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

the Agenda a question of substance and express his preliminary views on that question. Other Members of the Council shall have the privilege of requesting that discussion on such question be postponed until the next meeting. The question so raised shall, as a matter of course, be placed on the Agenda of the succeeding meeting upon receipt by the Secretary-General of a duly written notification from the Member concerned.

c. A Member who introduces a subject on the Agenda shall, at his request, be given the first opportunity to speak on that subject.

d. Subjects are normally to be listed on the Agenda in the order in which they are received by the Secretary-General. However, the priority of subjects for discussion is subject to change upon consent of all Members.

No subject shall be placed upon the Agenda for a regular meeting unless received by the Secretary-General by 10:00 a.m. of the fifth day prior to the day of such regular meeting.

e. Procedural matters may be considered at any meeting without being previously included in the Agenda.

f. A Member placing a subject on the Agenda shall include a specific statement of information desired with respect to each subject. Subjects will be placed on the Agenda as early as possible in order that the Secretariat may have opportunity to obtain requested available information in time to circulate it to Members for study prior to the meeting at which the subject is to be discussed.

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ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Proposed Discussion Agenda

I AGENDA NO. 14-904-1.

II PROPOSED BY: THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

III SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION: Policy with Regard to Ownership of Coal Mines and Subsidy Financing of Coal Production.

IV DATE PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION: Wednesday, 4 September 1946.

V SCOPE OF INFORMATION DESIRED: Comments of Members of the Council.

VI SPECIFIC INFORMATION DESIRED ON PROGRESS TO DATE:

None requested.

VII REFERENCES:

1. Partial Staff Study, "Policy with Regard to Ownership of Coal Mines and Subsidy Financing of Coal Production." (Inclosure A to Inclosure 2).

Inclosure #2

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

APO 500

MEMORANDUM:

TO : The Allied Council for Japan.

1. The problem of increasing the production of coal in Japan is under constant consideration. Among the factors entering into coal production are those of mine ownership and subsidy financing. A partial staff study including certain facts bearing on these problems is attached hereto.

2. The comments of the Council are requested.

PAUL J. MUELLER,
Major General, General Staff Corps,
Chief of Staff.

1 Incl:
1 - Staff Study, subj:
"Policy with Regard to
Ownership of Coal Mines
and Subsidy Financing of
Coal Production."

Inclosure A to Inclosure 2.

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

POLICY WITH REGARD TO OWNERSHIP OF COAL MINES AND SUBSIDY FINANCING OF COAL PRODUCTION

I. THE PROBLEM

1. To devise a policy to cover such important factors in the production of coal as ownership of mines and subsidy financing.

II. FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM

2. Japan is adequately supplied at least for the present with reserves of ordinary grade coal. Production has been maintained over a period of years at better than 3,000,000 metric tons per month and reached a peak average monthly production of 4,777,000 metric tons in 1940. Her needs for a minimum peacetime economy and to provide necessary exports are estimated to be between 2,500,000 metric tons and 3,000,000 metric tons per month.

3. Coal mining for a number of years preceding and during the war was accomplished through the use of forced Korean labor. With the end of the war and repatriation of Koreans from Japan, Japanese miners were recruited for the industry.

4. The industry has, however, through replacement of its entire labor force and general disorganization, attributable to many causes, produced at a very much reduced rate since the beginning of the occupation. Production has been gradually increased to roughly 1,600,000 metric tons per month, but continues to hover precariously at that figure.

5. During all of Japan's modern period the production of coal has been more or less heavily subsidized by the government, the subsidy at present being normally 100 yen per ton, but subject to a heavy increase to offset the inflationary increases in cost during the past six months. The subsidy is and has been more a compensation for losses to keep down the price to consumers than a stimulus to production.

6. In addition to the various operating deficiencies, such as food, materials, working and living standards, etc., which can be reconciled by executive action, there are certain questions of policy pertaining to ownership and financing which bear importantly upon the production of coal and are worthy of consideration at this time. These are:

a. First, the coal mining industry of Japan is so intimately entwined with all economic activity in the country, as to warrant consideration of the advisability of nationalization. To all intents and purposes, the industry is now financed by the Government since the subsidy payments are ordinarily greater than the selling price of coal. Operations through the war and during the period preceding the war were also predominantly government determined, through the Japan Coal Company, a so-called National Policy Company. If the industry, as a public utility, is to be nationalized, such action should be taken in the early future, during the period in which the dissolution of the Zaibatsu, who are large mine owners, and the general financial reorganization of the country is to take place.

b. Secondly, if it is decided not to nationalize the coal mining industry, attention should be given to the subject of subsidy

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payments. Coal is so basic to Japanese economy that the abundance and price of coal in large degree determines the abundance at least, of most other commodities. This being so, the existing practice of the Japanese Government in simply disbursing large sums of money to the Coal Operators Association to cover alleged losses seems inadequate and poor practice. Consideration is, therefore, warranted of a complete revision of the Japanese coal subsidy program. An alternative to the present subsidy system could be a sliding scale of incentive payments based upon quota production.

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ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Proposed Discussion Agenda

I AGENDA NO. 14-904-2.

II PROPOSED BY: LIEUTENANT GENERAL KUZMA N. DEREVYANKO, Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

III SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION: The Demobilization Board.

IV DATE PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION: Wednesday, 4 September 1946.

V SCOPE OF INFORMATION DESIRED: Information concerning the Japanese Demobilization Board.

VI SPECIFIC INFORMATION DESIRED ON PROGRESS TO DATE:

1. What changes have taken place in the organization of the Demobilization Board since July this year up till now.

2. Lists of personnel working in the first and second Demobilization Bureaus including personnel attached to various divisions and sections of these bureaus, their military ranks and posts held at the time of surrender.

3. Information concerning the matters in charge of which are the following divisions and sections:

   a. Research Section of General Affairs Division of the First Demobilization Bureau.

   b. Historical Facts Investigation Division of the First Demobilization Bureau, also the detailed organization of the Division and some specimens of documents drawn up by it.

   c. Technical Adjustment Division of the First Demobilization Bureau, also the detailed organization of the Division.

   d. General Affairs Section of the Second Demobilization Bureau.

   e. Telegraph Section of the Second Demobilization Bureau.

   f. Personnel Section of the Second Demobilization Bureau.

   g. Merit Section of the Second Demobilization Bureau.

   h. Contract Section of the Second Demobilization Bureau.

   i. Supply Division of the Second Demobilization Bureau.

Inclosure #3

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

j. Investigation Division of the Second Demobilization Bureau, also the detailed organization of the Division and a few specimens of the documents drawn up by it.

k. Research Division of the Second Demobilization Bureau, also the detailed organization of the Division and a few specimens of the documents drawn up by it.

4. A list of the local branches of the Demobilization Board, their organization, lists of personnel and their tasks.

5. Ways of connection, if any, of the First and Second Demobilization Bureaus with the demobilized personnel, especially with the officers.

6. The size of the demobilization Board Budget; items of the expenditure to be indicated.

VII REFERENCES: Report on changes in the organization of the Japanese Government as of 1 July 1946 drawn up by the Government Section of GHQ SCAP (Inclosure A to Inclosure 3).

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

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Proposed Discussion Agenda

I AGENDA NO. 14-904-3.

II PROPOSED BY: LIEUTENANT GENERAL KUZMA N. DEREVYANKO, Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

III SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION: The progress of destruction of the Japanese armaments and war materials.

IV DATE PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION: Wednesday, 4 September 1946.

V SCOPE OF INFORMATION DESIRED: The general report on the plan and actual progress of the destruction of the Japanese armaments and war materials.

VI SPECIFIC INFORMATION DESIRED ON PROGRESS TO DATE:

1. The total number of the Japanese armament subject to destruction: ships, tanks, airplanes, pieces of ordnance, small arms, all sorts of ammonition, the reactive and chemical equipment and also special military equipment, signal equipment, engineering equipment, etc.

2. Information concerning the destroyed Japanese equipment and war materials as by the first of September 1946 with the indication where and how this equipment was destroyed.

3. The plan of destruction of the equipment and war materials which have not been destroyed yet.

4. The number and nomenclature of various kinds of military equipment and war materials which have been transferred to the Japanese Government peaceful use and how these equipment and materials are being used at present.

VII REFERENCES:

None.

Inclosure #4.

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

Enclosure No. 1 to
Tokyo's No. 598,
September 12, 1946

14-904

AGENDA

for the

FOURTEENTH MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

To be held in the Meiji Building, Tokyo
Wednesday, 4 September 1946 at 1000 Hours

I APPROVAL OF THE VERBATIM MINUTES OF THE THIRTEENTH MEETING (One Session, Numbered 13-821).

II PROCEDURAL MATTERS

1. Compilation of Procedural Rules (Inclosure #1).

III OFFICIAL MATTERS

1. Policy with Regard to Ownership of Coal Mines and Subsidy Financing of Coal Production (Inclosure #2).

2. The Demobilization Board (Inclosure #3).

3. The Progress of Destruction of Japanese Armaments and War Materials (Inclosure #4).

By Direction of the Chairman:

Glenn Abbey

GLENN ABBEY
Secretary-General

Incls:
1. Gen. Rules of Proc. for ACJ
2. Agenda Item, 14-904-1
3. Agenda Item, 14-904-2
4. Agenda Item, 14-904-3

30 August 1946

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

GENERAL RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

1. MEETINGS:

a. Meetings will be held not less often than once every two weeks and at such other times as may be requested by any Member through due notification of the Chairman.

b. Regular meetings will be held on alternate Wednesdays at 10:00 a.m.

c. In case any Member desires that a draft directive of the Supreme Commander be discussed prior to a regular meeting of the Council, the Chairman will, at that Member's request, call within 24 hours a special meeting of the Council for this purpose.

d. Meetings will be open to the press and general public.

2. RECORDS:

a. Complete stenographic records will be made of all meetings and proceedings of the Council. These will be known as the "VERBATIM MINUTES." They will contain: identification symbols, date and place of meeting, Members present, and names and identification of those appearing before the Council.

Each Member's opinion or attitude as expressed by him regarding matters on the Agenda or raised in the course of the meetings will be recorded.

b. The Secretary-General will prepare the Verbatim Minutes as expeditiously as possible and submit them to the individual Members prior to issuance in final form.

c. A consolidation of recommendations made by Members will be prepared by the Secretary-General in order to facilitate their consideration by the Supreme Commander and the Members of the Council.

d. The minutes and consolidated recommendations of the Council will be submitted to the Supreme Commander for his consideration and to all Members of the Council.

3. AGENDA:

a. Subject matter for discussion at Council meetings will be without restriction on all phases of the Occupation.

b. Subject matter for consideration at a regular meeting will be included in the Agenda for that meeting only if submitted not later than five (5) days before the meeting is scheduled, except that:

(1) A Member wishing to propose a subject for discussion may so indicate in the meeting prior to that at which he wishes the subject discussed. The Secretariat shall, within the following five days, furnish such Member with such general information on the subject as may be available.

(2) Any Member of the Council may raise at the end of

Inclosure #1

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

the Agenda a question of substance and express his preliminary views on that question. Other Members of the Council shall have the privilege of requesting that discussion on such question be postponed until the next meeting. The question so raised shall, as a matter of course, be placed on the Agenda of the succeeding meeting upon receipt by the Secretary-General of a duly written notification from the Member concerned.

c. A Member who introduces a subject on the Agenda shall, at his request, be given the first opportunity to speak on that subject.

d. Subjects are normally to be listed on the Agenda in the order in which they are received by the Secretary-General. However, the priority of subjects for discussion is subject to change upon consent of all Members.

No subject shall be placed upon the Agenda for a regular meeting unless received by the Secretary-General by 10:00 a.m. of the fifth day prior to the day of such regular meeting.

e. Procedural matters may be considered at any meeting without being previously included in the Agenda.

f. A Member placing a subject on the Agenda shall include a specific statement of information desired with respect to each subject. Subjects will be placed on the Agenda as early as possible in order that the Secretariat may have opportunity to obtain requested available information in time to circulate it to Members for study prior to the meeting at which the subject is to be discussed.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND [redacted] 760050

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Proposed Discussion Agenda

I AGENDA NO. 14-904-1.

II PROPOSED BY: THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

III SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION: Policy with Regard to Ownership of Coal Mines and Subsidy Financing of Coal Production.

IV DATE PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION: Wednesday, 4 September 1946.

V SCOPE OF INFORMATION DESIRED: Comments of Members of the Council.

VI SPECIFIC INFORMATION DESIRED ON PROGRESS TO DATE:

None requested.

VII REFERENCES:

1. Partial Staff Study, "Policy with Regard to Ownership of Coal Mines and Subsidy Financing of Coal Production." (Inclosure A to Inclosure 2).

Inclosure #2

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

APO 500

MEMORANDUM:

TO : The Allied Council for Japan.

1. The problem of increasing the production of coal in Japan is under constant consideration. Among the factors entering into coal production are those of mine ownership and subsidy financing. A partial staff study including certain facts bearing on these problems is attached hereto.

2. The comments of the Council are requested.

PAUL J. MUELLER,
Major General, General Staff Corps,
Chief of Staff.

1 Incl:
1 - Staff Study, subj:
"Policy with Regard to
Ownership of Coal Mines
and Subsidy Financing of
Coal Production."

Inclosure A to Inclosure 2.

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

POLICY WITH REGARD TO OWNERSHIP OF COAL MINES AND SUBSIDY FINANCING OF COAL PRODUCTION

I. THE PROBLEM

1. To devise a policy to cover such important factors in the production of coal as ownership of mines and subsidy financing.

II. FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM

2. Japan is adequately supplied at least for the present with reserves of ordinary grade coal. Production has been maintained over a period of years at better than 3,000,000 metric tons per month and reached a peak average monthly production of 4,777,000 metric tons in 1940. Her needs for a minimum peacetime economy and to provide necessary exports are estimated to be between 2,500,000 metric tons and 3,000,000 metric tons per month.

3. Coal mining for a number of years preceding and during the war was accomplished through the use of forced Korean labor. With the end of the war and repatriation of Koreans from Japan, Japanese miners were recruited for the industry.

4. The industry has, however, through replacement of its entire labor force and general disorganization, attributable to many causes, produced at a very much reduced rate since the beginning of the occupation. Production has been gradually increased to roughly 1,600,000 metric tons per month, but continues to hover precariously at that figure.

