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SENERAL HEADQUARTERS 6-2 FAR EAST COMMAND

File. 192 2

Date From 192 195

Line No 2 To 2

Book #

Authority 813567

By NARA Date 1/17/2012

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 092.2.

heet #1

SERIAL FROM- DATE TO- SYNOPSIS				
NUMBER				
1	MIS	17 Jan	CofS	X-ref: DA inquiries concerning secret Sino-Seviet Treaty
2	Asst Sec of Army	8 Feb	Sec Marshall	MEMO: Japanese Peace Treaty
-3	G2	20 Apr		B/S: Proposed Treaty km between Trizone Germany & Occupied Japan

4208—FEC P&PC—7/50—50M

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Authority 813567

By NARA Date 1/17/2012

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SOLL COMMANDER FO THE ALLIED POWERS AND

FAR EAST COMMAND

ROUTING SLIP

FROM: SGS	DATE: 13 March 1951		
TO:			
Commander-in-Chief	Ordnance		
Aide-de-Camp			
Chief of Staff	PIO		
DCofS FEC	Ryukyus Civ Adm		
DCofS SCAP	QM		
SGS	Signal		
Comptroller			
G-1			
G-2 XXXX			
G-3	Civ Aff		
G-4	Civ Comm		
JSPOG	Civ Historical		
AG			
Antiaircraft	Civ Int		
Central Purchasing O	Civil Property Custodian		
Chaplain			
Chemical	Diplomatic		
Civ Personnel			
Engineer	Government		
Hq Comdt			
IG			
JA	PH&W		
Medical			
FOR:			
Approval	Note and Return		
Comment or	Distribution Desired		
Concurrence	Signature		
Information	Dispatch		
Initials	Attachment of		
Issuance of Orders	Reference		
Necessary Action XXXX			
Attached papers will be dis	Filecussed at Chief of Staff		
onference at 1800 hours, this	date.		

