

UNCLASSIFIED

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 200, November 26, 1948,  
from Yokohama.

TranslationOUTLINE OF PROCEDURE RELATIVE TO RENUNCIATION  
OF JAPANESE NATIONALITY

1. Cases where renunciation of nationality is performed.

It is necessary for the renunciation of the Japanese nationality to go through the procedure as described by the Law of Nationality in force. Under the Law, a Japanese national may divest himself of his nationality in the following cases.

- 1) In case the person concerned possesses dual nationality, owing to his birth in any one, of the United States, Canada, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Argentina or Brazil, and has his domicile there;
- 2) Or in case the person concerned possesses a dual nationality owing to his birth in any other jus soli country, and has his domicile there.

However, any person who became a Japanese with permission for recovery of Japanese nationality cannot renounce that Japanese nationality, even if the person concerned possesses dual nationality.

2. Procedure for renunciation of nationality.

Notification of Divestment of Nationality (Form A) in the case of a person coming under 1, 1), and Application for Divestment of Nationality (Form B) in the case of a person coming under 1, 2) respectively will be submitted, together with the required documents, to the Attorney-General through the medium of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

3. Examination of documents relative to renunciation of nationality.

It is necessary for any Japanese for divesting himself of his nationality, to fulfill the conditions as mentioned in 1, 1) or 1, 2) above. The Japanese nationality of the person who desires divest of Japanese nationality will be examined by his family register, while his foreign nationality will be examined by his birth certificate and other documents.

4. Announcement of renunciation of nationality, and issuance of licence and certificate.

When the Notification of Divestment of Nationality is accepted by the Attorney-General, or when the Application for Divestment of Nationality is approved by him, an announcement will be made in the Official Gazette accordingly. But the renunciation of the

Japanese

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Enclosure No. 1,  
Despatch No. 200,  
Yokohama, November 26, 1948. -2-

Japanese nationality takes effect on the day of acceptance of Notification (Form A) and in the case of Application (Form B), it takes effect after thirty days as reckoned from the day following the date of the licence. The licence will be sent by the Attorney-General to the applicant when the application is approved. The certificate of renunciation will be given by the Attorney-General on application of the interested parties.

5. Notification of loss of nationality.

Within one month of the announcement of renunciation of nationality as mentioned above, the consort of the person concerned or a relative within the fourth degree, who possesses the Japanese nationality, will submit the Notification of Loss of Nationality together with supporting documents to the authorities of the registered locality, (in Form D attached in case Form A has been used, or in Form E attached in case Form B has been used for the divestment of nationality).

With the submission of the notification as mentioned above, the name of the person who has lost the nationality will be deleted from the family register, to bring the record into line with the actual change in the nationality. The procedure of divestment of nationality is concluded with this.

The copy of family register in regard to the deletion of the person who has divested himself of the nationality will be given, on application of the person concerned or his relative, by the authorities of the former registered locality, after the above mentioned Notification of Loss of Nationality has been submitted.

6. The forms of notification of, and application for, divestment of nationality and the directions for preparing them, as well as the particulars of accompanying papers are explained below.

A. Notification of Divestment of Nationality (Form A) and Application for Divestment of Nationality (Form B).

- a. In each case the document is to be submitted in duplicate.
- b. The "domicile" and the "name of the person who renounces the nationality" will be written both in Japanese and the language of the country in which the person concerned was born.
- c. "The person who appears first in the family register" is to be interpreted to mean the one whose name appears in the first line of the first page of the copy of family register.
- d. If the

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- d. If the person who desires to renounce the nationality is fifteen or more years old, he will submit the notification or application for himself. If he is less than fifteen years old, the notification or application will be filed by his legal representative. If he is a minor of less than twenty years of age, even if he is fifteen or more years old, the consent of his legal representative is required. (His parent or guardian is his legal representative.)
- e. The private seal or thumb-mark of the person who submits the notification or application will be affixed below his name.

B. Accompanying documents.

- a. Copy of family register (1 copy)

A copy of family register will be obtained from the authorities of the registered locality, if necessary through a relative or an acquaintance, and submitted along with the Notification of Divestment of Nationality or the Application for Divestment.

- b. Certificate of birth (2 copies)
- c. Certificate of nationality (2 copies)

By certificate of nationality is meant a written proof as issued by the authorities concerned to the effect that the person desiring renunciation of his nationality actually possesses the nationality of the country in which he was born.

- d. Written consent of the legal representative (Form C attached) (2 copies)

This is required when the person desiring renunciation of nationality is less than twenty years, but not less than fifteen years of age.

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Enclosure No. 2 to Despatch No. 200, November 26, 1948,  
from Yokohama.

Translation

## FORM A

## Notification of the Divestment of Japanese Nationality

Registered locality:

Domicile:

Name of the person who appears  
first in the family register  
and the relationship between  
above-mentioned person and the  
person who divests himself (her-  
self) of nationality:

Name of the person who divests  
himself of nationality:

Date of birth:

The above-mentioned person desires to divest  
himself (herself) of Japanese nationality in accordance  
with the provisions of Article 20-2, Paragraph 2, of  
the Law of Nationality, and the notification is hereby  
submitted together with a copy of the family register,  
the certificate of birth, the certificate of nationality  
(and the consent of legal representative).

Name and private seal:

Capacity and Domicile:

(If the notification was  
made by the legal  
representative)

Date:

To the Attorney-General.

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Enclosure No. 3 to Despatch No. 200, November 26, 1948,  
from Yokohama.

Translation

## FORM B

Application to obtain the permission of the Divestment  
of Japanese Nationality

Registered locality:

Domicile:

Name of the person who appears  
first in the family register  
and the relationship between  
above-mentioned person and the  
applicant of divestment of  
nationality:

Name of the applicant of divest-  
ment of nationality:

Date of Birth:

The above-mentioned person applies to obtain the  
permission to divest himself (herself) of the Japanese  
Nationality in accordance with the provisions of  
Article 20-3, Paragraph 1, of the Law of Nationality,  
and the application is hereby submitted together with a  
copy of the family register, the Certificate of Birth,  
the Certificate of Nationality, (and the Consent of  
Legal Representative).

Name of Applicant and private  
Seal:

Capacity of the person who makes  
application:

Domicile:

Date:

To the Attorney-General.

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Enclosure No. 4 to Despatch No. 200, November 26, 1948,  
from Yokohama.

Translation

## FORM C

## Consent to the Divestment of Japanese Nationality

Registered Locality:

Name of the person who appears  
first in the family register and  
the relationship between the  
above-mentioned person and the  
person who divests himself (her-  
self) of nationality:

Name of the person who divests  
himself (herself) of nationality:

Date of birth:

I hereby consent to the divestment of nationality  
of the above-mentioned person.

Name of the consenter (seal):

His (her) capacity as legal  
representative:

Domicile:

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Enclosure No. 5 to Despatch No. 200, November 26, 1948,  
from Yokohama.

FORM D

Translation

## Notification of the loss of Japanese Nationality

Registered locality of the  
person who has lost nationality  
and the name of the person  
who appears first in the  
family register:

Domicile:

Name of the person who has  
lost nationality:

Date of birth:

Date of the loss of nationality:

Cause for the loss of nationality: The above-mentioned  
person has lost Japanese nationality in accordance  
with the provisions of Article 20-2, Paragraph 2,  
of the Law of Nationality.

It is hereby notified that the above-mentioned  
person has lost Japanese nationality:

Name of the person who makes notification  
and private seal:

Date of birth:

Capacity of the person who makes  
notification:

Registered locality:

Domicile:

Date.

To the authorities of registered locality.

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Enclosure No. 6 to Despatch No. 200, November 26, 1948,  
from Yokohama.

Translation

## FORM E

## Notification of the Loss of Japanese Nationality

Registered locality of the  
person who has lost nationality  
and the name of the person  
who appears first in the family register:

Domicile:

Name of the person who  
has lost nationality:

Date of birth:

Date of the loss of nationality:

Cause for the loss of nationality: The above-mentioned  
person has lost Japanese nationality in accordance  
with the provisions of Article 20-3 Paragraph 1,  
of the Law of Nationality.

It is hereby notified that the above-mentioned  
person has lost Japanese nationality.

Name of the person who makes notification  
and private seal:

Date of birth:

Capacity of the person who makes  
notification:

Registered locality:

Domicile:

Date.

To the authorities of registered locality.

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E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 760050

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1950 JAN 26 AM 9 33

BUREAU OF  
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

*DS*  
*DC/R*  
**Office Memorandum** · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT*filed 3-11-49*  
DATE: 1/18/'49

TO : Mr. Chappell - DS

FROM : K. Okami<sup>o.</sup> - DS - Former Jap. Embassy

SUBJECT: Records of Renunciation of Jap. Citizenship by Iida, Takashige

As requested, I am herewith enclosing photostatic copies of Jap. records concerning Iida's renunciation of Jap. citizenship.

The records consist of five different types of documents; his U.S. birth certificate, written consent by his father who acted as a legal representative, Iida's application for renunciation of Jap. citizenship, a Jap. Gov't correspondence to the Home Ministry in Tokyo notifying of Iida's renunciation, and a letter written by Iida's father to Jap. Consulate in Seattle explaining certain legal matters in connection with his son's renunciation.

Remarks:

Two sets of copies are enclosed.