5. During all of Japan's modern period the production of coal has been more or less heavily subsidized by the government, the subsidy at present being normally 100 yen per ton, but subject to a heavy increase to offset the inflationary increases in cost during the past six months. The subsidy is and has been more a compensation for losses to keep down the price to consumers than a stimulus to production.

6. In addition to the various operating deficiencies, such as food, materials, working and living standards, etc., which can be reconciled by executive action, there are certain questions of policy pertaining to ownership and financing which bear importantly upon the production of coal and are worthy of consideration at this time. These are:

a. First, the coal mining industry of Japan is so intimately entwined with all economic activity in the country, as to warrant consideration of the advisability of nationalization. To all intents and purposes, the industry is now financed by the Government since the subsidy payments are ordinarily greater than the selling price of coal. Operations through the war and during the period preceding the war were also predominantly government determined, through the Japan Coal Company, a so-called National Policy Company. If the industry, as a public utility, is to be nationalized, such action should be taken in the early future, during the period in which the dissolution of the Zaibatsu, who are large mine owners, and the general financial reorganization of the country is to take place.

b. Secondly, if it is decided not to nationalize the coal mining industry, attention should be given to the subject of subsidy

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payments. Coal is so basic to Japanese economy that the abundance and price of coal in large degree determines the abundance at least, of most other commodities. This being so, the existing practice of the Japanese Government in simply disbursing large sums of money to the Coal Operators Association to cover alleged losses seems inadequate and poor practice. Consideration is, therefore, warranted of a complete revision of the Japanese coal subsidy program. An alternative to the present subsidy system could be a sliding scale of incentive payments based upon quota production.

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ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Proposed Discussion Agenda

I AGENDA NO. 14-904-2.

II PROPOSED BY: LIEUTENANT GENERAL KUZMA N. DEREVYANKO, Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

III SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION: The Demobilization Board.

IV DATE PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION: Wednesday, 4 September 1946.

V SCOPE OF INFORMATION DESIRED: Information concerning the Japanese Demobilization Board.

VI SPECIFIC INFORMATION DESIRED ON PROGRESS TO DATE:

1. What changes have taken place in the organization of the Demobilization Board since July this year up till now.

2. Lists of personnel working in the first and second Demobilization Bureaus including personnel attached to various divisions and sections of these bureaus, their military ranks and posts held at the time of surrender.

3. Information concerning the matters in charge of which are the following divisions and sections:

   a. Research Section of General Affairs Division of the First Demobilization Bureau.

   b. Historical Facts Investigation Division of the First Demobilization Bureau, also the detailed organization of the Division and some specimens of documents drawn up by it.

   c. Technical Adjustment Division of the First Demobilization Bureau, also the detailed organization of the Division.

   d. General Affairs Section of the Second Demobilization Bureau.

   e. Telegraph Section of the Second Demobilization Bureau.

   f. Personnel Section of the Second Demobilization Bureau.

   g. Merit Section of the Second Demobilization Bureau.

   h. Contract Section of the Second Demobilization Bureau.

   i. Supply Division of the Second Demobilization Bureau.

Inclosure #3

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j. Investigation Division of the Second Demobilization Bureau, also the detailed organization of the Division and a few specimens of the documents drawn up by it.

k. Research Division of the Second Demobilization Bureau, also the detailed organization of the Division and a few specimens of the documents drawn up by it.

4. A list of the local branches of the Demobilization Board, their organization, lists of personnel and their tasks.

5. Ways of connection, if any, of the First and Second Demobilization Bureaus with the demobilized personnel, especially with the officers.

6. The size of the demobilization Board Budget; items of the expenditure to be indicated.

VII REFERENCES: Report on changes in the organization of the Japanese Government as of 1 July 1946 drawn up by the Government Section of GHQ SCAP (Inclosure A to Inclosure 3).

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ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Proposed Discussion Agenda

I AGENDA NO. 14-904-3.

II PROPOSED BY: LIEUTENANT GENERAL KUZMA N. DEREVYANKO, Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

III SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION: The progress of destruction of the Japanese armaments and war materials.

IV DATE PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION: Wednesday, 4 September 1946.

V SCOPE OF INFORMATION DESIRED: The general report on the plan and actual progress of the destruction of the Japanese armaments and war materials.

VI SPECIFIC INFORMATION DESIRED ON PROGRESS TO DATE:

1. The total number of the Japanese armament subject to destruction: ships, tanks, airplanes, pieces of ordnance, small arms, all sorts of ammunition, the reactive and chemical equipment and also special military equipment, signal equipment, engineering equipment, etc.

2. Information concerning the destroyed Japanese equipment and war materials as by the first of September 1946 with the indication where and how this equipment was destroyed.

3. The plan of destruction of the equipment and war materials which have not been destroyed yet.

4. The number and nomenclature of various kinds of military equipment and war materials which have been transferred to the Japanese Government peaceful use and how these equipment and materials are being used at present.

VII REFERENCES:

None.

Inclosure #6.

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ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Proposed Discussion Agenda

I AGENDA NO. 14-904-3.

II PROPOSED BY: LIEUTENANT GENERAL KUZMA N. DEREVYANKO, Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

III SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION: The progress of destruction of the Japanese armaments and war materials.

IV DATE PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION: Wednesday, 4 September 1946.

V SCOPE OF INFORMATION DESIRED: The general report on the plan and actual progress of the destruction of the Japanese armaments and war materials.

VI SPECIFIC INFORMATION DESIRED ON PROGRESS TO DATE:

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2. Information concerning the destroyed Japanese equipment and war materials as by the first of September 1946 with the indication where and how this equipment was destroyed.

3. The plan of destruction of the equipment and war materials which have not been destroyed yet.

4. The number and nomenclature of various kinds of military equipment and war materials which have been transferred to the Japanese Government peaceful use and how these equipment and materials are being used at present.

VII REFERENCES:

None.

Inclosure #4.

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ACTION COPY

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Office of
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
SEP 12 1946
4:35 PM
Department of State

4

Action: FE
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Control 3822

SECSTATE

Moscow

Dated September 12, 1946

Rec'd 1:45 p.m., 12th

Noted by FEA
No action necessary

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
SEP 12 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

3468, Twelfth

IZVESTIA September 11 published special article by R. Moran "bridge or springboard" summary follows:

MacArthur considered anniversary of Japan's capitulation convenient moment openly to proclaim anti-Soviet campaign. He could say nothing articulate about successes in democratizing Japan. Instead he spoke confusedly and lengthily about spiritual revolution alleged to have occurred thanks to "superior upbringing" of American soldiers.

"MacArthur was so excessively frank that unfeigned confusion reigned in State Department. Initially Department hastened to disassociate itself from MacArthur's dangerous conceptions. Department official said MacArthur had begun campaign against Japanese Communists on own initiative in violation United State's policy and Truman directive and had published statement without first consulting Department officials responsible for foreign policy.

Next day Department official began to sound retreat denying that MacArthur had distorted Department policy and declaring statement did not contradict policy. Despite verbal wriggling of American diplomats, question of whether Japan is bridge of friendship or springboard for war is not so difficult to settle. Policy is judged by deeds and not by words and MacArthur's deeds show that of the two installations he prefers springboard".

Dept repeat to Tokyo.

DURBROW

NOTE: Repeated to Tokyo, 9-12-46. CWO/NEP

SW:RA

PLAIN

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/9-1246

FILED
SEP 17 1946

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ACTION COPY

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

121

4

Tokyo via War

Dated September 13, 1946

Rec'd 12:39 p.m., 13th

Action: FE
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Control 4194

No paraphrase necessary

Noted by Mr. Vincent Side

SECSTATE

401, September 13

For background information of Department and Embassy Moscow.

1. Attitude of Derevyanko, Soviet member Allied Council and his staff of more than 400, has made it apparent over long period that Soviet Government resents predominant American role here, is opposed to real democratization of Japan, strives to further dissension and discontent among Japanese, furthers Communist propaganda and in general does not wish the occupation to achieve announced and agreed upon Allied objectives. Derevyanko has shown himself hostile to occupational authorities and purposes in numerous ways including the following:

(A) He has endeavored to utilize Allied Council as inquisitorial and investigative body by presenting requests for unnecessary detailed information on wide range of subjects and making hypercritical statements in regard thereto.

(B) He has placed subjects on Council agenda with obvious intent of distorting and ignoring accomplishments of the occupation thus attempting to cast what has been done and what has not been done in unflattering light;

(C) He has

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740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/1-1346 Confidential File
TOP SECRET FILE
JUL 8 - 1947

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

(C) He has endeavored to deceive Japanese people and world at large into thinking that he is taking lead in, and forcing SCAP to effect, land, labor and other reforms in attempt to indicate that Soviets are the only champion of Japanese workers and peasants against Japanese and American reactionaries;

(D) His agents have encouraged mob violence by discontented elements and he himself has made public defense of demonstrations instigated or led by Japanese Communists and has persistently attacked Japanese Government and its members as "reactionaries" both in statements before Allied Council and in written communications to SCAP;

(E) He has sought to interfere with repatriation process by complaining against use of Japanese naval vessels therefor and demanding distribution among the Allies of such vessels;

(F) He has demanded oppressive action against Japanese invitation of rights of freedom of thought and speech and has advocated confiscation of property without compensation.

2. Recently Derevyanko has been indulging in gratuitous press statements critical of the occupation. Issuance of unapproved press statements is a violation of SCAP orders. On one occasion he gave to press as something new and urgently needed detailed recommendations for action which has already been or was known to be in process of being effected. On another occasion after Allied Council had considered his and other members recommendations for rural land reform and SCAP had taken decision pursuant to which Japanese prepared new bill and presented it to the Diet, Soviet member in press statement sought to circumvent SCAPs decision and bring propaganda pressure to bear upon Diet during consideration of the bill. This was entirely improper for a member of the Council whose ostensible purpose is to assist the Supreme Commander in giving advice and, if Soviet member were head of diplomatic or liaison mission accredited to SCAP, his action

would

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

740.0114PW/9-706

would have provided ample ground for seeking his recall. On September 6th Soviet member issued press statement falsely charging SCAP with having broken an agreement in regard to repatriation of Japanese civilians from northern Korea and the Dairen-Port Arthur area (reourtel 398 September 7th) and pointedly made insidious comparisons between living and social conditions in Japan and those allegedly obtaining in Sakhalin and the Kuriles. Again if Soviet member had technical status of head of diplomatic or liaison mission accredited to SCAP this action would have justified request that Soviet Government be informed that he is persona non grata and must be recalled.

3. Soviet staff members consistently violate traffic regulations to the extent that they constitute a menace and imperil public safety. When challenged by military police they have refused to stop, have deliberately attempted to run down military police, have fled from custody and committed numerous other acts of open defiance. Soviet member has refused to make reports of disciplinary action taken in cases brought to his attention and recently spirited out of Japan a Soviet soldier caught in act of raping a Japanese.

4. We assume that at this stage no good purpose would be served by making representations to the Soviet Government in regard to Derevyanko's flagrantly irregular activity as it is most probable that he is merely acting under orders. We shall accordingly refrain for time being from making any definite recommendations in the matter. Soviets misuse of the Allied Council and harmful activities of the Soviet member and of his unreasonably large staff are causing this headquarters real concern. We shall observe these activities in immediate future with a view to communicating again with Department in due course.

ATCHESON

BB:ECW

TOP SECRET

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

SECRET

WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

13 SEP 1946

RECEIVED SEP 16 PM 3 27 DC/R RECORDS BRANCH

Office of FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS SEP 30 1946 Department of State

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS SEP 18 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Honorable
The Secretary of State

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Reference is made to tentative agreement on the establishment of Chinese Occupation Forces in Japan, SWNCC 70/21, 29 August 1946.

Due to the present supply position, and the fact that no budgetary appropriation exists for such expenditures, it is essential that the War Department, in order to be legally protected, be provided funds in advance for use in procuring supplies for the Chinese Occupation Forces. Firm lists of these requirements have been requested by General MacArthur from the Chinese but will not, in any event, be received in time for advance estimates of procurement costs. While these requirements cannot be accurately forecast, it is expected that the total dollar cost to the U. S. Army of maintaining the Chinese Occupation Force of 15,000 in Japan for one year will be not less than five million dollars per year and not more than twenty million dollars per year.

It is requested that the Department of State approach the representative of the Republic of China for an advance payment of five million dollars with the understanding that further payments will be required on a quarterly presentation of bills to recoup this fund to five million dollars.

FILED OCT 17 1946

Sincerely yours,

Secretary of War

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF STATE OCT 15 1946

DIVISION OF FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OCT 15 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

740.00119 CONTROL /9-1346 (JAPAN) CS/HH Confidential File

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

SECRET

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

OCT 9 1946

In reply refer to
FE 740.00119 Control
(Japan)/9-1346

SECRET

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Reference is made to your letter of September 13, 1946, in which you request that the Department endeavor to arrange for a deposit by the Chinese Government of $5,000,000 for use in procuring supplies for the Chinese force participating in the occupation of Japan, with the understanding that further payments will be required on a quarterly presentation of bills to recoup this fund to $5,000,000.

On October 4, 1946, I addressed a note to the Chinese Ambassador requesting the agreement of the Chinese Government to the arrangements set forth in SWNCC 70/21 for the participation of a Chinese force in the occupation of Japan. The following two paragraphs were included in that note:

"By virtue of a contract signed by Shou Chin Wang, Chairman of the Chinese Supply Commission, and Chester T. Lane, Deputy Foreign Liquidation Commissioner, Department of State, on June 28, 1946, under Section 3(c) of the Lend-Lease Act, authority exists for the provision by the United States of logistical support for the Chinese Occupation Force which is beyond Chinese capabilities. The military authorities of the United States request that the Chinese Government deposit in advance for the credit of the War Department an operating logistical fund of $5,000,000 to be reestablished quarterly in that amount. It is necessary that this sum be deposited immediately as there are no available funds within the authorized

War

The Honorable
Robert P. Patterson,
Secretary of War.

DCF NE Unit

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/9-1346
CS/HH
Confidential File

740.00119 Control (Japan)/9-1346

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

War Department budget to provide logistical support to the Chinese Occupation Force.

