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DIVISION OF
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER
FOR JAPAN

DEC 31 1947

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

No. 1445

Tokyo, December 11, 1947.

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: Present Organization of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
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I have the honor to transmit herewith an outline of the present organization of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The outline lists the major sections within the Secretariat and the Bureaus, with the name of the individual who occupies the major post in each category. In addition, there is given the next ranking individual who serves as deputy to the head of each section. In the case of the Bureau of General Affairs, there are listed the two deputies to the chief of the bureau, and, in the case of the Treaty Bureau, the three deputies to the chief of the bureau. The outline also indicates the duties of each section and bureau together with an indication of the number of personnel assigned.

The information on which this study is based was obtained from Mr. Takizo MATSUMOTO, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Kazushige HIRAZAWA, member of the Japanese Foreign Office until January 1945, formerly secretary to Ambassador Hiroshige SAITO and now Managing Director of the Service Center, Tokyo; Mr. Shinicho KONDO, Chief of the Second Section (American Continents) of the Research Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Mr. Kensuke HORINOUCI, Acting Head of the Training Institute of the Ministry and former Ambassador to the United States.

Mr. Matsumoto, Mr. Hirazawa, and Mr. Kondo all express concern at the neglect of American affairs by the Foreign Office. In their view, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is now, as before the war, dominated by men with European and Chinese experience. Prior to the war, personnel in the Ministry in Japan were chiefly of European experience while the Foreign Service was staffed by men whose major training and experience were directed toward China. Messrs. Matsu-

moto, Hirazawa

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moto, Hirazawa and Kondo also express the opinion that present Foreign Office thinking has not sufficiently shifted from the "Geneva outlook" to the "Lake Success outlook".

The heads of the Treaty Bureau and of the Personnel Section are said by Matsumoto and Hirazawa to be largely responsible for the failure to recognize the importance of American affairs. The Treaty Bureau, in the past, was influential because of its relationship with the Privy Council to which it reported on diplomatic matters. Examination of the list of the heads of the Treaty Bureau and the Personnel Section, supplied by Matsumoto, has revealed that, almost without exception since 1933, these bureaus have been monopolized by the European group. At present there is no head of the Treaty Bureau because of the resignation of Mr. Tosu HAGIWARA (this Mission's despatch 1360 of October 31, 1947); Hagiwara is still an official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs but without special assignment.

The person apparently most responsible for the continuation of this state of affairs is Mr. Katsuo OKAZAKI, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, in whose hands Dr. Hitoshi ASHIDA, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is reputed to leave all matters pertaining to administration and personnel. Matsumoto indicated that men with American experience have been shunted to outlying areas. This action he believes a mistake. The use of English-speaking members of the Foreign Office by the Central Liaison Office in areas outside Tokyo may be another reason for the larger proportion of individuals with European experience in the Foreign Office itself.

Hirazawa states that Okazaki is an able administrator, but does not have breadth of vision when it comes to matters of policy. Hirazawa further indicates that Dr. Ashida is prone to believe that the present organization and administration are satisfactory until something more definite is known about the peace treaty.

Hirazawa emphasizes a need, as part of the democratization process, for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to enlighten the people at home concerning international affairs. He thinks that in the past practically no effort was made to have Japan's foreign policy understood and supported by the people. He is convinced that the officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs both at home and abroad were not well-informed with regard to actual domestic political and economic developments and had very little influence on domestic policy. He believes that it is essential that the people who are sent abroad after the peace treaty be fully acquainted not only with foreign affairs but also with the domestic situation.

Matsumoto, Hirazawa and Kondo consider it vital that Japan regain the trust and confidence of the world. They urge that only the best brains in the country represent Japan. Hirazawa indicates that there was a private purge in the Foreign Office, shortly after the surrender, based upon the whims of such men as Mr. Shigeru YOSHIDA, President of the Liberal Party and Former Prime Minister.

