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

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/4-146 -- 4-3046

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FAR EASTERN COMMISSION
2516 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

1 April 1946

4/1/46

Office of FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS APR 1 1946 DEPUTY DIRECTOR Department of State

The Honorable James F. Byrnes
Secretary of State
State Department
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

On 25 March 1946 I transmitted to you the text of an inquiry on behalf of the Far Eastern Commission to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan relative to the date of the forthcoming Japanese general election, with the request that this be transmitted through the United States Government in accordance with the Terms of Reference of the Commission.

General MacArthur's reply has since been received, and I enclose a copy of it. The Commission met on 30 March 1946 to consider this reply and decided that any action on its part in connection with the forthcoming elections was unnecessary.

It is now the wish of the Commission to release to the press its own original communication to General MacArthur, and at the same time it would like to release the General's reply.

I concur in this and at the request of the Commission am writing to ask that early clearance be given for the publication of this classified document.

Sincerely yours,

Frank R. McCoy

Frank R. McCoy
Major General, USA (Ret.)
Chairman

Enclosure

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1 April 1946

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Secretary of State
State Department
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Sincerely yours,

Frank R. McCoy
Major General, USA (Ret.)
Chairman

Enclosure

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COPY NO. 100

FEC-021/3

29 March 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

JAPANESE GENERAL ELECTION

Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, the reply of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to the Far Eastern Commission's request for his views on the subject of the Japanese General Election scheduled for 10 April 1946, is circulated herewith for the consideration of the Commission.

2. The attention of all concerned is invited to the classification of this document which prohibits the dissemination of the information contained therein to unauthorized persons or to the press.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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ENCLOSURE

JAPANESE GENERAL ELECTION

(Reply of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers)

The basis of occupational policy is the utilization of the Japanese Government to the fullest extent, under SCAP supervision and control. This is only possible through a functioning legislative body to enact new laws required to implement SCAP directives and to provide for routine governmental business. The alternative is government by Imperial Edict which denies to the Japanese People the right to participate in their own domestic affairs. Such emphasis upon the power of the Emperor would obviously be both undemocratic and unwise and would negative the basic principles envisaged at Potsdam, which we have proclaimed and are meticulously following. The present Diet is completely unsatisfactory because of its war attaint and its unrepresentative character, having been elected in 1942 under Tojo's control. It is imperative that a more representative body be organized at the earliest possible date. The urgent requirements of the present situation demand an expression of popular will. The results of the election will serve to define more clearly the political picture, to clarify political issues and political parties and to indicate the nature and trend of popular opinion. It will also provide for popular participation in the determination of major questions.

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The suffrage base has been greatly broadened through the lowering of the minimum age requirement and the removal of restrictions on sex. By the application of the purge directive of January 4th 90 per. centum of the members of the present Diet, as well as many other persons holding high government office in the war administration, have been removed from government service and barred from public office or activity as officers of political parties. No political group has hereby suffered so greatly as the reactionaries. Every candidate for the New Diet, of whom there are over 3000, has been screened for affiliation or association with militarism and ultra-nationalism. Many reforms in the electoral system have been accomplished. The election laws are now sufficiently democratic to provide ample opportunity for a free expression of the popular will. The campaign and the election are being carefully watched and closely studied by the forces under my command, with the objective of verifying the democratic nature of the electoral process.

It is probable that the new Diet will be the most truly responsive body to the will of the people that has ever served Japan and will provide the basis for a much more representative cabinet. Under any circumstances it will certainly be a great improvement over the last Diet along democratic and liberal lines.

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There is no ground for supposition that the reactionary party will secure a greater advantage as a result of the election at this time than at a later date. Political activity is now widespread. Any postponement of the election would inevitably result in greater advantage to the more experienced and better organized reactionary group severly cirppled by the purge order who would thereby be provided the opportunity to regroup and strengthen. Furthermore, postponement has been supported by practically only the communist element whose present political strength is negligible but who seek to gain from the confusion and breakdown in the orderly process of government which would result from protracted denial of popular participation in government through legislative means.

Any postponement would certainly be misunderstood by the Japanese People, and would have a profound adverse reaction upon the purposes and success of the occupation. Should the results of the election prove disadvantageous to the purposes of the Diet and the holding of a new election under such provisions as are deemed necessary.

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The Commission expressed the following view: "Finally, the issue of the draft Constitution, of which you have approved, makes the Constitution at this late stage an election issue, upon which there can be little time for consideration by the Japanese people, and at the same time may give an undue political advantage to the political party preferring this Constitution."

