

894.524/1-145--12-3146-47-48-49

DCR ---

CATCH

--- SLIP

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FILE NUMBER 894.524/3-746

(THE MORE LEGIBLY YOU WRITE, THE MORE ACCURATE IS THE CATCH)

DIVISION AND PERSON REQUESTING PAPER	ROOM NO. AND BLDG.	SPECIFIC PAPER DESIRED	ENTER DATE AND NAME OF PERSON MAKING CATCH
L D Hall DC/R	467 th S.	Tel # ^{from} Japan Received March 7/46	April 10, 46 L D Hall
	PHONE NO.		

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INFORMATION DATA FOR USE OF DCR PERSONNEL REQUESTING FILE:

REASON FOR CATCH BEING MADE Transp 894.542

PREPARING OFFICE
WILL INDICATE WHETHER

Collect { Full rate
Day letter
Night letter

Charge Department: **STATE**

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Day letter
Night letter

Charge to
\$

TELEGRAM SENT

Department of State

Confidential

2955

TO BE TRANSMITTED

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

RESTRICTED

CLEAR

PARTAIR

CONFIDENTIAL-PRIORITY
Washington,

APR 10 1946 *5pm*

Supreme Commander for Allied Powers, Tokyo please pass to Advance Echelon GHQ, Civil Information and Education Section, Plans and Operations Division.

Tokyo

Reference your telegram TOKWA 167 and previous inquiries - Copyright Protection in Japan - The chief questions raised in your queries appear to be (1) whether the copyright convention signed November 10, 1905, between the United States and Japan is still in force; and (2) what action, if any, should be taken with respect to the protection in Japan of American copyright owners.

Definite arrangements will no doubt be made, in connection with the peace settlement, as to which treaties between the several United Nations and Japan will be maintained in force, and which ones regarded as having been terminated or suspended as the result of the outbreak of war between the parties. In the present state of international law pertaining to the effect of war upon treaties, it would be difficult to maintain that such a convention as that of November 10, 1905 is necessarily terminated or suspended, or that it necessarily

remains in

Enciphered by _____

Sent by operator _____ M., _____, 19____

894524/4-1046
Copyright Protection in Japan
Department of State

Handwritten initials

Handwritten initials

894.524/4-1046

CS/WJ

894.524/4-1046

PREPARING OFFICE
WILL INDICATE WHETHER

TELEGRAM SENT

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CLEAR
PARTAIR

Collect { Full rate
Day letter
Night letter

Charge Department: STATE

Department of State

CONFIDENTIAL-PRIORITY
Washington,

Full rate
Day letter
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-2-

remains in force. ~~It may be observed that~~ The Treaty of Versailles and the other peace treaties after the First World War enabled the several Allied and Associated Powers to designate the treaties between them and the Central Powers which would continue in force, and ~~the~~ the peace treaties provided that all other such treaties not named were to "remain abrogated". ~~It is~~ 923
~~not unreasonable to expect that~~ Similar arrangements may be made this time. In view of the permission for unauthorized translations, it is quite possible that the United States will decide not to keep this convention in force. Under the circumstances it would seem best not to take a positive stand that the convention is, or is not, in force.

Whether the convention is in force, or not, it would appear that we may appropriately insist upon such a regime of copyright protection for Americans in Japan, during the present period of occupation and control over Japan, as is deemed fair and just. (This statement, of course, is confined to the present "interim" period, and does not refer to the future regime of copyright relations

which may be

Enciphered by

Sent by operator M., 19.....

PREPARING OFFICE
WILL INDICATE WHETHER

TELEGRAM SENT

TO BE TRANSMITTED
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Collect { Full rate
Day letter
Night letter

Charge Department:

Full rate
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Department of State

CONFIDENTIAL-PRIORITY
Washington,

-3-

which may be established upon the return of peace).

Under present conditions it would be impracticable for Americans to comply with such formalities as registration in Japan; practical and legal obstacles stand in the way of such transactions. ~~Under the present unusual~~

~~circumstances in Japan, it would seem reasonable for us to insist upon copyright treatment for American works no less favorable than that accorded nationals of other countries.~~

(e.g)

Although it would appear appropriate to arrange for most favored nation protection for American works in Japan during this abnormal period, there would seem to be no basis for insisting that the extent and nature of the protection be that accorded under United States law. The rights and protection granted American authors in Japan should be such as are provided by Japanese law, but should be on no less favorable terms than those accorded to nationals of any other country.

(Byrnes (wb))

There would appear to be no objection to the issuance of a memorandum or directive to the Japanese government along these lines.