"I shall appreciate receiving your early confirmation that the arrangements set forth in the present note are acceptable to the Government of the Republic of China, as well as your assurance that the necessary steps have been taken to establish and maintain the $5,000,000 logistical fund."

I shall of course inform you as soon as a reply is received from the Chinese Ambassador.

Sincerely yours,

DEAN ACHESON
Acting Secretary

A true copy of the signed original

OCT 8 1946 P.M.

FE:JKPenfield:hst
10-7-46

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

original handed to Mr. Tsui of Chinese Embassy 10/7/46 JCP

October 4, 1946

Copy to SWNCC 10-7-46.

Excellency:

I have the honor to refer to correspondence between the Chinese Government and the American Embassy at Nanking as a result of which agreement in principle was reached for the participation of a Chinese force of 15,000 in the occupation of Japan. It was decided that the working out of detailed arrangements for the employment of this force would be a matter for discussion at Tokyo between representatives of the Chinese Government and General MacArthur. A draft agreement on this subject was signed in Tokyo on July 20, 1946, by General Chu Shih-ming on behalf of the Chinese Government and General Paul J. Mueller on behalf of General MacArthur. The text of this agreement as approved follows:

"1. The arrangements

His Excellency

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo,

Chinese Ambassador.

DCR NE Unit
Date

740.00119 CONTROL(JAPAN)/9-1346 CSIA

740.00119 Control (Japan)/9-1346

DECL SS.FIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND [redacted] 760050

"1. The arrangements herein have been agreed upon between Representatives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the Chief, Chinese Mission in Japan covering establishment and operation of the Chinese Occupation Force in Japan and incorporating certain modifications made in a similar agreement, now superseded, signed on 4 June 1946. It is understood that these arrangements are tentative in nature until confirmed by the United States and Chinese Governments.

"2. COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS.

a. Mission.

The Chinese Occupation Force will constitute a component of Allied Occupation Forces in Japan under the Supreme Command of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. It will be charged with the normal military duties of a force of its size and composition. Areas allocated to the Chinese Occupation Force will not constitute a national zone, and accomplishment of specific occupation missions therein will be assigned to the Chinese and/or other Allied Occupation Forces from time to time as the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers may direct.

b. Operations.

The Chinese Occupation Force will be charged by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers with military control of areas allocated

to it

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

to it for this purpose. The Chinese Occupation Force will be charged with demilitarization and disposition of Japanese installations and armament within areas allocated and with measures necessary for the security of the Occupation Forces therein. The Chinese Occupation Force will accomplish such ground patrol and surveillance tasks within allocated areas as may be directed. It will conduct such additional military operations outside normally allocated areas as may be directed by the Commanding General, Eighth United States Army. Military Government functions within areas allocated to the Chinese Occupation Force will be conducted by United States agencies as directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Relationships of the Chinese Occupation Force with the Japanese and routine security functions pertaining primarily to Eighth Army operations as a whole, will be prescribed by the Commanding General, Eighth United States Army.

c. Command Organization.

The Chinese Occupation Force will be assigned to operational control of the Eighth United States Army and will function as a division of the I United States Corps. The Commanding General, Chinese Occupation Force, will exercise

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will exercise tactical command of his force under the Corps command of the Commanding General, I United States Corps. Operational control of personnel of the Chinese Occupation Force allocated for port director functions will be assigned to the Commander Naval Activities, Japan, who will exercise control of the port of Nagoya and such other ports within the allocated area as may be utilized by the Chinese Occupation Force. Assignments to operational control will become effective upon arrival of elements of the Chinese Occupation Force at port of debarkation in Japan. The Commanding General, Chinese Occupation Force, will be responsible for the maintenance and administration of the Chinese Force as a whole.

d. Command and Administration Channels.

(1) For matters of major policy affecting the capabilities of the Chinese Occupation Force the Commanding General, Chinese Occupation Force, will have the right of access to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

(2) The Commanding General, Chinese Occupation Force, will retain the right of direct communication with the Chinese Government on administrative matters

affecting

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affecting his Force.

(3) For matters of governmental concern affecting the Chinese Occupation Force, the channel of communication lies from the Chinese Government through the United States Government and the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

(4) In administrative matters pertaining to relations with the United States Forces or with the Japanese, the Commanding General, Chinese Occupation Force, will be governed by policies prescribed by Commanders exercising operational control. Such policies will, in general, conform to those prescribed for United States Forces.

e. Liaison.

The Commanding General, Chinese Occupation Force, will exchange Liaison Officers with other commands of the United States Army Occupation Forces as directed by the Commanding General, Eighth United States Army. Liaison between the Chinese Occupation Force and the Japanese Central Liaison Committees in areas allocated to the Chinese Occupation Force will be conducted as directed by the Commanding General, Eighth United States Army. Liaison between the Chinese Occupation Force

and United

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and United States Naval authorities will be conducted through a United States Naval Liaison officer at the port or ports used by the Chinese Occupation Force. The Commanding General, Chinese Occupation Force, is authorized to maintain an officer at General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for liaison purposes on subjects upon which direct communication is authorized under paragraph 2 d (1) above.

"3. AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY.

a. The Chinese Occupation Force will be initially allocated AICHI Prefecture, Honshu Island, for exercise of the functions and responsibilities in sub-paragraphs 2 a and b above. The area allocated to the Chinese Occupation Force may be altered by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers as conditions dictate.

b. It is understood that Headquarters and other elements of the Fifth United States Air Force and elements of the Eighth United States Army will also be located in the areas allocated to the Chinese Occupation Force for exercise of its occupation functions.

"4. FORCES.

a. It is understood that the strength of the Chinese Occupation Force will be determined

by inter-governmental

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by inter-governmental decision. It is also understood that the Chinese Occupation Force will maintain a basic organization of one Infantry Division with suitable ground service supporting elements and will probably total approximately 15,000 personnel.

b. It is understood that the Chinese Occupation Force may be withdrawn wholly or in part from Japan upon agreement between the Governments of the United States and China. It is also understood that progressive reduction will be made in the Chinese Occupation Force from time to time in conformity with progressive reductions in other Allied Forces in Japan. Size and composition of such reductions will be determined on a governmental level.

c. The Commanding General, Chinese Occupation Force, will provide the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers with troop lists showing strengths in personnel, vehicles, animals, and equipment, upon final determination of the size and composition of the force. Unless otherwise specified by the Commanding General, Eighth United States Army, troops and supplies of the Chinese Occupation Force will disembark at the port of NAGOYA.

d. It is understood that actual arrival dates of the units of the Chinese Occupation Force

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Force are subject to approval by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

"5. MISCELLANEOUS.

a. Initial arrangement for establishment of the Chinese Occupation Force in Japan:

(1) The Chinese Military Liaison Office to SCAP in Tokyo will be disbanded and its functions divided to absorb military elements into the Chinese Occupation Force and withdraw them from Tokyo, with the exception, if desired, of the liaison officer described in subparagraph 2 e above.

(2) Direct communication between the Commanding General, Chinese Occupation Force, or his authorized representative, and the Commanding General, Eight United States Army, for matters pertaining to the establishment and operation of the force, will be authorized by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers upon receipt of authority from the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff for entry of the force into Japan.

(3) Pending further instructions, travel of staff officers of the Force Headquarters and of preliminary reconnaissance parties and individuals for inspection of areas and other orientation

purposes

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purposes is authorized subject to current clearance procedures by General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

(4) The Commanding General, Chinese Occupation Force, will arrange with the Commanding General Eighth United States Army for quartering, subsistence and transportation of advance parties of the Chinese Occupation Force.

(5) Preliminary movement of casual airplanes of the Chinese Government in Japan for staff purposes in connection with establishment of the Chinese Occupation Force will be subject to current clearance procedures by General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, which will arrange for temporary use by such aircraft of United States facilities in Japan and enroute.

(6) Effective on assumption of tactical responsibilities by the Chinese Occupation Force on a date to be specified by the Commanding General, Eighth United States Army, arrangements will be made by the Commanding General, Pacific Air Command, United States Army, for the regulation of air traffic incident to the operation of the Chinese Occupation Force.

(7) All

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(7) All airplanes entering or leaving Japan will be subject to such export-import controls and inspections as may be established.

b. Signal Communications:

(1) The Chief Signal Officer, General Headquarters, of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, will provide facilities in Tokyo for radio communication incident to establishment of the Chinese Occupation Force in the NAGOYA area; thereafter, the Force will provide its own signal communications. Coordination of the use of codes and ciphers will be worked out by the Chief Signal Officer, Eighth United States Army, with the Commanding General, Chinese Occupation Force, or his representative.

(2) Available wire facilities of United States Forces in the NAGOYA area will be made available to the Chinese Occupation Force.

(3) The Commanding General, Eighth United States Army will make necessary arrangements for use by the Chinese Occupation Force of courier service in Japan.

c. Press Release.

No press release concerning the Chinese Occupation Force will be made pending governmental arrangements for simultaneous announcement in the capitals concerned. Necessary

steps

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steps will be taken to insure against premature press reports in this respect. Normal conduct of press relations by the Chinese Occupation Force in Japan will conform to those procedures prescribed for United States Occupation Forces.

"6. LOGISTICS.

The Chinese Occupation Force agrees to assume logistic responsibility for the support of the Force to the limit of available Chinese resources. Deficiencies in Chinese resources will be met under authority of United States-China Intergovernmental Agreement. Amount of United States assistance will be determined by the Senior United States Commander in Japan under general policies and instructions of the United States Government.

a. The loan of United States shipping and small craft, to meet deficiencies in Chinese water transportation will be made under authority of Intergovernmental Agreement. Rail transportation within Japan will be arranged by the Commanding General Eighth United States Army.

b. Local procurement of supplies, services, housing, construction, etc., in the Chinese Occupation Force area will be accomplished in conformance with Eighth United States Army directives. (Procurement of Japanese food products by Allied Occupation Forces is prohibited.)

c.

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c. (1) Supplies of all classes to accompany troops of the Chinese Occupation Force will be prescribed by the Force.

(2) Provision of maintenance supplies will be a responsibility of the Force.

(3) Resupply levels of all classes for the Force will conform to those of the Eighth United States Army.

(4) Class I (subsistence), Class V (Ammunition of United States types and calibers) and other supplies or equipment provided for the Force from United States sources to meet deficiencies in Chinese resources will be a subject for agreement on a governmental level.

d. In order to insure that the Chinese Occupation Force is adequately equipped and supplied, the Chinese Occupation Force agrees:

(1) To submit a detailed list of all items of supplies, equipment, shipping and services which they will require from the United States, for a period of one year. This list to be submitted on a prescribed form and show which items will be needed upon arrival and approximate dates on which the remainder should be supplied. A similar list for the second year of Occupation to be supplied six months prior to that period. These lists to be

submitted

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submitted to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for approval.

(2) To submit a detailed list of all items of supplies, equipment, shipping and services which they will supply from Chinese resources. This list to show which items will accompany initial forces upon arrival, approximate dates of arrival of remainder, and plan for resupply to maintain prescribed levels. Period covered should conform to that required under (1) above. Such list to be reviewed by SCAP in connection with approval of list supplied under (1) above to determine adequacy.

e. The Chinese Occupation Force will provide personnel and equipment in its advance echelon for port director functions conducted under the authority and control of Commander Naval Activities Japan. Necessary equipment and personnel will be prescribed by Commander Naval Activities Japan. Equipment will be assembled and personnel trained in China.

f. The control of shipping schedules pertaining to the Chinese Occupation Force will be the responsibility of the Force.

g. Incoming and outgoing cargoes of shipping pertaining to the Chinese Occupation Force will be limited to military equipment and supplies necessary for establishment and maintenance

of

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of the Force. Other cargoes will conform to normal import-export controls by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

h. Bulk petroleum and packaged products and other United States supplies which may be subsequently agreed upon for maintenance and operations of the Chinese Occupation Force will be furnished under authority of Inter-governmental Agreement. United States Forces will deliver bulk products to the water line or railhead, the Chinese Occupation Force being responsible for reception and distribution.

i. The Chinese Occupation Force agrees to furnish such railway guards as may be required for its own operations.

j. The Chinese Occupation Force will employ yen currency only in Japan. Yen currency will be obtained from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, against receipt therefor from the Commanding General, Chinese Occupation Force with accounting in accordance with established procedures.

k. The Chinese Occupation Force will be prepared to furnish pay schedules, both military and civil, to the Eighth United States Army when requested.

l. Reimbursement will be made to the United States for United States materials and services used in improvements to Japanese facilities,

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facilities, when such facilities are needed and desired by the Chinese Occupation Force.

m. The Chinese Occupation Force will provide its own medical care, hospitalization and evacuation. Existing United States hospital facilities may be made available, in the discretion of the Senior United States Commander in Japan, for emergency treatment of a limited number of emergency cases which cannot be treated adequately in Chinese hospitals.

"7. This agreement supersedes a similar agreement signed on 4 June 1946."

The above arrangements are hereby accepted by the United States Government as the agreed basis upon which the Chinese force will proceed to and participate in the occupation of Japan.

By virtue of a contract signed by Shou Chin Wang, Chairman of the Chinese Supply Commission, and Chester T. Lane, Deputy Foreign Liquidation Commissioner, Department of State, on June 28, 1946, under Section 3(c) of the Lend-Lease Act, authority exists for the provision by the United States of logistical support for the Chinese Occupation Force which is beyond Chinese capabilities. The

military

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68

military authorities of the United States request that the Chinese Government deposit in advance for the credit of the War Department an operating logistical fund of $5,000,000 to be reestablished quarterly in that amount. It is necessary that this sum be deposited immediately as there are no available funds within the authorized War Department budget to provide logistical support to the Chinese Occupation Force.

I shall appreciate receiving your early confirmation that the arrangements set forth in the present note are acceptable to the Government of the Republic of China, as well as your assurance that the necessary steps have been taken to establish and maintain the $5,000,000 logistical fund.

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

DEAN ACHESON

Acting Secretary of State

A true copy of the signed original.

740.00119 Control (Japan)/9-1346

FE:JKPenfield:mls/hst
9-30-46

JA

CA, JK/S, A-H

OCT 3 1946 P.M.