The Commission seems to be laboring under a confusion of thought in believing that the constitution has been put forth by any particular party. The Cabinet itself does not represent any party. The Prime Minister, Shidehara, is completely independent and has no party affiliations whatsoever. All parties in Japan, except the Communistic Party, overwhelmingly favor the proposed constitution, which represents the work of men from many different groups and many different affiliations. It has created confidence in the Cabinet but cannot be regarded as an appreciable factor in the elections as practically every candidate except the Communist support it. My own approval of it will have no slightest effect in any way on the election returns of any party or any candidate.

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/The following additional information has also been received from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers./

The following from Nippon Times, 26 March 1946, appears to impartially estimate the existing political situation and may be of interest to the commission: HEADING "Parties are probing chances for victory." SUBHEADING "Difficulty found in making estimates as election setup has been changed." Article "What party will have the majority support of the people at the coming general elections? That is not a problem of interest only to the people for all the political parties themselves would like to know the answer to that problem. Already the progressive party with Kan Inukai, the Liberal Party with Tsuruhei Matsuno, The Social Democratic Party with Niyiyzo Hirano, The Communist Party with Kyuichi Tokuda, and the Kyodoto with Tadao Ikawa, as their respective election campaign managers are busily engaged now in figuring the prospects of their parties, with statistics and tabulations, reports the mainichi.

Yet all parties are finding it difficult to make estimates because it is yet unknown how woman voters, new youth voters, and the Restricted Plural Ballot System will affect the election. Furthermore, as most of the candidates are new men, their strength and positions are unknown. As a result all parties are unable to predict correctly the election results and, therefore, are determined to place more emphasis on their campaign activities.

The progressive Party, after studying the situation all over the country, recognizes the popularity of the Social Democratic Party, but calculates results favorable to itself, because its candidates are mostly influential men in their localities who have public confidence. The progressive party is succeeding mainly to the grounds of the former Minseito, with the addition of the anti-Hatoyama faction. Thus it believes it is stronger than the Liberal Party. The Progressive Party thus estimates that it will have 150 to 200 members

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elected, and further believes that it will be able to bring into its organization, independent and neutral candidates who compose more than 1/2 of the candidates.

On the other hand, the Liberal Party is certain of winning more than 1/2 of the members from almost 20 prefectures and of having about 200 members elected, thereby becoming the First Party.

The Social Democratic Party is confident of gaining the support of majority of the voters in Aomori, Iwate, Akita, Fukushima, Tokyo, Yamanashi, Nagano, Niigata, Aichi, Fukuoka and Kagoshima. As to the result of the elction, The Social Democratic Party believes that the 3 parties, progressive, Liberal and Social, and Social Democratic, will occupy the three main positions, each with 150 members elected. The partys candidates, the party headquarters insists, have gained the true support of the masses.

The Communist Party has about 100 candidates, and its campaign meetings are well attended. But the observations made by the above mentioned 3 parties say that the Communist Party will have less than 10 members elected.

The Kyodo Party is hopeful of having about 30 candidates elected, its influence being strong in the Hokkaido, Nagano and Ibaragi.

The election of independent, neutral and small party candidates, is estimated at about 80 to 90.

Informed government circles observe that The Liberal Party will become the First Party with about 150 elected, while the 2nd and 3rd parties will come with only a 20 to 30 difference. It is yet to be seen whether The Liberal Party or the Social Democratic Party will become the 2nd party.

The actual results will depend on the future campaign but it is observed that The Social Democratic Party will cut into the grounds of The Progressive and Liberal Parties, and particularly influence the youths who newly gained franchise rights."

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COPY NO. 110

FEC-021/4
29 March 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

JAPANESE GENERAL ELECTION

Note by the Secretary General

1. It has been noted that the last sentence on page 3 of FEC-021/3, the reply of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to the Far Eastern Commission's request for his views on the subject of the Japanese General Election, is not a complete sentence. The Chairman has accordingly requested that the corrected version be supplied by the United States Government.

2. Pending receipt of the corrected version, the Chairman is of the opinion that the sentence in question should read approximately as follows: "Should the results of the election prove disadvantageous to the purposes of the occupation, it is always within the power of SCAP to require dissolution of the Diet and the holding of a new election under such provisions as are deemed necessary."