OR FAX
APR 5 1946
APR 8 1046 PM

ADO: FASchuler, Jr./ws 3/18/46
ORP: CIBevans: mem 3/27/46
Enciphered by _____

Sent by operator _____ M., _____, 19____

Handwritten notes and initials: HB, JA, OIC, LSM, ILI, Mr. Benton absent, 7/7, a-13.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: *March 28, 1946*

TO : ~~the~~ *Miss Whitman*

FROM : *RP- Bevans*

SUBJECT : *Protection in Japan of American Copyright Owners.*

Attached is the revised telegram which we discussed by telephone this morning. Mr. Bishop asked that I delete a considerable amount of the material in that telegram as first drafted in ADO, especially all references therein to the Bern convention.

The telegram is still wordy; could be shortened considerably. But as substance is O.K. I have initialed it. J. Bevans

I have indicated clauses which might be deleted in case of brevity but omitted it anyway. HB

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

September 26, 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ALLISON, JA

Following our meeting with Major Plimsoll at which I presented the Aide Memoire on the subject of whaling, Major Plimsoll called to inquire whether the Aide Memoire could be construed as assuring that opportunity would be afforded for consultation with the Australian and other interested Governments prior to the authorization by SCAP for the expeditions. I replied in the affirmative.

Major Plimsoll also asked whether such consultations would be limited to discussions of security problems and I replied that I was sure that the Australian Government or other interested Governments could raise any questions which they considered pertinent in the course of such discussions.

E.A.GROSS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A-H: General Hilldring

DATE: 9-25-46

FROM : JA : Mr. Allison

SUBJECT: Answer to Australian Protest Re Japanese Whaling in Antarctic.

In replying to the Australians we have maintained that their concern over Japanese whaling expedition to the Antarctic, which we appreciate, is based upon a misconception as to the purpose of the expedition and the way it will be carried out. We then point out:

- 1) SCAP was clearly within his rights as his authorization of the expedition was an administrative action taken under Directive 20A of November 13, 1945, which had been filed with the Far Eastern Commission and which no member of the FEC had requested be reviewed. This Directive clearly foresaw the possibility that Japanese whaling might be approved by SCAP.
- 2) The purpose of the expedition was to help alleviate the critical world shortage of fats and oils and to add to the food supply in Japan. This latter point was of special importance due to the relationship of the food shortage in Japan to the problems of the occupation.
- 3) All whale oil produced, and not merely the exportable surplus will be subject to allocation by the IEFC.
- 4) SCAP has directed that the expedition be carried out in full conformity with all international conventions and agreements and he has stated that personnel from his Headquarters would accompany the expedition to ensure that these regulations are carried out.
- 5) In view of Paragraph 4 above, the United States does not feel that it has violated the spirit of Resolution IV of the Final Act of the International Whaling Conference of 1945. This resolution was recommended to governments with the purpose of urging restraint in facilitating the outfitting of expeditions which would not observe international whaling agreements.

6) SCAP

Directive 20A provides for fishing operations which will conform to international agreements.

894. 528/9-25-46

-2-

- 6) SCAP has made serious efforts to provide proper safeguards regarding the security factors involved. He has ordered that no Japanese vessel shall approach closer than 12 miles to any land other than the home islands; all Japanese personnel will be screened by SCAP intelligence officers and American personnel from SCAP Headquarters will accompany the expedition. In addition, the whaling grounds are several hundred miles from the metropolitan areas of Australia and New Zealand. In view of these facts, SCAP believed that the expedition would be kept from going "near areas under allied jurisdiction" and that he therefore was not obligated to consult other governments within the meaning of Directive 20A, contained in FEC-35, as contended by the Australians.
- 7) However, in view of great interest expressed by the Australians on this point ~~SCAP has authorized the Department to say that~~ no authorizations for any possible future Japanese whaling expeditions will be given without prior consultations with Australia and other interested governments concerning security factors involved.
- 8) Department has been informed by SCAP with reference to his directive of August 23 authorizing the conversion of an oil tanker into a whale factory ship that this ship has not been authorized to whale in the Antarctic and that no commitment has been made as to its future use or its exemption from reparations removals.
- 9) Department agrees with view expressed that final disposition of Japanese whaling facilities as well as question of future of Japanese whaling industry is a matter for Allied consultation and discussion. Present authorization is only temporary to meet an emergency and it does not commit United States Government in any way to support future whaling operations by Japanese.
- 10) SCAP has expressed opinion that it would not be efficient to convert Japanese vessels for European use and that in any event due to shortness of time before expedition must set out it would not be practical.
- 11) Because of above factors the Department expresses hope that concern of Australian Government has been assuaged.