Matsumoto

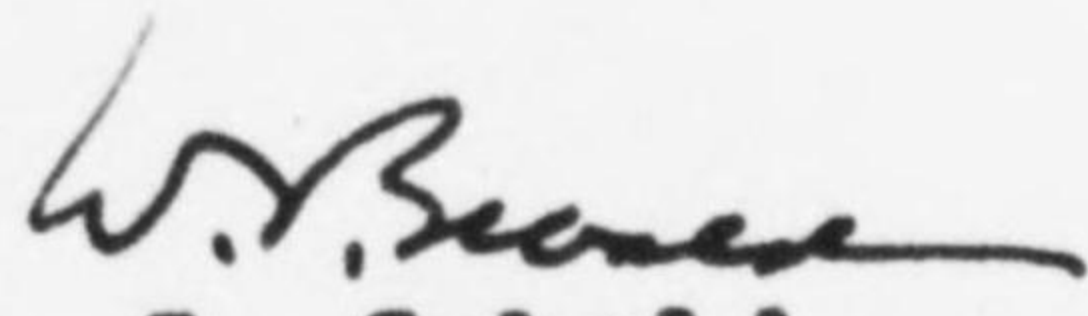
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Matsumoto and Hirazawa strongly advocate for the future a system which would assure appointments unsullied by politics or personal prejudices, and they believe that the personnel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should be re-examined, including those who were unfairly dismissed.

While the Training Institute of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is still quite new, it appears to have no carefully planned program. The major portion of the curriculum consists of language training combined with lectures given by veteran diplomats. The Institute is, however, badly handicapped by lack of suitable materials for its courses. The Department has furnished some data of a general nature (Operations Memorandum, October 22, 1947) as a result of this mission's despatch No. 1209 of September 10, 1947 in which a request was made for materials in order to take advantage of an opportunity to introduce American methods into the training program of Japanese diplomats. Horinouchi expresses the Institute's appreciation and says that the materials are being studied. In addition to the use of American publications in training programs here in Japan, Horinouchi states that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is eager that arrangements be made, should the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers approve exchange of students, to send Japanese Foreign Service Officers to the United States for study.

Respectfully yours,


W. J. Sebald
Acting Political Adviser

Enclosure: *att*

Outline of the present organization of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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Enclosure to Despatch No. 1445 dated December 11, 1947 from the Acting Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject "Present Organization of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs".

PRESENT ORGANIZATION OF THE
JAPANESE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

<u>POST</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PERSONNEL</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>NEXT RANKING MEMBER (s)</u>	<u>DUTIES.</u>
Minister	1	Hitoshi ASHIDA		
Parliamentary Vice-Minister	1	Takizo MATSUMOTO		Liaison with the Diet
Vice-Minister	1	Katsuo OKAZAKI		In direct charge of the Secretariat and indirect supervision of the Bureaus.
<u>SECRETARIAT</u>				
Chief of Consulting Section for Outsiders	8	Naoichi OKUDA		Handling inquiries regarding foreign affairs, especially international cultural co-operation and repatriation.
Chief of Personnel Section	78	Kohei TERAOKA	Satoru TAKAHASHI	Handling technical matters regarding employment and dismissal; evaluation of efficiency, and appointments.
Chief of Archives Section	187	Kaoru HAYASHI	Katuma URABE	Keeping the seal of the Foreign Office, diplomatic documents, and records.
Chief of Accounts Section	120	Takezo SHIMODA	Sakito SATO	Handling budget, expenditures, making treasury reports. Also custodian for Foreign Office properties.
<u>BUREAU OF GENERAL AFFAIRS</u>				
Bureau Chief	3	Ichiro OTA	Yosano HIDE Shunichi KASE	
Chief of General Affairs Section	22	Osamu ITAGAKI	Hideo KITAHARA	Co-ordination of important policy.

Chief of

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December 11, 1947.

