

strike threat and the endeavors, as reported in the American press, of some of the misguided strike leaders to circumvent the Supreme Commander by appealing to Members of the Allied Council.

The strike threat was generally regarded in the United States as purely political in purpose and not motivated by the natural desire of the workers to bring about improvements in their conditions of living or to work needed reforms in the bureaucracy which has had a feudalistic strangle hold on much of the governmental machinery of this country. The union members were regarded as dupes and tools of the aggressive minority which in so many cases has been manipulating unions in this country for selfish and ulterior political purposes. The Japanese are considered in the United States to be a very patriotic people, and any action taken by individual Japanese or Japanese groups which is harmful to Japan in this period of economic emergency causes both surprise and concern--it causes concern because it makes Americans wonder whether, with all their organizational genius, the Japanese people are capable of organizing a peacetime economy and of integrating themselves into the new post war world. I believe that the Japanese people are in fact capable of achieving these objectives.

As regards trade unions in general, I encountered condemnation of the wide tendency on the part of Japanese trade unions, in their new-found freedom, to place emphasis upon political aims rather than upon natural and desirable economic aims. Gratification was expressed that such rapid progress had been made in the organization of labor unions, but it seemed generally felt that the unions in Japan are somewhat lacking in discipline; that they fail to appreciate the full obligations which unionization entails and appear to be concerned too

unilaterally with the rights which are granted to union organizations. As you know, encouragement of union organization so that unions can bargain in an orderly way for the just rights of labor was one of the earliest actions of the Supreme Commander. I doubt if history can show in any other country or at any other time such rapid and, until recently, such satisfactory progress in the development of a democratic labor movement. This has been in consonance with the general sentiment of the American people; the United States Government felt that one of the first freedoms to be given the Japanese people should be the right to organize unions and protect the rights of workers which had been largely suppressed. The American Government expected that the newly created unions would contribute much to the democratization of Japan. It is felt now that the unions themselves must adopt democratic practices and become truly democratic bodies if they are to make such a contribution.

There is a great deal of interest in educational progress in Japan. The several educators with whom I spoke were in full accord with the direction given by the Supreme Commander in the decentralization and liberalization of the Japanese educational system. These educators were of the opinion that Japan's future lies largely in its young people who are now in school and who are beginning to receive a liberalized education--an education which is, in addition, teaching them how to think. There was some feeling that the Japanese educational authorities could take more determined steps to hasten the process. One step I heard mentioned was the improvement of the livelihood of the teachers and related measures to make the teaching profession sufficiently attractive so that it could be assured of always attracting capable and zealous people.

I heard hope expressed that the problem of language simplification would be solved by the Japanese in a common sense and workable way, as it is felt that only in this manner could the Japanese take full and equal advantage of the great literature and scientific knowledge of the western world.

The new Constitution was a topic of much interest. The American people are much gratified with the progress toward democratization of Japan as revealed in the new Constitution. They look forward with interest to the forthcoming elections which will provide the Japanese people with opportunity to select their representatives for the Diet which is to operate under this Constitution when it comes into effect.

In conclusion, I might add that my impression is that most of the American people have an objective and nonemotional attitude toward Japan. While they do not forget, they are not vengeful, and their eyes are turned to the future. They expect Japan to be given access to the resources of raw materials and exports of other countries for Japan's peacetime needs; they expect the Japanese to do their share in the eventual development of mutually beneficial economic exchanges with other countries. The American people expect the Japanese people to fashion Japan into a truly democratic and cooperative member of the Commonwealth of Nations. Effective Japanese political and economic efforts to this end will continue to meet with favorable American interest and assistance.

Thank you.

The second item under Official Matters is the operation of the power industry of Japan. This subject was proposed by the Soviet Member. In accordance with our usual procedure,

I will ask GENERAL DEREVYANKO if he wishes to make any introductory remarks or statements.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL DEREVYANKO: I would like to say a few words on the subject. MR. CHAIRMAN, Gentlemen: It is known that during a considerable period of time the power balance of Japan has been extremely tense, and that the question of shortage of electric power has been continually appearing on the pages of the Japanese press. At the same time, the official Japanese statistics for 1946 showed that there is sufficient capacity of electric power plants in Japan.

