

CONFIDENTIAL

-3-

He indicated that we envisaged a gradual resumption by Japan of its participation in international relationships. He noted that there were many routine, but nevertheless important, functions of an international character which the Japanese can and should immediately assume in regard to such matters as trade, property, and citizenship.

Mr. Bishop emphasized that in introducing in the FEC this proposed policy the United States Government does not deviate from its position that under the terms and purposes of the Basic Post Surrender Policy Japan can resume participation in international relations under the guidance of SCAP, and that there is no other specific FEC policy controlling on this point. Nevertheless, we recognize that relations between nations and peoples are a two-way street and it is believed that the time has arrived when the governments represented on the FEC should give positive indication that they will welcome increasing Japanese participation in international relations. The time has come when we should remove all barriers which stand in the way of a revival of mutually beneficial exchanges. It is only by such action that the vestiges of hatred and bitterness which are the inevitable aftermaths of war and which still exist in many countries can be removed.

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COPY~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIALAPPENDIXJAPANESE PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
U. S. Proposed Policy

In view of the fact that one of the basic objectives of the occupation of Japan is to encourage the development in Japan of respect for the rights of other nations and to facilitate the progressive resumption by Japan of its normal international responsibilities;

The FEC decides as a matter of policy that SCAP, subject to his discretion and continued control, should permit Japan to participate with other nations or groups of nations in such international relations, conventions, meetings, consular arrangements or other bilateral or multilateral accords as Japan may be invited to enter into, accede to, attend or participate in and as SCAP shall consider to be in the interests of the occupation.



*de/R*

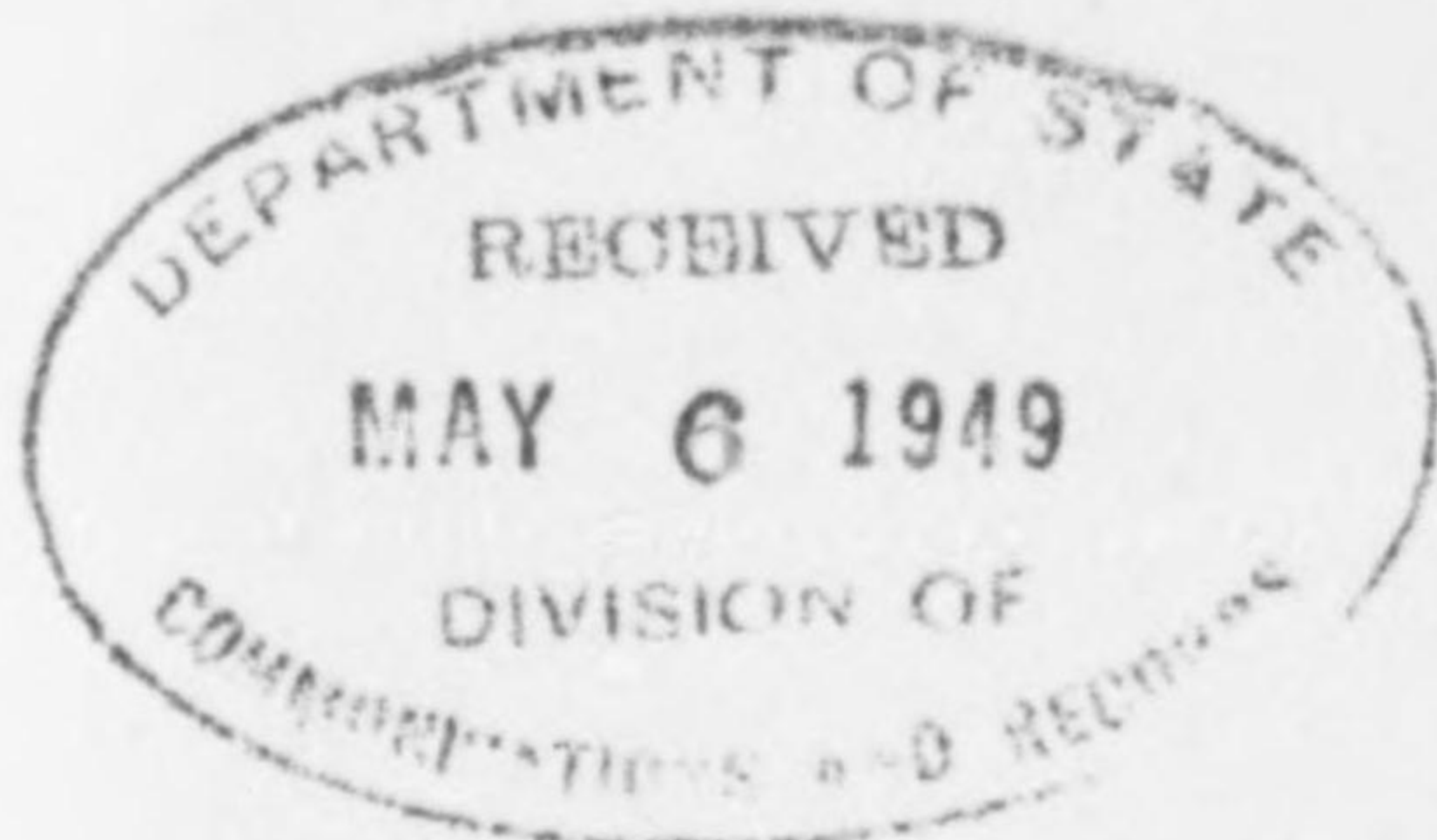
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation



DATE: April 27, 1949



SUBJECT: Japanese Participation in International Relations

\* R 794.00

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. J. O. Reuchlin, Minister, Netherlands Embassy  
Mr. M. W. Bishop, Chief, Division of Northeast Asian Affairs

COPIES TO: FE  
NA  
WE  
US POLAD, Tokyo

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) / 4-2749

Mr. Reuchlin came in at his request to see Mr. Bishop this afternoon. He said that he had called with reference to the recent proposed policy paper which the United States had submitted to the FEC on the subject of Japanese participation in international relations; that as Mr. Bishop knew from Mr. Reuchlin's statement at the FEC last week he had been giving this matter considerable thought and had taken the position that it was not a problem to be decided by the FEC but rather by the powers who would conclude a peace treaty with Japan; that he felt it was highly unlikely that we would get favorable action from the Commission on our new proposal; that the matter would probably be fruitlessly discussed for a month or so; and that he felt that the United States would be better advised to take this matter up with the interested governments through diplomatic channels and get them around a table not as members of the FEC.

Mr. Bishop replied that the United States had introduced this into the FEC not because it felt that it was necessarily a matter requiring policy decision by the FEC, but rather because, as had been emphasized in the U.S. statement: "Relations between nations and peoples are a two-way street and it is believed that the time has arrived when the governments represented on this Commission should give some positive indication that they will welcome increasing Japanese participation in international relations."

Mr. Bishop

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*740.00119 Control (Japan) / 4-2749*



CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

Mr. Bishop went on to point out that the United States hoped that by bringing a policy proposal of this sort before the FEC the individual governments represented on that Commission could be induced to take positive steps toward bringing about more and more Japanese participation in international relationships and exchanges; that the United States had not in any way deviated from its conviction that there was no FEC policy decision preventing Japanese participation; that, subject only to the willingness of other countries to enter into such relationships and exchanges and to permission from the Allied Executive Authority (SCAP) in Japan, the Japanese could have such relations; and that the United States felt that this was a pressing matter and one which should be considered on a broad political plane rather than in the light of technical legal debate.

Mr. Reuchlin asked whether the United States had received any reaction from any of the other governments. Mr. Bishop told him that we had not; and immediately asked if Mr. Reuchlin had received word from the Dutch Government. Mr. Reuchlin replied in the negative.

Mr. Reuchlin then again referred to the question of Japanese attendance at the Paris conference of the International Telecommunications Union and remarked that he felt this matter had been handled in an unfortunate manner and that some of the reaction in the FEC could be attributed to a resentment (which, it was gathered, Mr. Reuchlin shared to a degree at least) at the apparent inclination of the United States that General MacArthur should be the one to decide all of these matters. Mr. Bishop said that in this particular instance all of the interested nations had adopted, a year or so ago, a Protocol at Atlantic City providing for the adherence of Japan and Germany to this particular international Convention; that they had in that Protocol agreed that the appropriate authorities (the Allied Control Committee, i.e. SCAP in the case of Japan) would decide when Germany and Japan could accede; that all this information had been sent to SCAP through appropriate channels; that when SCAP decided Japan was prepared to carry out its obligations, he had indicated his willingness for Japan to adhere; that the Japanese Government had gone through the prescribed Constitutional process and adhered to the Convention; that the proper papers and notifications had been deposited with the Secretary General of the International Telecommunications Union (just as had been done in the case of the International Postal Union); that the FEC had been notified, as well as all of the other members of the International Telecommunications Union; and that thereupon at that late date and obviously

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- 3 -

for the sole purpose of embarrassing the Supreme Commander and the United States Government the Soviet representative on the FEC had chosen to assert that SCAP's action was "illegal". Mr. Bishop went on to say that it was little short of amazing to find that such powers as Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand had chosen to pick up the Soviet allegation and to bring forward a lot of legal technicalities, with which our legal experts cannot agree, thus obscuring the whole situation and confusing the French to the point where it seemed that the general good results of having Japan participate in the International Telecommunications Union, upon which all but perhaps the Soviets were agreed, would be lost.