<u>POST</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PERSONNEL</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>NEXT RANKING MEMBER (s)</u>	<u>DUTIES</u>
Chief of Economic Affairs Section	28	Mikizo NAGAI	Ryoju SATO	Planning and survey regarding foreign trade and international economic matters.
Chief of Political Affairs Section	27	Toru NAKAGAWA	Tsunemitsu UEDA	Basic survey of basic problems of international politics.
<u>TREATY BUREAU</u>				
Bureau Chief	4	(Acting) Senjin TSURUOKA	Kumao NISHIMURA Kanichiro KUBOTA Yutaka KONAGAYA	
Chief of Treaty Section	20	Morio YUKAWA	Tatsuo SUYAMA	Handling affairs regarding treaties.
Chief of Legal Section	17	Senjin TSURUOKA	Gahaku NAKAYAMA	Handling and study of international law, general legal affairs, and legal problems of foreign affairs.
Chief of International Coöperation Section	6	Shiro HAGA	Takuya ITO	Handling of affairs regarding international co-operation.
<u>RESEARCH BUREAU</u>				
Chief	1	Kota HOKETSU		
First Section Chief	28	Masayoshi KAKITSUBO	Minoru IMAI	Survey of general political and economic trends of the world and compilation of diplomatic documents.
Second Section Chief	19	Shinichi KONDO	Kenichiro YOSHIDA	Making survey of the American continent.
Third Section Chief	36	Akira SONO	Sho SHIGEMITSU	Making survey of Eastern Europe.
Fourth Section Chief	22	Tsubin TAKAHASHI	Hiroshi SUGIURA	Making survey of Western Europe.
Fifth Section Chief	39	Mitsuyo TANAKA	Kenzo TANAKA	Making survey of East Asia.
<u>INFORMATION BUREAU</u>				
Chief	1	Akira KODAKI		<u>Information</u>

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<u>POST</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PERSONNEL</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>NEXT RANKING MEMBER (s)</u>	<u>DUTIES</u>
Information Section Chief	43	Shinsaku HOGEN	Yoshio YAMAMOTO	Information and compilation of necessary data.
Public Relations Section Chief	22	Akita MATSUI	Saburo MINOWA	Handling foreign information and international culture.
<u>CUSTODIAL BUREAU</u>				
Chief	1	Katsumi ONO		
Chief of General Affairs Section	22	Giichi MAEKAWA	Masayuki SHINTANI	Handling the liquidation business regarding Korea, Formosa, Saghalien, Kwantung Leased Territory, and South Sea Islands.
Chief of Section for Stranded Personnel Abroad	47	Tasaku KOJIMA	Masakatsu OGASAWARA	Handling affairs regarding Japanese stranded in above-mentioned lands, as well as in other foreign countries.
Chief of Economic Section	28	Masakatsu SUZUKI	Hiroshi KANATSUGU	Handling industrial and business affairs of the Japanese remaining in this afore-mentioned lands and countries.
<u>TRAINING INSTITUTE</u>				
Acting Head	66	Kensuke HORINOUCI		Training of Foreign Office officials of second and third class.
General Secretary	1	Shintaro ATO		

The Minister, Vice-Ministers, and Bureau Chiefs compose the group attending the Executive Meeting.

Total Number of Staff and Employees in Foreign Office - 899



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

Office of the United States
Political Adviser for Japan

Tokyo, July 27, 1949.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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Subject: Chief of Labor Division to Resign.

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The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that Chester W. HEPLER, Chief of the Labor Division, Economic and Scientific Section, Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, has confidentially informed an officer of this Mission that it is his intention to resign from his post and leave Japan in September 1949, and that he has so informed General MacARTHUR. The Department may find interest in this information in connection with the current importance of SCAP and Japanese Government policy toward labor, and possibly also in connection with the assignment of a labor attaché to this Mission.

As the Department may be aware, Mr. Hepler has felt that some aspects of recent SCAP policy with regard to questions affecting relations with Japanese labor have unnecessarily aggravated the seriousness of the labor situation. He states, however, that his relations with General MacArthur himself have been entirely satisfactory and that General MacArthur has urged him to remain in his present duty. Mr. Hepler's determination to leave appears nevertheless to be definitive. He states that he has accepted a position with the International Labor Organization in Geneva and that he expects that his work will be closely concerned with ILO activities correlated with the Point Four program for the development of economically backward areas.

Respectfully yours,

W. J. Sebald
W. J. Sebald

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