JA:JMAllison:mls

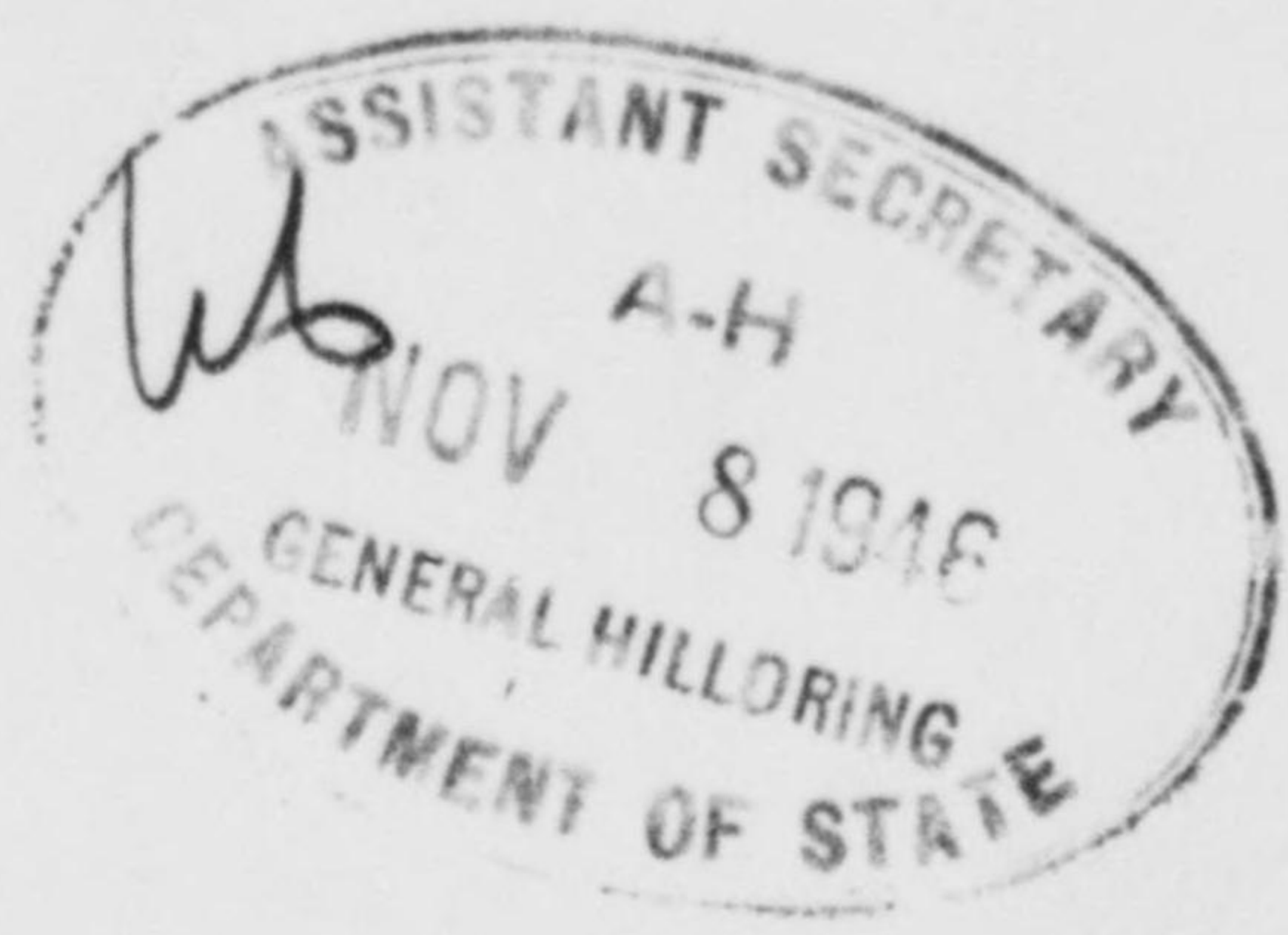


CONFIDENTIAL
WAR DEPARTMENT
CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

WDSKA 014

7 November 1946

J.H.H.



Honorable J. H. Hilldring
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Hilldring:

Reference is made to the memorandum A-H 457 to Colonel Chard from Mr. Lewis, under date of 1 November 1946, attaching a proposed cable to SCAP with reference to the forthcoming SCAP whaling expedition in the Antarctic.

A cable was sent to SCAP for POLAD as State Department Telegram 544, 1 November 1946, containing the same subject matter as the above-mentioned proposed cable. State message 544 has been answered by SCAP C66891 of 4 November which is CM-IN 566 as Acheson's 497 of 3 November 1946.

In view of the above, it is not believed necessary for the War Department to send the subject cable.