ACTION  
is assigned to

DS

DC/R

Apartment 308  
4901 Lake Park Avenue  
Chicago 15, Illinois

January 5, 1949

*File  
1003-11-49*

DIVISION OF  
**PROTECTIVE SERVICE**  
District to Yokohama, USA & A.D.  
JAN 10 1949  
C.O.N. DS: As Bureau: mB 11/26/49  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. Walter F. Chappell  
Division of Special Services  
Department of State  
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Chappell:

On August 12 and 13 of 1948, I was in Washington with regard to getting necessary information from your office in order to be able to obtain proof of my brother, Mr. Takashige Iida having renounced his dual citizenship before Pearl Harbor and retaining his American citizenship which might have enabled him to return to America from Japan where he now is. The proof being in the files of Mr. Okami's office, both Mr. Okami and you were kind enough to write me a letter for the AMG in Japan.

My brother now informs me that the American government in Japan says he cannot come back at the present because the Japanese Home Office in Tokyo insist that such documentation of his citizenship and renunciation of his Japanese citizenship before Pearl Harbor is not in their office. Since my brothers papers were filed in the Japanese Consulate in Seattle in October, 1941 (21st was the date I believe), I thought perhaps with communication and correspondence as they were just prior to the war, that the papers might not have reached the Japanese government's office, nevertheless, they were in the hands of the Japanese Consul of Seattle, Washington to be forwarded to them and should have been.

While I was in your office and because an emergency family situation arose for you, I was never able to talk directly with you but did get to talk with your Assistant in the office who thought if need be, I might be able to obtain photo-static copies of the documents in question. It seems that this would indeed be very helpful at this point and I would like to ask whether this is possible. You need not send those to me if that would be unadvisable or impossible, since they are government documents, but if you could send them to the office which has been dealing with my brother in Japan, I would be more than deeply grateful. If I could present this case for my brother more directly by being in Washington, I could arrange to come to Washington if necessary.

I await very anxiously for your word and am very hopeful and grateful for anything which you might be able to do.

Sincerely yours,

*Hideko Iida*

Hideko Iida

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ICH CLAIMS UNIT  
 Col. *Hand*  
 Dist. *02*

The following information was obtained from the records of the ICH Claims Unit regarding the above-named individual. It is noted that the individual in question was a member of the ICH Claims Unit from the date of his entry into the service until his discharge. The records reflect that the individual was a member of the ICH Claims Unit from the date of his entry into the service until his discharge. The records reflect that the individual was a member of the ICH Claims Unit from the date of his entry into the service until his discharge.

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## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

~~SPECIAL DIVISION~~

DIVISION OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES

Mrs. Gladys Davis, formerly associated with the Foreign Funds Control of the Treasury Department, telephoned Mr. Chappel, DS, this date and stated she has been informed by Miss Hideko Iida that Miss Iida's father would like photostatic copies of the documents, <sup>concerning her brother</sup> which the Department is transmitting to the Yokohama Branch Office, Office of the United States Political Adviser, Yokohama, Japan. Mr. Chappell agreed to this request.

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1/26/49

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: 1/27/49 *DS*

TO : Mr. Chappell - DS *K.O.*

FROM : K. Okami - DS - Former Jap. Embassy *file 3-11-49*

SUBJECT: Iida's Renunciation Records (photostatic copies)

DIVISION OF  
PROTECTIVE SERVICES  
*Ltr. to Miss Iida*  
JAN 31 1949  
CON: DS: *DOB* *Brem* *ms* *1/1/49*  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

In compliance with Miss Iida's request, I am herewith enclosing the last set of photostatic copies of Jap. records concerning Takashige Iida's renunciation of Jap. citizenship.

oooooooooooo

*66-1-101468-12*

Apt. 308  
4901 Lake Park Ave.  
Chicago 15, Illinois

January 19~~th~~ 1949

Mr. Walter D. Chappel  
Division of Protective Services  
Department of State  
Washington 25, D.C.

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My dear Mr. Chappel: -

A week ago, on January ~~4<sup>th</sup>~~<sup>5<sup>th</sup></sup>, I wrote  
you in regard to my brother,  
Mr. Takashige Iida <sup>1-d. - wife</sup> presently re-  
siding in Japan - I do not have  
the complete name of the person  
who has been dealing with  
him but it is a person by the  
name of Mr. Gurbellen (Vice Consul) <sup>5<sup>th</sup></sup>  
whose address is % <sup>5<sup>th</sup></sup> ~~Highway~~ 8<sup>th</sup> Army  
APO 343  
% P.M. San Francisco,  
Calif.

or his local address in Japan:

American Consulate Building  
#6 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku  
Yokohama, Japan,

14384

With regard to obtaining photostatic copies of the documents in question, if at all possible, I would very deeply appreciate it if the above could be sent directly to Mr. Burkellen (whose first name you, no doubt, could obtain) to aid my mother's return to the States.

If there are references, affidavits, etc which your office requires, I shall be only too glad to send them to you. Or if a personal interview with me would be helpful for you to obtain our family's background, etc, I could plan to go to Washington either Feb <sup>4<sup>th</sup></sup> 5<sup>th</sup> or 11<sup>th</sup> + 12<sup>th</sup> depending on your schedule, of course.

Thank you for any help that you might render me -

Sincerely,  
Hideko Iida



**ACTION**  
is assigned to

*4/1* **DS**

*DC/A*

DIVISION OF

DETECTIVE SERVICE

*etc to Yakushima*  
*US POLICE*  
to JAN 18 1949

N.S. DOB *main*  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

*1/26/49*  
894.012/1-1049

*File*  
*1/23*  
*3-11-49*

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*894.012/1-1049*

LA DCR - CLAIMS UNIT

*02*  
*12*

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P  
YApt. 308  
4901 Lake Park Ave.  
Chicago 15, IllinoisDS  
DC/A

January 10th, 1949

File  
3-11-49

Mr. Walter F. Chappell  
Division of Protective Services  
Department of State,  
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Chappell:

A week ago, on January 5th, I wrote you in regard to my brother, Mr. Takashige Iida presently residing in Japan - I do not have the complete name of the person who has been dealing with him but it is a person by the name of Mr. Gurhellen (Vice Consulate) whose address is

% Hqtrs. 8th Army  
APO 343  
% P. M., San Francisco, Calif.

or his local address in Japan:

American Consulate Building  
#6 Yamashita - Cho, Naka-Ku  
Yokohama, Japan.

With regard to obtaining photostatic copies of the documents in question, if at all possible, I would very deeply appreciate it if the above could be sent directly to Mr. Gurhellen (whose first name you, no doubt, could obtain) to aid my brothers return to the states.

If there are references, affidavits, etc. which your office requires, I shall be only too glad to send them to you. Or if a personal interview with me would be helpful for you to obtain our family's background, etc., I could plan to go to Washington either Feb. 4th, 5th or 11th and 12th depending on your schedule of course.

Thank you for any help that you might render me.

Sincerely,

/S/ Hideko Iida

FD 894.012/1-10-49

DS  
DC/R

Filed  
1949  
3-11-49

JAN 28 1949

In reply refer to  
DS 894.012/1-1049

My dear Miss Iida:

Reference is made to your letter of January 5, 1949 requesting that photostatic copies of certain documents presently on file at the former Japanese Embassy at Washington be transmitted to Yokohama to facilitate the efforts of your brother, Mr. Takashige Iida, in obtaining documentation as an American citizen. Further reference is made to your letter of January 10, 1949 requesting that these documents be transmitted to the Department's representative at Yokohama who is personally acquainted with your brother's case. This representative is Mr. Joseph O. Zurhellen, Jr.

In accordance with your request photostatic copies of the following documents under the seal of the Department of State are being transmitted to the United States Political Adviser's Branch Office at Yokohama with the notation that Mr. Zurhellen is acquainted with your brother's case:

1. Mr. Takashige Iida's United States birth certificate.
2. Written consent of Takashige Iida's legal representative, his father, approving Takashige Iida's renunciation of Japanese citizenship.
3. Notification to the Home Ministry at Tokyo concerning Takashige Iida's renunciation of Japanese citizenship.
4. A letter to the former Japanese Consulate at Seattle from Mr. Takashige Iida's father explaining certain legal matters concerning his son's renunciation.

I have also been informed by Mrs. Gladys Davis, formerly associated with the Foreign Funds Control of the Treasury Department, that your father also wishes photostatic copies of the above-mentioned documents.

Miss Hideko Iida,  
Apartment No. 308,  
4901 Lake Park Avenue,  
Chicago 15, Illinois.

*[Handwritten signature]*  
Jan 28 1949  
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-2-

documents. These photostatic copies will be prepared and sent to you for delivery to him.

With respect to your willingness to come to Washington to discuss this matter I do not believe this is necessary in view of the action being taken.