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ACTION COPY

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

4

Tokyo via War

Dated September 14, 1946

Rec'd 1:38 p.m., 16th

ACtion: FE
Info :
EUR
DC/L
ITP
ESP
OCD
PD
FC

CONFIDENTIAL

Control 5013

No paraphrase necessary

Action	JA
Information	
FE	✓
CA	
JA	✓
SEA	
PI	
	✓

Office of FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS SEP 17 1946 Department of State

8:10 AM

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS SEP 17 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SECSTATE

405, September 14

Erzinger was granted (RERAD 472, September 10th) clearance to enter Japan by letter dated April 16th, 1946 to Swiss Mission here. Clearance was repeated to JCS on July 26th by SCAP radio C-63499. This clearance was granted under exception permitting business replacements to enter Japan as stated in OURAD 384, August 26th (sent as Army C-64553). Replacements of this character are exceptions to general policy set forth in SCAP radio C-60303 to War Dept.

ATCHESON

JT:JWM

CONFIDENTIAL

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)
9-1446
CS/V
FILED
SEP 24 1946

DCR NE Unit
Dist

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

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

7 1947

In reply refer to
ADO

My dear Mrs. Sasaki:

In further reply to your letter of September 16, 1946 to Mr. Gordon Bowles concerning the possibility of your returning to Japan to engage in religious activities, the Department of State has been informed by the War Department that informal inquiry was made in Tokyo on your behalf.

The pertinent part of the communication from the War Department of November 5, 1946, reads as follows:

"The reply from the Civil Information and Education Division, SCAP, suggested that the matter should go through the Passport Division of State Department and from there to the Joint Chiefs of Staff in accordance with established procedure for persons proceeding to the theater not under the direct sponsorship of Military Government or the War Department."

It is suggested that you might wish to file your application in accordance with this information.

Sincerely yours,

Henry P. Leverich
Acting Chief
Division of Occupied Areas

Mrs. Ruth F. Sasaki,
124 East 65th Street,
New York 21, New York.

ADO:GTBowles:mbv 12/9/46 OIC JA

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)
/9-1646

DOE NF Unit

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

64

PREPARING OFFICE WILL INDICATE WHETHER Collect

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

Department of State

Washington

PREPARING OFFICE WILL TYPE HERE CLEARLY THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE MESSAGE:

PLAIN

Charge Department:

Charge to 3594

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

TOKYO 485 SIXTEENTH SEP 16 1946

INFO: WAR DEPT CHIEF OF STAFF

FOR POLITICAL ADVISER

SEPT 16, [redacted]

REF DEPTEL 483, British have taken position that present draft constitution not (repeat not) inconsistent with Potsdam and other controlling documents provided they are assured that Imperial hereditary estates have been transferred to state ownership. Please reply earliest.

Clayton
Acting
(JKP)

740.00119 CONTROL(JAPAN)
9-1646
CS/A

740.00119 Control (Japan)/9-16-46

DISTRIBUTION DESIRED (OFFICES ONLY)

SEP 18 P.M.

JA:ALDunning:mls

FE A-H

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PREPARING OFFICE WILL INDICATE WHETHER

Collect

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

Department of State

Washington

PREPARING OFFICE WILL TYPE HERE CLEARLY THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE MESSAGE:

PLAIN

Charge Department:

Charge to 3393

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

TOKYO SIXTEENTH

483

SEP 16

INFO: WAR DEPT CHIEF OF STAFF

FOR POLITICAL ADVISER

REF WAR-99132 and for purpose further FEC discussion, answers to following questions requested: Have all Imperial hereditary estates been transferred to state ownership? If not, what is value of portion retained by Emperor and Imperial family or for benefit of Emperor and Imperial family?

Clayton
Acting

740.00119 CONTROL(JAPAN)
/9-1646
CS/A

DISTRIBUTION DESIRED (OFFICES ONLY)

JA:ALBunning/pm
9/13/46

FE

Cleared with Mr. Morgan by telephone
A-H

OK

SEP 16 1946

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

740.00119 CONTROL(JAPAN)/9-1646

CS/V

OIC OCCUPIED AREAS DIVISION
SEP 17 1946
Department of State

124 East 65th Street,
New York 21, N.Y.

September 16, 1946.

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
JAN 7 1947
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. Gordon Bowles,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Bowles,

When I was in Washington on Thursday last, since you had not yet returned from your vacation, I saw Mr. Shuler and talked with him about the application for a passport to Japan. He suggested it might be wiser to await your return before sending in an application to the passport division as you might have other suggestions to make. At his request I left with him to give to you a copy of the application I had made and other appended papers relevant to the matter. I am holding the application until I hear further from you.

I am enclosing attached to this letter copies of extracts from several letters I have received from various persons which give an idea of what has been done in my behalf in Tokyo and elsewhere and how my coming out is regarded there. You will note that both Mr. Warner and Mr. Humphreys state that the application will be approved in Tokyo when and if it gets there. Furthermore, that housing will be at my disposal in Tokyo-- Kamakura, that is-- and Kyoto.

I dropped in to see Mr. Vincent. I have known him and Mrs. Vincent over many years, though I have not seen much of them recently. Mr. Vincent himself brought up a subject which led me to talk about what I hoped eventually to be able to do. He seemed exceedingly interested. You might speak to him.

I am leaving the entire matter in your hands as I feel you are sure to be able to arrange matters best left to yourself and with no unsuitable suggestions from me. Naturally, now that I am seriously thinking about it, I am eager to get things moving to a definite decision and a definite time. I can go at any time now.

Thanking you for your courtesy in the matter, I remain,

Cordially yours,

Ruth F. Sasaki

Mrs. Ruth F. Sasaki

4 Encls.

Encl 1

740.00119 Control(J)/9-1646

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

Extract from a letter received from Mr. Langdon Warner, from Tokyo, August 3, 1946:

"The chief of our section, Col. Nugent, and the officers of the Religious Division of the section--Capt. Buntz and others--are inclined to favour your coming over. They are sensitive about the accusation of trying to ram Christianity down Japanese throats and could point with pride to your presence as a proof of broadmindedness."....."As the case stands at present, since you have no predecents, the request would probably have to be referred to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for special action. However, all that may be changed before winter. If you do appeal to them be sure to make it clear that you will support yourself and can not do your work if you are confined to the Tokyo area. It may be that Gordon Bowles will find an easier way out of it."

Extract from a letter received from Mr. Warner, from Essex, Massachusetts, Sept, 10, 1946:

"I did little but begin to lay the groundwork for your return and discern that the Religious Section of G.H.Q. was prepared to approve of your coming. However, they forsaw mechanical difficulties in the first steps and could think of no way to get your name on the list except by permission of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Bowles may be more resourceful."

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

Extracts from letters received from Mr. Christmas Humphreys, member British Section, International War Trials, Canadian Legation, Tokyo:

August 18, 1946:

"I have, however, had a long talk with Mr. Bunz, on his [Langdon Warner's] advice, the head of the Religious Division, and he tells me it all rests with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who will, however, sooner or later refer to SCAP, who in turn will refer to him. And he will recommend your coming."

August 27, 1946:

"Have put in a good word for you with Transport Officer at Kyoto, Major Winslett of Visitor's Liason Office, on 6th floor of Daiken Building, which is American H.Q. He will help you all he can in transport, as he knows the work I have been doing and you will do."

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Extract from letter from Ogata Sohaku, Chotokuin, Sokokuji, Kyoto, dated August 25th:

"It is possible to find a room in a Buddhist temple for you. In case you find it satisfactory and convenient to stay with me, you are welcome to do so."

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Extracts from letters received from Dr. Daisetzu T. Suzuki, Buddhist scholar, from Shoden, Engakuji, Kamakura:

August 10, 1946:

"When you come to Japan there will be plenty of work. For one thing the Japanese Buddhists will have to be awakened from their long torpor and lethargic existence. They seem to realize that they have to do something to cope with the new situation into which have have been thrown. But the worst thing is that they really do not know how to proceed, for they have been shut up so long. Their purview is wonderfully limited. Mr. Humphrey(s presence here seems to have given them a kind of stimulant, but as you can see his activities are very much limited."

"As to your housing problem, here before you go to Kyoto, we will see to it."

September 3, 1946 (a letter addressed to Mr. Humphreys):

"The presence of Mrs. Sasaki here in Japan will be a great thing indeed for us Buddhists, and she will do a good deal to get them stirred up. Even your short activities which were only a kind of side-issue not directly connected with your professional one, achieved much in the way of getting Buddhists up. When Mrs. Sasaki devotes herself exclusively to her Buddhist work, she is sure to accomplish much."

September 3, 1946: (a letter addressed to Mrs. Sasaki):

"As to your staying in Kamakura for a while before getting settled in Kyoto, we will see to it."

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124 East 65th Street,
New York 21, N.Y.

September 13, 1946

The Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I herewith make application for a passport permitting me to proceed to Japan at the earliest possible date and to reside over a period of six months in the Tokyo and Kyoto areas for the following purposes:

To consult with various Japanese Buddhist scholars, many of them of advanced age, such as Daisetsu T. Suzuki and Masaharu Anesaki, concerning the manuscripts of a number of important Chinese Buddhist works translated into English for the first time by my late husband, the Zen Master Sokei-an Sasaki, with a view to publishing them in the United States on my return.

As an American who has long been a practicing member of the Rinzai school of Japanese Zen Buddhism, to aid fellow Buddhists throughout Japan in recovering from the depression of spirit into which they were thrown by the years of oppression prior to and during the war, and to assist them in organizing to actively participate in the building of the new and democratic Japan.

I have ample private means of support; I have been assure of housing in the temples wherever I may be; I shall take adequate supplies of clothing for the entire stay; I can arrange for such supplies of food to be forwarded as may be deemed necessary.

Further pertinent matter is appended.

Trusting that my request may meet with your approval, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. Ruth F. Sasaki

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STATEMENT

I was born an American citizen, of parents of English and Canadian ancestry, in Chicago, Illinois, October 31, 1892, and educated in Chicago and France. In 1917 I married Edward Warren Everett, a member of the Chicago law firm, then known as Winston, Paine, Strawn and Shaw. Shortly after my marriage I began my Buddhist studies which included work in Sanskrit at Chicago University.

In the summer of 1930, accompanied by my husband and daughter, I travelled for pleasure in Japan, Korea, Manchuria and China. While in Japan I met, through the offices of Dr. William Montgomery McGovern, now Commander, U.S.N.R., the Zen Buddhist scholar Dr. Daisetsu Teitaro Suzuki of Kyoto. On my return to America I began my study of the Japanese language which I have continued, with interruptions, ever since.

In the spring of 1932 I returned alone to Kyoto where, under the supervision of Dr. Suzuki, I undertook an intensive study of Zen Buddhism at the monastery of Nanzenji. Further travel in Japan followed in the autumn of that year after the arrival of my family from America.

In October 1933 I returned to Kyoto and my study of Zen at Nanzenji, and commenced my study of the Chinese language and Chinese Zen Buddhist texts. The following summer, have been joined by my family, I made another extended trip in Manchuria and China, returning to America in the fall of 1934 .

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The long illness of Mr. Everett eventually brought us to New York where, in 1938, I made the acquaintance of the Japanese Zen master, Sokei-an Sasaki, and under him resumed my study of Zen and the Chinese language. After the death of Mr. Everett in 1940 I actively cooperated with Mr. Sasaki in his own translation work and in the work of the Buddhist Society of America, the organization founded by Americans in New York in 1930 for the study of Zen Buddhism.

In the summer of 1944 Mr. Sasaki and I were married. His death followed a few months later. Since than I have been at work on the editing of his manuscripts and in assisting with the activities of the First Zen Institute of America, the present name of the previously mentioned organization.

Mr. Sasaki had carefully instructed me to consult with certain Japanese Buddhist scholars after his death on matters pertaining to the preparations of his manuscripts for publication. Since many of these gentlemen are now in their seventies and early eighties a certain urgency impells me to make every effort to see them before another winter shall have taken its toll.

My experience of having lived in Japanese temples under primitive conditions and at all seasons of the year gives me confidence to believe I can cope with the present living situation, difficult though it may be. My large acquaintance with Japanese Buddhist--which I understand though somewhat diminished by death has not been erased by time--may have some positive value.

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Furthermore, my sincere desire to be of some aid in this precarious period to the Japanese people, many of whom I have long held in affectionate regard, leads me to make this request at this time, and to hope that I may be permitted to proceed to Japan within the next two or three months.

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. Ruth F. Sasaki

September 13, 1946

124 East 65th Street,
New York 21, N.Y.

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MEMORANDUM

The attached letter addressed to the Combined Chiefs of Staff was received a few days ago from Mr. Christmas Humphreys, member of the British Team, International War Trials Commission, Tokyo, Japan.

The photostats are of Japanese letters addressed to me by the persons indicated and, with their appended translations, enclosed with Mr. Humphries' letter.

Mrs. Ruth F. Sasaki

September 13, 1946

124 East 65th Street,
New York, 21, N.Y.

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COPY

The Canadian Legation,

Tokyo1

August 29th, 1946

To the Combined Chiefs of Staff,
Washington.

Dear Sirs,

I have been engaged in Tokyo for the last six months in the conduct of the International War Trials, but as my part is completed I am leaving here for England in a few days time.

In England I am and have been for the last twenty years the President of the Buddhist Society, London, and as such have made many contacts with Japan through our Magazine, Buddhism in England, now called The Middle Way. As soon as I arrived here I therefore contacted Buddhist friends, and have worked for a revival of Buddhism every hour of my spare time. I am leaving at a critical period, when a few months more work would have produced results of value to international relations difficult to over-estimate. The Japanese community at large is ashamed of itself for being so easily led astray by the war-mongers, and there are signs all over the country of spontaneous efforts to re-organise a new Japan on principles of peace, inner development, and applied brotherhoos-- that is, of Buddhism.