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9919—FEC P&PC—1, 51—100M

DECLASSIFIED Authority By NARA Date 1/17/2012

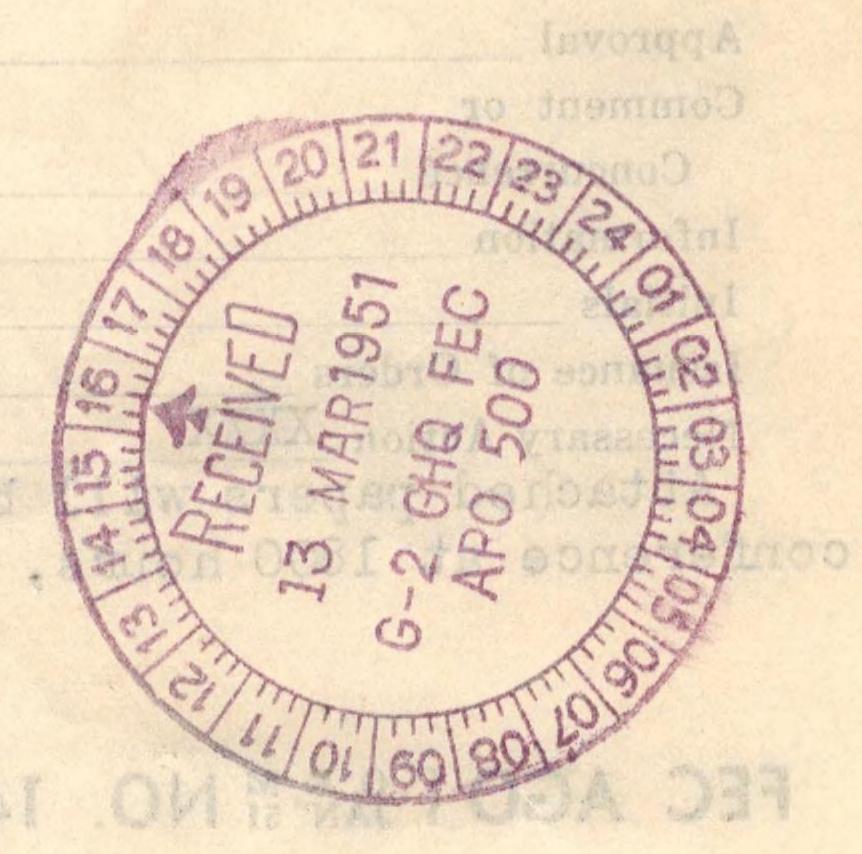
> CENERAL HEAPQUARTERS COMMANDER FO THE ALLIED POWERS FAR EAST COMMEND

> > ROUTING SLIP

808 13 Mar on 1951 DATE: OT Commander in-Chief Ordnance Auge do Camp DOOMS FEC Ryulcyus Civ Adm DOME SCAF Signal Sp Services RESTE XXXXX SO TIEE 6-0 Civ Aff Civ Comm ISPOG Civ Historical DA. 图:610 Antisuccraft . Int vil) Central Purchasing O Civil Property Custodian Chapiain small vi) Chemical Dipiomatic Cir Personnel Engineer Government Hq Comdt Legal 对苏科特 Medical

> Note and Return Distribution Desired Signature Dispatch Attachment of Reference

to discussed at Obisf of Staff this date.



FOR:

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8 Pebruary 1951

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MEMORANDUM FOR: Secretary Marshall

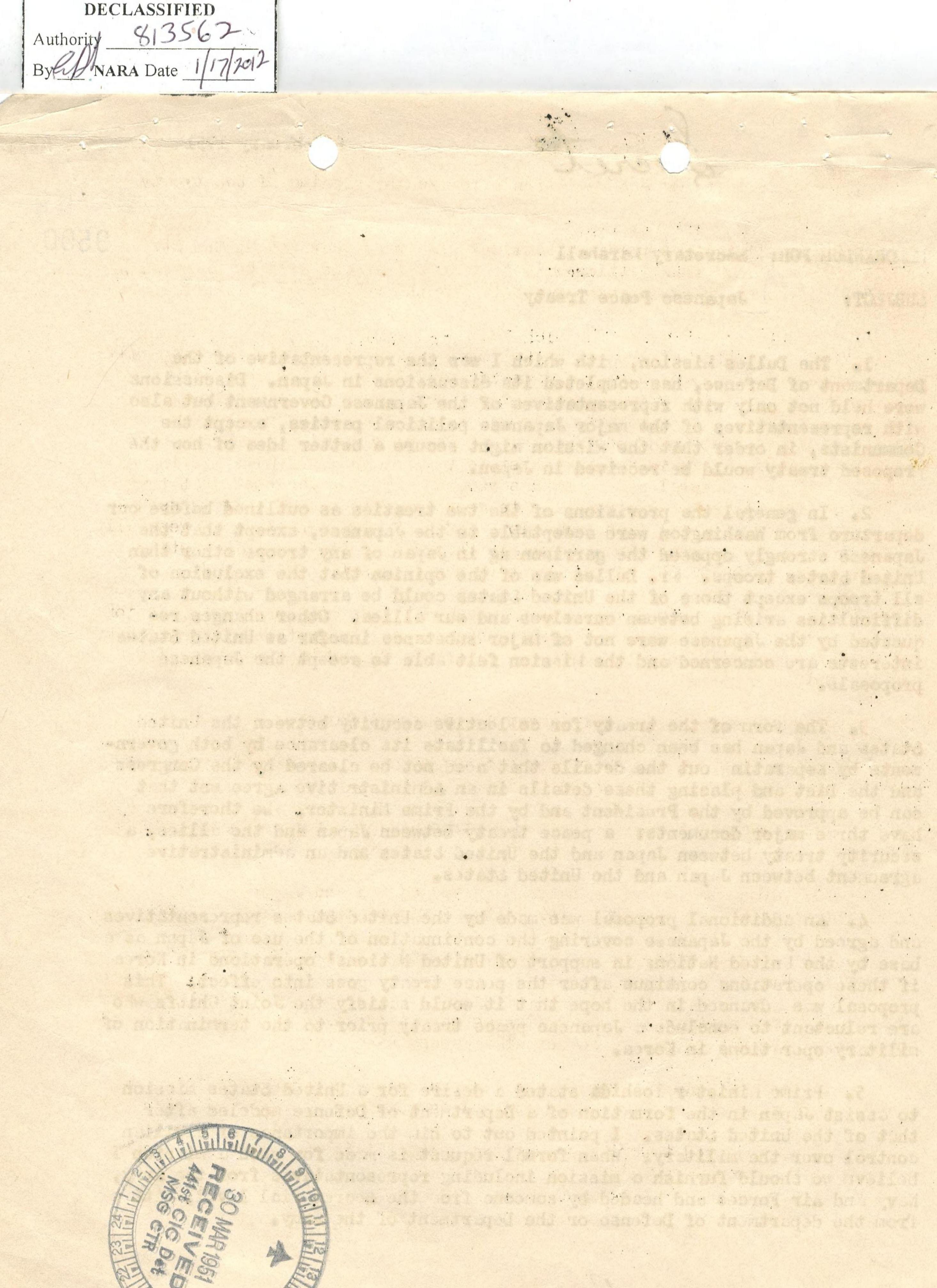
SUBJECT:

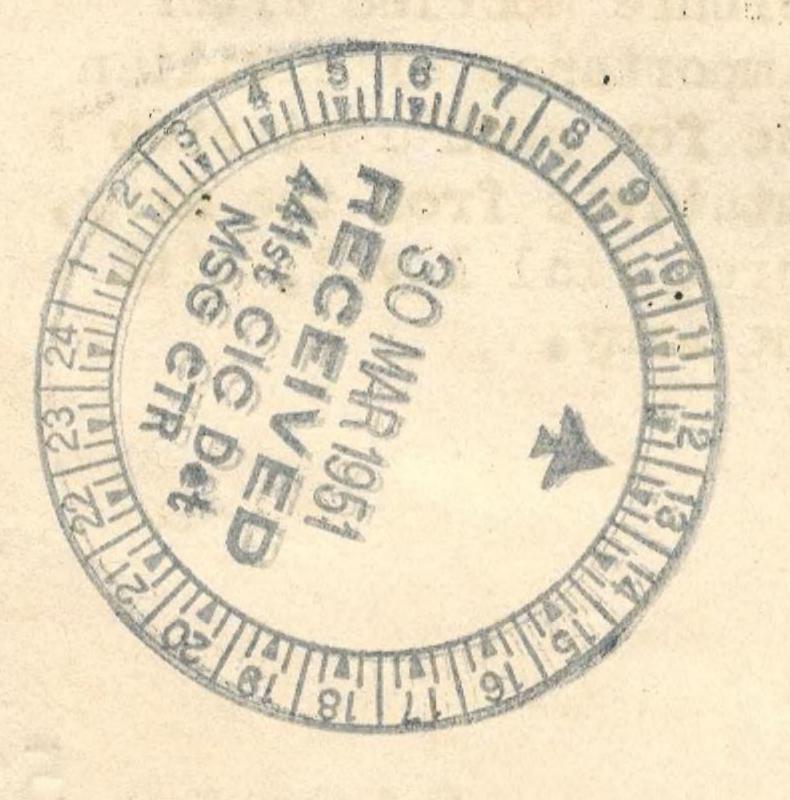
Japanese Peace Treaty

1. The Dulles Mission, with which I was the representative of the Department of Defense, has completed its discussions in Japan. Discussions were held not only with representatives of the Japanese Government but also with representatives of the major Japanese political parties, except the Communists, in order that the Mission might secure a better idea of how the proposed treaty would be received in Japan.

- 2. In general the provisions of the two treaties as outlined before our departure from Washington were acceptable to the Japanese, except that the Japanese strongly opposed the garrisoning in Japan of any troops other than United States troops. Ar. Dulles was of the opinion that the exclusion of all troops except those of the United States could be arranged without any difficulties arising between ourselves and our allies. Other changes requested by the Japanese were not of major substance insofar as United States interests are concerned and the Mission felt able to accept the Japanese proposals.
- 3. The form of the treaty for collective security between the United States and Japan has been changed to facilitate its clearance by both governments by separating out the details that need not be cleared by the Congress and the Diet and placing these details in an Administrative Agreement that can be approved by the President and by the Prime Minister. We therefore have three major documents: a peace treaty between Japan and the allies, a security treaty between Japan and the United States and an administrative agreement between Japan and the United States.
- 4. An additional proposal was made by the United States representatives and agreed by the Japanese covering the continuation of the use of Japan as a base by the United Nations in support of United Nations' operations in Korea if these operations continue after the peace treaty goes into effect. This proposal was advanced in the hope that it would satisfy the Joint Chiefs who are reluctant to conclude a Japanese peace treaty prior to the termination of military operations in Korea.
- 5. Prime Minister Yoshida stated a desire for a United States mission to assist Japan in the formation of a Department of Defense modeled after that of the United States. I pointed out to him the importance of civilian control over the military. When formal request is made for such a mission I believe we should furnish a mission including representatives from the Army, Navy and Air Forces and headed by someone from the Secretarial level, either from the department of Defense or the Department of the Army.

