hidai of the Hungarian General Staff is one of the most capable coordinators of Russian information O. met in Europe. However, he might not be very successful organizer of information service in Russia. The latter job may be given Voezikoendy and Lt.-Col. Janos Andreanszky with greater chance of success. Vagi may be useful for supplementary service of Russian information in Sweden.

O. has added that he is only ready to answer any question by Mr. Lium or his appointee for further elucidation on the above statement.

CONFIDENTIAL

MAY 31 1946

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 171

To the

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

There are enclosed, as of possible interest to
the Office of Political Adviser or to appropriate
sections of Headquarters, photostatic copies of
despatches from the Consul in Colombo transmitting
memoranda prepared by one M. Ehomoto, now awaiting
repatriation to Japan.

nc

894.414/5-646

CS/V

Enclosures:

Photostat copies of
despatches from Colombo,
with enclosures.

Number + date

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*& from staff at
the stored copy*

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MAY 20 1946 P.M.
MAY 28 1946 P.M.

JA:JK Emmerson:mp
5-27-46

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[Handwritten initials]

894.414/5-646



EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 13,949.

Santiago, May 13, 1946.

ER
~~JE~~

SECRET

SUBJECT: Transmitting fourth and last instalment of a translation of the former Japanese Minister's diary taken from Japanese diplomatic archives in Santiago.

DCR

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MAY 28 9 06 AM '46

BRANCH

THE HONORABLE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

IV OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
JUN 5 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SIR:

1/

I have the honor to refer to my secret despatch No. 13,881 of April 26, 1946, and to enclose translation of the fourth and last part of the diary of former Japanese Minister to Chile Yamagata, which was found in a chest in the Swedish Legation upon examination of the Japanese archives stored there. This part of the diary is dated from November 1, 1942, to January 29, 1943. A copy of the translation has been given the British Embassy.

894.414/5-1346
a272

Respectfully yours,

Claude G. Bowers

CLAUDE G. BOWERS

Enclosures: *MFA*

1. Translation of Part IV of diary of former Japanese Minister to Chile.

711-Axis-Japanese

H. MILLARD:ed

SECRET

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF FOREIGN REPORTING SERVICES
MAY 29 1946
B-31

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894.414/5-1346
Confidential File

AIR MAIL

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch
No. 13,949 of May 13, 1946,
American Embassy, Santiago.

SOME FACTS IN FORMER JAPANESE MINISTER YAMAGATA'S DIARY (CONTD.)

1942

(IV)

- Nov. 1. Mr. X came to bring me good news. Received cables from B.A.
- Nov. 2. Interviewed the Foreign Minister without an interpreter. I spoke in Spanish and French, talked half an hour. Sent cable. Invited a young military officer with his colonel-father and another captain to dinner at Bahia. Military Attaché Tejima and Mr. Nagamine were present also.
- Nov. 3. Called on the German Ambassador, talked about the situation and the result of the interview with the Foreign Minister. Called upon the Italian Ambassador on my way back, talked about the same thing.
- Nov. 4. Mr. X came. Received from him much bad news.
- Nov. 5. Called on the German Ambassador. He told me about his interview with the President yesterday. It's said that the President's attitude was very weak. Sent cable. Mr. X came in the afternoon. Asked him to write a protest, and had it sent right away.
- Nov. 6. In accordance with instructions, went to see the German Ambassador, and learned that, contrary to my expectation, they would take the same stand as we. Got in touch with the Spanish Ambassador, and had interview with him at 7 P.M.
- Nov. 7. Invited Mr. Huneeus, Mr. Cuadros, and Mr. Correa to dinner.
- Nov. 9. Went to the railway station to see Mr. Nishi off, who came from Bolivia.
- Nov. 11. According to the morning paper, the Chilean Congress will convene in an extraordinary session. Got in touch immediately with the German and Italian Ambassadors. Mr. Gon came at noon, I felt concerned about the bad situation. Sent cable. The Italian Secretary, Mr. Navarrini, came at 3 P.M. for conference. Mr. Gon and Mr. X came at 6 P.M. to talk with me about the Extraordinary Session of Congress.
- Nov. 12. Ordered Mr. Nagamine to call on the President of Senate, who had good news which relieved me somewhat.
- Nov. 13. Went to club, and met Mr. Errázuriz. Got news. Sent cable. Invited by Mr. Wacholtz to dinner at his house. The ex-Foreign Minister, Mr. Barros, Mr. Valenzuela, the President of the Military Academy, the Manager of the Banco de Chile, the cousin of Alessandri, the German Ambassador and his Secretary, Mr. Leisewitz, were present.
- Nov. 14. The Italian Ambassador came to talk with me about the war situation. He was rather pessimistic.
- Nov. 15.