In Kyoto I convened a meeting of representatives of all twelve major sects, and put to them Twelve Principles of Buddhism which I had published for Western Buddhists some years ago. This they considered carefully, and after discussion agreed that it was a set of principles common to all Buddhist sects in Japan. In Tokyo a Committee of University Professors came to the same conclusion, and thus for the first time since Colonel Olcott's Fourteen Points, and in a much more profound and complete form, the Buddhists of Japan are provided with a common Buddhism, which is in fact, whatever else it may be, Japanese Buddhism. Here is a platform for reconstruction, but the Japanese need guidance in the application of the idea, and Mrs. Sasaki is the ideal person to take over the the work where I have left it. She will have help in Tokyo from Major Brinkley, Lieut. Lewis Bush, R.N.V.R., and Mr. Blyth, all Englishmen resident here, but it is in Kyoto that the new Society, the All-Japan Buddhist Society, will have its headquarters, and it is there that the work must be primarily done. As Mr.s Sasaki is well known in Kyoto from her previous study there, she is the ideal person to carry on the work, and in my view it is essential that she gets to work there as soon as possible. Food and transport difficulties can be got over on the spot, according to my enquiries. What matters is that she should take up my work without

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delay before the impetus I have given to it fades and she has to begin all over again. The Japanese need leadership as never before, and from the West. Mrs. Sasaki is a leader trained and ready to lead.

In order to make it clear that the suggestion of Mrs. Sasaki returning to Japan is heartily supported by the leading Japanese, who indeed have themselves asked many times when she is returning, I collected a few letters over the week-end while in Kyoto, of which I have sent Mrs. Sasaki a rough translation with this letter. Had time permitted I could have trebled the number, but the rank of these writers will show how genuine is the desire for her return.

Yours faithfully,

Christmas Humphreys.

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COPY

To Mrs. Sasaki from K. Shimada, Abbott of Nansenji, Kyoto

Many apologies for writing so suddenly and requesting you to undertake a difficult task. But the fact is that a beaten Japan has to face some agonising problems, and the struggle has very nearly overwhelmed us, but somehow we have weathered the storm. But our progress, mentally and materially has been very slow. In the circumstances we feel we need help from outside, and we know that there is no one better qualified to help us than yourself. We therefore humbly ask you to come over to Japan and lend us your helping hand.

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毎信

平年に信を送り申す
る世態を以て寒冷如何
陳者今次大戦終結を見てより已
に一年敗戦の日我は今迄和平
恢復のため苦難と戦い
居り而し諸事遅々として進まず
物心両面の協力者を俟つと切望
するも如何有之い 就ては該協力者代
人として光代を最も好適なる方
と存じ居り候 何卒一日も早く帰来致
の上速やかに協力方賜り度切望致
い申そう 尚未帰の節は何卒
当一ヶ月間代行方御願
八月廿五日 教具

事務所を貴宅
岡田菊像

佐藤未帰月夫殿

南禪寺派宗務本所用箋

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COPY

To Mrs. Sasaki

From Yamasaki Daiko, Abbott of Shokokuji, Kyoto

For some time we have been making a serious attempt to reconstruct a peaceful Japan based upon Buddhist doctrines. There are yet many problems which need solution, and some of them can only be undertaken by a foreign Buddhist like yourself. In the circumstances please come over and help us in our laudable endeavour.

August 25, 1946

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請狀

佛教ノ基調トスル平和日本再建ノ運動ハ既ニ着手セラレタリ而シテ米國佛教徒ノ協力ニ依リ早急ニ解決ヲ要スル諸問題ハ積セル右リ然ルニ貴下ハ

大本山相國寺

此等諸問題解決ニ最適ノ人物ナリ速カニ來援アランコトヲ希望ス

昭和二十一年八月廿五日

臨濟宗相國寺派管長 山崎大耕

佐々木指月史人殿

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COPY

To Mrs. Sasaki

From Z Goto, Abbott of Myoshinji. Kyoto

There are so many subjects I want to discuss with your since the end of the war, but the international situation has been such that it has been well nigh impossible even to communicate with you. However, thanks ot the goodwill of the American people, the situation has shown a great improvement lately, and I believe the time has come for us Buddhists to ask you to come over to Japan and help us in reconstructing the country, and leading the people to a peaceful and righteous life.

拝啓
其後は消息隔絶 有之
[illegible]一再ならず[illegible]出来
許さず[illegible]今日に
[illegible]
[illegible]にて[illegible]
[illegible]るゝ趣[illegible]
[illegible]
終戦後の吾国は亜米
利加と親交益厚くし
文化的平和日本建設に
努力する[illegible]と[illegible]居り
[illegible]特に[illegible]の

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NND 760050

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佐藤大臣に動静さぐらせ
[illegible]中佐より銃剣突き
如き佛式に理解ある
米英人の波乱動揺
要望する諸に切なるもの
有之小生一日も
早く生方同に伺度い
殺ゝ接拝揚ゝ度行乃佐
敬具

八月廿五日　板垣瑞穂殿

佐藤大令夫人殿

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COPY

To Mrs. Sasaki from G. Asahi, Secretary of the Association of the Rinzai Sect, and S Ogata, Head of the Rinzai Sect's Mission Work.

At present all Buddhist sects, regardless of denomination, are making a great effort to reconstruct Japan after the past disastrous years into a peaceful country. We have done our best, based upon our religious conviction, and particularly on Buddhist teaching. At this juncture, If you could come over to our country and assist us in our endeavour it would no doubt speed up the process, and thus bring happiness, peace and prosperity earlier than we could otherwise hope for.

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招請狀

世界的恒久平和ノ將來ニ一途
邁進中ナル當國ニ於テハ先ツテ
深厚ナル宗教的信念ヲ培據
テ以テ目的ノ達成ニ貢獻セント
シツヽアルノ秋宗教殊ニ佛教ニ
深甚ナル理解ヲ有セラルヽ
令夫人ノ御來朝御指導ヲ

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賜ハラバ幸甚至極ニテ翹望ノ
至リニ勝ヘズ茲ニ謹デ陳情
奉招請候也

昭和二十一年八月二十六日

臨濟宗聯合會理事長朝日義諦
同 傳道部長緒方宗博

佐々木指月夫人
侍史 下

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SEP 17 1946

TOP SECRET

No. 252

To the
United States Political Adviser to
The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,
Tokyo.

The Acting Secretary of State encloses for the information of the Political Adviser copies of SWNCC documents as listed below.

Enclosures:
1. SWNCC 213/7, copy no. 45.
2. Status of papers, SFE, 10 September, copy no. 2.

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Confidential File

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UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER
FOR JAPAN

APO 500
Tokyo, September 18, 1946.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 607

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 9 - 1946
DIVISION OF FOREIGN
REPORTING SERVICES

SUBJECT: Reaction of Japanese Public Opinion towards United States' Policy vis-a-vis Communism in Japan.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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OCT 7 1946
DC/R RECORDS BRANCH

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to this Mission's despatch no. 2, October 8, 1945, transmitting a memorandum on the removal of restrictions on political, civil, and religious activities in Japan and to subsequent despatches on the general subject of the Japan Communist Party.

As a result of the unprecedented political liberty which was granted, and the release from prison on October 10, 1945 of a number of avowed members of the Communist Party, including Shiga Yoshio and Tokuda Kyuichi, the feeling became widespread in Japan that General Headquarters was giving both direct and indirect support to communistic activities in this country. While it is extremely difficult to furnish tangible evidence that the Japanese people believed that this support was real, numerous press items which appeared in the Japanese press between October 1945 and March 1946 as well as personal interviews with political party leaders indicate that many rumors to this effect were extant and widely believed. In some cases, the attitudes of personnel in various Sections of General Headquarters were attributed by interested Japanese to radical tendencies. These instances were cited as "proof" that SCAP was in fact supporting communistic activities. The relative freedom with which the Japan Communist Party and its sympathizers were able to organize mass meetings and demonstrations in Tokyo and other cities of Japan further served to indicate to the more conservative elements of Japan, a sympathetic attitude on the part of General Headquarters and the United States towards communism here.

It was and still is difficult for Japanese to differentiate between active support of communistic principles and the general rule of democracy which allows political parties of all shades of opinion to organize and to have their say, provided that their activities are not inimical to the Occupation. Further, the circumstance that members of the Japan Communist Party were able to attract relatively large audiences and to receive full press publicity concerning their remarks was

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Tokyo's no. 607,
September 18, 1946.

was somewhat puzzling even to well-informed Japanese. Finally, Japanese communists were quick to sense this bewilderment and took full advantage thereof by means of a whispering campaign calculated to spread rumors to the effect that they had the support of General Headquarters.

During the early months of 1946, the popularity of the Japan Communist Party was such that the Japanese press was almost unanimous in devoting considerable space to reporting the activities of its leading members. The return to Japan from Yenan of Nosaka Sanzo greatly accentuated the interest of the Japanese press and its readers in communist principles. Nosaka, with his colorful personality, took full advantage of this publicity and as a leading figure addressed numerous meetings in an endeavor to improve the relationship between the Communist Party and the Social Democratic Party, the left wing of which was already sympathetic to the communist cause.

The combination of the above factors furnished ample "proof" to the average Japanese that General Headquarters was entirely in sympathy with the Japan Communist Party, and fears were expressed that the rapid increase in Communist Party membership foreshadowed the gradual communization of Japan. It appears probable that the comparatively large number of votes cast for Communist Party candidates in the election of April 10, 1946 is partly attributable to a belief by many Japanese that General Headquarters desired a good showing to be made by the Japan Communist Party.

With a view to clarifying United States policy relating to this question, in the fourth meeting of the Allied Council for Japan held on May 15, 1946, I took advantage of the opportunity presented by the so-called "May 1 Petition" to state for the benefit of the Japanese people, that the United States does not favor communism in Japan. (My statement, as extracted from the verbatim minutes of the fourth
1/ meeting of the Council is forwarded as Enclosure no. 1.) The Japanese press gave full coverage to this statement and to the Acting Secretary's support thereof as reported under a Washington dateline for May 17. Thus, Jiji Shimpo, in an editorial appearing in its issue of May 20, stated as follows:

> "Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson declared that the State Department supports this statement. By these two statements we can clearly understand the attitude of the United States toward the communist movement in Japan. We have long wondered what the policy of the United States toward the communist movement is (underscoring added). It has now been clarified by Atcheson's assertion and the State Department's support of his statement. We feel that the Japanese people were favorably impressed by the anti-communist statement."

Sentiments similar to the above were also prevalent in provincial newspapers. Thus the Shinano Mainichi Shimbun (Nagano Prefecture), in its issue of June 6, pointed out that the United States admits the existence of communism but does not desire the Japanese people to become communistic. Many Japanese, including high political leaders and businessmen, have taken occasion to express appreciation of the statement. A few days ago the Prime Minister remarked to me that he wished it had been made long ago.

At the

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Tokyo's no. 607,
September 18, 1946.

At the fifth meeting of the Council on May 29, 1945, in continuation of the Council's consideration of the May 1 Petition (to which was added an explanatory document dated May 18, 1945 signed by the Seventeenth Tokyo Local May Day Executive Committee), I again took occasion to explain the American attitude towards communistic principles and propaganda in Japan in their relation to the Japanese people. I stated, in part, that "the United States does not wish to see the people of this country, many of whom are still bewildered in their thinking, organized by a minority which seeks to undermine democracy", and that "in general, labor and communism are neither bed-fellows nor fellow-travelers. Totalitarianism is no friend of labor, and it is well-known that brutalism of labor has been most widespread under totalitarian regimes". I also stated that the Communist Party is free to participate with equal rights in the political life of Japan and that there has been no endeavor on the part of the Occupation authorities to suppress the peaceful activities of the Communist Party.
2/ (A copy of the May Day Committee document of May 18, 1945 is forwarded as Enclosure no. 2. My statement as extracted from the verbatim
3/ minutes of the fifth meeting is forwarded as Enclosure no. 3.)

In the ninth meeting of the Council held on July 10, 1946, the Soviet Member made a lengthy statement concerning Soviet recommendations for revising and improving existing Japanese labor legislation. (This statement as extracted from the verbatim minutes of the ninth
4/ meeting is forwarded as Enclosure no. 4). As the Soviet Member had, on the previous afternoon, made a press release concerning the recommendations which he proposed to announce at the Council meeting, and as many of the recommendations were already in effect and others were unsuitable to conditions in Japan, I countered with a statement
5/ (Enclosure no. 5) regarding his propaganda methods: "I very much regret that any issue involving communism or communistic influence in Japan has again risen before us....I do not cavil with communism in its home country. The form of government under which a nation lives is its own affair, but we are not pledged to further communism in Japan." I further stated that "neither communism nor fascism has any rightful claim to the leadership of labor. They do not lead labor; they destroy labor".

The ninth meeting of the Council was reported as top news in all Tokyo newspapers which devoted from one-half to one-third of their front pages to this meeting. Particular prominence was given to my statement concerning labor by Asahi, Mainichi, Keizai, and Jiji, all of which reported the full text, while the Soviet refutation was published only in summarized version. The Acting Secretary of State's support of my remarks was published in the Japanese press under a Washington dateline of July 11. On July 15, SCAP issued a press release designed to cast in its proper light the propaganda character of the Soviet recommendations by pointing out that the Soviet recommendations are largely already incorporated in existing Japanese labor legislation. This release was carried in full in several Japanese newspapers and was generally commented upon by the press. Yomiuri and Mainichi, on July 20, devoted their leading editorials to the labor movement in Japan. Yomiuri stated that "the statement made by Chairman Atcheson at the Allied Council for Japan at its recent session and the declaration made by SCAP along the same line furnish Japanese

labor

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Tokyo's no. 607,
September 18, 1946.

labor with cause for deep self-reflection and self-criticism". Mainichi referred to my statement regarding labor and stated that "There is danger of the labor movement in Japan being utilized by extremely selfish elements", and expressed opinion that there is no reason why Japan should welcome the ruling power of extreme leftists to take the place of extreme rightists who were swept away from labor circles in Japan at the time of the surrender. The paper called for clarification by the workers of the limits of the labor movement, and urged them to find a point where the reconstruction of Japan and the welfare of workers could be harmonized.

It is felt that the Allied Council for Japan has served a useful purpose in providing a convenient sounding-board for American policy vis-a-vis Japan, the Soviet Union, and other countries in the Far East. It has afforded ample opportunity to make clear to the Japanese people and incidentally to the Soviet Union and other Governments, that the United States does not consider the communization of Japan in our or Japan's best interests. It is believed that this clarification has lent considerable encouragement to many Japanese political leaders who, though conservative by nature, are nevertheless sincere in their desire and effort to hasten the democratization of Japan by stabilizing political thought to the point where neither the extreme right nor the extreme left can prevail.