Sincerely yours,

O. P. Echols
O. P. ECHOLS
Major General, USA
Chief, Civil Affairs Division

894-528 / 11-746

*File 11/8
no*



STANDARD FORM NO. 64

AWW file
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Raymond Vernon

DATE: October 14, 1947

FROM : J. C. Green *Green*

*Treatment of
Occupied
Areas*

SUBJECT: Preliminary draft of SWNCC paper on program for investigation of Japanese technology.

Japan

This will reply to your memoranda of September 23 and October 3. I believe that the modifications suggested in the latter paper wherein SCAP controls the program and the Publication Board is only responsible for U.S. technical information is infinitely preferable. In addition, I believe that some clear channel should be set up with SCAP in Japan whereby it can be determined whether a particular scientific or technical subject has already been covered in advance of the nomination and dispatch of any investigators to Japan.

I am sure that SCAP personnel have in their files much pertinent information and we would not want to send a scientist to Japan to collect data which might already exist within SCAP files.

JCG/hmp

INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES DIVISION
Redrafted 11/5/47 AWW
OCT 16 1947
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

894.5-4/10.1447

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum

INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES DIVISION
OCT 3 1947
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : IR - Mr. Vernon

DATE: October 2, 1947

FROM : OE - Mr. Whitman

SUBJECT: Program for Investigation of Japanese Technology.

1. OE is in agreement with the objectives and general plan of organization of the proposed group. It is considered, however, that paragraphs 4 c, e and g, indicate a degree of U. S. supervision and control over the selection of members of the group, and dissemination of the findings which would probably give rise to opposition in the FEC. It is suggested, therefore, that each interested FEC country select its own personnel within defined quota limitations, and that SCAP publish the findings of the group, except the information he may designate as still having military importance. This should not preclude the governments contributing personnel to the group making such dissemination of their representative's findings, after screening by SCAP, as they may consider desirable. The small size of the group, and the consequent need for specialization among its members, will probably require a certain amount of coordination among the interested FEC countries. It would seem best to accomplish this by consultation with the FEC countries, rather than to empower an official of the U. S. Government to act for the Supreme Commander in selecting the personnel required. I believe also that the maximum number of persons to comprise the group should be mentioned in paragraph 4 a.

2. The following is a suggested redraft of paragraph 4 to meet the above points:

a. A limited number of technical and scientific investigators (not to exceed a total of 25) from all interested FEC countries, shall be sent to Japan.

b. All investigators permitted by SCAP to enter Japan, shall be under SCAP's control.

c. Each investigator shall be obligated to make a full disclosure to SCAP of all technical information obtained by him, and no information shall be released by any investigator until SCAP makes it available for publication or release to FEC countries, as specified in d below.

d. SCAP will make available for publication, all technical information gathered in Japan, with the exception of that information designated by SCAP as still having military importance which shall be divulged only to the FEC governments, and not to other governments or to the public.

e. The U. S. Government will undertake to consult with the governments of other FEC countries, with a view to the selection of a group competent to investigate all branches of Japanese technical and scientific developments.

f. The

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Japan

Technology

RNN

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f. The official of the U. S. Government responsible for recruiting U. S. personnel, and for supervising their investigations in Japan, shall be Mr. John C. Green, Executive Secretary of the Publication Board, and Director of the Office of Technical Services of the Department of Commerce. Mr. Green, in cooperation with the Department of State, shall coordinate the recruitment of personnel in this country with similar recruitment in other FEC countries, to achieve most comprehensive coverage of Japanese technical and scientific developments. The Publication Board will be the agency of the U. S. Government for dissemination of information on Japanese technology, resulting from the findings of this group.

3. I suggest paragraph 5 g of the recommendations be changed to read: "Upon approval by SWNCC, the Department of State shall transmit paragraph 4 a through e to the FEC, and urge its adoption."

OSM
OE:OJMcDiarmid:mw

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

OMS → file with Swiss paper RV
AW

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Alfred W. Wells

DATE: September 19, 1947

FROM : J. C. Green *JCG*SUBJECT: Inquiry re. Office of Technical Services Funds for Japanese Exploitation. *Japan
technology*

In my original budget request I included an estimate of \$200,000 to cover the cost of sending government personnel into Japan and make scientific explorations comparable to the work done in Germany. Since SCAP was not receptive to such a proposition, I did not include a comparable estimate in my present or future fiscal program.

As you will remember, SCAP has recommended that only a very small number be permitted to come to Japan and those people must work under SCAP's supervision. This very modest activity can be easily handled by voluntary industry co-operation and does not require the expenditure of government funds. I have maintained the corps of my Washington recruiting staff intact and they have the industrial "contacts" necessary to recruit on a voluntary basis experienced investigators for the short time involved.

In essence, SCAP opposition to a large-scale activity in Japan resulted in my decision to remove such a program as a separate item in the current budget request. However, I believe there will be no difficulty in handling the very restricted program presently envisaged by SCAP, State and Commerce.