AIR MAIL

-2-

Nov. 15. Finished the cable matter.

Nov. 17. At the request of the Italian Ambassador, went to see him. He told me what he had talked about with the Foreign Minister. It was interesting.

Mr. Nagamine interviewed the President of the Senate. In the afternoon Mr. Nagamine talked with Aburto; got information.

Nov. 18. The Hori Announcement has been published today.

Nov. 19. The text of the Hori Announcement has arrived. Went to talk with the German and Italian Ambassadors about it.

Nov. 20. Called on the German and Italian Ambassadors again, talked about the matter of the Announcement and Gaimusho's instructions. At the request of the Foreign Minister, went to see him at 6 P.M., also talked about the Announcement.

Nov. 21. Last night I read Hori Announcement carefully and considered how to explain it. I thought it would not do any harm as the standpoint of the Chilean Government is not so bad. Went to see the Foreign Minister, handed him an English text of the Hori Announcement and made an explanation to the effect that it did not mean any threat. The attitude of the Foreign Minister was very amicable.

Wrote cable immediately when I came back. Mr. Nieto came to see me at one o'clock in the night, talked about an interesting matter.

Nov. 22. Prepared things in connection with the Hori Announcement. Sent cable.

Nov. 23. Went to see the President of the Senate with Nagamine in the early morning, handed him the text of the Announcement, and told him that it's only an advice, and could not be meant as a threat. Called on the German and Italian Ambassadors, gave them the same text, and asked them to deliver it to all the friends.

Mr. Gon came to tell me about the information of "non-rupture." Met Mr. Aburto at EL DIARIO ILUSTRADO, he told me that the President has released an announcement about the impossibility of a rupture. Attended the reception at the Moneda at 7:30. Conversed by telephone with the correspondent of Domei Agency in B.A., asked him to send me the whole cable, as they had got more news in B.A.

Nov. 24. Mr. Iglesias came to threaten me. I could do nothing more than give him 5,000 pesos.

Nov. 27. Received a cable from Gaimusho saying that the Hori Announcement had worked successfully. But I still don't know how it succeeded.

Nov. 30. Called on the President of the Senate in the morning. Later, called on the German and Italian Ambassadors, got news. Called on Mr. Riveros at his office. Went to EL DIARIO ILUSTRADO, the information was accorded.

The father of Labarca came at 4 P.M.
Sent cable at night.

Dec. 1. Called on the President of the Senate, talked about the problems of resignation of the Minister of the Interior, the appointment of Marcelo Ruiz as Ambassador to Colombia, the problem of the Senate and the Announcement of the President, etc.

The

AIR MAIL

-3-

The German Ambassador came to hand me a cable, transmitted by the German Chargé d'Affaires from B.A., telling about the demand by Ambassador Tomi for abolishment of cable restrictions imposed by the Argentine Government.

Mr. Santander of EL IMPARCIAL came to talk with me about the resignation of the Minister of the Interior at 6 P.M.

Dec. 2. Considered the matter of cable business all day. Military Attaché Nakayama phoned me that the situation was very bad. Went to EL DIARIO ILUSTRADO immediately, but the news was not so bad.

Prepared the schedule for tomorrow's work.

Dec. 3. Mr. Nagamine called on the President of the Senate. I myself went to see the Ambassador of Italy with my Military Attaché, talked about the situation of the Senate, and gathered the information there. Later, went to lunch at German Embassy, conferred about the counter-measures.

Called on the Argentine Ambassador at 5 P.M.

Wrote cable.

Dec. 5. Called on Mr. Huneeus, asked for his opinions and asked him for help.