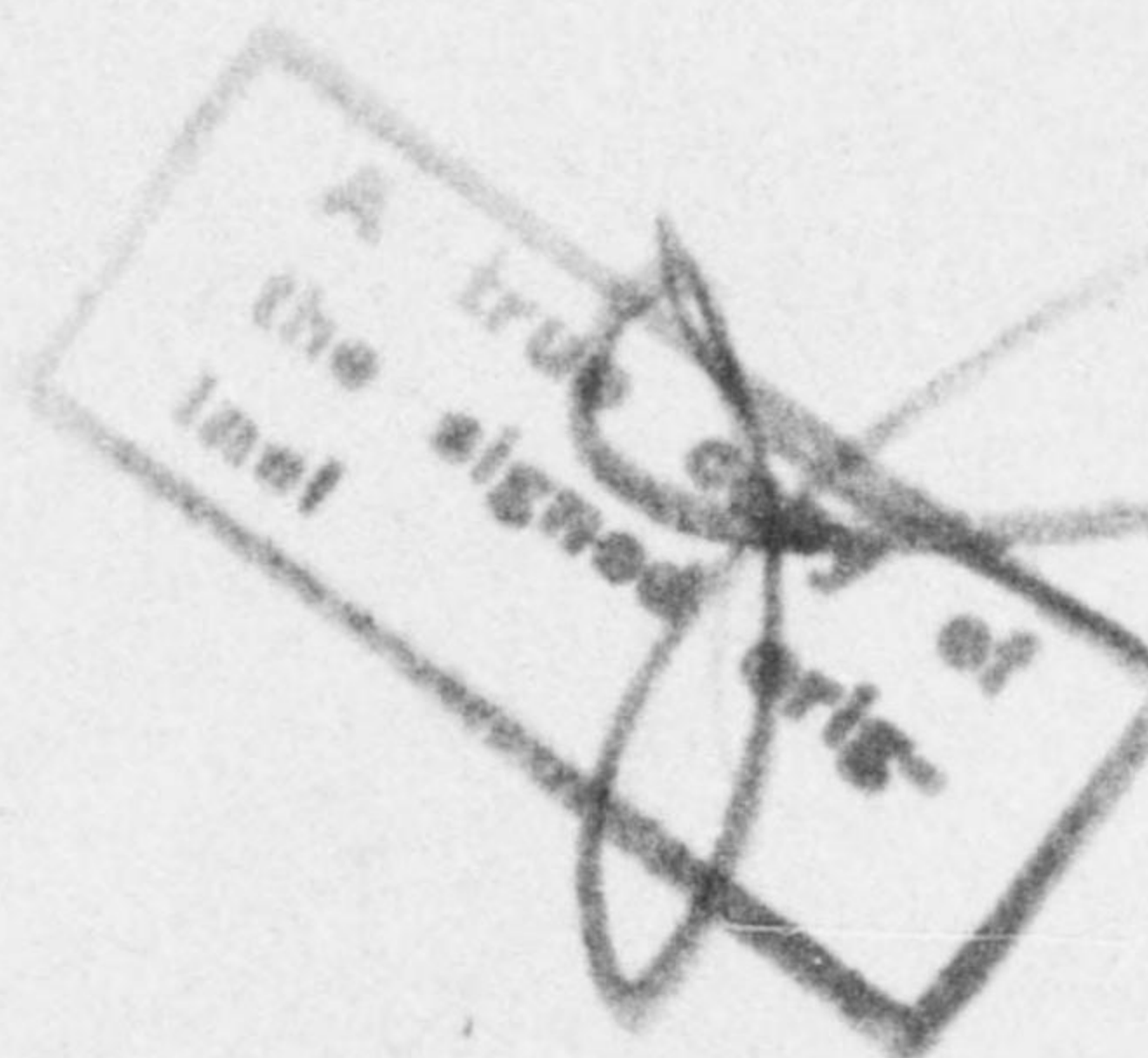
Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

*W.F.C.*  
Walter F. Chappell  
Assistant Chief  
Division of Protective Services

*P. ✓*  
*CK*  
JAN 28 1949

*DOB*  
CON:DS:DO'Brien:mb



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DOR.

In reply refer to  
DS 894.012/1-1049

FEB 9 1949

My dear Miss Iida:

Reference is made to the Department's letter of January 28, 1948 stating that another set of photostatic copies of the documents mentioned in this letter were being prepared to be sent to you for delivery to your father.

In this connection there are enclosed photostatic copies of the following documents;

1. Mr. Takashige Iida's United States birth certificate.
2. Written consent of Takashige Iida's legal representative, his father, approving Takashige Iida's renunciation of Japanese citizenship.
3. Notification to the Home Ministry at Tokyo concerning Takashige Iida's renunciation of Japanese citizenship.
4. A letter to the former Japanese Consulate at Seattle from Mr. Takashige Iida's father explaining certain legal matters concerning his son's renunciation.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

W.F.C.

Walter F. Chappell  
Assistant Chief  
Division of Protective Services

Enclosures:

As stated.

Rev.

Cat.

Dist.

Miss Hideko Iida,  
Apartment No. 308,  
4901 Lake Park Avenue,  
Chicago 15, Illinois.

CON:DS:DO'Brien:mb

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JAN 28 1949 DS  
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UNCLASSIFIED

To the

Officer in Charge of the Yokohama Branch,  
Office of the United States Political Adviser,  
Yokohama, Japan.

The Secretary of State refers to the Department's instruction of August 24, 1948 communicating at the request of Miss Hideko Iida of Chicago, Illinois, information concerning documents presently filed at the former Japanese Embassy, Washington, which relate to steps taken at Seattle, Washington, in 1941 by Mr. Takashige Iida to renounce Japanese citizenship. Mr. Iida, Miss Iida's brother, is understood to have applied at Yokohama for documentation as an American citizen.

The Department is now in receipt of a letter from Miss Iida stating that her brother informs her that the Japanese Home Office, Tokyo, has no record of the above-mentioned documents. Consequently, she requests that photostatic copies of them be transmitted to Yokohama for use by the officer of the Political Adviser's Branch Office who is acquainted with her brother's case. It is her understanding that this officer is Joseph O. Zurhellen, Jr.

In this connection there are transmitted herewith under the seal of the Department of State photostatic copies of the following documents presently on file at the former Japanese Embassy at Washington:

1. Mr. Takashige Iida's United States birth certificate.
2. Written consent of Takashige Iida's legal representative, his father, approving Takashige Iida's renunciation of Japanese citizenship.
3. Notification to the Home Ministry at Tokyo concerning Takashige Iida's renunciation of Japanese citizenship.
4. A letter to the former Japanese Consulate at Seattle from Mr. Takashige Iida's father explaining certain legal matters concerning his son's renunciation.

✓ Enclosures:

As stated.

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W.S.P.C.

JAN 25 1949

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

CONFIDENTIAL

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : NA - Mr. Bishop

DATE: April 4, 1949

FROM : NA - Mr. Green *MG*FE: WWB  
JMASUBJECT: Tokyo's 170 of March 22, 1949*894.012/3-2249*

Mr. Sebald forwards a Diplomatic Section Staff Study recommending, in response to a Japanese Government request, that the Japanese Government be permitted to communicate by mail directly with persons abroad in regard to the personal status of Japanese nationals. Present SCAP regulations prohibit such communication, although there appears to be no FEC policy decision sustaining this prohibition. The inability of the Japanese Government to record changes in the personal status of its nationals abroad is resulting in personal hardship, a confusion of legal rights and will create a vast administrative problem when the Japanese Government is finally permitted to handle these cases. Direct communication between the Japanese Government and these persons will go far toward settling up the some 700,000 personal status cases now awaiting disposition, while publicity of relevant laws and procedures by the Japanese Government will facilitate the operation of the program. This staff study is being forwarded to interested staff sections for their concurrence and will then be submitted to the Chief of Staff for approval.

The Japanese Government also requested authorization to send consular experts abroad to deal with personal status problems. Since travel abroad of Japanese in an official capacity has been tightly restricted, the Diplomatic Section did not deem it wise to support this request in this staff study. However, Mr. Sebald comments, the more liberal attitude of the U.S. Government toward such travel, reflected in the ITU case and in the Department's thinking on German consular representation abroad, suggests the feasibility of an early reopening of at least limited consular relations between Japan and countries willing to receive Japanese consular representatives. Mr. Sebald believes that the Supreme Commander might favorably consider such a proposal and requests the Department's opinion.

Comments:

It is recommended that in reply to this despatch we send a cable to Mr. Sebald along these lines: "Reur despatch 170, Department fully supports staff study recommendation on direct mail communication between Japanese Government and persons abroad in regard to personal status of Japanese nationals. Department also favorably disposed to the principle of sending consular representatives of occupied Japan to countries willing to receive them, and to this end is planning to explore the matter with certain Allied governments very shortly.

"While there are divergent considerations affecting the sending abroad of consular representatives of occupied Germany and those of occupied Japan, nevertheless the Department's general thinking on the former problem, as

expressed

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*894.012/3-2249*

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expressed in recent cable to USPOLAD Berlin, is summarized below with the thought that it may be helpful as background information in the eventual determination of the titles, functions and responsibilities of Japanese consular representatives: (summarize Deptel 358 of March 25, 1949 to Berlin)". *L and GA clearances,*

Fe should see.

*MWB*

## Attachments:

No. 170 of 3/22/49

No. 358 3/25/49 to Berlin

NA:MGreen:br

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*[Handwritten signature]*

6. DIVISION OF <sup>United States Political Adviser</sup>  
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS <sup>for Japan</sup>

MAR 31 1949 Tokyo, March 32, 1949.

No. 170.

RESTRICTED

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

*File  
action taken  
letter to Sebald mg.  
May 6, 49  
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Subject: Personal Status Problems of Japanese Abroad.