In view of the foregoing, I would like to receive information on the subjects placed by me on the Agenda of the today's meeting of the Council.

THE CHAIRMAN: We have with us MR. PIERCE, Chief of the Gas and Electric Branch of the Economic and Scientific Section of General Headquarters, who will provide the information asked for on the discussion Agenda. MR. PIERCE.

MR. PIERCE: Question Number 1. What is the actual capacity of the power plants separately for hydro and thermal plants?

Answer: The method commonly used by the Japanese to report capacity of power plants is according to the so-called "authorized capacity." The "authorized capacity" of any power plant in Japan may be defined in general as being the nominal rated capacity of the plant as determined by a six-hour test performed under the operating conditions for which the plant was designed. The test to establish this capacity is conducted by the Electric Power Bureau of the Imperial Japanese Government.

If, by "actual capacity," is meant the capacity which the power plants are capable of producing as a continuous output, then the total capacity will be substantially less than the

"authorized capacity." This is due to the following factors: Obsolescence of equipment, lack of materials for rehabilitation of war-damaged plants, lack of materials to perform long-deferred maintenance--

SOVIET INTERPRETER: Would you mind repeating that, please?

MR. PIERCE: (Repeating) -- lack of materials to perform long deferred maintenance-- (Continuing) --and low calorie coal. Lack of materials has retarded repair of the plants and low calorie coal reduces the maximum output even though the plant may be in good operating condition.

I have a table of the "authorized capacities" in Japan.

For public utilities, hydro capacity - 5,653,000 kilowatt hours; for public utilities, steam plants - 2,876,000 kilowatt hours; making a total for public utilities - 8,529,000 kilowatt hours. There are in addition to public utility plants, privately owned plants.

SOVIET INTERPRETER: Would you mind repeating that, please?

MR. PIERCE: Yes. (Repeating) In addition to the public utility plants there are privately owned plants. (Continuing) In this category there are 485,000 kilowatt hours of hydro capacity. In the same category there are 1,047,000 kilowatt hours of steam capacity. The total of these two categories is 10,061,000 kilowatt hours. Present "actual" public utility steam capacity is estimated by the Japanese to be 1,000,000 kilowatt hours. Public utility hydro capacity varies seasonally. However, it may be stated that the actual hydro capacity is essentially equal to the authorized capacity of 5,600,000 kilowatt hours only during the rich water season, but it is however not more than 3,000,000 kilowatt hours during the annual dry season. This dry season usually occurs during the month of February each year. The present actual capacity of

privately owned industrial power plants has not been accurately determined.

The "actual" public utility steam capacity, which can be reclaimed after complete rehabilitation, is estimated by the Japanese to be 2,200,000 kilowatt hours. The same information relative to privately owned industrial plants has not been determined.

Question Number 2. What is present day demand for power and necessary capacity of the power plants, both for the whole country and for separate administrative regions, separately for hydro and thermal plants?

Answer: Statistics in the requested form are not available. In general, power demands have risen steadily since the beginning of the Occupation. If demand is considered the same as generation, as is true in the Japanese way of thinking, demand has risen from 1,200,000,000 kilowatt hours for the month of October, 1945, to a figure of near 2,500,000,000 kilowatt hours for recent months.

The necessary capacity required to supply unrestricted demands cannot be readily determined at present.

Question Number 3. The rate of utilization of the existing capacities of the power plants during 1946, separately for hydro and thermal plants?

Answer: In general, all existing hydro capacity was utilized during 1946. Steam plants were utilized up to the availability of coal. Coal available for steam generation during 1946 was insignificant, with the result that only a very small percent of the steam plants were able to operate when they were needed. The entire load has been carried for all practical purposes by the hydro generating plants.

I have a table which is very technical by nature. It is known as a table of utilization factors, and I will simply

point out the figure that I have for the month of December, 1946.

THE CHAIRMAN: The entire table can be placed in the Minutes.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL DEREVYANKO: MR. CHAIRMAN, I would like to hear the contents of the table.

THE CHAIRMAN: Please read the contents.