Dec. 7. Asked Mr. Sievers to come, entreated him about the agricultural things, also asked him to tell the ex-Minister of the Interior, Mr. Hernández, about the Hori Announcement. Called on Mr. Barros at noon. Got much news and asked him to help.

Dec. 8. Called on the President of the Senate in the morning and had a long talk.

Mr. Serrano came to tell me much news which made me very anxious. Wrote cable immediately.

Dec. 9. Met Mr. Montero at 10 A.M., inquired of him about many things and asked him for help.

Mr. Navarrini called on me at noon.

I was very anxious. The newspaper said that the Senate will be in session today. Mr. Navarrini came again at 2:30 P.M. There was plenty of rupture news in town. The situation was very bad. Mr. Gon came at 7 P.M.; told me that there was no discussion in the Senate today, only Mr. Estay criticized Morales's travelling.

Dec. 10. Mr. Navarrini came to talk with me about the situation and conferred about the counter-measure. Prepared material for the interview with the Foreign Minister tomorrow.

Dec. 11. Prepared for the interview with the Foreign Minister and other things.

Mr. X and Barry came in the afternoon. Invited Iglesias's family to dinner.

Dec. 12. Was very busy preparing the interview with the Foreign Minister. The document was prepared also.

Mr. Navarrini came; by his kindness he told me that a certain merchant vessel had put in at the port of BARPAIFRU (?). Wrote cable hurriedly, and sent it at 9 P.M.

Dec. 16. Prepared a Memorandum to the Foreign Minister.

Dec. 20. Went to congratulate the birthday of Alessandri, and was watched by five policemen, but Alessandri permitted to receive me another day.

Dec. 21.

AIR MAIL

-4-

Dec. 21. Called on the German and Italian Ambassadors. Ordered Mr. Nagamine to call on the President of the Senate. Interviewed the Foreign Minister at noon. Called on the new Director of the Diplomatic Department and handed him the documents.

Dec. 22. Conferred with the Japanese Commercial Agencies about the matter of relief for the local Japanese.

Dec. 23. Called on the German and Italian Ambassadors. We couldn't be sure whether Morales's mission has been carried out or not? The Military Attaché invited the Chief of Staff and other military officers to dinner at the Legation. The Chief of Staff admitted regretfully that the Chilean Government will abandon her neutral position in the near future.

Dec. 24. Mr. Cuadros called on me at 2 P.M., invited him to lunch right away. It's said that the situation is not so good. Iglesias came to extort 3,000 Pesos once more. Mr. and Mrs. PU came to talk with me at night.

Dec. 25. Arranged documents. Went to railway station at 11:30 P.M., to meet Military Attaché Nakayama, from B.A. He will go home in the near future.

Dec. 26. Nakayama told me that the relations between Ambassador Tomii and the Japanese colony were very bad. The Japanese colony even had the intention of requesting the Government to appoint me as Ambassador to Argentine. But, in fact, I have not any intention of going to B.A. I only want to conclude my routine work here and go home to dedicate my life to my country. I am tired of Gai-musho. Attended to routine work all the day.

Dec. 28. Invited Military Attaché Nakayama to lunch at Golf Club. Nakayama also said that the relations between Ambassador Tomii and the German-Italian side in B.A. were not well connected.

Dec. 29. The German Ambassador told me that according to a letter received by a certain woman from the wife of Emilio Bello (?) Morales had not carried out his missions, and Bello himself will continue to stay in Washington. Received Japanese Commercial Agencies at office; listened to them about their disposition of funds and the relief funds for local Japanese. Mr. Cuadros invited me to lunch at the Hotel Carrera. Mr. X came and brought me bad news.

Dec. 30. Mr. Miguel came, talked about the situation. Mr. Vega (?) came. Ordered Nagamine to receive him. Called on Mr. P. at 8:30 P.M.

Dec. 31. The visa for Nagamine's family to go to B.A. was granted.

1943

Jan. 1. Invited two hundred Japanese to a New Year's party. I urged them to cooperate among themselves and to help each other.

Jan. 2. Hurried up with the matter of Mrs. Nagamine's travelling to Argentina. Collected much material for judging the situation.

Jan. 5.