Mr. Reuchlin said that he agreed that it seemed unfortunate that such had been the case and that at the last meeting he had attempted to assist in bringing about Japanese participation. He said that he had gathered in a recent conversation with Mr. Daridan of the French Embassy that the French were inclined to take the view that to refuse visas to the Japanese would be to deny their participation unreasonably and that the French might go ahead and issue visas to the Japanese representatives. Mr. Bishop said that this sounded extremely hopeful and that he would be glad if the French would take such action for it would coincide with United States views on the situation. (It has subsequently been learned that the French Government has taken the position that they will issue visas to the Japanese only if they attend as technical advisers to the SCAP representative who would serve as an observer.)

Referring briefly to the questions which had been raised in the committee of the FEC considering "Review of the Constitution", Mr. Reuchlin said that he did not wish to reflect on any of his colleagues in the FEC, but that he did feel that some of them at times took a rather petty attitude. He said that the British Ambassador took no interest in the FEC and that the British member of the FEC had to refer every question to London for decision. On the other hand, while the Dutch Ambassador refused to attend FEC meetings, nevertheless, except on matters of broad policy, the Netherlands Embassy here made its own decisions on FEC questions taking into account, where appropriate, the views of "Batavia".

Reverting to Mr. Reuchlin's earlier remark that we should employ the diplomatic channel more, Mr. Bishop told him that we had telegraphed our missions in all of the FEC countries and asked them to solicit support for our recent proposal. Mr. Bishop thereupon read to Mr. Reuchlin the Department's circular telegram of April 22 emphasizing the last paragraph in which it is stated that the problem should be approached from the standpoint of broad political implications of the situation in Japan

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- 4 -

and the world at large. Mr. Reuchlin said he felt this had been a wise move. He correctly assumed the telegram had not been sent to Moscow. (This telegram has since been sent to Embassy Moscow for information.)

As he was leaving Mr. Reuchlin said that if there were anything which the United States would like him to put forward in the FEC on this or other matters and which the United States felt hesitant to advance itself he would be glad to do it for us. Mr. Bishop suggested that perhaps even before Mr. Reuchlin had word from his Government he might make some statement supporting the United States in principle and emphasizing particularly that the time has now come for some expression of leadership by the governments represented on the Commission indicating that they would welcome increasing Japanese participation in international relations and in general supporting the principles of the United States paper without committing his Government. Mr. Reuchlin said that his Ambassador had indicated full approval of the principles behind the paper and believed that he might be prepared to consider making some such statement.

*MWB/pm*  
FE:NA:MWBishop/pm

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*Japan**W.C. Sullivan*

May 5, 1949

Dear Phil:

In attempting to carry out our policy toward Japan we frequently find we are met with opposition by the Australians. We have from time to time sent instructions to our Embassy in Canberra requesting it to take up with the Australian Ministry of External Affairs various problems, but it appears that Dr. Evatt keeps a very tight rein on his Ministry and that in practice all but routine questions are referred to him for decision. There are two particular problems at present in which, if at all possible, we should like to obtain the cooperation of the Australians and I am therefore writing to ask whether you would be so good as to ask Senator Austin if he felt he could approach Dr. Evatt in New York with a view to getting his agreement to our desires. We should greatly appreciate anything that can be done.

The first problem concerns the failure of the Australian Government, which maintains a small British Commonwealth Occupation Force in Japan, to comply with a directive issued last summer by General MacArthur to all his commands, including the BCOF. This directive requires that all occupation forces in Japan pay for their own personal Japanese servants, thereby discontinuing the system which had required that the Japanese Government furnish these servants on an occupation-cost basis. The State Department has already transmitted two notes to the Australian Government urging compliance with the SCAP directive. In these notes we have stressed the view that continued payment from a severely strained Japanese economy for the personal servants of Allied occupation officials is inequitable and inconsistent with our directive requiring that the Japanese stabilize their economy; that failure to reduce this type of occupation cost to an absolute minimum might be regarded by the Japanese as bad faith on the part of the occupying power, serving to discourage the Japanese in their efforts toward stability and recovery. We have also

pointed

The Honorable  
Philip C. Jessup,  
Department of State.