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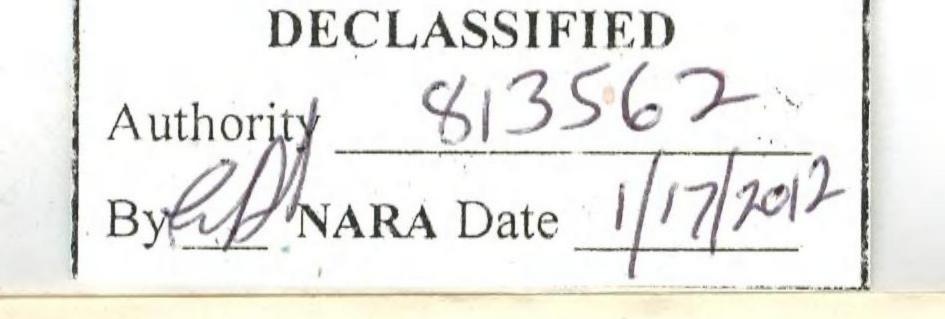
6. Matters left for determination prior to the signing of the treaty were:

- a. A listing of the installations and areas that the United States forces will retain. This listing will take some time and will be prepared by CINCFE after considering Japanese requests for the release of the installations and areas they need most.
- b. A listing of the assistance that Japan, at its own expense, will give to the United States forces in the way of facilities and services. General MacArthur felt it important that we should make the same arrangement with Japan that we make with the various European countries in regard to their contributions in support of our forces. As yet no general pattern has been set, and accordingly it is not yet possible to prepare a definite listing of such assistance. General agreement was reached with the Japanese that they would furnish without charge real estate rentals, free use of jointly used facilities, and free rail transportation. Such an arrangement would generally follow the present arrangement of our Air Forces in Britain. This listing will be prepared by CINCFE after a pattern has been set.
- 7. It was the general impression received by the members of the Mission that a generous treaty such as the one proposed will be gratefully received by the Japanese and will do much to foster a lasting friendship between Japan and the United States.
 - 8. I enclose copies of the agreed documents as follows:
- a. Summary of treaty of peace between Japan and the allied powers (or as many of them as will adhere to it).
- b. Treaty between the United States and Japan for collective selfdefense.
- c. Addendum to treaty between United States and Japan covering continued use of Japan as a base for United Nations' operations in Korea.
- d. Administrative Agreement supplementing in detail the treaty between the United States and Japan.
- e. Addendum to Administrative Agreement covering Japanese assistance to be furnished United States forces at Japanese expense.
- 9. A copy of this memorandum and its enclosures has been furnished General MacArthur who has expressed general agreement.
- 10. I am prepared to brief you or the Joint Chiefs on any of the points covered in this memorandum.

Copies to: Secretary of the Army Secretary of the Navy Secretary of the Air Force Joint Chiefs of Staff

Major General James H. Burns (Ret)

EARL D. JOHNSON Assistant Secretary of the Army



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ADDENDUM TO AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND JAPAN FOR COLLECTIVE SELF-DEFENSE MADE PURSUANT TO THE TREATY OF PEACE SETWEEN JAPAN AND THE ALLIED POWERS AND THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 51 OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

In a resolution adopted at the 438th meeting of the First Committee on 30 January 1951, the United Nations:

"Calls upon all States and authorities to continue to lend every assistance to the United Nations action in Korea; Calls upon all States and authorities to refrain giving any assistance to the aggressors in Korea."

Accordingly, should forces of the United Nations still be conducting operations in Korea at the time this treaty goes into effect, Japan will permit the United Nations to continue to support United Nations forces in Korea through Japan in the same manner, and under the same financial arrangements, after the treaty goes into effect as before. Such use of Japanese facilities and services will be at the expense of the United Nations with the exception of those facilities and areas provided to the United States under the Administrative Agreement implementing this treaty.

(NOTE:

The assistance now being rendered by Japan to the United Nations' effort in Korea consists in general of all forms of supplies and equipment and all forms of services, including but not limited to, repair of motor vehicles, weapons and equipment, ship charters, stevedoring, rail transportation, lease of telephone and cable lines and common labor. All of the above goods and services, amounting in value to approximately \$200,000,000 over the past seven months, have been furnished at United Nations expense.)