Respectfully yours,

George Atcheson, Jr.

Enclosures:

1. Extract from minutes of fourth meeting, Allied Council for Japan, held on May 15, 1946.
2. "May Day Committee Document", May 18, 1946.
3. Extract from minutes of fifth meeting, Allied Council for Japan, held on May 29, 1946.
4. Extract from minutes of ninth meeting, Allied Council for Japan, held on July 10, 1946.
5. Extract from minutes of ninth meeting, Allied Council for Japan, held on July 10, 1946.

Original and hectograph to Department.
Copy to: American Embassy, Moscow.

800/500
WJSebald:lh

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Enclosure no. 1 to despatch no. 607, dated September 18, 1946, from the United States Political Adviser for Japan on the subject: "Reaction of Japanese Public Opinion towards United States' Policy vis-a-vis Communism in Japan."

Extract from Minutes of Fourth Meeting,
Allied Council for Japan,
Held on May 15, 1946.

THE CHAIRMAN: In regard to this document that we have before us of which I didn't receive a copy direct, I might say that General Headquarters is constantly in receipt of petitions from Japanese individuals or groups of individuals. This petition, if one may call it that, is one of, say, 100 or so various different kinds that have recently been received. It doesn't seem to have any signature to it. I don't think we can definitely say from whom it emanated, except that I understand it was presented at Headquarters by a group during the course of the various parades and mass gatherings on May Day. According to our information the allegations in the document are not based on fact but nevertheless they, along with all such allegations or complaints are of course made the subject of investigation and I would like to repeat again all complaints and statements and petitions of this sort which come into Headquarters are placed under investigation, and these statements are being investigated. And I would like to repeat again that if any Member of the Council has any concrete or definite information on matters of this sort, particularly allegations, the Supreme Commander would wish to have it at the earliest possible moment. This is a rather curious document to my mind. According to our translators who have been working over it, the original, which was received in Headquarters was not written in idiomatic Japanese, but gave the translators a rather clear impression that originally it had been drawn up in a foreign language and then translated into Japanese for presentation. It seems to me, further, that it is a document which is essentially concerned with internal politics in Japan. I may mention in that connection that it has been the firm policy of the Supreme Commander not to interfere with internal political activities except in cases of extreme necessity. The attitude of the Supreme Commander toward the activities of various political groups in Japan has--and rightly so, I believe--been one of great generosity in permitting every possible freedom of expression and action consistent with the occupation policies. By directive, political prisoners have been released from prisons in which some of them were incarcerated for many years. These political prisoners have been released irrespective of their political beliefs. They have included avowed leaders and Members of the Communist Party. I do not need to tell you that the United States does not favor Communism either in the United States or in Japan but it has been our firm belief that in accordance with the Potsdam Declaration the Japanese people should be as free as possible to develop their political activities. The Communist Party has not been suppressed in the United States. It has not been suppressed in Japan. It has been allowed in Japan the same rights as other political parties, and members of the Communist Party have been elected to the Diet in Japan. I offer as my personal opinion that this document which we have under discussion contains signmarks of Communist propaganda.

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Enclosure no. 2 to despatch no. 607, dated September 18, 1946, from the United States Political Adviser for Japan on the subject: "Reaction of Japanese Public Opinion towards United States' Policy vis-a-vis Communism in Japan."

May Day Committee Document

At the Allied Council for Japan held on May 15, the American representative George Atcheson showed a big misunderstanding toward the members of Japanese labor unions. Mr. Atcheson expressed a view toward the message which the May Day Executive Committee forwarded to General MacArthur and the representatives of four Powers that, "It will be a view of one section of party instead of being the view of all workers who participated in May Day." Effort must be made to dissipate this misunderstanding for the progress of labor unions in Japan, i.e., for democratization of Japan.

In the first place, Mr. Atcheson mentioned an impression that the writers of this message appear to be foreigners. This is a mistake of the translator. This message was drafted by the May Day Executive Committee organized for the preparation of May Day on the basis of reports gathered from various localities. The writer of this draft is Mr. Kazushi Kobayashi of the Japan Press Workers' Union, and the draft was approved by the conference of the Executive Committee held on April 27. This was read by Mr. Toshinosuke Watanabe of the General Federation of Labor Unions before half a million members of labor unions gathered in the Palace ground on May 1, and was adopted as a resolution of the Mass Meeting. It goes without saying that this message was drafted and adopted as our own request, without borrowing any other power, a decision of our free will.

In the second place, Mr. Atcheson stated as if this document were not trustworthy, pointing out the absence of signature in the resolution. This is because he does not know the custom in Japan. In Japan it is a custom not to sign a document at the time when a resolution is adopted by a meeting. The mass who attended the assembly that day had the right of examining the contents of the document and of deciding whether or not it should be adopted, and it was adopted in the responsibility of all the people. As we have learned that this custom is not proper, documents will be presented with the signature of representatives hereafter.

Thirdly, Mr. Atcheson stated as if various facts mentioned in the message were not trustworthy. They are, however, stern facts, and we believe that the facts will be clarified if investigated by the authority of the Allied Powers. We sincerely hope that these facts will be examined by the authority of the Allied Powers.

Pressed by the extreme difficulty of the food situation in recent days, mass movements in request for food took place in various localities, which are developing to large-scale demonstrations. They are naturally grown movements by the working class pressed to the corner. We, organized labor, however, always constituted the central force of these movements, strived to maintain order, and are confident that they were quite effective. It goes without saying that we, organized labor, are intending to arouse movements actively, maintaining order in all movements hereafter. We do hope that you will understand our true intention and give us more assistance.

17th

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Enclosure no. 2 to
Tokyo's no. 607,
September 18, 1946.

17th Tokyo Local May Day Executive Committee

May 18, 1946.

Signed by:

Zengoro Shimakami	Federation of Japan Transport Workers' Unions
Sakunosuke Ikeda	Federation of Japan Transport Workers' Unions
Toshinosuke Watanabe	General Federation of Labor Unions
Minoru Takano	General Federation of Labor Unions
Matsuta Hosotani	Preparatory Association for All Japan Congress of Industrial Labor Unions
Kazushi Kobayashi	Preparatory Association for All Japan Congress of Industrial Labor Unions
Kenichi Ito	Council of Kanto Labor Unions
Shoichi Kasuga	Council of Kanto Labor Unions
Mitsuo Harada	Tokyo Metropolitan Office Employees Union
Hidetoshi Yoshida	Federation of Tobu Machine-tool Workers Unions
Kazuyoshi Tsuchihashi	All Communications Workers Union
Yonosuke Nosato	Kwanto Metal Workers' Union, General Federation of Labor Unions
Kin Ki Taku	League of Koreans in Japan
Katsuo Suzuki	Tokyo Local Labor Union of State Railways

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

Enclosure no. 3 to despatch no. 607, dated September 18, 1946, from the United States Political Adviser for Japan on the subject: "Reaction of Japanese Public Opinion towards United States' Policy vis-a-vis Communism in Japan."

Extract from Minutes of Fifth Meeting,
Allied Council for Japan,
held on May 29, 1946.

It is asserted therein that the so-called May 1st message was drafted, as I mentioned, by the May Day Executive Committee. I am glad to know that this rather inapt piece of propaganda has now been assigned some definite parentage. I have noted in the May 18 paper a statement to the effect that the allegations contained in the May 1st paper are "stern facts," but the May 18 paper contains no specific information in that respect. I note, also, that the May 18 paper makes no reference to certain remarks which I made during the last meeting in regard to the question of Communism in Japan. In this connection, I think it is to be noted that, according to such information as I have been able to obtain, a number of the signers of the May 18th statement are known to be Communists or under their influence, as are some of the organizations which they purport to represent. It is very difficult for me to believe that the paper of May 1st or the paper of May 18th represents, as alleged, the thinking and will of half a million Japanese people. Indeed, it seems very questionable to me whether such a large number of people actually participated in the May Day parades and meetings. Half a million people would be approximately one-sixth of the present population of Tokyo, including children, and by a rough estimate, that would mean that one out of every 3 or 4 adults in Tokyo participated in those demonstrations. Furthermore, I do not believe that the majority of the participants in the May Day meeting were Communists. The Communist Party claims a membership for all of Japan of only seven thousand.

In the last general election, out of 464 Members elected to the Diet, only five were representatives of the Communist Party.

It accordingly seems clear that we have seen in process, something of the organization or attempted organization of the masses by an aggressive minority, through the customary tactics employed in other countries, with a view to expanding their power along totalitarian lines. What is sought by such activities is the same degree, if not exactly the same kind, of regimentation from which have been freeing the Japanese people. The United States does not want again anything like the Kempei-tai in Japan. We do not want a revival of thought-control through mass organization under impressed leadership. The United States does not wish to see the people of this country, many of whom are still bewildered in their thinking, organized by a minority which seeks to undermine democracy. We do not want to see the Japanese people lined up in columns and clothed in the uniform of this kind of totalitarian thought. The Potsdam Declaration calls for democracy in Japan, and no matter how you spell democracy, you cannot make the word "totalitarian" out of its nine letters. In speaking of the May 1st paper as having sign-marks of Communist propaganda, I had in mind well-known party line cliches appearing there in references to "suppression of workers' activities," "plundering by the ruling classes," "control of production as a weapon in workers'

disputes,"

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Enclosure no. 3 to
Tokyo's 607,
September 18, 1946.

disputes," "bureaucrats, capitalists, land-owners, and other controlling interests," "reactionary hooligan groups." It seems to me that there has been a good deal of loose talk in regard to the reactionary forces of this country. We are well-aware that the democratic goals we seek have not yet been fully accomplished. We are well-aware that there are reactionary forces still in existence in Japan--and we can scarcely at this stage expect to have it otherwise. And, while the elections reveal that the general sentiment of the Japanese people is in favor of those political parties which are of a comparatively conservative character, we should not lose sight of the fact that even the parties criticized as most conservative have advanced more than a considerable distance on the way to liberalism. That road was not even in existence in this country a year ago. The cycle from Tojo to the leaders of the present political parties is one which before the war we would have regarded as impossible for the Japanese to encompass in so short a time. And when we speak of conservatism and liberalism, let us not forget the far-reaching steps in the social revolution which have been and are continuing to be effected with the willing cooperation of the Japanese people along lines which they, as well as liberty-loving people everywhere, in their hearts desire. Compared with before the war, the Japanese people have achieved greater freedom in a short space of time than they could have expected to receive ever under the old regime. They have enjoyed freedom of peaceful assembly, and they continue to enjoy that freedom. Japan is one of the few countries of the world in which mass gatherings and parades can be held without prior approval of the police or other authorities. Such activities require police permits in cities in the United States. I think I am correct in saying that they also require official permission in China, in British Commonwealth of Nations, and in the Soviet Union. The Supreme Commander has not only given the Japanese the widest possible latitude in matters of personal freedom, but has taken steps--really gigantic steps in more than seven league boots--along the road where liberalism is actually on the march for the Japanese people.

Obstacles to the formation of genuine labor unions have been removed and not only has there been established for labor to organize, but labor has been encouraged to organize. I may say that while there now exist labor unions in Japan under Communist influence, the labor union movement in this country is not Communistic. It has been my observation that, in general, labor and Communism are neither bedfellows nor fellow-travelers. Totalitarianism is no friend of labor, and it is well-known that the brutalism of labor has been most widespread under totalitarian regimes.

Torevert to the general subject of progress and rehabilitation, I may add that steps are being taken to insure that eventually the peasant will receive the due benefit of toil on his land. While the Agrarian Reform Law is not perfect, it marks a vast advance in sociological progress and compares most favorably with the situation in many places elsewhere. The extent of the political freedom enjoyed by the Japanese goes far beyond what individuals and groups in any number of other countries enjoy, or have any immediate prospect of enjoying.

As I mentioned during the last meeting, there has been no endeavor on the part of the Occupation Authorities to suppress the

peaceful

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Enclosure no. 3 to
Tokyo's no. 607,
September 18, 1946.

peaceful activities of the Communist Party. Their freedom to participate with equal rights in the political life of the nation has not only been permitted, but has been defended. Woman suffrage is an established fact in Japan, and the large portion of women at the polls in the last elections furnishes us concrete evidence of their acceptance of this right and their desire to discharge their responsibilities under this right. Another example of emancipation of women in Japan is the abolition of licensed prostitution. Freedom of religion, thought, assembly, and respect of fundamental human rights are becoming established in this country--a country which, not long ago, knew of these things only by hearsay. These freedoms and these rights will become secured so long as the Japanese people do not let themselves again be regimented into unthinking and fanatical servants of any militant minority which seeks power for its own purposes.

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Enclosure no. 4 to despatch no. 607, dated September 18, 1946, from the United States Political Adviser for Japan on the subject: "Reaction of Japanese Public Opinion towards United States' policy vis-a-vis Communism in Japan."

Extract from Minutes of Ninth Meeting,
Allied Council for Japan,
held on July 10, 1946.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL DEREVYANKO (as interpreted): Taking into consideration the necessity of eliminating one of the most serious obstacles on the road to the democratization of Japan, that is to say, the absence of proper guarantees of the rights of the Japanese workers who were practically deprived of all rights under the conditions of aggressive and militaristic Japan, and deeming it necessary to decisively change such a situation in accordance with the basic principles of the Potsdam Declaration, I would like to suggest that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers direct the Japanese Government to take necessary measures for the revision and essential improvement of the existing labor legislation. The following principles should be taken as a foundation:

1. It is necessary that the labor legislation should be extended to all categories of workers and employees.

2. The freedom of labor unions should be guaranteed. The discrimination of members of labor unions should be prohibited and the procedure of registration of labor unions should be simplified, bringing to a minimum all necessary formalities. Respective Article of the Labor Union Law approved on February 27, should be abrogated.

3. It is necessary to categorically prohibit any reprisals against or dismissals of workers and employees for their participation in strikes. In case the employer closes down his enterprise, and as a result of this occurs a mass dismissal of the workers and employees who took part in the strike, the law should provide that either the owner of the enterprise is obliged to pay these persons a proper allowance fixed by an agreement with the labor union, or the workers and employees are given the right to establish their own business control and management of the said enterprise.