The Honorable  
The Secretary of State  
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a Headquarters staff study discussing problems faced by the Japanese Government arising from its inability to deal with the personal status of Japanese abroad and recommending that the Japanese Government be permitted to communicate by mail directly with persons abroad in regard to the personal status of Japanese nationals. Appended to the study are a draft directive, which, if approved, would permit the Japanese Government to communicate with persons abroad in this regard, and a list of those formal acts relating to personal status which the draft directive proposes to authorize. The enclosed study, which was prepared by this Mission in its capacity as the Diplomatic Section of Headquarters, is now being forwarded to interested staff sections for their comment and concurrence and will then be submitted to the Chief of Staff for approval.

2/ The Japanese Government has requested that, in addition to receiving the permission described above, it be authorized to send consular experts abroad to deal with personal status problems. Enclosed is a copy of memorandum dated February 1949 from the Foreign Office of the Japanese Government to Headquarters indicating briefly the desire of the Japanese Government to deal with personal status problems of Japanese abroad by engaging in direct correspondence and also by sending experts abroad.

This Mission's

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RETURN TO DC/R FILES WITHIN 14 DAYS, WITH A NOTATION OF ACTION TAKEN.

Tokyo's Despatch No. 170,  
March 22, 1949.

-2-

This Mission's principal reason for not recommending in the enclosed study that Japanese consular experts be permitted to go abroad arose from the fact that the policy for travel abroad by Japanese in an official capacity has to date been very restrictive. It is noted, however, that the Japanese Government may shortly be permitted representation at certain international conferences in an official governmental capacity. In this connection reference is made to the Department's serial telegram no. 89 of March 12, 1949, concerning Japanese membership in the International Telecommunications Union. It is also understood that, in the case of the United States Occupied Zone of Germany, plans are being considered for dispatch of German consular experts abroad to deal with consular problems of German nationals. Thus it would seem that the absence of a treaty of peace is not a bar to certain forms of official activity abroad by governments defeated in the recent war.

This Mission is of the opinion that dispatch of Japanese consular experts to countries willing to receive them would serve a useful purpose in reducing the number of personal status cases to be dealt with by the Japanese Government and in furthering Japanese participation in peaceful international intercourse. It is believed that the Supreme Commander might favorably consider a proposal to dispatch Japanese consular experts abroad if authorities in Washington recommended this step and if countries to which it is desired to send Japanese indicate their willingness to receive them. The Department's opinion in the premises would be appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

*W. J. Sebald*  
W. J. Sebald

Enclosures:

1. Staff study, March 4, 1949.
2. Memorandum from Foreign Office of Japanese Government to Headquarters, February, 1949.

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Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 170  
of March 22, 1949 from the United  
States Political Adviser for Japan,  
Tokyo, subject: "Personal Status  
Problems of Japanese Abroad."

COPY

RBF:hh  
4 March 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief of Staff

SUBJECT: Direct Communication by Japanese Government  
with Persons Abroad in regard to Personal  
Status Matters

I. PROBLEM. To determine whether the Japanese Government  
should be permitted to communicate by mail directly with persons  
abroad in regard to problems involving the personal status of  
Japanese.

II. FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM.

1. The Japanese Government estimates that there are roughly  
700,000 persons of Japanese nationality resident abroad, about  
equally divided between North America (mostly in the United States)  
and South America (mostly in Brazil). Some of these persons possess  
the nationality of a foreign country in addition to Japanese  
nationality.

2. Since the outbreak of war in December 1941, most Japanese  
nationals resident abroad have not been able to record changes in  
their personal status, i.e., marriage, divorce, birth, death, etc.,  
except in a small number of cases where communication to the Japa-  
nese Government on such matters has been received and has proved  
legally sufficient. Japanese nationals resident abroad who desire  
to renounce their Japanese nationality have been unable to do so.  
The Japanese Government estimates that about 700,000 cases involv-  
ing the personal status of Japanese nationals abroad require dis-  
position.

3. SCAPIN 677, 29 Jan 46 (TAB A), which is based on paragraph  
4d of JCS directive no. 18 of 8 Nov 45, limits the jurisdiction  
of the Japanese Government to the four main islands of Japan and  
to specified minor outlying islands, and prohibits communication  
by the Japanese Government with points outside its jurisdiction,  
except as authorized by SCAP. SCAPIN 1900, 28 May 48 (TAB B),  
excludes from the international mails all papers of legal procedure  
(paragraph 4d) and all correspondence by Ministerial officers  
(paragraph 4d).

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III. Discussion

Enclosure No. 1 to  
Tokyo's Despatch No. 170,  
March 22, 1949.

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### III. DISCUSSION OF THE PROBLEM.

1. Japanese personal status laws are based on the family register system. Entries in the family register or koseki serve as evidence of personal status, and in some cases entries must be recorded in the family register in order to establish status legally. Since the family registers of all Japanese nationals are located in Japan, it is necessary that changes in the personal status of Japanese nationals abroad be transmitted to Japan for appropriate recording. Appended as TAB C is a list prepared by the Japanese Government of formal acts relating to personal status; it is contemplated that the Japanese Government be authorized to communicate by mail directly with persons abroad in regard to these listed formal acts.

2. Present SCAP regulations prohibit such communication.

3. The inability of the Japanese Government to deal with the personal status problems of its nationals abroad not only is confusing the legal rights of these persons and other interested parties but will result in a tremendous administrative burden on the Japanese Government when it is finally permitted to handle these cases.

Inadequate recording of changes in personal status in many cases makes it difficult to prove nationality status, may deprive persons of rights they possess as Japanese nationals, and complicates property interests.

The longer the Japanese Government is prevented from handling these cases, the greater the number of cases will be.

4. Officials of the Japanese Government believe that most of the 700,000 cases estimated to be now awaiting disposition are of a routine nature and are susceptible of disposition by written communication. It would seem desirable, therefore, that the Japanese Government be authorized to communicate by mail with persons abroad in order to clarify the status of Japanese nationals and other interested persons outside of Japan and to put on a current basis the handling of an important administrative matter. The Japanese Government should be permitted to communicate not only with Japanese nationals abroad but also with other persons concerned with Japanese personal status matters, since it is anticipated that problems such as renunciation of Japanese nationality and succession to property of deceased Japanese will concern persons who do not possess Japanese nationality.

5. There

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Enclosure No. 1 to  
Tokyo's Despatch No. 170,  
March 22, 1949.

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5. There appears to be no requirement of Allied policy which would prohibit written communication by the Japanese Government with persons abroad in regard to personal status and it is therefore within the power of the Supreme Commander as sole executive authority of the Allied Powers in Japan to authorize such communication. Although SCAPIN 677, 29 Jan 46 (TAB A) provides for the complete governmental and administrative separation of Japan from certain other areas, this separation does not affect the power of the Japanese Government, with SCAP approval, to record changes in the personal status of Japanese nationals resident abroad.

6. Applications for renunciation of nationality present somewhat special problems in that persons abroad who are permitted to divest themselves of Japanese nationality will no longer be personally subject to the jurisdiction of the Japanese Government. Several applications for renunciation of Japanese nationality have been received from United States citizens of Japanese descent who hope to avoid the incidence of the Japanese land reform program. It is believed that since renunciation of nationality is provided for by Japanese law and since persons abroad who are permitted to renounce their Japanese nationality will not escape the jurisdiction of the Japanese Government in regard to property in Japan, there is no objection on this ground to permitting persons abroad to renounce their Japanese nationality.

7. Because existing SCAP regulations do not permit the Japanese Government to communicate with persons abroad in regard to personal status matters, it is necessary to issue the authorization required for this purpose. A draft memorandum to the Japanese Government has accordingly been drafted in order to convey permission for such communication and is appended as TAB D. It is considered advisable that the Japanese Government be permitted to publicize relevant laws and procedures in order to explain changes in the laws and to reduce the amount of correspondence in individual cases.

#### IV. CONCLUSIONS.

1. Present SCAP regulations prevent communication between the Japanese Government and persons abroad in regard to personal status matters.

2. The inability

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Enclosure No. 1 to  
Tokyo's Despatch No. 170,  
March 22, 1949.

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2. The inability of the Japanese Government to record changes in the personal status of its nationals abroad is prejudicial to the interests of these persons and will result in a very large administrative problem when the Japanese Government is permitted to handle these cases.

3. Direct communication between the Japanese Government and persons abroad will serve in most cases to accomplish the necessary recording of changes in personal status or to clarify problems concerning personal status. Publicity of relevant laws and procedures by the Japanese Government will facilitate operation of the program.

4. Existing SCAP regulations must be amended to permit the Japanese Government to communicate with persons abroad in regard to personal status.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS.

SCAP should authorize the Japanese Government to communicate with persons abroad in regard to personal status. To convey this authorization the attached draft memorandum (TAB D) should be approved and issued to the Japanese Government.

Incls: As tabbed.

(TABs A and B are retained in the Mission's files.)

TAB C

COPY

Various formalities for the notifications and applications by the Japanese abroad concerning the laws of personal status.

I. Notifications and Applications concerning Nationality Law.

1. Notification for retaining nationality. (Attached to the notification of birth).
2. Notification of renunciation of nationality. (Annexed with a family-register, a certificate of birth, a certificate of nationality and a written consent).
3. Application for renunciation of nationality. (Annexed with the above-mentioned papers).

II. Notifications

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Enclosure No. 1 to  
Tokyo's Despatch No. 170,  
March 22, 1949.