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ADMINISTRATIVE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND JAPAN TO IMPLEMENT THE PROVISIONS OF THE AGREEMENT THEY HAVE ENTERED INTO FOR COLLECTIVE DEFENSE

In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 3 of the Agreement for Collective Defense the following administrative arrangements are agreed to by the governments of the United States of America and Japan:

. Chapter I

Status of Garrison Troops

(1) The United States forces stationed in Japan shall enjoy the privileges and immunities which are normally accorded under international law to the forces of a nation stationed in a foreign

(2) United States forces shall customarily be garrisoned at installations under the control of the allied occupation forces at the termination of the occupation, and all such facilities or areas required by them shall remain under the control of the United States forces. The facilities and areas to be retained by the United States forces are specified in Annex A.

(3) Further assistance, including the use of additional land areas, installations or other facilities, as may be required in the absence of hostilities or imminently threatened hostilities by the security forces for garrison purposes, shall be provided by Japan as mutually agreed between the United States and Japanese Governments. Such assistance shall include the use of coastal areas of appropriate size and location for military exercises, for additional staging areas, bombing and gunnery ranges, and for such intermediate airfields as may be required for safe and efficient air operations. Operations in such areas shall be carried on with due regard and safeguards for the public safety.

(4) Japanese real and personal property utilized from time to time by United States forces shall, when no longer required, be returned to the Japanese Government in good condition, subject to normal depreciation or ordinary wear and tear. Except for losses arising directly from hostilities, the United States Government shall pay just and reasonable compensation, when accepted by claimants in full satisfaction and in final settlement, for claims, including claims of insured but excluding claims of subrogees, on account of damage to or loss or destruction of private property, both real and personal, or personal injury or

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loss of life or limb to any Japanese citizen when such damage, loss, destruction or injury occurs during the period of this agreement and is caused by the armed forces of the United States, or individual memebers thereof, including military or civilian employees thereof, or otherwise incident to non-combat activities of such forces; provided that no claim shall be considered unless presented within one year after the occurrence of the accident or incident out of which such claim arises. A representative of the Japanese Government will be invited to take part in any investigation made to determine the justice of any claim introduced by a Japanese citizen and to determine the amount of compensation to be recommended for payment.

(5) It is mutually agreed that the United States shall have the rights, power and authority within installations or areas as are necessary for the establishment, use, operation and defense thereof, or appropriate for the control thereof, and all the rights, power and authority within the limits of territorial waters and air space adjacent to, or in the vicinity of, installations or areas which are necessary to provide access to them,

or appropriate for their control.

Such rights, power and authority shall include, inter alia,

the right, power and authority;

(a) to construct (including dredging and filling), operate, maintain, utilize, occupy, garrison and control the installations or areas;

(b) to improve and deepen the harbors, channels, entrances and anchorages, and to construct or maintain necessary roads and

bridges affording access to such installations or areas;

(c) to control (including the right to prohibit) insofar as may be required for the efficient operation and safety of installations or areas, and within the limits of military necessity, anchorages, moorings, landings, takeoffs and operation of ships and water-borne craft, aircraft and other vehicles on water, in the air or on land comprising, or in the vicinity of, the installations or areas;

(d) to acquire such rights of way, and to construct thereon, as may be required for military purposes, wire and radio communications facilities, including submarine and subterranean cables,

pipe lines and spur tracks from railroads;

(e) to construct, install, maintain, and employ in any installation or area any type of facilities, weapons, substance, device, vessel or vehicle on or under the ground, in the air or on or under the water that may be requisite or appropriate, including meteorological systems, serial and water navigation lights, radio and radar apparatus and electronic devices, of any

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desired power, type of emission and frequency.

(6) In the exercise of the above-mentioned rights, power and authority, the United States agrees that the powers granted to it will not be used unreasonably or in such a manner as to interfere with the necessary rights of navigation, aviation, communications, or land travel within the territories of Japan. In the practical application of such rights, power and authority, outside installations and areas, there shall be, as the occasion requires, con-

sultation between the two governments.

(7) United States public vessels operated by or for the Army or Navy Departments, the Coast Guard or the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the military forces of the United States, military and naval aircraft and government-owned vehicles, including armor, shall be accorded free access to, and movement between, ports and United States installations and areas throughout Japan, including territorial waters, by land, air and sea. In connection with the entrance into Japanese ports by United States public vessels, appropriate notification under normal conditions shall be made to the Japanese authorities.