JCG/hmp

INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES DIVISION
SEP 23 1947
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : FE - Mr. Allison

FROM : NA - Mr. Fearey *✓*

SUBJECT: Technical Investigations in Japan.



DATE: August 27, 1947

It appears from the attached letter from General Eberle, and from a conversation I had with CAD's patent specialist, Mr. Stevenson, before the letter was written, that we are up against a stone wall. I pointed out to Carpenter that paragraph 24 of JCS 1380/15 (attached), providing for "the protection from destruction and the maintenance" of equipment and patents belonging to the Zaibatsu as a feature of the Zaibatsu program, would not necessarily prevent examination of the material by Allied investigators, but War probably has a point in arguing that SCAP would want a SWNCC decision and JCS directive before authorizing the proposed missions. It is a nice question whether an FEC decision is advisable too. I believe it would be.

Paragraph 13 of Appendix C, SWNCC 369 (attached) is so far from meeting our needs that a separate paper seems clearly necessary. I suggest that the whole matter be turned over to OE to write the paper in consultation with IR, that you phone Graves to let him know informally how things stand, and that his note of July 9 be answered by JK as soon as they have determined their full course of action. Hemmendinger wants to be advised as per his note of August 25 on what we plan to do.

Attached:

1. Paragraphs 23 and 24 of JCS 1380/15.
2. Paragraph 13 of Appendix C of SWNCC 369

NA:RAFearey:ggg

E N C L O S U R E

Paragraphs 23 and 24 of JCS 1380/15, "Basic Directive for Post-surrender Military Government in Japan Proper".

"Elimination of Certain Elements in the Japanese Economic System"

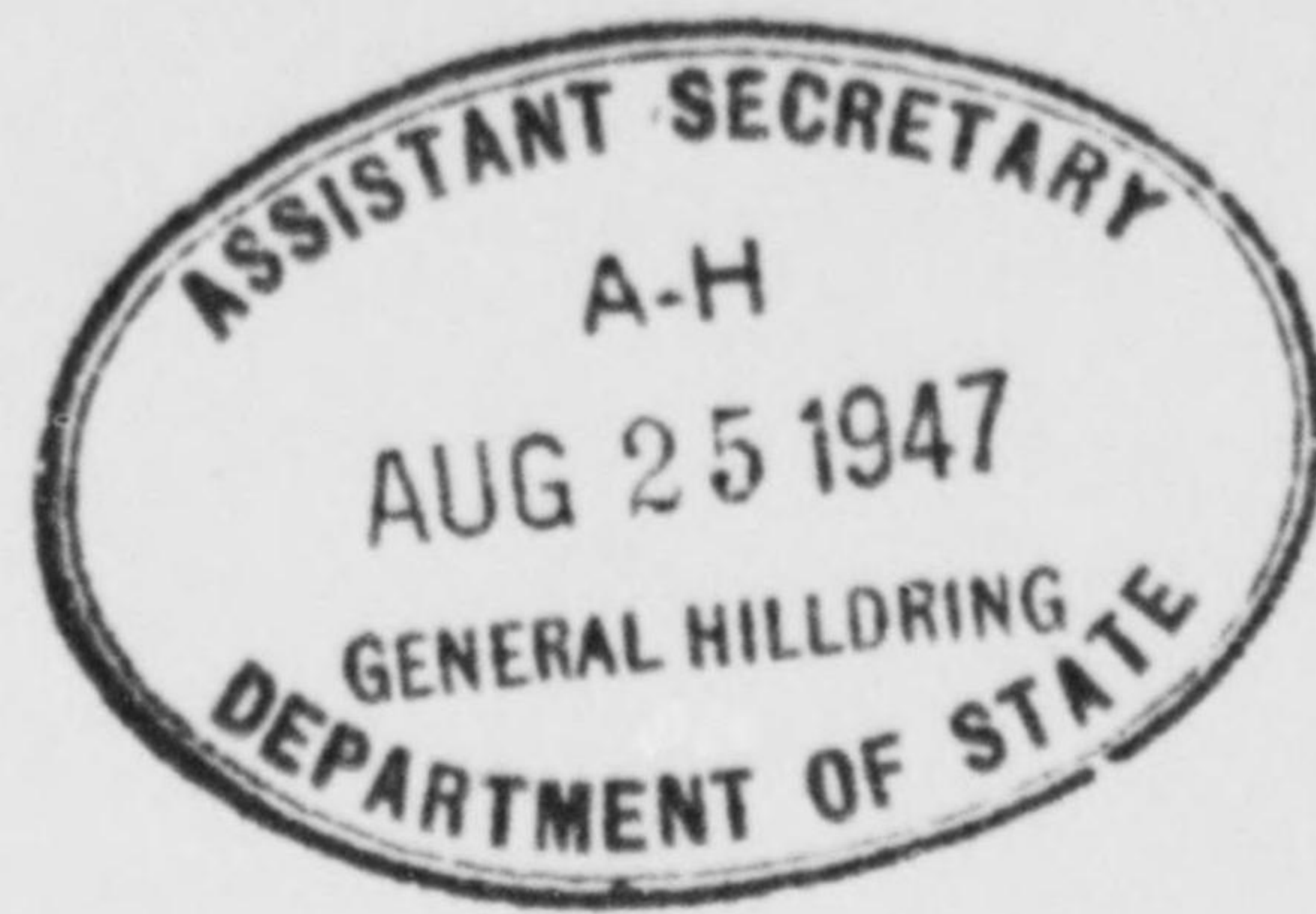
"23. You will prohibit the retention in or selection for positions of important responsibility or influence in industry, finance, commerce, or agriculture of all persons who have been active exponents of militant nationalism and aggression, of those who have actively participated in the organizations enumerated in paragraph 5 g (page 141, Political and General Part) of this directive, and of any who do not direct future Japanese economic effort solely towards peaceful ends. (In the absence of evidence, satisfactory to you, to the contrary, you will assume that any persons who have held key positions of high responsibility since 1937, in industry, finance, commerce or agriculture have been active exponents of militant nationalism and aggression.)