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II. Notifications and Applications concerning Family Registration  
Law.

4. Notification of loss of nationality.
5. Notification of birth.
6. Notification of death.
7. Notification of disappearance.
8. Notification of recognition of child.
9. Notification of marriage.
10. Notification of annulment of marriage.
11. Notification of divorce.
12. Notification of annulment of divorce.
13. Notification of adoption.
14. Notification of annulment of adoption.
15. Notification of dissolution of adoptive relation.
16. Notification of annulment of dissolution of adoptive relation.
17. Notification to determine the parent having parental power.
18. Notification to change the parent having parental power.
19. Notification of adjudged forfeiture of parental power (or right of management).
20. Notification of annulment of adjudged forfeiture of parental power (or right of management).
21. Notification of resignation of parental power (or right of management).
22. Notification of recovery of parental power (or right of management).
23. Notification of commencement of curatorship.
24. Notification of change of curator.
25. Notification of termination of curatorship.
26. Notification of assumption of supervisor of guardian.
27. Notification of change of supervisor of guardian.
28. Notification of termination of supervisor of guardian.
29. Notification of commencement of curatorship.
30. Notification of change of curator.
31. Notification of termination of curatorship.
32. Notification for resuming surname.
33. Notification of termination of matrimonial relation.
34. Notification of disinheritance of presumptive successor.
35. Notification of annulment of disinheritance of presumptive successor.
36. Notification for entry into family-register.
37. Notification

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Tokyo's Despatch No. 170,  
March 22, 1949.

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37. Notification of separation from family-register.
38. Notification of altered surname.
39. Notification of altered given name.
40. Notification of transferred registered-locality.
41. Notification of establishment of family-register.
42. Application for rectification of family-register.
43. Notification of complement of first notification.

III. Various certificates relating to Laws concerning Personal status.

44. Certificate of acceptance of notification or application.

TAB D

COPY

DRAFT MEMORANDUM TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500

RBF:hh  
4 March 49

AG ( ) DS  
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MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: International Postal Service: Communications  
between Japanese Government and Persons Abroad  
in regard to Personal Status.

1. References: a. AG 091 (28 Jan 46) GS, 29 January 1946,  
SCAPIN 677, subject: Governmental and Administrative  
Separation of Certain Outlying Areas from Japan.  
b. AG 311.1 (28 May 48) CCS, 28 May 1948,  
SCAPIN 1900, subject: International Postal Service.

2. Definition: Personal status is defined as those matters,  
listed in the inclosure hereto, which relate to the application of  
the Japanese Nationality Law, Family Law, Family Registration Law,  
and Succession Law.

3. The Japanese

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Enclosure No. 1 to  
Tokyo's Despatch No. 170,  
March 22, 1949.

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3. The Japanese Government or any agency thereof is hereby authorized to communicate by international postal service with persons outside of Japan in regard to matters involving the personal status of Japanese nationals or former Japanese nationals, and to record changes of personal status in accordance with Japanese law. All documents pertaining to personal status are mailable to and from Japan, including papers of legal procedure and documents drawn up by Ministerial officers.

4. The Japanese Government is also authorized to transmit to appropriate agencies and individuals outside of Japan information suitable for publication concerning Japanese personal status laws and regulations.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

Incl: List of Formal Acts  
Relating to Personal  
Status (See TAB C above).

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Enclosure No. 2 to Despatch No. 170 of March 22, 1949 from United States Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, subject: "Personal Status Problems of Japanese Abroad."

COFY

TO: General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

FROM: Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SUBJECT: Pending Questions concerning Laws on the Personal Status of Overseas Japanese and Routine Administrative Matters and Proposed Measures for Their Solution.

February 1949.

If it is correct to interpret that laws and ordinances concerning personal status, such as the existing Nationality Law and Family Registration Law, are still applicable to overseas Japanese in spite of the directive on the severance of the administrative jurisdiction of Japan, overseas Japanese retain the right and obligation to file with the Japanese Government such notifications on their personal status as are stipulated in these laws and ordinances. In fact there are some overseas Japanese who have filed such notifications through the international postal service or other means, and such notifications have been accepted as valid, except for cases where, for instance, they are wanting legally stipulated requirements.

However, such laws and ordinances are so complicated and have so frequently been amended that the notifications filed by overseas Japanese without the assistance of reliable organs or adequate legal knowledge are lacking legal requirements almost without exception. Since notifications on personal status involve matters which may cause important effects upon the rights and obligation of the person concerned and the interested parties, it is impossible to accept imperfect notifications as a matter of expediency.

In normal times Japanese consular officials gave pertinent guidance and handled such notifications legitimately and efficiently. Since Japanese consular officials are not stationed abroad at present and yet the Japanese Government (mainly the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) has the administrative responsibility to deal with notification on the personal status of overseas Japanese, it is desirable that the adoption of the under-mentioned measures be permitted in order to settle the pending cases of such notifications (about 700,000 cases) and to improve efficiency.

ProposalRESTRICTED

Enclosure No. 2 to  
Tokyo's Despatch No. 170,  
March 22, 1949.

-2-

Proposal 1: Direct Correspondence and Public Information.

(a) Correspondence. When imperfect notifications are transmitted to the Government, it gives necessary instructions direct to the notifying party through the international postal service in order to make such notifications perfect. Likewise, it responds by mail to inquiries or applications for certificates, etc., sent in by overseas Japanese on matters concerning personal status.

(b) Public Information. In order to save as much as possible the above-mentioned correspondence, related laws and ordinances, forms of notifications, explanations, etc., (e.g. summary of procedures for overseas Japanese of dual nationalities to renounce Japanese nationality) are sent for public information to Japanese organizations or newspapers in localities with large Japanese population.

It is also desirable that the proposed means of correspondence and public information be extended to cover not only matters of personal status, but also the sending and public information of explanations and instructions concerning laws and ordinances, etc. which may affect the rights and obligations of overseas Japanese.

Proposal 2: Dispatch of Experts. There are in all probability limits to the handling of notifications on personal status by means of correspondence and public information as mentioned in Proposal 1. It is desirable, therefore, that experts responsible for the handling of matters of such notifications be sent to required places abroad and stationed for a necessary period.

The necessity of sending experts will also be considered with reference to the protection of the right of foreigners who have renounced Japanese nationality (presumably about 2,000) to demand the cancellation of the purchase of the agricultural lands they own in Japan. The renunciation of Japanese nationality by persons with dual nationalities used to become effective upon mere acceptance of notifications by Japanese consular officials abroad from 2 December 1941 (before the outbreak of the War) to 19 February 1946 (the period following the suspension of the functions of Japanese consular offices is out of question). However, related documents have almost entirely been delivered to the Allied Powers, and the relevant documents must be re-examined in order to prove the fact of renunciation of Japanese nationality.

If the

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Tokyo's Despatch No. 170,  
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If the renunciation of Japanese nationality by a certain foreigner is proved as a result of the re-examination, he may apply for the cancellation of the Government purchase of his agricultural land. But in ordinary cases such proving will be impossible for the person concerned and require the examination of documents by an expert.

E. WAJIMA  
Director of the Bureau of Control

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*Handwritten initials/signature*

United States Political Adviser for Japan

Action Assigned to *NA*

Action Taken *no action* Tokyo, May 9, 1949.

DIVISION OF NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

No. 291

UNCLASSIFIED Date of Action

MAY 25 1949

Action Office Symbol *NA*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Name of Officer *W. J. ...*

Subject: ~~Japanese Monograph regarding~~ Japanese Nationals in Detached Territories and the Peoples of Those Territories Residing in Japan.

REC'D MAY 23

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The Chargé d'Affaires ad interim has the honor to enclose five copies of a monograph dated February 1948 prepared by the Foreign Office of the Japanese Government on the subject of Japanese in former annexed territories - Korea, Formosa, Kwantung leased territory, Sakhalin and the Kuriles - and the peoples of those territories in Japan. The Ryukyus are apparently not considered a "detached territory".

The enclosed monograph estimates the number of persons involved and describes briefly the nationality and financial problems resulting from the transfer of people and territory. In the case of Koreans residing in Japan, the monograph discusses the possibility of a provision in the peace settlement whereby Koreans would have the right to opt Korean or Japanese nationality and would transfer residence to Korea if they opted Korean nationality. The monograph also notes that the nationality of Formosans resident in Japan has become confused as a result of Allied decision to accord Formosans in Japan treatment as United Nations nationals. In regard to Japanese remaining in Sakhalin and the Kuriles, the monograph points to the 1875 Sakhalin-Kuriles Exchange Treaty and the 1905 Treaty of Portsmouth to show that Japan on the basis of reciprocity allowed Russians to remain in these territories with full enjoyment of human and property rights and without requiring an option of Japanese nationality.

Enclosure: *att*

Japanese Monograph entitled "Japanese Nationals in Detached Territories and the Peoples of Those Territories Residing in Japan".

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RETURN TO DC/R FILES WITHIN 14 DAYS, WITH A NOTATION OF ACTION TAKEN.

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*Enclosure to Tokyo's.  
Despatch no. 291 dated  
May 9, 1949.*

**JAPANESE NATIONALS IN  
DETACHED TERRITORIES  
AND THE PEOPLES OF  
THOSE TERRITORIES  
RESIDING IN JAPAN**

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**FOREIGN OFFICE  
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT**

**FEBRUARY 1948**

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## I. INTRODUCTION.