AIR MAIL

-5-

Jan. 5. Conferred with Japanese commercial agencies on many things in the last few days.

Jan. 6. Was very busy with the transfer of remaining funds in B.A. and the cable matter.

Jan. 7. When I came back from the Italian Embassy at noon, Mr. Errázuriz called on me and told me that the Chilean Government had decided their final attitude. Had a photograph taken for possibly the rupture might happen.

Mrs. Nagamine and her daughter left for B.A. at 8 P.M.
Mr. A. called on me at 9 P.M.

Jan. 8. In reading the morning papers, I learned that the situation was very bad. I have to begin to act now. Called on XX; on my way back called on Mr. Errázuriz, Mr. Montero, Mr. Wacholtz, received from them much news. In short, rupture is approaching now.

Invited Mr. Valenzuela to dinner at Legation to celebrate his new appointment as First Secretary to Argentina.

Mr. X came at 11 P.M.

Mr. Aburto told Nagamine about the situation in Argentine.

Jan. 9. Wrote cable and arranged many things. At the request of the Italian Ambassador, went to see him and talked about the content of his interview with Alessandri. Errázuriz said only eight votes are going to oppose the rupture resolution in the Senate. Arranged cables and burned them.

Jan. 10. Wrote cable in the morning.

Summoned the leaders of the Japanese colony, conferred about the problem of relief for Japanese residents. Arranged cables at night.

Jan. 11. Many Japanese residents called on me in the morning.

Mr. Nieto invited me to lunch at his residence.

Mr. A. came to talk with me at 8 P.M.

Arranged documents.

Jan. 12. The announcement of Mr. A. (maybe Alessandri) has been published. But it will not have any influence at all, I suppose. Called on the German Ambassador. Mr. K. and the Italian Ambassador were there also, and had a long talk. Mr. K. is a talented man. The Manager of Miyage and Mitsubishi came to deposit the funds. Mr. X came; asked him to draft a certain document.

Jan. 13. Called on the President of the Senate, to ask him for news. He told me that the real mission of the Argentine Ambassador, Mr. Guiraldes, is economic cooperation. Argentina will help Chile, even if Chile breaks relations with the Axis.

Called on the German and Italian Ambassadors. The German Ambassador said again that it might be of benefit should General I. (maybe Ibáñez) make some announcement in this moment. The Italian Ambassador was very nervous.

Prepared for the interview with the President tomorrow, in the morning.

Called on Mr. Riveros (?) at 9 P.M.; he lamented about the isolated and defenseless situation of Chile. He told me also that the political parties are now forcing the President to take rupture step, after the approval of Congress on the 19th, when the rupture will be likely to come.

Jan. 14. Considered how to dispose of Japanese properties. Interviewed the President at 4 P.M. The President seemed very courteous. Sent cable.

Asked

AIR MAIL

-6-

Asked Italian Secretary to come and have a secret interview with me.

January 15. Met the German and Italian Ambassadors at the German Embassy; told them about the interview with the President yesterday. It's said that General I. was not a bit moved by the persuasion of the German Ambassador.

Jan. 16. The German Air Attaché called on me, talked about the convoy of munitions. I was informed of the matter beforehand. Naturally it's too bad if the munitions can't be transported by convoy. Japanese leaders came, General DE (?) came, discussed many things.

Jan. 17. Arranged documents in the morning. At 6 P.M. Mr. Aburto asked me to go to the DIARIO ILUSTRADO; they said that the naval forces were not in favor of rupture. They said also that Mr. A. would make another announcement.

Jan. 18. Spent most of the day disposing of the intelligence service. Sent to railway station to meet Mrs. Nagamine; listened to her about many things.

Jan. 19. Considered the matter of the cable business. Talked with the German Ambassador. It's said that the rupture will be announced next Saturday.

Mr. Nagamine called on the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate said that on the 24th it will announce the rupture. In order to save his own position he couldn't but support the rupture policy. Regarding the submarine case about which Mr. Riveros had talked with the President, and the President in turn with the President of the Senate, it produced results.

The Office was crowded with the Japanese today. Sent cable at 6 P.M.

Mr. Sievers came at 9:30 P.M. Later, Mr. Vial told me by telephone about the rupture resolution in the Senate. Sent cable.