"24. You will require the protection from destruction and the maintenance for such disposition as may be determined by this and other directives of all plants, equipment, patents, books and records and all other significant property of the large Japanese industrial and financial companies and trade and research associations that have played an important part in the Japanese war effort or economy."

Paragraph 13 of Appendix C of SWNCC 369, "Treatment of Japanese Domestic and Foreign Patents".

"13. The Japanese Patent Office shall, as soon as practicable, resume the publication of official gazettes and patent specifications in order to effect disclosure of all hitherto unpublished patents and pending patent applications and prompt publication of all future patent applications. In order to expedite general access to worthwhile technical data in hitherto unavailable Japanese patent specifications, patent applications, and other sources in Japan, SCAP shall authorize and lend assistance to the immediate publication of such patent documents and, in so far as practicable, any other technological data of value, through any appropriate media and in any appropriate languages. For such publication, data and documents may be selected on the basis of their commercial or military value and their circulation by SCAP need not be extended beyond governments members of FEC."

WAR DEPARTMENT
WAR DEPARTMENT SPECIAL STAFF
CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



WDSCA 072

21 August 1947

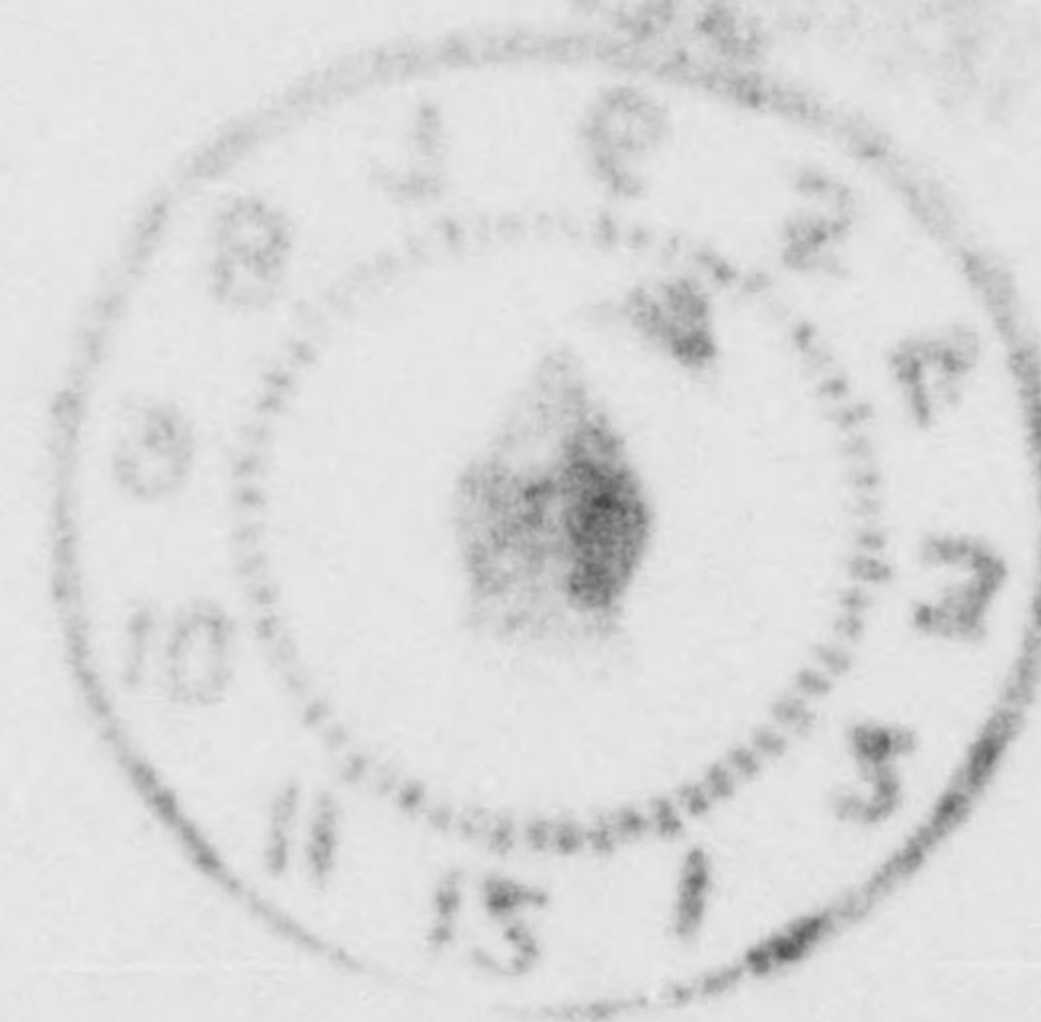
Honorable Charles E. Saltzman
Special Assistant to the Secretary
Department of State