According to the Potsdam Declaration, Japan, with her sovereignty limited to Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and such minor islands as the Allied Powers may determine, is to be stripped of all other territories. As a matter of fact, these territories have already been completely detached from Japanese administration or control. The mode of their ultimate disposition is a matter to be decided by the peace treaty.

Meanwhile, with respect to certain of these detached territories the Japanese government is confronted with problems concerning the Japanese nationals still remaining therein—Korea, Formosa, the Kwantung Leased Territory, Saghalien and the Kurile Islands; and also concerning the peoples thereof—Formosa and Korea—who are residing in Japan.

Here the question of Japanese prisoners of war is left out of consideration. The Potsdam Declaration stipulates that the Japanese military forces "shall be permitted to return to their homes with the opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives". But the said Declaration makes no mention of the overseas Japanese nationals in general. The attitude of the Allied Headquarters in Tokyo has been indicated in a statement of Ambassador Acheson who said: "The repatriation of Japanese civilians on a broad scale from various overseas areas was undertaken purely for humanitarian reasons, as no obligation to do so rests upon the Supreme Commander" (Note 1).

It is estimated that when the hostilities ended in August 1945 there were altogether 1,560,000 Japanese civilians in the above-mentioned territories. The circumstances that attended Japan's surrender in these areas were such that there was practically no alternative for Japanese residents but to return to Japan as quickly as possible. Thanks to the assistance and facilities provided by the Allied authorities, a great majority of them have been shipped back

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Note 1. Statement dated September 6, 1946 made by Ambassador Acheson, Director of the SCAP Diplomatic Section.



to the home islands. But there remain still not a few in Korea and Formosa, and many in the areas under Russian occupation namely the Kwantung Leased Territory, the Kuriles, and especially Saghalien. No official confirmation is available as to their exact numbers and whereabouts. There exists but limited means of communication. A deep anxiety is felt by the people of Japan concerning the plight of their relatives and compatriots who are living presumably under difficult conditions. Will they be ever permitted to return? What manner of treatment will be given those who chose to remain after the conclusion of peace? These are the prime question.

On the other hand, there were in Japan proper at the end of hostilities some 1,560,000 Koreans and 30,000 Formosans, who had lived under Japanese law as Japanese territorials. Over one-third of these respective peoples still reside in Japan, and their *de facto* altered status has caused no end of trouble, involving difficult and delicate problems.

These problems concerning the present conditions and the future status of the Japanese nationals in the detached territories on the one hand, and of the former territorials in Japan on the other, require solutions satisfactory all around, which will be essential for the establishment of harmonious international relations in this quarter of the globe. A few pertinent facts are presented below under the head of each territory in the hope that they may be of aid for a realistic consideration and solution of the problems.

## II. KOREA.

### (1) Japanese Residents.

(A) Korea became Japanese territory in accordance with the Treaty of Annexation of 1910, and was placed under the Government General of Chosen.

It may be recalled that in 1905 Great Britain under the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance recognized Japan's paramount political, military and economic interests in Korea and gave her practically a free hand there for advancing those interests, while Russia did likewise by the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace, of which Article II was almost a literal reiteration of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty provision.

Again, in the same year when Japan took over the diplomatic power of Korea, President Theodore Roosevelt promptly endorsed the Japanese move by withdrawing the U.S. Minister from Seoul ahead of any other nation. Britain was next to fall in line.

It may be further recalled that no third Power raised any objection when Japan annexed Korea in 1910, the more recent world opinion notwithstanding.

In the years after the annexation the number of Japanese residents in Korea grew rapidly from 171,000 in 1910 to 752,000 in 1940, which constituted 2.8 per cent of the entire population of Korea.

The following statistical figures indicate these facts about the Japanese population.

- (a) The Japanese increased steadily at an even pace which, it may be noted, was not accelerated to any degree by the outbreak of either the Manchurian Incident (1931) or the China Affair (1937).
- (b) The proportion of the numbers between the male and the female was fairly balanced.
- (c) They were distributed over a wide range of occupations.

Japanese Population in Korea.

Year	Total number	Year	Total number
1910	171,543	1931	514,666
1914	291,217	1934	561,384
1918	336,872	1936	608,989
1922	386,493	1939	650,104
1926	442,326	1942	752,823
1930	501,867	1944	708,448

Classified according to Sex.

Year	Male	Female
1922	204,883	181,610
1935	299,760	283,688

Classified according to Occupation. (1940)

Farming	29,216
Marine product industry	9,093
Mining	23,265
Manufacturing industry	141,063
Commerce	136,801

Communications	53,874
Public service and liberal professions	297,236
Other occupations	32,651
Without occupation	29,661
Total	752,860

(From Annual Report of the Government General of Chosen, 1943.)

Obviously, these Japanese were neither roving adventures nor fortune-hunters, but *bona-fide* settlers, who permanently established themselves in Korea as their new home. In fact, it was they who played a major role in the notable economic development of the peninsula during the decades of Japanese rule.

(B) The Japanese residents sent back under Allied auspices totalled, as at the end of 1947, 658, 665. This figure does not include those who managed to return by using their own means. Repatriation was carried out swiftly without consulting the wishes of the individuals although most of them were, as stated above, only too glad to get out of Korea.

At the time of their departure the repatriates were allowed to take with them each 1,000 yen in cash and small parcels they could carry on their own persons and their bank deposits were also taken. They were obliged to leave all other chattels for which they received no receipt. Although there exists no means for ascertaining its current value, there is no doubt but that it will amount to an enormous sum. They had to face indescribable difficulties on landing in Japan, where they found themselves without home, without employment and without funds. On July 15, 1947 it was announced by the U.S. Military Government in Korea to the effect that former Japanese business holdings and residences would be sold to Koreans and the proceeds of the sales "held in trust" so as to be handed over to a *de jure* government of Korea to be established in future (Note 2).

(C) Some Japanese residents have been compulsorily retained in order to meet local requirements as technical personnel or others, their number at the end of 1947 being 506 in North Korea and 0 in South Korea. It is not known whether these residents would desire to remain there permanently after the conclusion of peace, and how the future Korean Government would treat them. It is presumed, however, that an arrangement

Note 2. Report from Seoul, Korea of International News Service dated July 15, 1947.

will be made in accordance with such international usage as is embodied in the Italian Peace Treaty (Note 3).

(2) Korean residents in Japan.

(A) The number of the Korean residents before the annexation was negligible. But after the end of World War I, the problem of Korean residents here became acute, as their number increased suddenly by reason of the post-war boom.

The following will show how the Korean residents in Japan have increased in number since the annexation:

Year	Population
1914	3,542
1919	26,065
1924	118,152
1929	275,206
1934	516,795
1939	932,502
1944	1,901,306

(Statistics by Home Ministry.)

Hereunder is given the statistics concerning the Korean population in Japan in 1941 classified by occupation:

Note 3.

Article 19 of Treaty of Peace with Italy.

1. Italian citizens who were domiciled on June 10, 1940, in territory transferred by Italy to another State under the present Treaty, and their children born after that date, shall, except as provided in the following paragraph, become citizens with full civil and political rights of the State to which the territory is transferred, in accordance with legislation to that effect to be introduced by that State within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty. Upon becoming citizens of the State concerned they shall lose their Italian citizenship.

2. The Government of the State to which the territory is transferred shall, by appropriate legislation within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, provide that all persons referred to in paragraph 1 over the age of eighteen years (or married persons whether under or over that age) whose customary language is Italian, shall be entitled to opt for Italian citizenship within a period of one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty. Any person so opting shall retain Italian citizenship and shall not be considered to have acquired the citizenship of the State to which the territory is transferred. The option of the husband shall not constitute an option on the part of the wife. Option on the part of the father, or, if the father is not alive, on the part of the mother, shall, however, automatically include all unmarried children under the age of eighteen years.

Intellectual professions	5,116
Commerce	60,430
Farming	8,876
Fishery	601
Mining	94,320
Manufacturing industry	208,338
Public works & building industry	220,969
Communications, traffic & transport	15,753
Stevedores	26,982
Domestic servants	32,830
Other types of laborers	66,084
Public entertainers	4,751
Other occupations	31,630
Others	692,546
Total	1,469,229

(In the Item "Others" are included students, public school children, prisoners, and hangers-on upon householders).

(B) The Korean residents in Japan in August 1945 numbered more than 1,500,000. Upon taking counsel with the Allied Headquarters, it was announced that those who desired to return to their homeland would be provided passage. Immediately there was such a rush of applicants for passage that it was necessary to arrange a schedule for their transportation by rail and ship.

Meanwhile in February 1946 a SCAP Directive was issued to the effect that the Koreans, "who furnished adequate proof of their intention to return to their homeland" were to be given a special judicial status, all court decisions upon their cases being subject to a G.H.Q. review (Note 4).

But as from April 1947 this privilege was withdrawn from the Koreans who still continued to live in Japan, these being considered by the G.H.Q. as not desiring to go home in the immediate future. And there were as many as 542,000 such Koreans. Moreover, there were others, including those once repatriated, who had smuggled themselves into this country.