Jan. 20. I understood that the final day of rupture would eventually come; it might happen either at the end of this week or the beginning of next week, but I never expected that it would be enforced today. Everything is now finished. I felt just as if death were coming.

The German Ambassador asked me to go there with the Italian Ambassador at 9 A.M. According to his information, rupture will come into force on Saturday or Sunday. On the basis of this information, the German Ambassador cabled Berlin.

The Director of the Diplomatic Department asked Nagamine to see him at 11 A.M. and inquired about where the communication should be sent. I then knew that the situation was suddenly changed. Mr. Vial came at noon, saying that Allied Missions were summoned by the President. A moment later, Mr. Errázuriz came. Then, I asked the Military and Naval Attachés to have everything ready and gathered all the members of the Legation; meanwhile phoned B.A. Ordered Nagamine to tell the Director of the Diplomatic Department that I wish to interview the Foreign Minister before the communication is issued, otherwise I shall refuse the communication. As a result of Nagamine's arrangement, the interview was fixed at 3:30 P.M.; phoned B.A., asking them to inform Tokyo.

Interviewed the Foreign Minister; acted on the final instructions. The Foreign Minister relied on my words and allowed me to do as I had requested. He also hoped that the Japanese naval forces would not attack Chilean boats. It was really a joke. When I came out,

AIR MAIL

-7-

I greeted all the Directors in the Foreign Office. The Minister of the Interior ordered all the cable companies at 4 P.M. to suspend transmission to Japan. Summoned all our members at Legation to await the Vice-Minister's arrival.

At 4:45 P.M., the Vice-Minister came punctually, and handed me a rupture note. He also told me that the Chilean Government will treat kindly the Japanese colonies and the Japanese diplomats. After the Vice-Minister left, I treated all our members to a cup of champagne as my consolation.

Went to A.T. (?), which Nagasaki had founded. They are doing last propaganda work.

Jan. 21. Moved all the codes and funds to my private room in the morning.

Mr. Zañartu, Secretary General of the Cabinet, came at noon to inquire about our expectations. I showed him the memorandum which was handed to the Foreign Minister yesterday, in which we requested permission to stay here and hoped not to pass through the United States. Mr. Zañartu said that the Chilean Government is just considering the exchange in Lisbon, and has no intention of making any restrictions. Phoned B.A. immediately.

Mr. BE and Mr. Gon came at 5 P.M.; they had got in touch with B.A. respectively. All the work was finished, the only things undone are account business and leasing a house.

Wrote cable to B.A. in the afternoon.

Went to A.T. at 3 P.M., they had done four hundred copies already, which are to be sent to our friends. Asked Mr. Gon to write a letter to Alessandri. In the night wrote the replies to Mr. Barros Jarpa, and Mr. Huneeus.

Jan. 23. The RADIO EXPRESS was suspended yesterday, but T.O. is still going on with its publication. Distributed the last propaganda matter, ONE YEAR OF THE GREAT EASTERN ASIA WAR.

Many Japanese came; they criticized the Hori Announcement as a clumsy gesture for it had put Japanese Colonies in a more difficult situation by menacing the Chilean Government.

Jan. 25. Called on the Spanish Ambassador at noon. He told me that the Spanish Government had accepted the request of Ambassador Suma to take charge of Japanese interests here in Chile.

The Spanish Ambassador asked me to see him again, and told me in compliance with the request of the Foreign Minister that the Chilean Minister is being very badly treated in Tokyo and the Chilean Government would take same step with the Japanese diplomats. Cabled in Spanish to Gaimusho and B.A. immediately.

Jan. 29. At his urgent request went to see the Spanish Ambassador. He told me that the Japanese Government hadn't asked Spain to take charge of the interests. He also informed me that the Chilean Government had presented an ultimatum asking for better treatment of the Chilean diplomats, otherwise they would confine us in the same way.