4. Written collective agreements concluded on behalf of the workers by the labor unions and employers should constitute the basis of relations between workers and employees on the one hand and employers on the other. These collective agreements concluded for the period of not less than one year's duration should define the procedure of hiring the workers and their dismissal and pay, working hours, medical insurance fund, as well as all other questions requiring settlement. The employers should bear financial responsibility for the fulfillment of collective agreements.

5. Collective agreements should be automatically registered by local branches of the Ministry of Labor. Provisions of the collective agreement should be extended to all workers and employees of the said enterprise regardless of their labor union membership.

6. The amount of wages and salaries provided for by the collective agreement should not be lower than the minimum pay fixed by special committees composed of representatives of the Ministry of Labor and labor unions for each branch of industry.

7. Women and men of equal skill should be paid equally for their labor.

8. Working

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Enclosure no. 4 to
Tokyo's no. 607,
September 18, 1946

8. Working hours for adult workers and employees should be fixed as 8 hours a day or 48 hours a week.

9. Workers and employees of the establishments, the work in which is harmful for their health, should have a shortened working day (5--6 hours a day).

10. Overtime work in excess of an 8-hour working day may be allowed only with the consent of the labor union and should be paid one and a half or twice as much as regular work.

11. Days off should be Sundays and all national holidays. Any work on these days is to be considered overtime work.

12. Once a year all workers and employees should be allowed a fortnight vacation with pay at the expense of their employer.

13. All expenses connected with illness, medical treatment and the purchase of medicines should be paid out of medical insurance fund, 75% of which is especially contributed by the employer and 25% by the workers, but the workers' donations should not exceed half percent of a monthly pay of a worker or an employee. The labor unions are in charge of the medical insurance fund.

14. In case the employer dismisses a worker or an employee, he must give a fortnight's notice to the person subject to dismissal and should pay him or her an allowance amounting to his or her fortnight pay. In case of dismissal without any notice, the employer must pay to the dismissed a month's wages.

15. Juvenile labor of children under 14 must be prohibited. Persons of 14 to 16 years of age should have a shortened working day not exceeding four hours and those of 16 to 18 years of age, not exceeding six hours. All of the above-mentioned persons, whether they are workers or employees, should receive wages or salaries in accordance with their skills as if they worked a full working day.

16. Night work for persons under 18 years of age should be categorically prohibited.

17. Pregnant women should be given a thirty-five day vacation with a pay retained prior to the delivery and forty-two days vacation with a pay retained after the delivery. The payment for the vacation should be at the expense of the employer and at the rate of an average pay.

18. Under-ground work of women and persons under 18 years of age, as well as work detrimental to health in all other branches of industry, should be prohibited.

19. Temporary disability (for the period not exceeding six months) which is a result of an injury sustained during work, should be compensated at the expense of the employer and the sum covering the cost of medical treatment and 75% of average annual wages or salaries for the whole period of temporary disability. In case of invalidity of a worker or an employee as a result of an injury sustained during work,

the employer

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September 18, 1946.

the employer should pay him or her a life annuity at the rate of from 50 to 25 percent of wages or salary, depending upon the extent of the inability for work and on the basis of average pay during the past year.

20. In case a worker or an employee dies due to an accident which occurred while he or she was working, the family of the deceased should receive an allowance which should be determined by an agreement with the labor union. If there are disabled members or children in the family, an annuity from the rate of 50 to 25 percent of average pay should also be paid, depending upon the number of persons in the family.

21. Allowances to unemployed and annuities to aged persons should be paid by the State out of budget sums.

22. The Ministry of Labor, with the participation of labor unions should take care that the employers secure adequate measures for the safety of labor at their establishment. Those employers who violate this, should be subject to criminal procedure.

From the information submitted to the Council by the representative of the Labor Division of GHQ SCAP, it is clear that there are special directives, ordinances, and instructions as regards the adjustment of labor. However, I believe that it might be useful to reduce all of these to a uniform labor legislation. This measure will facilitate the realization of labor legislation and in this way, would considerably increase its efficiency.

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Enclosure no. 5 to despatch no. 607, dated September 18, 1946, from the United States Political Adviser for Japan on the subject: "Reaction of Japanese Public Opinion towards United States" Policy vis-a-vis Communism in Japan."

Extract from Minutes of Ninth Meeting,
Allied Council for Japan,
held on July 10, 1946.

THE CHAIRMAN: If the Members will care to bear with me for a moment before we recess, I believe that a number of aspects of these recommendations which were given to the press last evening by the Soviet Member for advance release, require some immediate clarification. In glancing over the list of recommendations, it is clear that many of them are already substantially or in part, in practice or in law. This applies to Number 2, to the first part of Number 4, Number 5, Number 14, Number 15, Number 16 and Number 18. That being the case, there would seem to be no desirable purpose to be served by placing them before the Council in the guise of something that is new and needed.

I submit that our purpose here should be to establish democratic principles with respect to labor, and to let the play of forces--because employers, as well as employees are concerned and both have rights--decide the rules in accordance with those principles. To attempt to dictate rules in minute detail would reflect what does not exist here--an entirely arbitrary and dictatorial Government of Japan by the Allies in direct contravention of the Potsdam Declaration. The Supreme Commander has no intention of setting up any bayonet rule of military occupancy which would be the antithesis of the liberties we are giving the Japanese.

In the light of all the circumstances surrounding them, these recommendations have a color which we have seen before. I regret to have to say it, but there is readily discernible here the familiar signmarks of propaganda. I very much regret that any issue involving Communism or Communist influence in Japan has again risen before us. But it has--and we might as well face it with candor. I do not cavil with Communism in its home country. The form of government under which a nation lives is its own affair, but we are not pledged to further Communism in Japan. On the contrary, we are pledged to further democratic principles and processes in this country--and the Japanese are pledged to pursue and achieve for themselves the benefits of democracy.

The labor movement in Japan has enjoyed a favorable initial development. There have been efforts, as we know, by an agressive minority to mislead the labor unions and to regiment the workers into obedient minions of a militant party. The great danger to the labor movement in this country is that it might fall under the influence of extremist and self-seeking elements. Regimentation is no friend of labor. The term "regimentation" includes Communist regimentation and Fascist regimentation. It includes the repressions and controls of the extreme right which Japanese labor suffered during the war years and before the war. It includes control by elements of the extreme left. Neither Communism nor Fascism has any rightful claim to the leadership of labor. They do not lead labor; they destroy labor.

As I

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Enclosure no. 5 to
Tokyo's no. 607,
September 18, 1946.

As I have mentioned, some of these recommendations before us have already been translated into practices of labor organizations in Japan. These are practices, some of them along liberal lines, which are in effect in a number of countries but which, so far as I know, are foreign to others. In connection with them, I should like, with all respect, to raise with the Soviet Member certain questions.

Are industrial strikes permitted in his country?

Is the full freedom of labor unions guaranteed?

Are reprisals against workers for participating in strikes forbidden by law or practice?

Do collective agreements freely arrived at between labor unions and management constitute the basis of relations between workers and employers?

Under the five-year plans, have the working hours for employees been fixed at eight hours a day or forty-eight hours a week?

These are examples only. If these practices are not universally observed in his country, why does he as a Member of this Council, support them for Japan?

As I say, I deeply regret that these issues have been raised. But they have been, and they are before us. There is again the issue whether Members of the Council are to further the purposes of the Communist Party in Japan to impose its will upon the Japanese or whether Members of the Council are to further the Potsdam Declaration in its purpose to seek the self-democratization of Japan through the freely expressed will of the people. These issues have created still another issue for the Council--the issue whether the Members are intent or otherwise in collaborating with the Supreme Commander in implementing the Potsdam Declaration and the other policy statements of the Occupation.

We are all pledged to the same goal. I earnestly bespeak the cooperation of the other Members toward the attainment of our announced and agreed upon objectives.

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ACTION COPY

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Office of
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
SEP 20 1946
4:30 PM
Department of State

4

Tokyo via War

Dated September 19, 1946

Rec'd 12:22 p.m., 19th

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
SEP 20 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Action: FE
Info :
LE
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ITP
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FC
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PLAIN

Control 6624

From: GHQ SCAP Tokyo Japan

To: War Department for WARCOS, pass to Sec State

Nr: Z 18593 Atcheson's 418 19 September 1946

The original draft of article 84 proposed constitution reads: (REDEPTELS 483 and 485 Sept 16 and 17)

All property of the Imperial household, other than the hereditary estates, shall belong to the state. The income from all Imperial properties shall be paid into the National Treasury, and allowances and expenses of the Imperial household, as defined by law, shall be appropriated by the Diet in the annual budget . In order to conform to the requirements of subparagraph D of paragraph 4 of the statement of policy adopted by the Far Eastern Commission on 2 July 1946 the provision now reads as article 88:

"All property of the Imperial household shall belong to the state. All expenses of the Imperial house shall be appropriated by the Diet in the budget."

Thus the provision excepting the hereditary estates of the Emperor from transfer to the State has been removed. The actual transfer of the property of the Imperial household to the state is to be effected when the new constitution becomes effective.

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/9-1946

mpl 10/7/46
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 1946
LIAISON OFFICE
no dist

ACTION: ID (State)

MC-IN 57043 (20 Sept 46)

ACM

PLAIN

FILED
SEP 24 1946

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

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71

DCfR
file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Eastern
DIVISION OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

September 20, 1946

EUR - Mr. Hickerson

FE - Mr. Vincent

Tel 401 9-13-46 fr Tokyo
Tel 4608 9-13-46 fr. Paris 501.BB/9-1346
Tel 3479 9-13-46 fr Moscow 811.42761/9-1346
A-539 8-30-46 fr Moscow 111.20A/8-3046

The attached telegrams reporting recent Soviet press articles on American policy in China and Japan are typical of the intensified Soviet press campaign concerning our policies in the Far East. While they may merely reflect the general anti-American line which the Soviet press is now taking, I am inclined to think that they may presage a change in Soviet policy in the Far East.

740.00119 Control (Japan) 9-1346
Top Secret file

In this connection, Atcheson's telegram no. 401 I find disturbing because it seems to indicate that the Soviet representative on the Allied Council has succeeded in getting under Atcheson's skin. Goading your opponent into making mistakes is a standard Soviet technique. None of the complaints listed in (A) to (F) is unusual on the part of a Soviet representative, and compared with some of the ~~complaints~~ difficulties the Secretary has had to put up with in Paris, these seem to me to be mild. Some of them I should think could be handled by direct action. For example, if it can be proved that Soviet agents have encouraged mob violence, I see no reason why the guilty individuals should not be arrested. Similarly, I should think traffic violations could be dealt with on the spot. While I know how exasperating the Russians can be in matters of this kind, it would be fatal if we should play into their hands by losing our tempers. The Soviet Union and this country are pursuing conflicting objectives in the Far East, and certainly we cannot expect them to like the predominant position which we now have in Japan.

I do not know what to suggest but I believe it is a matter of real concern that the Russians appear to be building up a case against us which may be the prelude to action inimical to our interests.

L. E. Thompson
Llewellyn E. Thompson

EE:LEThompson:la

740.00119 CONTROL(JAPAN)/9-2046
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AUG 14 1952
740.00119 Control (Japan)/9-2046

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DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Tokyo via War

10

Dated September 22, 1946

Rec'd 12:29 p.m., 24th

Action: ESP
Info : EUR, FE, A-H, OCD, FC, CY

SECRET

Control 7648

No paraphrase necessary.

SECSTATE

	ACT	INF
ESP		✓
[illegible]		2
GA		
JK	✓	3

417, September 22, 1946

Reference: (A) SCAP radio to WARCOS CA 55009 November 19, 1945.

(B) WARCOS radio to CINCAFPAC WARX 86386 December 2, 1945.

(C) Italian Embassy's note verbale to Dept in June 1946 on subject of Italian official funds in Japan (copy of which was supplied here by Italian diplomatic representative).

Swedish diplomatic representative has informed GHQ, SCAP that he is returning representation of Italian interests in Japan to the Italian diplomatic representative. Latter has asked whether GHQ perceives objection to taking back from Swedish custody US $1,300,000 in cash to use for defraying his Mission's necessary dollar expense in Japan.

Request Dept's views by telegraph.

ATCHESON

REP:ACM

SECRET

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) Confidential File

CS/A

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

SPD

Not sent - re-written

In reply refer to
SPD 740.00119 Control (Japan)
/9-2546

FW 740.00119 Control (Japan)
9-2546

My dear Mr. Kelly:

I refer to a telephone conversation which took place on October 2, 1946 between Mr. Murray, of your office, and an officer of the Department of State, with regard to your letter of September 25, 1946 concerning travel to Japan of Japanese nationals in the United States, not in an internee or a deportee category, who wish to return to Japan at their own expense.

There are transmitted herewith in accordance with your request five copies of Form AD-1.

Sincerely yours,

Richard E. Hibbard
Chief, Foreign Interests Section
Special Projects Division

Enclosure:

Five copies of Form AD-1.

Mr. Willard F. Kelly,
Assistant Commissioner for Alien Control,
Immigration and Naturalization Service,
Franklin Trust Building,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

MEW

SPD:MEWolberg:erk VD 10/3/46

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SPD file

F. W. 740.001 119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/9-2546

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TELEPHONE
Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: October 2,1946.

SUBJECT: Travel to Japan of Japanese nationals in the United States, not in an internee or deportee category, who wish to go at their own expense.

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Murray, INS
Miss Wolberg, SPD

COPIES TO:

FW. 740.001/9 Control
Japan/9-2546
CS/HH

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OFFO 1—1493

Miss Wolberg called Mr. Murray in reference to a letter, dated September 25, 1946, from the INS referring to the Department's letter of July 19, 1946 regarding the above-mentioned subject. Miss Wolberg referred to the INS's request for several copies of Form AD-1. She said she wondered if the INS realized that this Form was the Visa Division's exit permit application with which the Travel Control Division of the INS is familiar.

Mr. Murray said he had not realized that but that his PARTICULAR section was not familiar with the Form ANYWAY. He said he thought the Travel Control Division probably did not have any "spares" on hand and requested the State Department to send a few copies.

Miss Wolberg said this would be done.

SPD:MEWolberg:erk

10/3/46

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

SPECIAL PROJECTS DIVISION
SEP 26 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
FRANKLIN TRUST BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO

1946 SEP 27 PM 1 54
DC/R
RECORDS BRANCH

AND REFER TO THIS FILE NO. 56204/Gen.