MR. PIERCE: All right. January, hydro utilization - 45 per cent; steam - 1.9 per cent; based on actual steam capacity - 6.1 per cent; February, in the same order - 44 per cent, 2.2 per cent, 7 per cent; March, 53 per cent, 0.7 per cent, 2.2 per cent; April, 49 per cent, 1 per cent, 3.3 per cent; May, 53 per cent, 2.3 per cent, 7.5 per cent; June, 51 per cent, 2 per cent, and 6.6 per cent; July, 53 per cent, 2.3 per cent, 7.5 per cent; August, 55 per cent, 2.7 per cent, 8.7 per cent; September 51 per cent, 5.8 per cent, 18.6 per cent; October, 56 per cent, 4.0 per cent (4 per cent, in other words), 12.9 per cent; November, 53 per cent, 4.7 per cent, 15.2 per cent; December, 59 per cent, 4.3 per cent, 13.8 per cent.

In the same order, the basis for these per cents is 5,650,000 kilowatt hours; 2,876,000 kilowatt hours; and 900,000 kilowatt hours.

Question Number 4. What were the reasons of insufficient generation of power during 1946?

Answer: Generation of power during 1946 was not insufficient, except during early fall, when an abnormal dry period was encountered, and early winter, when the annual dry season began. It is characteristic of the Japanese Power Industry that during the winter months hydro generation falls off nearly 50 per cent of its peak, due to the fact that

precipitation is trapped in the mountains in the form of snow and ice. This period is commonly known as the annual dry season. During this winter insufficient coal resulted in the lack of steam generating capacity, with which to re-enforce the decreased hydro generation.

Question Number 5. For what purposes, and in what quantities, was power used during 1946?

Answer: We have statistics showing complete breakdown of power consumption during the year.

THE CHAIRMAN: This looks like a very complex table. Does the Soviet Member wish it read or merely inserted in the Minutes?

LIEUTENANT GENERAL DEREVYANKO: If you don't mind, I would like to hear it now.

MR. PIERCE: As a matter of fact, I don't think it is practical to read it. It must be presented in tabular form to be of any significance.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL DEREVYANKO: (After examining table) Yes, sir, it is not necessary to read it.

* * * * *

**MONTHLY GENERATION AND CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY BY
(1,000,000 Kilowatt Hours)**

| MONTH | GENERATION 1/ TOTAL | CONSUMPTION | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|--|------------|------------------|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------|----|-------------------------------|
| | | TOTAL | RESI- DEN- TIAL 2/ | COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL CONSUMERS WITH DEMAND OF 500 KW AND OVER | | | | | | | | Elec- tri- Rail road |
| | | | | Total | Industrial | | | | | Other | | |
| | | | | | Mining | Primary Metal | Metal Manu- factures | Chem- ical | Tex- tile | | | |
| 1945 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oct. | 1,205 | 928 | 321 | 437 | 123 | 52 | 27 | 121 | 15 | 13 | 58 | |
| Nov. | 1,357 | 1,035 | 371 | 483 | 110 | 65 | 29 | 150 | 17 | 18 | 62 | |
| Dec. | 1,657 | 1,191 | 452 | 538 | 121 | 80 | 49 | 160 | 21 | 16 | 65 | |
| 1946 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 1,835 | 1,343 | 530 | 593 | 127 | 91 | 42 | 179 | 25 | 15 | 74 | |
| Feb. | 1,860 | 1,411 | 503 | 646 | 124 | 110 | 53 | 210 | 22 | 20 | 70 | |
| Mar. | 2,179 | 1,491 | 511 | 725 | 136 | 129 | 55 | 250 | 23 | 19 | 69 | |
| Apr. | 2,158 | 1,710 | 509 | 850 | 141 | 149 | 63 | 323 | 24 | 25 | 76 | |
| May ^{6/} | 2,345 | 1,767 | 487 | 954 | 141 | 157 | 65 | 413 | 23 | 27 | 77 | |
| June | 2,315 | 1,778 | 448 | 971 | 137 | 171 | 69 | 412 | 26 | 30 | 77 | |
| July | 2,401 | 1,808 | 471 | 979 | 149 | 168 | 63 | 414 | 31 | 31 | 73 | |
| Aug. | 2,411 | 1,790 | 415 | 1,022 | 147 | 155 | 62 | 472 | 34 | 28 | 69 | |
| Sept. | 2,271 | 1,653 | 433 | 873 | 133 | 141 | 63 | 341 | 37 | 28 | 75 | |
| Oct. | 2,493 | 1,776 | 534 | 921 | 143 | 152 | 64 | 366 | 45 | 27 | 79 | |
| Nov. | 2,329 | 1,751 | 553 | 826 | 117 | 138 | 61 | 312 | 40 | 26 | 84 | |
| Dec. | 2,476 | 1,757 | 616 | 817 | 149 | 130 | 62 | 280 | 38 | 22 | 84 | |
| Total | 27,073 | 20,635 | 6,010 | | | | | | | | | |