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740.00119 Control Japan  
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-2-

pointed out that Australian compliance with the directive would be in the interests of enforcing a uniform, equitable basis of payment for all occupation personnel alike. So far, the Australian Government has made no formal reply to our notes. Copies are enclosed for your information.

The other problem involves a policy proposal which we recently introduced in the Far Eastern Commission stating that SCAP should, at his discretion, permit the Japanese to participate with other nations in such international relations, meetings, consular arrangements or other bilateral or multilateral accords as the Japanese may be invited to enter into or to attend. This policy proposal is based on the belief that the progressive resumption by Japan of its normal international responsibilities is consistent with the Potsdam Declaration and with the Basic Post-Surrender Policy for Japan. This policy would also foster the development, under the guiding hand of SCAP, of a healthy Japanese foreign service and avert the confusion which would arise from any sudden, large-scale removal of current restrictions. The important advantages to trade and to the settlement of property and citizenship problems are obvious. After a lapse of almost four years since the surrender, there is no justification and much danger in continuing a policy of preventing Japanese re-entry into the community of nations. All these and other arguments have been presented by our Embassy in Canberra to the Ministry of External Affairs in a strong plea for Australian support to our FEC policy proposal. Our Embassy reports that, in response, the Ministry of External Affairs has been non-committal and has referred the question to Mr. Evatt in New York for decision.

In addition to the copies of the notes mentioned above, there is enclosed other detailed background material which it is hoped will be of assistance to you should you discuss these questions with Dr. Evatt. Anything you can do to help us in this connection will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

W. Walton Butterworth  
Director for Far Eastern Affairs

Enclosures:

As stated above.



copy

February 8, 1949

Excellency:

I have the honor to refer to the directive issued during July 1948 by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to all his Commands requiring that personal servants of, and indigenous persons providing service to, Allied personnel in Japan be paid for by the Allied activity or individual making use thereof. Reference is also made to the fact that this directive, which has been enforced since July 1, 1948 so far as United States occupation forces are concerned, permitted the continuation as an "occupation cost" of basic minimum maintenance personnel for building and utility upkeep.

The following month, the Supreme Commander notified the United States Government that a communication had been received from Lieutenant General Robertson, General Officer Commanding, British Commonwealth Occupation Forces in Japan, to the effect that he was not in a position to accept this directive. Lieutenant General Robertson stated: "It will be necessary for the matter to be referred to the Australian Government (as representing the British Commonwealth Governments participating in the BCOF) for direction in view of the fact that the alteration in policy, if accepted, will involve the expenditure of appropriated funds for the benefit of the Japanese economy".

In response to a request made to the United States Government by the Supreme Commander, this Department on September 21 discussed the question informally with Mr. Bullock of the Australian Embassy. Assurance was received from Mr. Bullock that the Department's hope for early BCOF compliance with the directive would be brought to his Government's attention together with the Department's recommendation that the matter be taken up directly between the Australian Government and the General Officer Commanding, BCOF, the latter in consultation with the Supreme Commander.

According to advice received last week from the Supreme Commander, the General Officer Commanding, BCOF, has not yet received any instructions on this subject from the Australian Government.

It

His Excellency  
The Honorable  
Norman J. O. Eskin,  
Ambassador of Australia.



- 2 -

It is the view of the United States Government that continued payment from a severely strained Japanese economy for the personal servants of Allied occupation officials is inequitable and inconsistent with efforts now being made to place the Japanese economy on a self-supporting basis. In the light of the recent requirement that the Japanese take stringent measures to stabilize their economy, failure to reduce occupation costs to an absolute minimum might be regarded as bad faith on the part of the occupying power, serving to discourage the Japanese in their efforts toward stability and recovery. While the amount of money involved is reported to be small, it is nevertheless felt that this as well as all other reasonable means should be utilized for building up SCAP's foreign trade accounts.

For these reasons, as well as in the interests of enforcing a uniform, fair basis of payment for all occupation forces personnel, the United States Government requests that the Australian Government give urgent attention to a matter which has been outstanding for the last six months and that the General Officer Commanding, SCOF, be issued instructions to comply with the directive in question.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Secretary of State:

/s/ CHARLES SALTZMAN



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April 8, 1949

Excellency:

I have the honor to refer to my note to you of February 8, 1949 requesting that the General Officer Commanding, British Commonwealth Occupation Force, be issued instructions by the Australian Government to comply with the directive of July 1948 of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. It will be recalled that this directive, which requires that all personnel under General MacArthur's command pay for their personal Japanese servants, has been in force since July 1, 1948 so far as United States Occupation Forces are concerned.