(8) Lights and other aids to navigation of vessels and air-craft places or established in the installations and areas and territorial waters adjacent thereto, or in the vicinity, shall conform to the system in use in Japan. The positions, characteristics and any alterations in the lights or other aids shall be

communicated to the appropriate authorities of Japan.

(9) The United States shall have excluse control over all installations and areas in Japan utilized by United States security forces, and exclusive jurisdiction over the military and civilian personnel of the government of the United States and their families within the said installations and areas, as well as over all other persons within such installations and areas except Japanese citizens. The government of the United States shall retain the right, however, to turn over to the Japanese authorities for trial and punishment any person, other than a citizen of the United States, committing an offense in such installations and areas. The Japanese authorities shall turn over to the United States authorities for trial and punishment any of the United States military or civilian personnel and their families who may commit offenses outside of such areas. The Japanese authorities and the United States authorities shall undertake adequate measures to insure the prosecution and punishment of all such offenders, it being understood that relevant evidence shall be furnished reciprocally to the two authorities

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(10) All materials, supplies and equipment for the United States forces, and for the personal needs of military and civilian personnel and their families, shall be permitted entry into Japan free of customs duties, excise taxes, or any other charges, and the said personnel and their families shall also be exempt from Japanese regulations pertaining to passports, visas and residence permits.

(11) No member of the United States forces serving in Japan in connection with this agreement and residing in Japan by reason only of such service, or his family, shall be liable to pay an income tax in Japan, except in respect of income derived from

Japanese sources.

(12) No national of the United States serving in or employed in Japan in connection with the administration, maintenance, or operation of the United States security forces in Japan and residing in Japan by reason only of such employment, or his family, shall be liable to pay an income tax in Japan, except in respect of

income derived from Japanese sources.

(13) The United States shall have the right to establish United States Post Offices within the installations and areas utilized by the United States forces for the exclusive use of the latter and for civilian personnel who are nationals of the United States and who are employed in connection with the administration, maintenance or operation of the United States forces. This is to include the right by the United States to regulate and control all communications between such installations and areas and other United States Post Offices and agencies.

(14) The United States shall have the right to establish in installations or areas utilized by the United States forces, free of all licenses, fees, and sales, excise, import or other taxes, government agencies, including concessions, such as sales commissaries and post exchanges, messes and social clubs, for the exclusive use of the United States forces and civilian personnel referred to in paragraph (13) and their families. The merchandise or services sold or dispensed by such agencies shall be free of all taxes, duties and inspection by the Japanese authorities.

(15) The United States shall have the right to enroll and train all eligible United States citizens, residing in Japan, in the reserve organizations of the armed forces of the United States, except that the prior consent of the Japanese government shall be obtained in the case of persons employed by the Japanese govern-

ment.

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Chapter II

Expenses

(1) Expenses of the United States forces stationed in Japan shall be borne by the United States, excepting such expenses concerning places, facilities or services as may be borne by Japan. The facilities and services to be furnished by Japan at her expense are set forth in detail in Annex B.

Chapter III

Committee

(1) In order to facilitate agreement on matters concerning sites, facilities, expenses and status of garrison troops, there shall be established a committee to be composed of equal number of representatives of the two countries. This committee shall come into being upon the date this administrative agreement becomes effective. The committee shall be so organized that it may meet immediately at all times. The committee may establish such auxiliary organs as may be required.

Chapter IV

Collective Defense Measures

(1) In the event of hostilities or imminently threatened hostilities in the Japan area, all United States forces in the Japan area, the National Police Reserve, and all other Japanese organizations having military potential, shall be placed under the unified command of a Supreme Commander designated by the United States government after consultation with the Japanese Government.

hostilities, the Supreme Commander of all forces in Japan, designated in accordance with par (1) above shall have the authority to use such areas, installations and facilities in the Japan area and to make such strategic and tactical disposition of military forces as he may deem necessary. In taking such actions, the Supreme Commander shall consult with appropriate representatives of the Japanese government.

(3) In locating the aforesaid areas for strategic and tactical disposition, the fullest consideration consistent with military necessity shall be given to the welfare, health and

economic needs of the local population.

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ADDENDUM TO ADMINISTRATIVE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND JAPAN TO IMPLEMENT THE PROVISIONS OF THE AGREEMENT THEY HAVE ENTERED INTO FOR COLLECTIVE DEFENSE

Chapter II entitled "Expenses" of the Administrative Agreement states that the facilities and services to be furnished to the United States forces by Japan at her expense are set forth in detail in Annex B.