- 1/ Limited to electric energy generated by major utilities, about 85 to 90% of a
 2/ Consumers with demand of 6 KW and under for lighting purposes; includes some
 3/ Excludes electric energy generated in power plants owned by Ministry of Trans
 4/ Includes office buildings, new Occupation Forces installations, etc.
 5/ Includes temporary, seasonal services, etc.
 6/ NA-Not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Electric Power, Ministry of Commerce and Industry

GENERATION AND CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY BY TYPE OF CONSUMER

(1,000,000 Kilowatt Hours)

| CONSUMPTION | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------|--------------|-------|---|----------------|------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CONSUMERS WITH DEMAND OF 500 KW AND OVER | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | Industrial | | | | | | Elec- tric ^{3/} Rail- roads | Utili- ties | Other ^{4/} | CONSUMERS WITH DEMAND UNDER 500 KW | SPECIAL ^{5/} |
| | Mining | Primary Metal | Metal Manu- factures | Chemical | Tex- tile | Other | | | | | |
| 437 | 123 | 52 | 27 | 121 | 15 | 13 | 58 | 20 | 8 | 165 | 5 |
| 483 | 110 | 65 | 29 | 150 | 17 | 18 | 62 | 21 | 11 | 177 | 5 |
| 538 | 121 | 80 | 49 | 160 | 21 | 16 | 65 | 22 | 13 | 195 | 6 |
| 593 | 127 | 91 | 42 | 179 | 25 | 15 | 74 | 23 | 17 | 215 | 5 |
| 646 | 124 | 110 | 53 | 210 | 22 | 20 | 70 | 20 | 17 | 255 | 7 |
| 725 | 136 | 129 | 55 | 250 | 23 | 19 | 69 | 25 | 19 | 247 | 8 |
| 850 | 141 | 149 | 63 | 323 | 24 | 25 | 76 | 27 | 22 | 344 | 7 |
| 954 | 141 | 157 | 65 | 413 | 23 | 27 | 77 | 30 | 21 | 318 | 7 |
| 971 | 137 | 171 | 69 | 412 | 26 | 30 | 77 | 31 | 18 | 352 | 8 |
| 979 | 149 | 168 | 63 | 414 | 31 | 31 | 73 | 30 | 20 | 350 | 7 |
| 1022 | 147 | 155 | 62 | 472 | 34 | 28 | 69 | 32 | 23 | 342 | 8 |
| 1078 | 133 | 141 | 63 | 341 | 37 | 28 | 75 | 35 | 21 | 333 | 11 |
| 1192 | 143 | 152 | 64 | 366 | 45 | 27 | 79 | 31 | 14 | 312 | 10 |
| 1226 | 117 | 138 | 61 | 312 | 40 | 26 | 84 | 32 | 16 | 364 | 9 |
| 1317 | 149 | 130 | 62 | 280 | 38 | 22 | 84 | 31 | 21 | 316 | 8 |

generated by major utilities, about 85 to 90% of all electric energy generated in Japan
 500 KW and under for lighting purposes; includes some very small shops and stores.
 generated in power plants owned by Ministry of Transportation.
 new Occupation Forces installations, etc.
 services, etc.

of Electric Power, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

* * * * *

MR. PIERCE: Of significant importance during 1946 is the fact that technological changes have taken place at a tremendous rate. Electric power represented the only fuel of any consequence that could be used as a substitute for solid fuels which were formerly used for both residential and industrial consumption. As a result, wherever possible, residential consumers utilized electric power for heating and cooking. Industrial consumers utilized electric power for producing process steam, where formerly coal was employed. The exact extent to which industry has converted to the use of electricity cannot accurately be measured. However, suffice it to say that it has been employed extensively. The above-mentioned factors have resulted in a tremendous increase in demand for electric power which formerly did not exist.