While I have received no written reply to my note, the Department of State has been informally notified by an officer of the Australian Embassy, that, in the opinion of his Government, the matter is being worked out satisfactorily in Tokyo between General MacArthur and General Robertson, and that his Government would accordingly prefer that it not be the subject of formal inter-governmental exchanges.

The Department has subsequently been informed by the Supreme Commander that no definite progress has resulted from these discussions, in as much as General Robertson is lacking instructions other than to confer with General MacArthur. At the same time, the Supreme Commander has forwarded for the information of the Department an analysis of labor used by the British Commonwealth Occupation Force, indicating that during the period, August through November 1948, this Force has paid or has agreed to pay approximately only 3 percent of the amount which would be due were Headquarters scales for the provision of indigenous labor on an occupation cost basis adhered to. These scales are regarded by the Department of State as equitable to all concerned.

For the reasons set forth in my note of February 8, which are of continuing importance, the United States Government reiterates its request that the Australian Government take conclusive action on this matter.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Secretary of State:

/s/ DEAN RUSK

His Excellency

The Honorable

Norman J. O. Makin,  
Ambassador of Australia.



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C O P Y

CIRCULAR

To

Certain American Diplomatic Officers.

Pls approach FONOFF and indicate US Govt most desirous obtain INTERNATL support its proposed policy introduced FEC April 21 QTE In view of the fact that one of the basic objectives of the occupation of JAP is to encourage the development in JAP of respect for the rights of other nations and to facilitate the progressive resumption by JAP of its normal INTERNATL responsibilities;

QTE The FEC decides as a matter of policy that SCAP, subject to his discretion and continued control, should permit JAP to participate with other nations or groups of nations in such INTERNATL relations, conventions, meetings, consular arrangements or other bilateral or multilateral accords as JAP may be invited to enter into, accede to, attend or participate in and as SCAP shall consider to be in the interests of the occupation. UNQTE.

Upon introduction policy USREP made statement including FOL points which you may wish to emphasize.

Potsdam Declaration envisaged establishment responsible JAP GOVT. In Basic Post Surrender Policy FEC countries agreed to help JAP develop ECON and cultural intercourse with other countries and bring JAPS into permanent peaceful relationship with all nations. Also agreed ultimate objective establish democratic and peaceful JAP GOVT which will carry out its INTERNATL responsibilities and respect rights of other states.

Since democratic and responsible JAP GOVT now established FEC countries should take leadership in supporting gradual and progressive resumption by JAP of INTERNATL responsibilities under guiding hand SCAP. Realistic approach necessary in view delay Peace Treaty and lapse of almost four years since surrender.

JAP need benefits and guidance of direct contacts with other GOVTS and people. Participation by JAP in INTERNATL relations will thus foster basic objectives and help dissipate vestiges of wartime hatred and bitterness. Furthermore allied nations and peoples will gain knowledge of new JAP through direct contacts.

SCAP has informed US such policy will further his objectives. Policy also desirable for improvement relations between JAP and all other countries.

You may also point out to FONOFF that this is a problem which should not be approached from standpoint legal technicalities involving long and fruitless debate; but rather from standpoint of broad political implications of situation in JAP and in world at large. Peace continues to be denied JAPS without blame on their part. There is growing uneasiness among JAPS who face increasing

hardship.

Also see Tel. 85  
4-28-49 from Canberra

APR 22 1949

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Japan / 4-28-49  
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hardship. The heavy burden upon limited US resources continues. Foregoing policy will be one step to decrease tension and to promote JAP trade and thus alleviate US burden. JAPS will either move toward sound friendly relationships with non-communist powers or into association communist power system in Asia. To abandon JAP to latter and unreasonably to deny them entrance into relationships with our nations and peoples would be to undo our costly victory in the Pacific.

Please keep DEPT informed results your efforts to gain support for proposed policy.

ACHESON

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Control 10194

April 28, 1949

FROM: Canberra  
TO: Secretary of State  
NO: 85, April 28, 10 a.m.

Accordance DEPCIRTEL April 22, 9 a.m., re Japanese, approached External Affairs today and made strong plea supplemented by formal note. External Affairs noncommittal and per prevailing routine will refer to Evatt at New York for decision. Seems possible but unlikely Evatt will consult Prime Minister who with Burton is in London. Under circumstances, Department may wish consider approaching Evatt direct.

FOSTER

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

United States Political Adviser  
for Japan

*NWB file*

*G* DIVISION OF  
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS Tokyo, April 28, 1949.