It is understood that the facilities and services to be furnished by Japan at her expense will be, in general, the same that are furnished by other sovereign powers in whose territory the United States stations armed forces. Since there is not complete uniformity in all countries as to what facilities and services are furnished, because conditions differ, it is understood that the facilities and services that will be furnished by Japan will be similar to those furnished by Great Britain to the United States Air Forces expanded to cover appropriate requirements of the Army and Navy. Under this understanding Japan would furnish:

Real estate rental for all real estate utilized by the United States forces (to be listed in Annex A).

Free use of facilities jointly used (such as airfields and port facilities not listed in Annex A).

Free rail, truck and bus transportation of freight and of personnel travelling on official business.

Should any major change occur in the general type of assistance furnished in other sovereign countries prior to the signing of the Administrative Agreement, the United States representatives will propose appropriate changes in Annex B.

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AGREEMENT

tetween the United States of America and Japan for Collective Self-defense made Pursuant to the Treaty of Peace between Japan and the Allied Powers and the provisions of Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations

Preamble

Japan has this day signed a Treaty of Peace with the Allied Powers. On the coming into force of that Treaty, Japan will not have the means to exercise her inherent right of self-defense because she has been disarmed.

There is danger to Japan in this situation because irresponsible militarism has not yet been driven from the world.

The Treaty of Peace gives Japan the right to enter into collective self-defense arrangements with one or more of the Allied Powers and the Charter of the United Nations recognizes that all nations possess an inherent right of individual and collective self-defense.

In exercise of these rights, Japan desires, as a provisional arrangement for her defense, that the United States, which is one of the Allied Powers, should maintain armed forces of its own in and about Japan so as to deter armed attack upon Japan.

The United States, in the interest of peace and security, is presently willing to maintain certain of its armed forces in and about Japan, in the expectation, however, that Japan will itself increasingly assume responsibility for the defense of its own home-land against direct and indirect aggression, always avoiding any armanent which could be an offensive threat cr serve other than to promote peace and security in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

Accordingly:

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l. Japan grants, and the United States accepts the right, upon the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace and of this agreement, to station United States land, air and sea forces in and about Japan. Such dispositions would be designed solely for the defense of Japan against armed attack from without and any forces contributed pursuant hereto would not have any responsibility or authority to intervene in the internal affairs of Japan. Assistance given at the express request of the Japanese Government to put down large-scale internal riots and disturbances in Japan caused through instigation or intervention by an outside Power or Powers would not be deemed intervention in the internal affairs of Japan.

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2. During the exercise of the right referred to in Article 1, Japan will not grant, without the prior consent of the United States, any bases or any rights, powers or authority whatsoever, in or relating to bases or the right of garrison or of maneuver, to any third power.

3. The conditions which shall govern the stationing of armed forces of the United States in and about Japan shall be determined by administrative agreements between the

two governments.

4. This agreement shall expire whenever in the opinion of the Governments of the United States and of Japan there shall have come into force such United Nations agrangements or such alternative individual or collective security dispositions as will satisfactorily provide for the maintenance by the United Nations or otherwise of international peace and security in the Japan area.

Authority 813562

By NARA Date 1/17/2012

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10 February 1951

EGMORANDUM FOR: Secretary Marshall

SUBJECT :

Japanese Peace Treaty

- The Dulles Mission, with which I represented the Department of Defense, has completed its present discussions in Japan. Discussions were held with representatives of the Japanese Government and representatives of the major Japanese political parties, except the Communists, in order that the Mission might know and consider the Japanese viewpoints and establish a broad base of acceptance of the treaty throughout Japanese
- 2. In general the provisions of the two treaties as outlined before our departure from Washington were acceptable to the Japanese, except the Japanese strongly opposed garrisoning in Japan of any troops other than United States. Mr. Dulles was of the opinion that the exclusion of all troops except United States could be arranged with a minimum of difficulties arising between curselves and our allies. Other changes requested by the Japanese were not of major substance insofar as United States interests are concerned and the Mission felt able to accept the Japanese proposals.
- security because of the prohibitions on rearming in the Japanese Constitution and because of political considerations particularly in Japane By confining the Bi-lateral Treaty to a statement of general security arrangements and placing the details in an Administrative Agreement that can be approved by the President and the Prime Minister or Cabinet these objections were overcome. There are, therefore, three major documents: 1, a peace treaty between Japan and the allies; 2, a security treaty between Japan and the United States; and 5, an administrative agreement between Japan and the United States.
- 4. An additional proposal was made by the United States representatives and general acceptance given by the Japanese covering the continuation of the use of Japan as a base by the United Nations in support of United Nations' operations in Korea if these operations continue after the peace treaty goes into effect. This proposal was made in order to explore a possibility that might satisfy the Joint Chiefs' reluctance to conclude a Japanese peace treaty prior to termination of military operations in Korea as both General MacArthur and the Mission are convinced of the desirability of an early treaty.