Dear Mr. Saltzman:

Inclosed is a draft cable to SCAP forwarded by your office on 7 August 1947. This cable has been considered carefully and it is believed that the action proposed should be made the subject of consideration both by SWNCC and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, inasmuch as it appears to fall within the purview of paragraph 24 of JCS 1380/15. In addition it should be noted that paragraph 13 of appendix C, SWNCC 369 bears on this matter. This paper is presently under SWNCC consideration.

G. L. EBERLE
Brigadier General, USA
Acting Chief, Civil Affairs Division

1 Incl
A-H 2627
(draft cable)



S T VUC TBT

2627

August 7

SCAP

ACTION

9.
 Cable to SCAP drafted Aug 7, 1947, but
 not sent. for reasons indicated in paragraph 10
 and 11 of this appendix.

~~D/PO; Mr. Petersen; CAD; CAD - State.~~

~~From WDSGA.~~

British Govt has renewed request of Mar 11 for permission dispatch small number British scientists Japan to investigate Japanese scientific and technical advances, and Executive SECY John G. Green of Publication Board remains strongly desirous dispatch American mission same purpose (ourad W95430 April 3).

Considerations advanced urad C 51591, Apr 8, against unilateral action by US this matter, and practical difficulties attendant on authorization any substantial number Allied technicians enter Japan at this time, are appreciated. It is therefore proposed British be allowed to send only two technicians for present which they say would be satisfactory to them, and US same number. Other FEC Govts would be notified and afforded same opportunity, with possibility participating nations would agree each to survey and report advances in one industry. Information in Japanese Patent Office should also be made available representatives FEC countries now in Japan. Info obtained by all missions would be submitted Executive Secy Green, who has indicated willingness assume responsibility for publication and general dissemination.

State has reexamined problem of Japanese patent rights and perceives no obstacles, particularly with passage HR 4070 (now awaiting President's signature), Section 3 of which provides that German and Japanese nationals may not apply for or obtain patents in US for any invention made or upon which application filed before Jan 1, 1946, in Germany or Japan or in territory of any other Axis powers or in any territory occupied by Axis forces. UK understood to have similar law. Since Japanese inventions and discoveries made before Jan 1, 1946, are thus in effect thrown into public domain by two principally affected Allies problem protection Japanese property interests largely removed. As for unpatentable info, policy this Govt as expressed in Executive Order 9604, Aug 28, 1945, is to make prompt, public, free and general dissemination enemy scientific and industrial info. ~~since put into effect in Germany with no compensation German property interests or repara-~~
~~tions owed.~~

Please advise soonest whether foregoing plan acceptable.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Japan-Korea Secretariat

DATE: August 5, 1947

FROM : NA: R. Fearey *RF*

SUBJECT: Attached Wire

A proposal to send an American technical mission to Japan to exploit Japanese technical advances was first put up to SCAP in April (see attached carbon) on the initiative of John C. Green, Executive Secretary of the Publication Board, and turned down by SCAP in his attached C-51591, April 8. No further action was taken in the succeeding months, mainly because it was hoped passage by SWNCC and FEC of the Japanese patent paper would help to meet certain of SCAP's objections. This paper is still before SWNCC, however, and with the renewed British request, and assurance by IR, which drafted the third paragraph of the proposed telegram, that there is no need to await passage of the patent paper, it has been thought advisable to approach SCAP again. The proposal in the draft wire is acceptable to the British and to Green and it is believed should also meet SCAP's objections.