No. 267

MAY - 6 1949

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

*no action required  
may 8, 1949  
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REC'D  
MAY 2

Subject: Eighty-fifth Meeting of the Allied Council for Japan,  
April 27, 1949.

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The Acting Political Adviser has the honor to refer to this Mission's despatch no. 226 of April 14, 1949 and to previous correspondence in regard to meetings of the Allied Council for Japan, and to forward as enclosures five copies each of the Agenda and Corrected Verbatim Minutes of the eighty-fifth meeting of the Council held on April 27, 1949.

*740.00119 Control (Japan) / 4-1449*

As there were neither procedural nor official matters on the Agenda, there was no discussion and the meeting adjourned after approval of the minutes of the eighty-fourth meeting.

Enclosures:

1. Five copies of Agenda, Eighty-fifth Meeting of the Allied Council for Japan, April 27, 1949.
2. Five copies of Corrected Verbatim Minutes, Eighty-fifth Meeting of the Allied Council for Japan, April 27, 1949.

310  
RBFinn:gmd

cc: American Embassy, London.  
American Embassy, Nanking.  
American Embassy, Moscow.  
American Embassy, Canberra.  
American Embassy, New Delhi.  
American Legation, Wellington.

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*RKRM*

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MAY 16 1949

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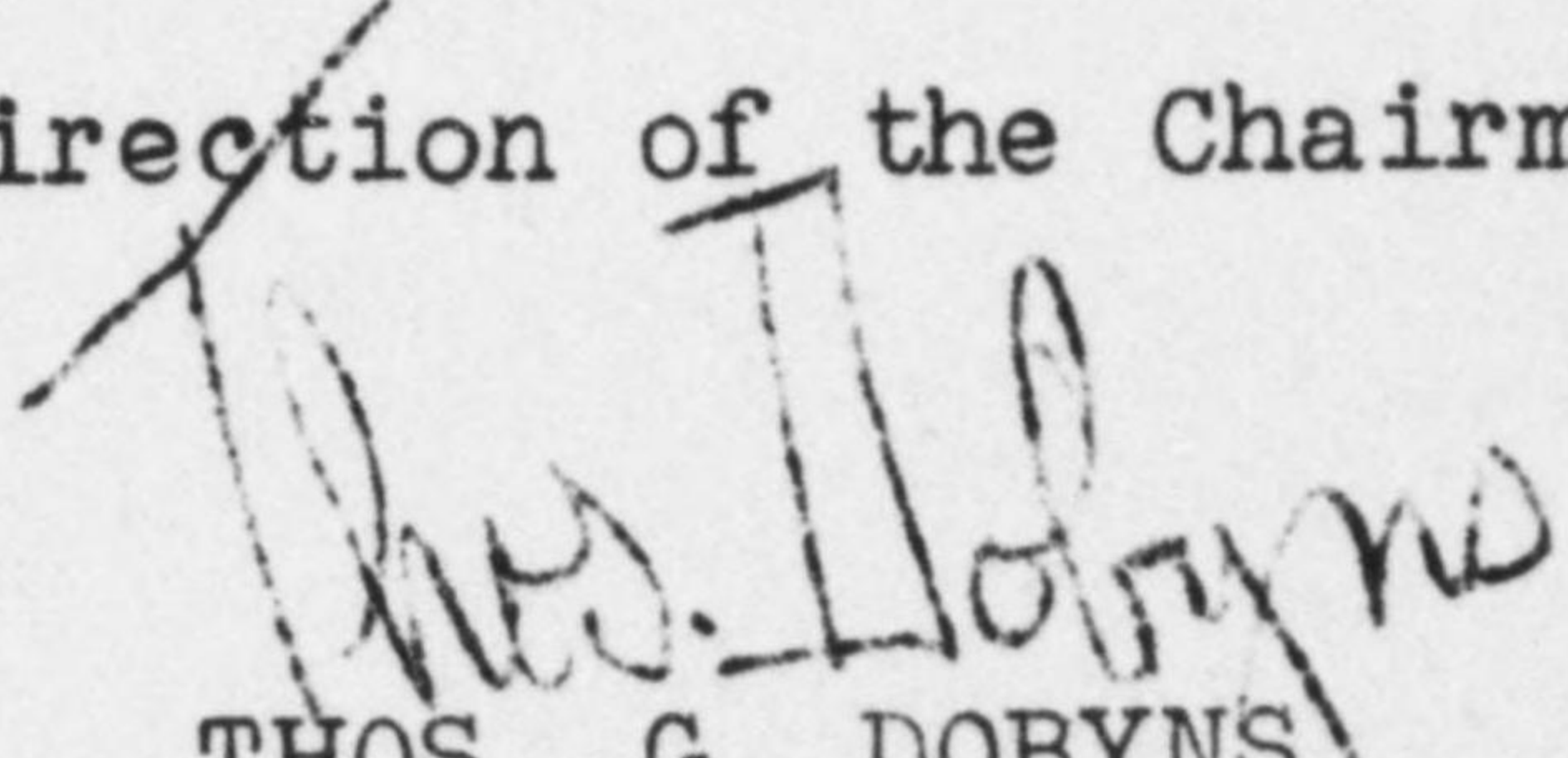
85-427