Gave orders to prepare to move things. Meanwhile went to see the Swedish Chargé d'Affaires, asking him to request his government to take charge of our interests; also entreated him about the matter of funds. The Swedish Chargé d'Affaires agreed with me to ask Tokyo whether Tokyo had received my cables dated the 25th, 27th, and 29th. A telegram regarding note to the Chilean Government came from Tokyo at noon; showed it to the Swedish Chargé d'Affaires immediately, and ordered Nagamine to go to the Foreign Office with the telegram,

asking

AIR MAIL

-8-

asking the Chilean Government to stop taking ultimate step toward my person, in view of the fact that all misunderstandings were cleared up now. But I was afraid it wouldn't produce any positive results.

Met the Swedish Chargé d'Affaires again at 4 P.M.; he told me that the Swedish Government had agreed to take charge of our interests. I was surprised when he told me that the twenty-four hours term of the Chilean ultimatum will terminate at 8 P.M.

Called transport men to move the things immediately. At 8 P.M., six policemen sent by the Ministry of the Interior came to the office and we were compelled to come back to the Legation in two cars. When I arrived I saw the Legation was already watched by many policemen. A moment later, the Military and Naval Attachés came successively. Now we (including our staffs, families and servants, altogether twenty-six persons) are beginning to live as house detainees. The Legation's codes and the codes of the Military and Naval Attachés were burnt in the bathroom at 9 P.M.

Note: Ex-Japanese Minister Yamagata's original diary continues up to the date of his departure from Chile. As the remainder of the material therein contained is comparatively unimportant, the translation will not be continued.

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INCOMING TELEGRAM

ACTION COPY

SECRET

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Paraphrase before com-
municating to anyone.

4837

Bogota.

Dated May 13, 1946

Rec'd 11:21 p.m.

SECRET

SECSTATE

339, May 13, 6 p.m.

Opinion regarding value Japanese archives first based on statements made by Swiss Charge and other reports regarding indiscretion Japanese Minister (reference Department's airgram 137, May 1 and Department's telegram 117, March 18). Subsequent inspection archives revealed limited quantity with nothing of apparent value. British and Soviet colleagues concur this opinion and British Government evidences no interest therein, stating no objection Colombian Government assuming custody condition they be maintained intact and accessible to us. Without service of competent Japanese translator not deemed practicable to photograph or microfilm any portion of archives.

WILEY

EEC

SECRET

894.414/5-1346

OFFICE OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
Jwa
MAY 15 1946
no action
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MAY 20 1946

SECRET

Confidential **SECRET**

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In reply refer to
FC

May 22, 1946

MEMORANDUM

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: Major W. L. Chan,
Washington Document Center,
Steuart Building,
Washington, D. C.

FROM: Herbert J. Cummings, Assistant Chief,
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation.

SUBJECT: Documents from archives of former Japanese Legation,
Stockholm.

As per your conversation with Mr. Anshey of this office, there is attached for your information copies of documents in the Japanese language obtained from the archives of the Japanese Legation, Stockholm, Sweden. These documents were scanned and selected as of possible interest to the Department by Commander Rufus L. Taylor, U.S.N. and were removed from the archives with the consent of the Inter-Allied Committee.

It would be appreciated if the Washington Document Center would examine the attachment by listing the contents therein and making available to the Department such translations or portions thereof, which in your opinion, contain useful political or economic intelligence.

Attachment:

As stated.

JWA
FC:JWA shey:gs
5-22-46
HJC

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894.414/5-2246

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INFORMATION
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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U Paraphrase before com-
municating to anyone.

Rome

EUR

RECORDS BRANCH

Dated May 28, 1946

FE

SPD

DC/R SECRET

Rec'd 6:35 p.m., 29th

SECSTATE

2664, May 28, Midnight. *894.414/4-1746*

Prior to taking matter up with representatives of other three powers administering property of former Japanese Embassy here (REEMDESP 3364, April 17, 1946) Department's views are requested on proposal to ship personal effects of Jap officials (which are stored in Jap Embassy building here) to Supreme Allied Headquarters in Tokyo for Allied inspection at port of entry and for forwarding thereafter to individual owners in Japan (see Embassy's telegram 883, of February 19). In addition to expediting task of emptying ex-Jap Embassy building his move would obviate necessity of opening and inspecting personal effects here where adequate facilities and personnel for such inspection do not exist.

Please repeat Tokyo.

KEY

WFS

NOTE: Repeated to Tokyo 5/30/46, CWO PEP.