3. The classification of FEC-021/3 should be "SECRET" instead of "CONFIDENTIAL" and members are requested to make the appropriate changes in their copies.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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FEC 021/5

30 March 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

JAPANESE GENERAL ELECTION

Note by the Secretary General

With reference to the three specific questions listed in FEC 021/2, the request of the Far Eastern Commission for consultation with the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on the subject of the date of the forthcoming Japanese general election, the following answers have now been received and are circulated herewith, at the request of the United States representative, for the consideration of the Commission:

"1. Question: Does the Supreme Commander share the apprehensions expressed above?

Answer: No.

"2. Question: If so, would he consider it possible and desirable to require a further postponment of the Japanese elections, and in that case, for what period?

Answer: No.

"3. Question: If the Supreme Commander should not consider a further postponment desirable at this late date, would he express his views on the desirability, as an alternative, of publicly prescribing that the forthcoming election will be regarded as a test of the ability of Japan to produce a responsible and democratic government in full accordance with the wishes of the people and that further elections will be held at a later date.

Answer: The suggested statement seems wholly unnecessary. The conditions it would announce are inherent in the situation and are completely understood, as I can require dissolution of the Diet and call for another election at any time."

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

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London

Dated April 1, 1946

Rec'd 8:49 a.m., 1st

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3619, First.

Jap. 12. There has been no comment on US control policies in Japan during past two weeks. Unless otherwise instructed, Embassy will discontinue periodic telegraphic reports but will make reports and repeat them to Tokyo whenever significant material is published.

(Sent to Department as 3619; repeated Supreme Allied Commander Tokyo via Army channels.)

GALLMAN

LMS

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APR 8 1946

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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Signed & Rec'd by SWNCC
4/3/46

APR 1 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEE FROM
ACTING DEPARTMENT OF STATE MEMBER:

Subject: SWNCC 255/2 - German property in Japan.

The State Department recommends the following changes in the above paper:

1. Cover sheet Conclusions, paragraph 4 a. (3) add quotation marks to the word "unobjectionable".

2. Discussion, page 13, paragraph 1, change the first sentence to read as follows: "Berlin Law No. 5 defines in Article III 'any person of German nationality outside Germany' as one who has enjoyed full rights of German citizenship under Reich law at any time since 1 September 1939, and has at any time since 1 September 1939 been within any territory then under the control of the Reich Government but excluding citizens of any country annexed or claimed to have been annexed by Germany since 31 December 1937. This definition does not include all Germans in Japan."

3. Discussion, page 14, paragraph 6 a. delete the following words of the first sentence: "as those outside Germany since 1 September 1939 are excluded."

4. Appendix "C", page 15, line four, change the word "recommendation" to "recommendations".

5. Appendix "C", page 15, [Category A] second sentence "Your interpretation of exclusions from Articles 2 and 3 of German Vesting Decree as stated in Part 2 urad correct except as to portion dealing with corporations of mixed ownership" changed to read as follows "... urad incomplete as also excluded are persons of German nationality who have not enjoyed full rights of German citizenship under Reich law at

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any time since 1 September 1939 and any citizen of any country annexed or claimed to have been annexed by Germany since 31 December 1937. With foregoing amendment to paragraph A, Part 2 urad, first sentence paragraph B, Part 2 urad correct. Re corporations of mixed ownership: where property is owned by a Japanese corporation, stock of which is owned or (repeat or) in your opinion controlled by Germans subject to the decree, even though the German interest is not 100%, the property should be treated in t he same manner as if subject to the decree".

6. Appendix "C", /Category B/, page 15, insert the following in the second sentence after "since 1 September 1939" "or who have not enjoyed full rights of German citizenship under Reich law at any time since 1 September 1939..."

7. Appendix "C", page 17, c. (1), change the word "and" in the fourth line to "or"; likewise in subparagraph c. (2), fourth line change the word "and" to "or"; fifth line change the last sentence to read "In such cases supervisors will be installed and all transactions will be subject to approval of supervisors."

8. Appendix "C", page 18, delete all of subparagraph (i) under d. (1).

9. Appendix "C", pages 16-17, part III, substitute in a, b, and c (1) "in anticipation of designation as agent of" for "on behalf of".

H. Freeman Matthews,
Acting State Member
State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee.

JK:JEMacDonald:emh 4/1/46 ESP ES FE LE CE EUR

4/4/46
Mr. Gardiner advised security classification is "Confidential"
KFC

Initialed on the attached "White" copy.

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

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Washington,

April 1, 1946.

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XR 740.00119 FEAC

In first directive to MacArthur Far Eastern Commission notes contents draft constitution and SCAP's personal endorsement thereof. (INFOTEL) Since FEC has not approved this draft FEC desires SCAP make clear to Jap Govt that FEC must pass upon any final draft before approval by Diet. (SCOFM) FEC also considers SCAP should inform Jap people that while present draft has obvious merit fact that it is draft prepared by Govt does not preclude favorable consideration of other proposals or drafts.