- 5. Prime Minister Yoshida stated a desire for a United States mission to assist Japan in the formation of a defense establishment along democratic lines which would prevent the rebirth of a military state. I pointed out to him the importance in our country of civilian control over the military. When formal request is made for such a mission I recommended we furnish one. It should include representatives from the Army, Navy and Air Forces and be headed by a civilian from the Secretarial level, either from the Department of Defense or the Department of the Army.
- 6. From a Department of Defense standpoint matters left for determination prior to the signing of the treaty ares
 - States forces will retain. This listing will take some time and will be prepared by CINCER after considering Japanese requests for the release of the installations and areas they need most.
 - A listing of the assistance that Japan, at its own expense, will give to the United States forces in the way of facilities and services. General MacArthur felt it essential that the arrangements for retaining security forces in Japan should adhere to the same principles as those with the various European countries in regard to their contributions in support of our forces. As yet no general pattern has been set, and accordingly it is not yet possible to prepare a definite listing of such assistance. General agreement was reached with the Japanese that they would furnish without charge real estate rentals, free use of jointly used facilities, and free rail transportation. Such an arrangement would generally follow the present arrangement of our Air Forces in Britain. This listing will be prepared by CINCEE after a pattern has been set.
- It was the general impression received by the members of the Massion that a generous treaty such as the one proposed will be gratefully received by the Japanese and will do much to foster a lasting friendship between Japan and the United States.
 - 8. I enclose copies of the agreed documents as follows:
 - a. Summary of treaty of peace between Japan and the allied powers (or as many of them as will adhere to it).
 - b. Treaty between the United States and Japan for collective self-defense.



- c. Addendum to treaty between United States and Japan covering continued use of Japan as a base for United Nations' operations in Korea.
- d. Administrative Agreement Supplementing in Getail the treaty between the Third States and Japan.
- e. Addendum to Administrative Agreement covering Japanese assistance to be furnished United States forces at Japanese expense.
- Turnished (and 1 backet) or who has expressed general agreement.
- 10. I am propared to brief you or the Joint Chiefs in detail on any of the points covered in this memorardum.

Copies to:

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Authority NARA Date NOT DETACH G-2 GHQ FEC 1951 SUBJECT: TO: ____) Theater Intelligence Div A CofS, G-2 Operations _____ Secretariat____ Fn Mil Ln Plans & Estimates____ Deputy for Adm 1 Special Intel Ex Adm Geog Branch____ Ex MIS Div____ CT Division ____ Ex CI Div____ Ex T/Intel Operations____ Sp Asst MIS Div Coll & Pub____ 441st CIC 3/May 57 34 Sp Asst 441st CIC Det____ JSOB____ Sp Asst Fiscal MIS Division Sp Asst Radio ATIS Sp Asst Historical_____ Sp Asst PSB Special Projects_____(___ Sp Asst JSOB____ Historical Division _____ Admin Officer____ Personnel (Mil) (Civ)_ Public Safety Branch____ Jap Liaison ____ Signature__(___) Draft Reply____ Info____ Initials___(___) Info for Reply Concur_ Action_ Dispatch__(___) Brief____ Comment File___ DATE ALL COMMENTS G-2Comment The inclosed should be circulated and be read by the following officers, Deputy for Ops; Chief T/Int; Chief MIS Div; CO 441st; Director JSOB; and their executives. Return to G-2 Files CO, 441st CIC Det 4 Apr 51 From: Effect of the proposed Japanese Peace Treaty has been studied by this headquarters. Results of this study are being incorporated in an outline plan for CIC coverage of the Far East subsequent to the Peace Treaty which is in process in headquarters 441st CIC Detachment and will be submitted for approval in the near future.

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