NA:RAFearey/pm

DRAFT PARAGRAPH

Problem of Japanese patent rights mitigated by recent passage H.R. 4070 (now awaiting President's signature) Section 3 of which provides that German and Japanese nationals may not apply for or obtain patents in United States for any invention made, or upon which application filed before January 1, 1946 in Germany or Japan or in territory of any other Axis Powers or in any territory occupied by Axis forces. United Kingdom understood to have similar law. Since Japanese inventions and discoveries made before January 1, 1946 thus thrown into public domain, problem protection Japanese property interests largely removed. As for unpatentable "know-how", policy this Government as expressed in Executive Order 9604, August 28, 1945, is to make prompt, public, free and general dissemination enemy scientific and industrial information ^{without compensation.} This policy already put into effect in Germany.

Dictated over phone to Feary's
Office.

Cleared with minor amendments
by Feary over phone 8/4/47
F

DRAFT TELEGRAM TO SCAP
(through War)

British GOVT has renewed request of MAR 11 for permission dispatch small number British scientists Japan to investigate Japanese scientific and technical advances, and Executive SECY John C. Green of Publication Board remains strongly desirous dispatch American mission same purpose (OURAD W95430 April 3).

Considerations advanced URAD C51591, APR 8, against unilateral action by US this matter, and practical difficulties attendant on authorization any substantial number Allied technicians enter Japan at this time, are appreciated. It is therefore proposed British be allowed to send only two technicians for present, which they say would be satisfactory to them, and US same number. Other FEC GOVTs would be notified and afforded same opportunity, with possibility participating nations would agree each to survey and report advances in one industry. Info obtained by all missions would be submitted Executive SECY Green, who has indicated willingness assume responsibility for publication and general dissemination.

STATE has reexamined problem of Japanese patent rights and perceives no obstacles, particularly with passage HR-4070 (now awaiting President's signature), Section 3 of which provides that German and Japanese nationals may not apply for or obtain patents in US for any invention made or upon which application filed before JAN 1, 1946, in Germany or Japan or in territory of
any other

2627

- 2 -

any other Axis powers or in any territory occupied by Axis forces. UK understood to have similar law. Since Japanese inventions and discoveries made before JAN 1, 1946, are thus in effect thrown into public domain by two principally affected Allies problem protection Japanese property interests largely removed. As for unpatentable info, policy this GOVT as expressed in Executive Order 9604, AUG 28, 1945, is to make prompt, public, free and general dissemination enemy scientific and industrial info. Long since put into effect in Germany with no compensation German property interests or reparation credit.

Please advise soonest whether foregoing plan acceptable.

NA:RAFearey/pm

FE

JK

A-H

IR:JPFurman

(Cleared by phone)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

August 25, 1947

TO: NA Mr. Feary.

FROM: AH Mr. Hemmer *ah*ger.

SUBJECT: Technical Investigations in Japan.

The annexed letter of 21 August 1947 from General Eberle is referred to you pursuant to our conversation. Please let me know what the next move should be.

ah 2627

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Insert as next to last sentence of
second paragraph:

"Information in Japanese Patent
Office should also be made available
representatives FEC countries now
in Japan."

2207 ✓
1 ✓
117 ✓
1311 ✓
1 ✓
L20 ✓

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

CONFIDENTIAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : IR - Mr. Vernon

FROM : IR - Mr. Wells *AW*

SUBJECT: Investigation of Japanese Technology

DATE: Feb. 17, 1948

After talking with Mr. R. B. Smith (OE, extension ³X292) I receive the very definite impression that he and others are doing everything they can to expedite the two SANACC papers on the investigation of Japanese technology (the short policy paper prepared by Baker and the long one drawn up in our shop).

General Draper has refused to send a cable to SCAP pointing out the inconsistency of the Army Department's current position that permitting FEC technicians to investigate would violate U.S. security. Therefore, this leaves the U.S. without a position and the U.S. member on FEC as the only one without instructions how to vote.

The whole matter is rapidly being brought to a head with the current discussions on the Australian proposal, which in essence differs little from ours. A vote will apparently be taken in the very near future, and Mr. Smith feels that General McCoy is an honest and straightforward man who will probably object quite violently to voting against the Australian proposal. Mr. Smith said that the decision on this matter may have to be referred well up the ~~ladder~~ ^{ladder} of our Government, and perhaps to the top.

I believe that the Australian proposal could take the place of OE's short policy paper and that our long one could act as implementation of the Australian paper.

IR:AWWells:osm