Acheson
acting

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Tokyo, Japan
1 April 1946

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OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY STATE DEPARTMENT
OIC OCCUPIED AREAS DIVISION (ADO) APR 9 1946 Department of State

ack'd w/ thanks 4/10/46

Dear Mr. Benton:

It gives me much pleasure to forward to you, my report to General MacArthur on Psychological Warfare in this theatre. I know how busy you are, and hope that the voluminous annexes will not prevent your reading the first nineteen pages, which give a narrative account of our activities.

I look back with much pleasure on our visit and the dinner with you and Mrs. Benton. Please remember me kindly to her.

Faithfully yours,

BONNER F. FELLERS
Colonel, G.S.C.
Military Secretary to
the Commander-in-Chief

Mr. William Benton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

FILED AUG 9 - 1946

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Acknowledged and answered 4/10/46 by Frank A. Schuler, Jr., ADO

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April 1, 1946.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE,
FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

Reference is made to your inquiry of April 1, 1946, regarding the release to the press of the exchange of messages with the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in regard to the date of the forthcoming Japanese general election.

There is no objection to the release of these messages to the press, it being understood that the Supreme Commander has given his consent and that the last sentence of the penultimate paragraph of the Supreme Commander's message will be deleted before release.

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AMBASSADE DE FRANCE
AUX ÉTATS-UNIS

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L'Ambassade de France présente ses compliments au Département d'Etat et a l'honneur de lui faire part de la communication suivante:

Pour préciser les termes de sa note nº 207 du 27 mars, l'Ambassade de France est en mesure de faire savoir au Département d'Etat les noms des officiers supérieurs adjoints au Général PECHKOFF, Chef de la Mission française de Liaison auprès du Commandant Suprême pour les Puissances alliées à Tokio.

Ces officiers seront: le Lieutenant-Colonel VALLIER de l'Etat-Major général de la Défense nationale, le Capitaine de Corvette KERVELLA, actuellement Attaché naval auprès de la Légation de France en Australie, le Lieutenant-Colonel d'Aviation de la CHENELLIERE. En outre, M. BRIONVAL, Conseiller d'Ambassade et M. PIGNOL ont été désignés comme membres de la Mission française de Liaison, ce dernier en

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Département d'Etat,

Washington, D.C.

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qualité de Secrétaire. De plus, le Capitaine de SALANCY sera adjoint au Général Pechkoff comme Officier d'Ordonnance./.

L'Ambassade saisit l'occasion de la présente note pour renouveler au Département d'Etat les assurances de sa très haute considération.

Washington, le 1er avril 1946.

JLW

AMBASSADE DE FRANCE
WASHINGTON

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
CENTRAL TRANSLATING DIVISION

Office of FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS APR 5 - 1946 DIRECTOR Department of State

DC/R

[TRANSLATION]

TC No. 22845

EMBASSY OF FRANCE

IN THE UNITED STATES

JCW/GS

No. 223

APR 1 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memo to War requesting transmittal sent 4/10/46 HF

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The Embassy of France presents its compliments to the Department of State and has the honor to inform it of the following:

To make more explicit the terms of its note No. 207 of March 27, the Embassy of France is in a position to communicate to the Department of State the names of the high-ranking officers on the staff of General Pechkoff, Chief of the French Liaison Mission with the Supreme Allied Commander in Tokyo.

These officers are: Lieutenant-Colonel Vallier of the National Defense Staff, Lieutenant-Commander Kervella, at present Naval Attaché at the Legation of France in Australia, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Air Force de la Chenelliere. Furthermore, Mr. Brionval, Counselor of Embassy, and Mr. Pignol have been appointed members of the French Liaison Mission, the latter as Secretary. In addition, Captain de Salancy will be on the staff of General Pechkoff as his aide.

The Embassy avails itself of the occasion [etc.]

Washington, April 1, 1946

[initialed] J.C.W.

[Stamp of the Embassy of France, Washington]

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April 10, 1946

To: Operations Division
War Department General Staff

From: Director
Office of Far Eastern Affairs
State Department

Subject: Members of French Liaison Mission to Tokyo.

Reference to the Department's memorandum of April 3, 1946, there is enclosed a translation of a note received from the French Embassy in which it names the high ranking officers on the staff of General Pechkoff, Chief of the French Liaison Mission with the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Tokyo. The Department would appreciate having these names transmitted to General MacArthur.