September 25, 1946

Mr. Albert E. Clattenburg, Jr.
Acting Chief, Special Projects Division
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of July 19, 1946, your file SPD, relative to Japanese who express a desire to return to Japan at their own expense, concerning whom you advised they should communicate with the office or agency of the American President Lines LTD., nearest their place of residence, in order to obtain an application for permission to depart from the United States (Form AD1) which, when executed by the individual, will be transmitted through the American President Lines to your Department.

For your information, the contents of your communication under reference have been transmitted to all the field offices of this Service for their information and compliance. In connection therewith, it would be appreciated if you would obtain for this office through the American President Lines office you list as being located in the Transportation Building at 17 and H Streest, N.W., in your city, three or four copies of the Form AD-1 mentioned, merely for the information of this Service, as to the type of data being requested of such individuals who are desirous of departing from the United States.

Sincerely yours,

W. F. Kelly
Assistant Commissioner
For Alien Control

740.0011 CONTROL (JAPAN) /9-2546
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UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER
FOR JAPAN

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1946 OCT 16 PM 5 41

Unrestricted

Tokyo, September 25, 1946.

No. 620

DC/R
RECORDS BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 18 1946
DIVISION OF FOREIGN
REPORTING SERVICES

740.00119 CONTROL(JAPAN)/9-2546

SUBJECT: Women's Bureaus of the Five Major Parties Represented in the 90th Diet.

XR 894.00
XR 894.0131

The United States Political Adviser has the honor to enclose a copy of a study prepared by the Political Affairs Division of the Government Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, regarding women's bureaus of the five major parties represented in the 90th Diet.

In view of the brevity of the enclosed study, no summary has been made.

ACTION
1 JA
COPIES
TO:
1 FE
1 JK
6 OCD
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1 DRF
1 FED(ERD)

Enclosure:

Copy of Memorandum,
September 10, 1946.

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
OCT 2 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Original & hectograph to Department.

3 War
1 Navy

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740.00119 Control (Japan)/9-2546
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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 760050

Enclosure No. 1, Despatch No. 620 dated September 25, 1946 from the United States Political Adviser, Tokyo, subject: "Women's Bureaus of the Five Major Parties Represented in the 90th Diet".

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section
Political Affairs Division

10 September 1946

MEMORANDUM TO THE CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION

SUBJECT: Women's Bureau of the Five Major Parties Represented in the 90th Diet.

Pre-Election:

At the end of 1945 when Japan's political life stirred vigorously, the Progressive, the Social Democratic and the Communist Parties saw the need for creating Women's Bureaus in their respective parties as the right of suffrage newly extended to Japanese women was making more than 20 million of them eligible to vote. Realizing that the political education of Japanese women was very low, they concentrated their efforts on enlightening them through the media of radio, lecture meetings, discussion groups, movies and street speeches.

Post-Election:

After elections, the Liberal Party, too, became aware of the importance of women in the political field, and made elaborate plans for a Women's Bureau with local branches in 35 wards and 3 counties in Tokyo as well as branches all over Japan. Under the directorship of KUBUSHIRO Ochimi, an old-time suffragette, 500 women now form the nucelus of the Women's Bureau. 100 are Mrs. KUBUSHIRO's followers, 100 are Diet-woman TAKEUCHI's followers, 200 are wives of old-time Liberal Party male representatives in the Diet, and 100 women are interested in the Liberal Party for other reasons. As their adviser, they chose Mrs. HATOYAMA Ichiro, wife of the purged leader of the Liberal Party. Upon receipt of this information, the Political Affairs Division, G.S., agreed with the Women's Division of CIE that it was desirable to inform the Liberal Party's Women's Bureau that Mrs. HATOYAMA's status as an adviser was not in accord with the principle of political morality which is implied in the purge directive.

The Japan Co-operative Democratic Party, too, started to organize a Women's Bureau under the leadership of two Diet women, OHASHI Kimi and KOSHIHARA Haru. They plan to establish prefectural branches, but as yet have not been active.

The Liberal, Progressive, Social Democratic, Communist and Co-operative Democratic Parties' Women's Bureaus all have or plan to have study groups on such subjects as the Civil and Criminal Codes, Mothers and Children Protection Law, and other problems regarding women.

Besides these study groups, the Liberal Party's Women's Bureau is publishing a pamphlet, MINSHU SEIJI TO FUJIN (Democratic Government and Women), which women can use as a guide for the study of current political problems. The Progressive Party's Women's Bureau, headed by MURAOKA Hanako, is planning to publish a newspaper. The Women's Bureau of the Social Democratic Party, whose chief is KURODA Hisao, male representative in the Diet, is particularly active in the labor union movement, encouraging women to organize.

The Communist

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The Communist Party's Women's Bureau, headed by OMACHI Yoneko, was primarily created because the other major political parties have Women's Bureaus, and it was found necessary to have some kind of liaison with them. Actually the Communist Party sees no need for a separate Women's Bureau as there are many specialized bureaus within the party which take up women's problems as they come up.

Conclusion:

Although individual women from the various political parties are very active, the Women's Bureaus with their small memberships are as yet neither well organized nor very effective. It remains to be seen whether or not they will carry out their extensive plans for the political education of the women of Japan.

P. K. ROEST
Chief, Political Affairs Division

Prepared by: Seate Sirota

Noted : CLK

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UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER
FOR JAPAN

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS OCT 10 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF STATE OCT 22 1946

Restricted

Tokyo, September 26, 1946

No. 615

SUBJECT: Fifteenth Meeting of the Allied Council for Japan, September 18, 1946.

RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF STATE 1946 OCT 7 PM 3 59 DC/R RECORDS BRANCH

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/9-2646

INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES DIVISION NOV 25 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington

Sir:

740.00119 Control (Japan) FR JA FE BC EE ED FN CP OIC OCD DA

I have the honor to refer to this Mission's despatch No. 598, September 12, 1946, and to previous correspondence in regard to meetings of the Allied Council for Japan, and to forward as an accompaniment five copies each of the Agenda and Verbatim Minutes of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Council held on September 18, 1946.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE OCT 8 - 1946 DIVISION OF FOREIGN REPORTING SERVICES

1/2/

Under official matters, the first subject was "Policy with Regard to Ownership of Coal Mines and Subsidy Financing of Coal Production," which had been proposed by the Supreme Commander. This subject had been held over from the Fourteenth Meeting.

The Chinese Member read a long paper, the text of which appears on page 17 et seq. of the Verbatim Minutes which indicates that the Chinese Government has given considerable thought to the question of the coal industry in Japan. General Chu took occasion to point out that in the future China intends to make every endeavor to effect close economic and commercial cooperation between China and Japan. His main views, as expressed, were that:

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1. The Chinese Government is prepared to supply coking coal to Japan in exchange for fuel coal;

2. The nationalization of coal mines under certain conditions is favored; and

3. It is important immediately to improve the equipment and general conditions in the coal mines.

The British Commonwealth Member also expressed his views at some length, and made the following recommendations:

(a) The nationalization of all coal mines at present

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present owned by Zaibatsu concerns;

(b) The transfer of management immediately to a Government organization for an interim period;

(c) The continuance of subsidy financing; and

(d) The assurance that the owners of mines receive a return commensurate with absence of trading risks.

The Soviet Member apparently had not as yet received instructions from Moscow and asked for continuance of the discussion at the next meeting.

The second official matter was the Russian proposed discussion of "The Demobilization Board" which also had been held over from the preceding meeting. In an endeavor to satisfy the Soviet Member's request for information, I read a statement (page 23, et seq. of the Verbatim Minutes) generally describing the organization, functions, and accomplishments to date of the Demobilization Board. I stated that the Board will cease to exist when the need for it no longer remains but pointed out that as of August 1, approximately 1,150,000 Japanese military forces remained in overseas areas. The Soviet Member requested more specific replies to certain questions which he had placed on the agenda but I reiterated my belief that the information furnished was sufficient for the purposes of the Council and that I would be unwilling to burden the Supreme Commander's staff with requests for information in the absence of cogent reason therefore. In reply to my direct question as to the Soviet Member's purpose in requesting such detailed information, the Soviet Member merely stated that he desired to make a more thorough study of the question.

The last official matter on the agenda was the Soviet Member's request for information on "the progress of destruction of Japanese armaments and war material." I read a statement (page 1, et seq. Verbatim Minutes of Afternoon Session) which in general terms indicated the progress made in destroying Japanese army and navy armaments and that large quantities of purely civilian type items had been returned to the Japanese for relief and rehabilitation of their economy. I also gave a general description of the progress which had been made in destruction of the Japanese navy and mentioned that reports on these matters were furnished Allied representatives from time to time, that upon final compilation full information would be furnished all directly concerned Allied governments, and that final compilation was being delayed because of lack of information in regard to destruction of Japanese armaments in other areas.

The Soviet Member again requested more specific information, to which I replied that it would appear inappropriate

for me to

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for me to make a request of General Headquarters for such information and intimated that replies to requests for information of this kind addressed to the Soviet Member by General Headquarters between September 1945 and August 1946 have not yet been received. The Soviet Member stated that the information furnished had been very brief and of a general nature and said that additional information would be requested from General Headquarters.

Respectfully yours,

George Atcheson, Jr.

Enclosures:

1/ Agenda for Fifteenth Meeting, Allied Council for Japan
2/ Verbatim Minutes, Fifteenth Meeting, Allied Council for Japan

Original and Hectograph to Department

Copies to: American Embassy, Moscow
American Embassy, London
American Embassy, Nanking
American Legation, Canberra
American Legation, Wellington
American Mission, New Delhi

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OCT 18 1946

In reply refer to
SPD 740.00119 Control (Japan)/9-2746

My dear Mr. Kelly:

I have received your letter of September 25, 1946 (56204/ Gen.) in which you refer to the Department of State's letter of July 19, 1946 concerning travel to Japan of Japanese nationals in the United States, not in an internee or a deportee category, who wish to return to Japan at their own expense. You request that five copies of Form AD-1 be sent to your office. In this connection reference is made to a telephone conversation which took place on October 2, 1946 between Mr. Murray of your office and an officer of the Department of State. I have also received your letter of September 27, 1946 (56204/General) in which reference is made to a telephone conversation on September 26, 1946 between Mr. Anderson of your office and Mr. Clattenburg of this Department concerning a telegram received by the Immigration and Naturalization Service from the NICHI BEI TIMES of San Francisco, California regarding the same general subject.

In accordance with the request contained in your letter of September 25 there are enclosed five copies of Form AD-1.

With regard to your letter of September 27 you will be interested to learn that on September 26 an officer of this Department telephoned Mr. Glenn F. Weymueller of the Washington office of the American President Lines and informed him of the situation

described

Mr. Willard F. Kelly,
Assistant Commissioner for Alien Control,
Immigration and Naturalization Service,
Franklin Trust Building,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/9-2746 CS/HH

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described in the above-mentioned telegram from the NICHI BEI TIMES. Mr. Weymueller indicated that as a result of the pressure of work he had been unable to take action on a letter which the Department addressed to him on July 19, 1946 regarding travel to Japan of Japanese nationals in the category described in the first paragraph above. Mr. Weymueller recently informed the Department, however, that on September 26, 1946 communications were sent to the various offices of the American President Lines informing them of the arrangements outlined in this Department's letter of July 19.

With further reference to your letter of September 27, you are informed that on September 30 this Department sent 100 sets of Forms AD-1 to the NICHI BEI TIMES.

Sincerely yours,

Richard E. Hibbard
Assistant Chief
Special Rojects Division

Enclosure:

Five copies of Form AD-1.

A true copy of the signed original.

OCT 17 1946 F.M.

SPD:MEWolberg:MA 10-14-46

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SPD

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TELEPHONE
Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: October 4, 1946.

SUBJECT: Travel to Japan of Japanese nationals in the United States, not in an internee or a deportee category, who wish to go at their own expense.

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Meyer, VD
Miss Wolberg, SPD

COPIES TO:

F.W. 740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/9-2746
CS/HH

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JUN 20 1950

GPO 1—1493

Miss Wolberg called in reference to SPD's memo of September 26, 1946 to VD requesting that 100 sets of Forms AD-1 be sent to NICHI BEI TIMES, 1761 Sutter Street, San Francisco, California. In answer to her inquiry, Miss Wolberg was informed that on September 30, 1946 100 sets of the above-mentioned Forms had been sent to the NICHI BEI TIMES.

740.00119 Control (Japan)/9-2746

MEW
SPD:MEWolberg:erk

10/4/46

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
FRANKLIN TRUST BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO
DC/A

September 27, 1946

AND REFER TO THIS FILE NO.
56204/General

SPECIAL PROJECTS DIVISION
SEP 30 1946
SENT TO DCR FOR INDEXING
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Called Mary-VD
Call Weymouth - Com. Pac.
Lines - 10/4/46 - Mew
Letter to Kelly
10/14/46 - Mew
File -
6/15/50
MWC

Mr. Albert E. Clattenburg, Jr.
Chief, Special Projects Division
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Clattenburg:

This will confirm telephone conversation of September 26, 1946, between you and Mr. Anderson relative to arrangements for the return of Japanese to Japan as outlined in your letter of July 19, 1946, your file SPD.

740.00119 Control (Japan)/6-2046

There is quoted below telegram of September 17, 1946, addressed to the Commissioner of this Service by the Nichi Bei Times of 1761 Sutter Street, San Francisco, California:

> "RE LETTER TO ALL OFFICES DATED AUGUST 15 CONCERNING RETURN OF ALIEN JAPANESE TO JAPAN. AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES OFFICE HERE DISCLAIMS KNOWLEDGE OF PROCEDURE OR FORMS. WILL REENTRY PERMITS ALSO BE AVAILABLE? PLEASE WIRE ANSWER COLLECT. PLEASE ALSO SEND FORM AD-1 BY AIR MAIL."

It is understood that you will take appropriate action in this case except with respect to the question regarding the availability of reentry permits. The latter item is being brought to the attention of the proper section in our Central Office for reply.

Sincerely yours,

W F Kelly

W. F. KELLY
Assistant Commissioner
for Alien Control

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)
/9-2746
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740.00119 Control (Japan)/9-2746
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