Note 4. The relevant directives are given in the G.H.Q. Memorandum of 19 February 1946, concerning "Review of Sentences Imposed upon Koreans and Certain Other Nationals", in the Memorandum of 17 February, idem, concerning "Registration of Koreans, Chinese, Ryukyans and Formosans", and in the statement issued by the General Headquarters on the 20th November, 1946, to the effect.

Their number at present, though unascertainable, is presumed to be very large in view of the fact that 20,182 of them had been arrested for illegal entry and sent back to Korea prior to September 1947.

It should be noted that the Korean community in Japan embraces certain undesirable elements with criminals proclivities, their malfeasance ranging from mob-violence and extortion to petty thieving and fraud. This tendency was especially marked during those months when they enjoyed a special judicial treatment mentioned above. Again, many Koreans belong politically to the extremist camp and are apt to engage in subversive activities in concert with Japanese extremist organizations.

(C) The questions are yet to be decided whether or not, on the conclusion of the peace treaty, Koreans will have their right of opting for nationality recognized following the examples of the Versailles Treaty and the Italian Peace Treaty (Note 5). In case option is approved the Japanese government would like to see that as many as possible of those Koreans opting for Korean nationality are required to return to their country.

On the other hand, with regard to the treatment of those Koreans who adopt Japanese nationality and remain in this country, Japan is prepared, of course, to afford them every protection to extend a fair and just treatment in accordance with the letter and spirit of the new Constitution.

### III. FORMOSA.

#### (1) Japanese Residents.

(A) Japan took possession of Formosa in 1895 by the Sino-Japanese

Note 5. (a) Article 85 of Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany, 1919.

.....Czecho-Slovaks who are German nationals and are habitually resident in Germany will have a similar right to opt for Czecho-Slovak nationality.....Persons who have exercised the above right to opt must within the succeeding twelve months transfer their place of residence to the State for which they have opted.

(b) Article 20 of Treaty of Peace with Italy.

1. Within a period of one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty, Italian citizens over 18 years of age (or married persons whether under or over that age), whose customary language is one of the Yugoslav languages (Serb, Croat or Slovene), and who are domiciled on Italian territory may, upon filing a request with a Yugoslav diplomatic or consular representative in Italy, acquire Yugoslav nationality if the Yugoslav authorities accept their request.

3. The Italian Government may require such persons to transfer their residence to Yugoslavia within a period of one year from the date of such official communication.

Treaty of Peace. The subsequent increase of Japanese population there is as follows:—

Year	Population	Male	Female
1897	16,321 (Koreans included)	12,662	3,659
1905	59,618 ( " )	35,923	23,695
1910	98,048 ( " )	58,580	39,468
1915	137,229 ( " )	76,797	60,432
1919	153,330	83,968	69,362
1924	183,317	101,080	82,237
1928	211,202	113,660	97,542
1930	229,179	125,184	103,995
1933	256,327	135,836	120,491
1938	310,777	163,137	147,640
1940	346,663	180,472	166,191

The total population of Formosa in 1940 was 5,872,084, and the Japanese constituted about 6%.

Because of the return of Japanese residents to home islands following the outbreak of the Pacific War, the number of population decreased steadily after 1940.

As in the case of Korea, Japanese nationals were *bona fide* settlers who played a leading role in the social and economic development of the island.

Their vocational classification in 1930 is as follows:—

Farming	4,455
Fishery	1,657
Mining	418
Manufacturing industry	14,835
Commerce	18,523
Communications	9,255
Public service and liberal professions	37,639
Domestic servants	1,560
Other occupations	2,924
Without occupations	137,913
Total	229,179

(Census made on Oct. 1st 1930)

(B) The Japanese residents in Formosa, like those in Korea, were obliged to evacuate the island on the termination of the hostilities, and the number of civilian repatriates had reached 311,271 by the end of 1947. They were permitted to bring back with them extremely limited quantities of personal effects and currency, but compelled to abandon all other chattels in exchange for the lists handed in acknowledgement of the receipt of those chattels, and their bank deposits were also taken in exchange for receipts in writing.

The Japanese detained in the island as indispensable technicians numbered 526 at the end of 1947.

(2) Formosan Residents in Japan.

(A) The increase in number of the Formosan population in Japan after Japanese possession of the island may be indicated in the following table.

Year	Total	Male	Female
1920	1,703	1,424	279
1930	4,611	3,648	963
1940	22,499		

The number of Formosans in August 1945 was estimated at 34,000, but those who wished to go back have been repatriated, as in the case of Koreans, while those continuing to live in Japan numbered 13,121 in April 1947.

(B) The Chinese Government prescribed in October 1945 that all Formosans living abroad, including those in Japan, should recover their Chinese nationality as from the 25th of the month and the Chinese Mission in Japan is now actually issuing Registration Certificates for Formosans as well as Chinese nationals. The number of such certificates issued has already amounted to more than 30,000. At present the Osaka Branch of the said Mission is issuing "temporary" Registration Certificates with the same effect as the formal Certificates issued by the Tokyo Headquarters.

The attitude adopted by the SCAP Headquarters toward this problem has evolved as follows:

At first all Formosans were termed non-Japanese, and the G.H.Q. Memorandum of 30 July 1946 did not include them in the category of the Chinese nationals. Later, however, in the Memorandum of 25 February 1947, it was directed that the Formosans who had Registration Certificates issued by the Chinese Mission should be excluded from the Japanese criminal jurisdiction.



Not only are they to enjoy special rations of food on the same terms as Allied Nationals, but they are also exempted, like Allied nationals, from the obligation of paying capital tax. So far as other taxes are concerned, they are liable to pay them, but their manner of meeting this obligation has been unsatisfactory.

(C) Whether or not, by the conclusion of the peace treaty, the Formosans' application for the issue of Chinese nationality certificates, as mentioned before, will be regarded as at once constituting the act of exercising of their right to opt the Chinese nationality, what will be the position of those Formosans who have not made such application; and whether or not Japan may require the repatriation of those who have chosen Chinese nationality are question of future although the Formosans in Japan today, less in number than the Koreans, present many equally delicate problems.

#### IV. KWANGTUNG LEASED TERRITORY.

(1) Japan leased the Kwangtung Territory under the terms of the Sino-Japanese "Treaty concerning Manchuria" which was concluded on December 22, 1905 following the Portsmouth Treaty of 1905 between Japan and Russia.

The increase in number of Japanese residents there who were also *bona fide* settlers as in the case of those in Korea and Formosa, is as follows:

Year	Total	Male	Female
1905	5,025	3,193	1,832
1913	47,354	25,880	21,474
1923	86,300	45,769	40,531
1928	101,744	52,440	49,304
1933	139,016	72,424	66,592
1938	180,689	95,185	85,504
1943	229,465	120,220	109,245

The vocational classification of Japanese residents in Dairen in 1937 was as follows:—

Farming	382
Fishery	711
Mining	557
Manufacturing industry	32,106
Commerce	29,648
Communications	28,574

Public service and liberal professions	26,794
Domestic servants	2,604
Other occupations	7,129
Without occupations	5,824
Total	134,329

(The History of Dairen published by Dairen City)

(2) The number of the Japanese civilians repatriated from Kwangtung by the end of 1947 is estimated to be 193,000. The steps taken concerning their assets there at the time of their departure were the same as in the case of Korea. At present about 3,000 Japanese are still compelled to remain and work as indispensable technicians.

#### V. SAGHALIEN AND THE KURILE ISLANDS.

##### (1) Saghalien

(A) The southern half of Saghalien was turned over to Japan by Russia in accordance with the terms of the Portsmouth Treaty of 1905. Historically, however, as early as in the 17th century the Matsumaye clan, a feudal lord of Hokkaido, had undertaken the development of Saghalien, and later in the first half of the 19th century the Shogunate placed the island under its direct control. The exact size of the Japanese population there in those days is not known, but the immigration of "samurai" families was encouraged by the Shogunate, and as many as 58 fishing grounds were established by Japanese, from as far north as the Taraika Gulf and down along the east and west coasts and the shore of Aniwa Bay. In the early part of the 19th century Russia commenced the exploitation of Saghalien, backed by her force of arms, with the result that the Japanese influence there was gradually reduced. Russia's control of Saghalien in those days, however, meant little more than an armed occupation of strategic points. After a series of negotiations on boundary demarcation, the Saghalien and Kuriles Exchange Treaty was signed in 1875, and Japan was made to abandon Saghalien in exchange for the northern Kuriles (Note 6).

(B) On Japan's possession of Southern Saghalien, the economic development of that area made a marked progress within the short period of forty odd years, attended with a rapid increase in the number of Japanese settlers as follows:—

Note. 6 Japanese Government, Nov. 1946: Minor Islands Adjacent to Japan Proper, Part 1, pp. 5-6.

Year	Total	Male	Female
1906	12,361	8,042	4,319
1916	66,280	37,240	29,040
1926	203,573	117,269	86,304
1931	287,377	161,767	125,610
1936	321,765	174,635	147,130
1940	414,891	239,835	175,056

Of the population tabulated above, an overwhelming majority was composed of people hailing from the interior of Japan, numbering 386,058, which represented 95% of the total, in 1941, while the remainder consisted of aborigines such as Ainos and Giliaks, who numbered 1,660 in 1940. The Japanese population (in 1938), when classified according to age, shows an almost perfect pyramidal structure with the generation born on the island as its basis:

Age	Total Number	Age	Total Number
0—4	49,093	55—59	8,429
5—9	44,648	60—64	5,753
10—14	37,796	65—69	3,153
15—19	30,402	70—74	1,840
20—24	26,467	75—79	709
25—29	29,000	80—84	297
30—34	28,578	85—89	88
35—39	25,609	90—94	12
40—44	20,993	95—99	1
45—49	15,305	99—100	1
50—54	11,183		

It may thus be found that the Japanese residents in Saghalien were not mere immigrants in quest of work but settled inhabitants with Saghalien as their homeland. This can be proved also from the fact that their vocational classification embraces diverse branches, as are seen hereunder.