Enclosure:

Translation of note from French Embassy.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: April 2, 1946.

SUBJECT:

PARTICIPANTS: Dr. George Blakesly
Mr. A. H. Garretson, Le

COPIES TO:

700.00119-CONTROL(JAPAN)/4-246 CS/G
This Document must be Returned to the RM/R Central Files
e.r.o. 1—1403

Dr. Blakesly called to raise a question which he expects to appear shortly in the Far Eastern Commission. Briefly, the problem he raised could be stated as follows:

In the event the Japanese Constitution as drafted by the Japanese Government and approved by SCAP will, under an informal ad hoc agreement in FEC, be referred at a certain stage to the Far Eastern Commission for approval in accordance with IIA1 of the Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission on the limited point of whether it is in accord with the fulfillment by Japan of the surrender terms -- would such a reference be subject to the voting provisions of V2?

Dr. Blakesly pointed out that the United States has taken the position that the proposed draft Constitution is not the result of an interim directive issued by SCAP and that consequently any review by FEC would not be in accordance with III3.

Neither Dr. Blakesly nor I could see any good ground for resisting the probable Soviet position that the Constitution as considered by the FEC would be subject to the Big Power veto.

Nor

700.00119 Control (Japan) 4-246
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Nor could we very clearly see what would be the result of the exercise by the United States of its veto over a finding by the Far Eastern Commission that the draft Constitution was not acceptable. This would amount to a veto upon a veto, but where it would leave the matter is not at all clear. Dr. Blakesly indicated that the War Department, in particular OPD, is suggesting that the double veto would have the effect of leaving the position as it was before the reference and would thereby make it possible for the Japanese Government with the approval of SCAP to adopt a new Constitution.

Dr. Blakesly suggested that he would keep in touch with me on this question and hoped that if Le had any views on the matter they would pass them on to him.

State Dept.: Legal Adviser from Garretson

Le:AHGarretson:VM

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APR 2 1946

740.00119 CONTROL (JAF AN)/4-246

TOP SECRET

No. 123

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

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

Enclosures:
1. SWNCC 186/12, copy no. 45.
2. SWNCC 214/4, copy no. 45.
3. SWNCC 227/8, copy no. 45.
4. SWNCC 279, copy no. 45.
5. Status of Papers, SFE, 27 March, copy no. 2.

A true copy of this signed original

DCR WE Unit
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FE:JKPenfield:hst
4-1-46

JA

Confidential File

TOP SECRET

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DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION COPY

NLS -H INCOMING TELEGRAM 1431
No paraphrase necessary.

Tokyo via War

SECRET

SPECIAL PROJECTS
DIVISION
APR 5 - 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Dated April 3, 1946

Rec'd 12:44 p.m., 4th.

ACTION: SPD
INFO:
FE
EUR
FC
DC/R

SECSTATE

166, April 3

Verbatim copies of all instructions of Jap Govt to Jap Consul Dublin forwarded Dept under cover despatch 344, April 3. REDEPTEL 234, April 1, 4 p.m. Copies already sent WAR Dept re our 128, March 5.

BISHOP

BB

SECRET

740.00119 CONTROL(JAPAN)/4-346
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SEP 26 1947

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This telegram must be closely paraphrased before it is communicated to anyone.

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Department of State

TO BE TRANSMITTED
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AIRGRAM

Washington, April 3, 1946

NOR 3 & 1946

APR 3 - 1946 Noon

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CIRCULAR

~~SECRET~~

~~TO CERTAIN AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS~~:

CIRCR MacArthur has notified Mountbatten of detailed plans for sinking and otherwise disposing of large Japanese (INFOTEL) naval vessels and submarines and requested Mountbatten take similar action. (SCOFM)

XR
894.30

Acheson
Acting
(JLCP)

CODE ROOM: Please send to: Chungking
London
Bangkok
Singapore
Batavia

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Sent by operator ---------- M., ----------, 19----------

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Department of State

Washington

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RESTRICTED

APR 3 - 1946

Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

Tokyo

237

For Acting Political Adviser

Atcheson ~~writes expects to leave~~ left San Francisco about ~~Mar 30~~ apr 1 on navy transport U.S.S. General Hase, voyage taking fourteen days.