Question Number 6. What measures were taken by the Japanese Government to increase the generation of power?

Answer: The Japanese Government has been endeavoring to encourage the rehabilitation of hydro and thermal generating plants. Lack of raw materials, financial difficulties, and unprecedented labor unrest existed throughout the year, presenting serious obstacles. In view of these factors, the efforts of the Japanese Government and the operating companies have met with only partial success.

Question Number 7. Is there any possibility for transmission of power from the regions with excess of power to regions having shortage of power, by means of high voltage transmission lines, and if not, what is being done in this direction?

Answer: The transmission system, as it now exists, permits a limited transfer of power from district to district; that is in Honshu; and in addition, from Honshu to Kyushu. The maximum kilowatt hours transferred per month, on this basis, is as follows:

From Tohoku to Kanto - 28,000,000 kilowatt hours; Kanto to Kansai - 93,000,000 kilowatt hours; Kansai to Chugoku - 19,000,000 kilowatt hours; from Chugoku to Kyushu - 16,000,000 kilowatt hours.

The islands of Hokkaido and Shikoku cannot be interconnected with Honshu and Kyushu.

Due to the limitations of transmission facilities, not all of the surplus power generated in Northern and Central Honshu during the seasons of ample rainfall can be transferred to other regions.

It is not practical to undertake the construction of high voltage transmission lines at this time. If such construction were to be undertaken, most of the raw materials required would have to be imported. The financing of such projects at this time would be practically impossible.

Question Number 8. Is the equipment of the power plants, selected for reparations, being used at present?

Answer: Yes. The reparation plants, with the exception of Tsurumi, Shimizu, Saijo, Tokushima, and Toyama, have been used whenever coal was available.

The existing custody directive does not prevent the use of this equipment. The problem of maintenance of this equipment, pending final action on reparations, is greatly reduced if these plants are operated.

Question Number 9. What is the structure of the semigovernmental Nippon Hassoden Company, and who are its shareholders, besides the Government, and to what extent?

Answer: The Nippon Hassoden Company was formed by the merger of thirty-odd smaller enterprises. The property of the smaller companies was taken over in return for shares in the Nippon Hassoden Company. Nearly one half of the total share capital of ¥1,500,000,000 is held by fifty-five holders, with more than ¥2,000,000 in shares each. Among them are various banking

institutions, life insurance companies, mutual credit companies, municipalities, manufacturing concerns, and prefectural governments. The remainder of the share capital is widely disbursed among 160,000 holders with blocks of shares having value less than ¥2,000,000 each.

That is all.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, MR. PIERCE. If there is no further business before the meeting (Pause) we shall adjourn.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL DEREVYANKO: MR. CHAIRMAN, I would like to thank you, sir, for your information given today and I would like to propose that the discussion of this subject be held over to the next meeting of the Allied Council in order to give Members of the Council further opportunity of studying the matter and to make their ~~recom~~ recommendations.

(The Chairman nods assent).

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there anything further? (Pause)

Let us adjourn.

(The meeting adjourned at 1105 hours).

Form DS-302 (7-2-46)

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE INCOMING TELEGRAM

ACTION COPY Office of FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS MAR 25 1947 DIRECTOR Department of State

OFFICE OF EUROPEAN DISTRIBUTION CONTROL MAR 22 1947 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS MAR 25 1947 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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Action: ~~EUR~~

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ESP

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FROM: Moscow

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 939, Undated

Rec'd March 22, 1947 4:50 a.m.