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894.414/5-2846

428

PREPARING OFFICE WILL INDICATE WHETHER Collect

TELEGRAM SENT

PREPARING OFFICE WILL TYPE HERE CLEARLY THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE MESSAGE: *DC/R*

Charge Department:

Department of State

SECRET *See*

Charge to

Washington

JUL 2 1946
noon

AMEMBASSY,

ROME.

1389

894.414/5-2846

Paraphrased in SWP by [unclear]

No objection shipment to Japan personal effects former Jap officials (URTEL 2664 May 28) provided (1) other Allied representatives concur; (2) SCAP concurs; (3) you make all necessary arrangements; (4) costs can be met from (a) ~~repatribates~~ ^{repatribates} private funds or (b) if necessary Jap Govt funds in joint trust account; (5) qualified authorities are positive effects include no Jap Govt property especially diplomatic or consular archives.

894.414/5-2846

DIVISION OF FINANCE
SEP 9 - 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Sent to Rome and repeated to Tokyo.

Acheson ACTING
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DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
JUL 2 PM 12 07
Confidential File

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JUL 11 1946

894.414/5-2846

PATENTED

PREPARING OFFICE
WILL INDICATE WHETHER
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OUTGOING TELEGRAM

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

Charge Department:

Department of State

Charge to Department

Washington

SECRET

AMEMBASSY,
ROME.

No objection shipment to Japan personal effects former Jap officials (URTEL 2664 May 28) provided 1) other Allied representatives concur; 2) SCAP concurs; 3) you make all necessary arrangements; 4) cost can be met from Jap funds in joint trust account; 5) qualified authorities are positive effects include no Jap Govt property especially diplomatic or consular archives.

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Richard
Acting
(wrc)

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6-14-46

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DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE INCOMING TELEGRAM

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EUR
FE
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10697

Rome

Dated May 28, 1946

Rec'd 6:35 p.m. 29th

Iwa
DC/R

SECSTATE

2664, May 28, Midnight.

SPECIAL PROJECTS DIVISION JUN 13 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Prior to taking matter up with representatives of other three powers administering property of former Japanese Embassy here (REEMBDESP 3364, April 17, 1946) Department's views are requested on proposal to ship personal effects of Jap officials (which are stored in Jap Embassy building here) to Supreme Allied Headquarters in Tokyo for Allied inspection at port of entry and for forwarding thereafter to individual owners in Japan (see Embassy's telegram 883, of February 19). In addition to expediting task of emptying ex-Jap Embassy building his move would obviate necessity of opening and inspecting personal effects here where adequate facilities and personnel for such inspection do not exist.

894.414/5-2846

Please repeat Tokyo.

KEY

WFS

NOTE: Repeated to Tokyo 5/30/46, CWO PEP.

SECRET

able to Embassy in SPD + PK. Macdonald 6-26
DIVISION OF ECONOMIC SECURITY CONTROLS JUN 21 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIV OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION JUN - 2 SPD JUN 21 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS SEP 9 - 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OCT 6 - 1947

FILED

SECRET FILE CW

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

AIRGRAM SENT

TO BE TRANSMITTED
SECRET
CONFIDENTIAL
X RESTRICTED

Department of State

NO. A-384

Washington,

TIME _____

May 29, 1946

RESTRICTED

3146

3146

AMEMBASSY

RIO DE JANEIRO

Documents contained in locked safes and filing cabinets former JAP EMBASSY listed after preliminary examination URDES 4989 May 7 indicate need further study. Items 4, 8, 9, 11 and 13 particularly interesting. Is it possible to photostat or microfilm aforementioned items for examination by DEPT? If not, would it be mutually agreeable with your colleagues to transmit to DEPT above items on loan basis with understanding that those portions of archives would be returned with results of examination.

701.9432/5-746

894.414/5-2946

CS/RH

Byrnes

Byrnes

MAY 29 1946 P.M.

ARRA
DT Unit
JTB
FV

JWA
FC: *JWA*mshey: ac
5-27-46 *SSB*

BA
Cleared by phone
with Mr. Mein

JA
Cleared by phone
with Mr. Emerson

894.414/5-2946