Farming	26,503
Forestry	16,979
Fishery	14,263
Mining	28,121
Manufacturing industry	39,180
Public works	8,802
Commerce	26,234

Communications	10,923
Intellectual professions	12,624
Domestic servants and others	18,573
Without occupations	212,689
Total	414,891

(Statistics for 1940)

South Saghalien was given a status similar to the home island of Japan. From the juridical point of view, too, Saghalien, unlike the cases of Korea and Formosa, received practically the same treatment as the home prefecture of Japan in regard to legislation and administration of Justice.

(2) The Kurile Islands.

The Northern Kuriles became a territory of Japan by the signing of the Saghalien-Kuriles Exchange Treaty in 1875, while the Southern Kuriles had always been a Japanese territory. The archipelago was administered as a part of Hokkaido (Note 7), (Note 8).

The population fluctuated as follows:—

Year	Population
1920	15,136
1930	15,119
1940	17,539
1944	11,607

(3) Treatment of Japanese in Saghalien and the Kuriles.

(A) A part of these Japanese were subjected to repatriation, and up to the end of 1947 those repatriated are estimated to have been about 262,000 from Saghalien and about 10,000 from the Kuriles, inclusive of refugees.

The treatment of these repatriates as to their property was similar to that in Korea. They were allowed to leave the country with very scanty personal belongings and a small amount of cash, all the rest of the property being confiscated without issuance of any receipts. The Japanese in these Soviet-occupied areas are desirous of repatriation. Nevertheless, repatriation has made a slow progress, the estimated numbers of those still remaining at the end of 1947 at Saghalien and the Kuriles being 114,500 and 7,800 respectively.

Note 7. Japanese Government, Nov. 1946: Minor Islands Adjacent to Japan Proper, Part 1, pp. 5-6.

Note 8. Ditto, p. 10.

According to some repatriates from Saghalien and the Kuriles, the condition of the Japanese detained in those territories is as follows, though the information brought back by these individuals may not be acceptable for generalization.

The Japanese detainees are employed in coal mines, forestry, paper mills, fishery, agriculture and communications work. Food, shelter, and clothing, and other living conditions are generally poor. Under a strict enforcement of the Labor Law many are subjected to heavy labor. Most of these Japanese are naturally anxious to return to their home country as soon as possible. But the Soviet authorities are reluctant to release them in the absence of the manpower for replacing them, and they are offering inducements for long-term contracts. Japanese, who have entered into such contracts, are treated comparatively well, at least, for the first few months.

(B) It is not clear how these unrepatriated Japanese will be treated after the conclusion of the treaty of peace.

But it should be noted that precedents in this respect are provided by the 1875 Saghalien-Kuriles Exchange Treaty (Article V), and the 1905 Portsmouth Peace Treaty (Article X), under which Japan on the basis of reciprocity allowed the freedom of residence or evacuation of Russians in Saghalien and the Kuriles. The same treaties did not make the continued residence of the Russians in these areas contingent on the option of Japanese nationality. Those in continued residence could live in full enjoyment of life on a basis of national treatment; they had also freedom of the exercise of proprietary rights and freedom of faith (Note 9).

Note 9. (a) Article V of the 1875 Saghalien-Kuriles Exchange Treaty.

It is reserved to the Japanese and Russian subjects, inhabitants of the territories ceded to each other, to retain their nationality and return to their respective countries; however, if they prefer to remain in the ceded territories, they will be maintained and protected in the full exercise of their industry, rights of property and religion, on the same footing as the nationals provided that they obey to the laws and jurisdictions of the countries to which the possession of the respective territories will be ceded. (Translated from the French Original).

(b) Article X of the 1905 Portsmouth Treaty.

It is reserved to the Russian subjects, inhabitants of the territory ceded to Japan, to sell their real property and retire to their country; but, if they prefer to remain in the ceded territory, they will be maintained and protected in the full exercise of their industries and rights of property, on condition of submitting to Japanese laws and jurisdiction. Japan shall have full liberty to withdraw the right of residence in, or to deport from, such territory, any inhabitants who labour under political or administrative disability. She engages, however, that the proprietary rights of such inhabitants shall be fully respected.

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 760050

JUN 23 1949

*Circular*

AUG 17 1949

*894.012*

In reply refer to  
NA

Dear Sirs:

The Department of State has been notified by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers that Japanese nationals or former Japanese nationals residing in foreign countries should hereafter communicate directly with the Japanese Government on matters of nationality and personal status. The good offices of the Department have been requested in making known to concerned residents in the United States the exact procedures to be followed in this regard. I am therefore forwarding to you a memorandum prepared on this subject by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the thought that you may wish to give it notice in your newspaper.

*XR 940.00119  
Control  
(Japan)*

894.012/8-1749

Very truly yours,

Niles W. Bond  
Acting Chief,  
Division of Northeast Asian Affairs

Enclosure:

*As stated.*

A true copy of  
the signed original  
is attached

Rafu Shimpo,  
104 N. Los Angeles Street,  
Los Angeles, California.

FE:NA:MGreen:clh  
8/12/49

AUG 16 1949

*W. J. C.  
DS*

*894.012  
OS/H*

AUG 17 1949

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Acting Chief,  
Division of Northeast Asian Affairs

Enclosure:

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A true copy of  
the signed orig-  
inal

Hokubei Mainichi,  
1471 Sutter Street,  
San Francisco, California.

FE:NA:MGreen:clh  
8/12/49

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AUG 17 1949

FE

W.C.  
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Acting Chief,  
Division of Northeast Asian Affairs

Enclosure:

(As stated.)

A true copy of  
the signed orig-  
inal

Chicago Shimpō,  
1325 East 47th Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.

mg.  
FE:NA:MGreen:clh  
8/12/49

FE

W.F.C.  
DS

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Acting Chief,  
Division of Northeast Asian Affairs

Enclosure:

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Colorado Times,  
P.O. Box 296,  
Denver, Colorado.

A true copy of  
the signed original

FE:NA:MGreen:clh  
8/12/49

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W.J.C.  
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Acting Chief,  
Division of Northeast Asian Affairs

Enclosure:

As stated.

A true copy of  
the signed orig-  
inal

Northwest Times,  
304 Main Street,  
Seattle, Washington.

FE:NA:MGreen:clh  
8/12/49

FE

W.H.C.  
DS

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Niles W. Bond  
Acting Chief  
Division of Northeast Asian Affairs

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As stated.

A true copy of  
the signed orig-  
inal

Hokubei Shimpo,  
11 West 18th Street,  
New York, N. Y.

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8/12/49

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AUG 17 1949

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W.F.C.  
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Acting Chief,  
Division of Northeast Asian Affairs

Enclosure:

✓ As stated.

A true copy of  
the signed orig-  
inal

Hawaii Herald,  
Honolulu, T.H.

FE:NA:MGreen:clh  
8/12/49

W.F.C.  
DS

AUG 17 1949

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Division of Northeast Asian Affairs

Enclosure:

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Hawaii Times,  
Honolulu, T.H.

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the signed orig-  
inal

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8/12/49

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W.J.C.  
DS

AUG 16 1949  
AUG 17 1949

ACTION is assigned to



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EMBAJADA DE VENEZUELA  
WASHINGTON

No. 1769

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
OFFICE OF AMERICAN REPUBLIC AFFAIRS  
AUG 31 1949  
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8/30/49*

August 25, 1949

The Ambassador of Venezuela presents his compliments to the Department of State on the occasion of acknowledging the receipt of its Memorandum dated August 22, 1949 regarding the procedure to be followed by Japanese nationals in communicating with the Japanese Government on matters of nationality and personal status.

The Ambassador of Venezuela has the honor to inform the Department of State that the information has been passed on to the Venezuelan Government, and avails himself of the opportunity to renew the expressions of his highest consideration.

José Rafael Pocaterra

*LJG*  
LJG:ss

894.012/8-2549

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**ACTION**  
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*[Signature]*

EMBAJADA DE COLOMBIA  
WASHINGTON

*ARA  
DC/R*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
OFFICE OF  
AMERICAN REPUBLIC AFFAIRS  
AUG 31 1949  
*[Signature]*

Memorandum

La Embajada de Colombia avisa recibo al Departamento de Estado del Memorandum de Agosto 22 de 1949 que trajo anexo el informe sobre el procedimiento que deben seguir los nacionales del Japon residentes en el exterior para comunicarse con el Gobierno Japonés en asuntos de nacionalidad y de status personal.

De acuerdo con los deseos del Departamento de Estado esta información está siendo enviado al Gobierno de Colombia para que la haga conocer de los japoneses residentes en el país.

Washington, D. C., Agosto 25 de 1949

J.M.P.  
Departamento de Estado  
Washington, D. C.

No.1505

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DOR ARA UNIT  
*[Signature]*

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