Wtd - No action required Control 6859
Fill

APR 2 - 1947
MOSCOW
DC/R

NEW TIMES No. 11, March 14 "American Policy in Japan" by M. Merkov uses LIFE article report of Japan by Noel Busch as basis for attack on American occupation, claiming existence of five million unemployed, high cost of living, failure to effect land reforms, are evidence of American failure. Busch slanders USSR in suggesting USA must arm Japan against Soviet Union. American reactionaries are chiefly working to replace allied control Japan by unilateral US control. Stand of Soviet representative on ACC Japan must be demilitarized and democratized is main source of annoyance to American reaction. ACC is treated as insignificant appendage. Busch makes no secret Atcheson sees no necessity to reckon with opinion other members. British and Chinese press have commented on American efforts to oust other powers.

Noble in SATURDAY EVENING POST said to "top one slander on another" in contending Russian program consists in obstructing American occupation and undermining American control.

NEWSWEEK termed Japanese prisoners returning from USSR "advance guard of Russian invasion." Americanization of Japan in police system, education, films and advertising is hit.

Article in NIPPON TIMES is quoted urging American tutelage of Japan during next hundred years as recommendation

PLAIN

Japan

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

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) / 3-2247 (RECD) FILED L.L.L. MAR 28 1947

PLAIN

-2-#939, Undated from Moscow.

Japan become USA colony. American propoganda now
dressing up MacArthur as Shogun.

Department please repeat to Tokyo.

SMITH

NOTE: Passed to Tokyo 5:30 a.m. 3-22-47 CWO-M

EEC:EOC

PLAIN

STANDARD NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A-H - Mr. Gross

FROM : JK - Mr. Martin

SUBJECT: Japanese reparations implementation

Noted - *Seg*

201 Smith Burr
201 Pollard Miller
 DATE: March 28, 1947
201 Ryder, Bill

1. We are attempting to work our story into McCoy's statement.
2. As a result of conference between Burr Smith of JK and Freile, Col. Bill Ryder, Pollard and Miller of CAD and SCAP, the following can be reported:
 - a. The War delegation will, unless overruled by Peterson which strangely they do not anticipate, propose a final program almost identical with ours to the Strike Group Monday and insist they show where it is wrong.
 - b. The procedural manual is in good shape and agreed between War and JK.
 - c. Neither War nor State propose wording changes in the interim directives to clarify or give SCAP more discretion, but War proposes several minor changes in content of level recommendations which we can accept.
 - d. SCAP plans to pick 30% out of list of 1100 plants, based on quality screening, and distribute that as available under Advance Transfer. This list, including inventory and valuation data which are now available, can be distributed in 20-30 days, at least, after advance transfer directive is received. War will instruct SCAP to do this in transmitting directive.
 - e. SCAP, ^{is} ^{as} ^{he} ^{be to} (ready as ever) will or can start crating and shipping. Real push will only come when job is on them. They think they have adequate personnel to prod Japs.
 - f. To help over hump of getting program into operation, explain procedures manual, and set pattern for dealings with foreign missions desirable to send couple Washington people pronto but should be under cover of US Reparations mission. Propose Hildring ask for War representative on mission, indicating preference for Pollard. He is willing and thinks his superiors will OK. Fahey is a possible candidate but I prefer Pollard.

Comm.

JK

JK:EMMartin:mrr

740.00119 Control (Japan) / 3-28-47



RESTRICTED

THE STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



Office of
FOR EASTERN AFFAIRS
MAR 28 1947
Department of State

SWN-5271
28 March 1947

CA 555
File
Bailey action
2. J. J. action
DC/R

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

Subject: Basic Directive for Post-Surrender
Military Government in Japan Proper.

Enclosed herewith is copy no. 46 of a Memorandum
for Holders of SWNCC 52/7.

Copy no. 46 of SWNCC 52/7 was transmitted to the
Secretary of State by SWN-3469 on 1 November 1945.