Acheson acting

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/4-346

CS/VJ

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1946 APR 3 PM 7 29

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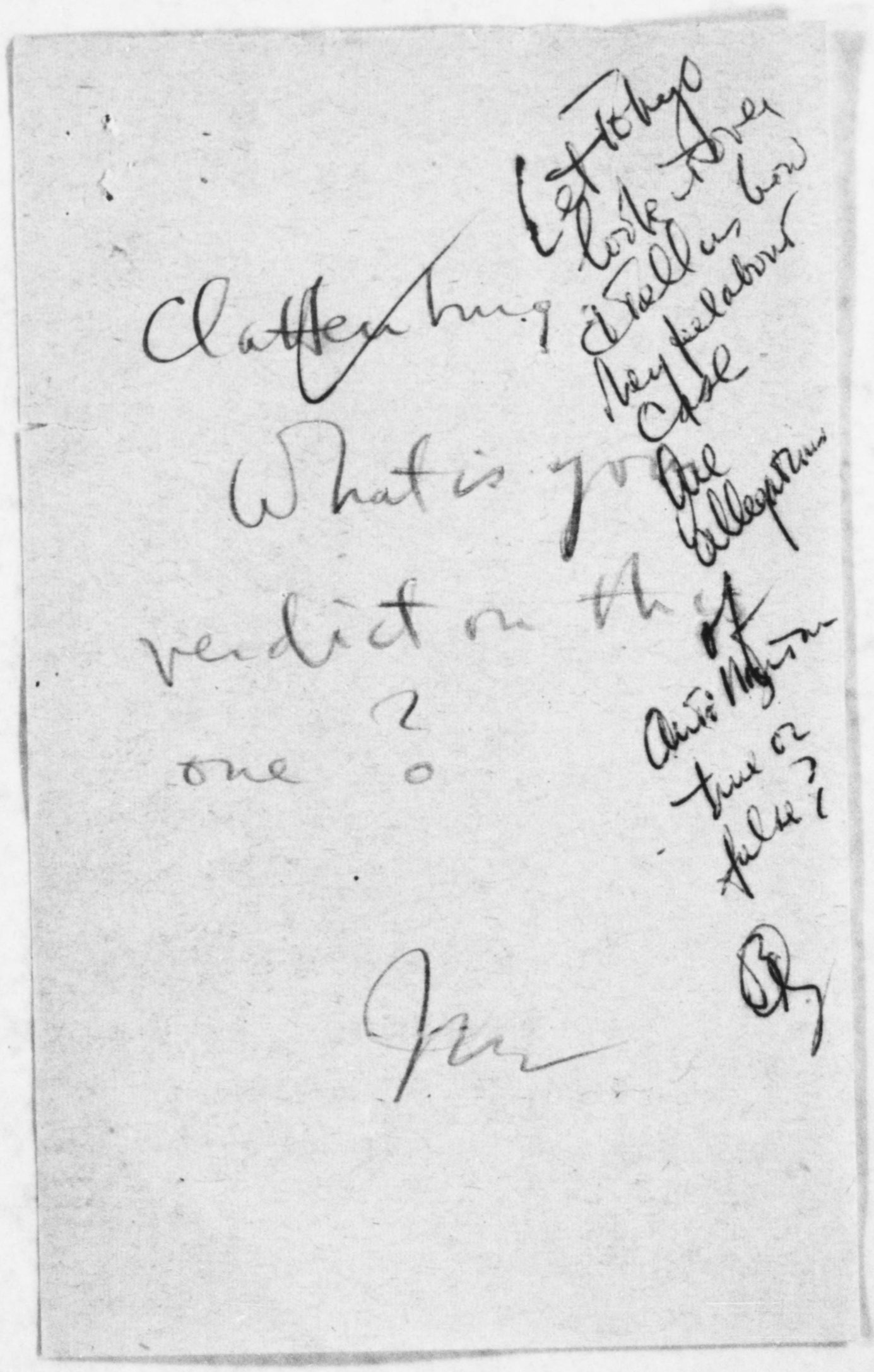

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Affix office stamp and date. Indicate in box next office to which sent. Detach this card and send immediately to DC/R.

16—40417-1

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EMBAJADA DE CHILE
WASHINGTON 8

N.635

SPECIAL PROJECTS DIVISION APR 1 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MEMORANDUM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE OFFICE OF AMERICAN REPUBLIC AFFAIRS APR 5 1946 Referred to SPD for action

The Government of Chile is greatly interested in contracting the services of Hans Joachim Victor Tiedemann, Mining Engineer and Technician of Industrial Chemistry and Metallurgy, of German nationality, resident in Tokyo and interned by the Japanese authorities in May, 1945, together with his family and fourteen other Germans, because of anti-nazi tendencies.