AGENDA  
for the  
EIGHTY-FIFTH MEETING  
ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

To be held in the Meiji Building, Tokyo  
Wednesday, 27 April 1949, at 1000 Hours

- I APPROVAL OF THE CORRECTED VERBATIM MINUTES OF THE  
EIGHTY-FOURTH MEETING (1 Session, numbered 84-413).
- II PROCEDURAL MATTERS  
None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.
- III OFFICIAL MATTERS  
None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

By Direction of the Chairman:

  
THOS. G. DOBYNS  
Colonel, U.S.A.  
Secretary-General

22 April 1949



85-427

CORRECTED  
VERBATIM MINUTES  
of the  
EIGHTY-FIFTH MEETING  
ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Meiji Building, Tokyo, Wednesday, 27 April 1949, at 1000 Hours

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Honorable William J. Sebald, Deputy for the Supreme Commander,  
Chairman, and Member for the United States

The Honorable Yorkson C. T. Shen, representing the Member for  
China

Mr. Patrick Shaw, Member representing jointly the United Kingdom,  
Australia, New Zealand and India

Lieutenant General Kuzma N. Derevyanko, Member for the Union of  
Soviet Socialist Republics

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Colonel Thos. G. Dobyms

Office of the Secretariat  
Allied Council for Japan  
27 April 1949



THE CHAIRMAN: The meeting will please come to order.  
The Corrected Verbatim Minutes of the Eighty-fourth Meeting have been circulated among the Members and in the absence of objection (Pause) are approved.

Are there any procedural matters? (Pause)

There are no official matters on the agenda, that would appear to conclude the meeting.

The meeting is adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at 1001 hours.)



D-26.7 Tokyo

85-427

AGENDA  
for the  
EIGHTY-FIFTH MEETING  
ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

To be held in the Meiji Building, Tokyo  
Wednesday, 27 April 1949, at 1000 Hours

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EIGHTY-FOURTH MEETING (1 Session, numbered 84-413).
- II PROCEDURAL MATTERS  
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- III OFFICIAL MATTERS  
None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

By Direction of the Chairman:

*Thos. G. Dobyns*  
THOS. G. DOBYNS  
Colonel, U.S.A.  
Secretary-General

22 April 1949



85-427

CORRECTED  
VERBATIM MINUTES  
of the  
EIGHTY-FIFTH MEETING  
ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Meiji Building, Tokyo, Wednesday, 27 April 1949, at 1000 Hours

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Honorable William J. Sebald, Deputy for the Supreme Commander,  
Chairman, and Member for the United States

The Honorable Yorkson C. T. Shen, representing the Member for  
China

Mr. Patrick Shaw, Member representing jointly the United Kingdom,  
Australia, New Zealand and India

Lieutenant General Kuzma N. Derevyanko, Member for the Union of  
Soviet Socialist Republics

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Colonel Thos. G. Dobyms

Office of the Secretariat  
Allied Council for Japan  
27 April 1949



THE CHAIRMAN: The meeting will please come to order.  
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There are no official matters on the agenda, that would appear to conclude the meeting.

The meeting is adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at 1001 hours.)



DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE INCOMING TELEGRAM

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DIVISION OF *Suppl Tokyo* NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

Control 11060

*Repeated by airmail to NA: H by DEPT OF STATE 5/2/49*

Rec'd April 29, 1949 3:35 p.m.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E.A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

Office of FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS APR 30 1949 DIRECTOR Department of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
MAY 5 1949  
LIAISON OFFICE

FROM: The Hague  
TO: Secretary of State  
NO: 365, April 29, 2 p.m.

Aide memoire subject DEPCIRTEL April 22, 9 a.m. (Japan) left Foreign Office and matter discussed briefly Lovink who said he personally thought Netherlands Government would agree proposed policy extent it pertained to "practical" international problems. He expressed skepticism possibilities changing leopard's spots and thought Netherlands would desire proceed slowly toward permitting Japan resume "normal" consular diplomatic relations. Said early resumption Japanese consular activities would be widely "misunderstood", particularly in Far East.