740.00119 Control Japan 11-145

For the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee:

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 30 1947

H. W. Moseley
H. W. MOSELEY
Secretary

Encl.
Cpy No. 46,
Memo. for Holders
of SWNCC 52/7

DIVISION OF OCCUPIED AREAS
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
OCT 6 1947
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Int: *WJG*
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OCT 10 1947

FILED

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) / 3-2847

Aug 13-26

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COPY NO. _____

RESTRICTED25 March 1947STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEEMEMORANDUM FOR HOLDERS OF SWNCC 52/7BASIC DIRECTIVE FOR POST-SURRENDER MILITARY
GOVERNMENT IN JAPAN PROPERNote by the Secretaries

SWNCC 52/7 has been downgraded from TOP SECRET to RESTRICTED. Holders are requested to change the classification of their copies accordingly.

H. W. MOSELEY
W. A. SCHULGEN
V. L. LOWRANCE
Secretariat

SECRET
Classification Approved *JK*
3/17/47

DC/R

SECRET

MAR 31 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY, STATE-WAR-NAVY
COORDINATING SUBCOMMITTEE FOR THE FAR EAST

Subject: SFE 187

In accordance with the attached memorandum from Mr. Schuler of ADO, it is recommended that the draft paper entitled "Policy for the Interchange of Materials Between Japan and Other Countries" be withdrawn from consideration by the Subcommittee.

(signed) J. W. Penfield
James K. Penfield
Acting Chairman

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)
/3-3147

Enclosure:

Memorandum from Mr. Schuler
and attachments.

| | |
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A true copy of the signed material. *AMW*

NA:JKEmmerson:mls
3-12-47

JK
FE ADO JK A.H.

SECRET FILE

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Japan / 3-3147

UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER
FOR JAPAN

Tokyo, March 31, 1947

UNCLASSIFIED

No. 951

DIVISION OF
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

APR 14 1947
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) / 3-3141

SUBJECT: Transmission of Copies of Correspondence Exchanged between
W. MacMahon Ball and General Douglas MacArthur regarding
Former's Appointment as Head of Australian Mission in Japan

The United States Political Adviser for Japan has the honor to
transmit herewith copies of correspondence exchanged between Mr. W.
MacMahon Ball, British Commonwealth Member of the Allied Council for
Japan, and General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied
Powers in Japan, regarding the former's appointment as Head of the
Australian Mission in Japan.

FE
BC
ESR
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Enclosures:

1. Letter of W. MacMahon Ball to General MacArthur of March 27, 1947.
2. Letter of General MacArthur to Mr. W. MacMahon Ball of March 27, 1947.

Original and ozalid to Department

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[Handwritten signature]

APR 28 1947

FILED
Japan

3-3141

HER

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 951 dated March 31, 1947 from the United States Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject "Transmission of Copies of Correspondence Exchanged between W. MacMahon Ball and General Douglas MacArthur regarding Former's Appointment as Head of Australian Mission in Japan".

COPY

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
Office of Member for United Kingdom
Australia, New Zealand and India

27 March, 1947.

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur,
Supreme Commander, Allied Powers,
General Headquarters,
T O K Y O

Dear General MacArthur,

The Australian Government feels that the time has come when it wishes to constitute a single Australian Mission in Japan. It feels that this would make possible a better coordination of the work of Australian civilian officials here.

The Australian Government has accordingly instructed me to ask you whether you would accept and accredit an Australian Mission, with myself as its Head.

I would continue concurrently to represent jointly the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India on the Allied Council for Japan.

Mr. Eckersley's title "Australian Political Liaison Officer with the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers" would lapse and he would join the Mission as First Secretary (Political).

I hope you may see your way to accept this proposal.

Yours sincerely,

W. MacMahon Ball.

Enclosure No. 2 to Despatch No. 951 dated March 31, 1947 from the United States Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject "Transmission of Copies of Correspondence Exchanged between W. MacMahon Ball and General Douglas MacArthur regarding Former's Appointment as Head of Australian Mission in Japan".

COPY

General Headquarters
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
Office of the Supreme Commander

27 March 1947

Dear Mr. Ball:

I have just received your note of 27 March expressing the desire of your Government to constitute a single Australian Mission in Japan with yourself as its head. I am in complete accord with the suggestion, and I will render the mission every legitimate assistance practicable to accomplish its mission.

With cordial regards,

Most sincerely,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

The Honorable W. MacMahon Ball,
British Commonwealth Member,
Allied Council for Japan,
Tokyo.