According to our information, Mr. Tiedemann, together with thirty-six Americans and English nuns and missionaries had been taken by the Japanese from Karnizawa on May 17, 1945 and interned in Tokyo, where they had been liberated on August 16, 1945, due to the surrender of Japan.

Mr. Tiedemann is married to Hellen Erica Stenzel, born in Hamburg, and has a son Peter Hans Eberhard Tiedemann, born in Berlin in 1935.

Due to the high quality and importance of the services which Mr. Tiedemann is prepared to render to Chilean industry, the Government of Chile wishes to bring him to Chile, together with his family, his anti-nazi ideology being previously established which appears to be beyond doubt, and the Government of Chile is prepared to allay all the costs required by his voyage to Chile.

Therefore, it would be appreciated if the Department of State, if it deems it convenient, would arrange with the proper Military Authorities of the Army of Occupation of Japan, for a permit and safeconduct, which would allow this family to leave Japan and make the voyage to Chile by the most appropriate means.

3 April 1946

RECEIVED 1946 APR 8 PM 2 21 DEPARTMENT OF STATE (1) DOR/R RECORD BRANCH

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS APR 19 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/4-346 CS/A

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

SPD

DC/R

MEMORANDUM

The Department of State acknowledges the receipt of the memorandum of the Embassy of Chile, No. 635, of April 3, 1946 with reference to Mr. Hans Joachim Victor Tiedemann and his family, German nationals residing in Japan. The Department notes that the Chilean Government is interested in having Mr. Tiedemann and his family proceed to Chile.

The question raised in the Embassy's memorandum under acknowledgment is receiving consideration and a further communication on the subject will be sent at a later date.

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Department of State,

Washington, May 6 1946

740.00119 Control (Japan)/4-346

MAY 6 1946

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CONFIDENTIAL

Department of State

NO. A-51

Washington,

TIME

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,

Tokyo. April 30, 1946

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3361

For [redacted] Political Adviser.

Following communication has been received from Chilean Embassy, Washington:

"The Government of Chile is greatly interested in contracting the services of Hans Joachim Victor Tiedemann, Mining Engineer and Technician of Industrial Chemistry and Metallurgy, of German nationality, resident in Tokyo and interned by the Japanese authorities in May, 1945, together with his family and fourteen other Germans, because of anti-nazi tendencies.

"According to our information, Mr. Tiedemann, together with thirty-six Americans and English nuns and missionaries had been taken by the Japanese from Karuizawa on May 17, 1945 and interned in Tokyo, where they had been liberated on August 16, 1945, due to the surrender of Japan.

"Mr. Tiedemann is married to Hellen Erica Stenzel, born in Hamburg, and has a son Peter Hans Eberhard Tiedemann, born in Berlin in 1935.

"Due to the high quality and importance of the services which Mr. Tiedemann is prepared to render to Chilean industry, the Government of Chile wishes to bring him to Chile, together with his family, his anti-nazi ideology being previously established which appears to be beyond doubt, and the Government of Chile is prepared to allay all the costs required by his voyage to Chile.

"Therefore, it would be appreciated if the Department of State, if it deems it convenient, would arrange with the proper Military Authorities of the Army of Occupation of Japan, for a permit and safeconduct, which

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Washington,

which would allow this family to leave Japan and make the voyage to Chile by the most appropriate means."

Your comments are invited in regard to the feasibility and desirability of permitting the persons mentioned to proceed to Chile. It is particularly desired to know whether the Germans named are in fact as anti-nazi in sentiment as alleged by the Chileans.

(O'C) Acheson

acting

740.00119 Control (Japan)/4-346

APR 24 1946 P.M.
APR 25 1946 P.M.

SPD:JHChapman:FAH 4/16/46

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DC - Mr. Drissel

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740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/4-346 CS/LF

From: CINCAFPAC Tokyo Japan

To: War Department

Nr: Z 28375 3 April 1946

From CINCAFPAC to WARCAD pass to Schuler OIC Z 28375 TOKWA 195.

Request procurement following materials from division of geography and cartography Department State, for reference use Civil Information and Education Public Opinion Research Unit:

(1) 150 sets base maps of Japan by Gun and Shi.
(2) 5 copies of a study of population of Japan giving density (1940 figures) and increase ratios (1935-1940) by Gun and Shi.

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DIV. OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
APR 4 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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DIVISION OF FOREIGN SERVICE PERSONNEL
APR 24 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, April 3, 1946

No. 347

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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RECORDS BRANCH

SUBJECT: United States Army Regulations Regarding Housing of Dependents

FOREIGN BUILDINGS OPERATIONS
APR 26 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FB
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FR

The Officer in Charge has the honor to forward copies, in triplicate, of a circular order of the Commanding General, United States Army Forces, Pacific, February 28, 1946, regarding the housing of dependents of Army and War Department civilian personnel in Japan.