Lovink volunteered view Chinese and events China will exert strong influence Japan regardless latter's relations western countries, and suggested importance closest possible check--through Japanese themselves-- upon Chinese visitors to Japan.

Fuller statement promised later.

BARUCH

DES:VRS

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

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/4-2949

MAY 9 - 1949



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Department of State

Washington

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APR 29 1949

AMEMBASSY,

MOSCOW.

277

FOL TEL sent missions in all FEC member countries except USSR. Your presentation not contemplated but comment invited.

QTE (Telegraph Branch: Repeat Circular TEL, Apr 22, 8 P.M., Control 5700 to Moscow) QTE

*FEC policy towards Japan*

*Acheson (miss)*

ACHESON

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) /4-2949

740.00119 Control (Japan) /4-2949

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1949 APR 29 AM 11 56

ACCEPTANCE DESK

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Mr. Hooker

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CR CLEARANCE

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APR 29 1949



FORM DS-323  
7-18-46

OUTGOING AIRGRAM

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**Department of State**

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Washington

NO. \_\_\_\_\_

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515

USPOLAD,

TOKYO.

A-75, May 5, 1949

The following telegram from The Hague is repeated for your information. Please inform SCAP at your discretion.

"NO: 365, April 29, 2 p.m.

*740.00119 Control (Japan) / 4-2-49*

"Aide memoire subject DEPCIRTEL April 22, 9 a.m. (Japan) left Foreign Office and matter discussed briefly Lovink who said he personally thought Netherlands Government would agree proposed policy extent it pertained to 'practical' international problems. He expressed skepticism possibilities changing leopard's spots and thought Netherlands would desire proceed slowly toward permitting Japan resume 'normal' consular diplomatic relations. Said early resumption Japanese consular activities would be widely 'misunderstood', particularly in Far East.

*XR-794.00*

*740.00119*

*Page*

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"Fuller statement promised later."

**740.00119 CONTROL / 4-2949**

*740.00119 Control (Japan) / 4-2-49*

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TO: \_\_\_\_\_  
BY: \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
Dist: \_\_\_\_\_

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CR CLEARANCE

MAY 5 1949



# INCOMING AIRGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DIVISION OF  
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

MAY 12 1949

2458

FROM: DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
USPOLAD, Tokyo

Date of mailing: May 4, 1949

Rec'd: May 11, 1949 11:09 am

Office of  
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS  
MAY 12 1949  
DIRECTOR  
Department of State

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SECRET

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

A-104, April 30, 1949.

With reference to this Mission's despatch no. 248 of April 21, 1949, concerning communist policy toward Japanese attendance at communist-sponsored international conferences, the communist daily Akahata in its issue of April 29, 1949, reports that the committee concerned with the election of delegates to the World Federation of Trade Unions conference in Milan, Italy, has decided that sixteen formal delegates and four alternates will be selected from among those receiving the largest number of votes.

Balloting for the delegates by various labor groups continues and the final results are expected to be known by May 10. When the selection is made, it is anticipated that formal applications for clearance to leave Japan will be submitted to General Headquarters.

SLBALD

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) SECRET FILE  
/4-3049  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DC/L  
LIAMSON OFFICE  
JUN 1 3 1949

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
LIAMSON OFFICE  
JUN 3 1949

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JUN 6 1949

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*MG file*  
*MWB file*  
*2458*  
*Please follow up?*  
*MWB*



~~HULLS~~~~RAT~~~~ACJ~~

See covering despatch  
for adequate summary  
of ACJ meeting on  
Jan 5, 1949, on  
subject of Japanese  
police.

mg

62050

Mr. Chauvin:

In clearing out some  
old papers we bumped  
into this. A check  
with research does  
not reveal any record  
of this letter in  
OCL.

Why can't this  
be considered as  
the blue copy?

Shen



**TOP SECRET**

*DCR  
File*

January 4, 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SIDNEY W. SOUERS,  
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Reference is made to the approval form submitted by this Department in regard to the proposed Department of the Army amendment of Paragraph 5, NSC 13/2.

I request that you add the following comment to those already given in qualification of this Department's approval to the proposed amendment:

"It is the understanding of the Department of State that the proposed Army amendment means that U.S. occupation costs in the islands referred to will be met from U.S. funds and will not be a charge upon the populations or economies of those islands."

ROBERT A. LOVETT

Acting Secretary

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) / 1-449

TOP SECRET FILE

JUN 23 1950

FILED

A true copy of the signed original *nee*

*X-R. 890.0146*

S/S:WJMcWilliams:vee

DOR - Unit

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