This Office has been informally informed that assistance by the United States Army for the housing of dependents of State Department personnel in Japan, except in cases where the State Department is able to furnish its own housing (as in Yokohama), will be governed by these regulations.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 16 1946
DIVISION OF FOREIGN REPORTING SERVICES

Enclosure:

Circular Order dated
February 28, 1946 (in
triplicate only).

Original and hectograph to Department
Copy to Yokohama Branch

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JSService:jwb

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

APO 500
28 February 1946

AG 624 (28 Feb 46)GA

MEMORANDUM TO: All Officers, Warrant Officers, Enlisted Men, and War Department Civilians assigned to GHQ Sections and Installations.

SUBJECT: : Housing of Dependents.

1. In order for this headquarters to secure an estimate of requirements for dependent housing in the Tokyo area, it is requested that, if you are interested, the attached form be filled out, signed, and turned in by you to your section chief, or if not assigned to a staff section, to your detachment or unit commander by 4 March 1946. In the event that paragraph 7a of the attached form is applicable in your case, you may submit a new form 15 June 1946 without jeopardizing at that time your priority for assignment to any vacant buildings then available and not earmarked for earlier applicants. Personnel who do not desire at any time to bring their dependents to Japan should not turn in a report.

2. For your information, subject to the availability of dwelling places, dependents of officers, enlisted men, and War Department civilians may enter Japan commencing 1 May 1946, subject to the following provisos and priorities:

a. Transportation to this overseas theater for civilian dependents of all military personnel without regard to the rank of the military personnel upon whom they are dependent and for dependents of War Department civilian employees will be governed by the following priorities:

(1) First priority will be given to dependents of those military or War Department civilian employees who indicate their willingness to remain at their overseas station for a period of two years from the date of submission of application.

(2) Second priority will be given to dependents of those military or War Department civilian employees who indicate their willingness to remain at their overseas station for a lesser period from the date of submission of application. Such period, however, must be at least one year.

(3) Within the above two priorities relative priority will be based upon longest cumulative overseas service since 7 December 1941.

b. Personnel must agree to live in any abode made available to them prior to initiation of request for travel of dependents. These dwellings will be assigned on an equitable basis.

c. The fact that military personnel indicate their willingness to remain overseas for 1 or 2 years will not preclude the reassignment or return to the United States of such personnel for the convenience of the Government.

d. It is expected that necessary legislation will be obtained at an

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

early date to authorize transportation at Government expense of dependents and household baggage of all military personnel without regard to grade. Personnel who are not now entitled to transportation at Government expense are hereby informed that pending approval of legislation referred to herein their dependents will be furnished water transportation only and that all other cost must be defrayed by the applicant.

e. Dependents will not be returned to the United States prior to the return of the personnel upon whom they are dependent. In cases of extreme emergency this restriction may be waived by the Theater or Senior United States Army Commander concerned.

f. Dependents will include only members of the mans' immediate family, including wife, children, or completely dependent mother or father.

g. The War Department assumes no obligation for schooling of dependent children while overseas.

h. Medical care and necessary hospitalization while overseas will be provided by the Government.

i. Transportation of baggage is authorized in accordance with AR 55-160, as amended.

j. Transportation of 1 privately owned automobile will be authorized if space is available on Army or Navy transports. Transportation of private automobile by commercial means at Government expense is not authorized.

3. For your information, part 5 of an approved AFPAC circular now being prepared for publication is quoted, in part, below:

"PART 5. Personnel may volunteer (within the limitations set by such category statement as may have been signed) to remain overseas for a period of one year beyond the maximum tour of thirty months, except that personnel now present in the theater may volunteer for such a period as will insure their presence in the theater for as much as two years from the date of submission of application for movement of their dependents overseas."

By command of General MacARTHUR:

B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

1 Incl:
Request for Dependent Housing.

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

REQUEST FOR DEPENDENT HOUSING

_____
(Date)

1. _____ _____ _____ _____
NAME Rank or Rating ASN (if available) Assignment

2. Status: (cross out three inapplicable terms) (Officer) (Warrant Officer) (Enlisted Man) (Civilian).

3. Names of Dependents | Age | Sex | Relationship | Permanent Home Address

4. Date of Rank or Rating:

5. Record of all Overseas Service since 7 Dec 1941:
Departed U. S. | Entered U. S.

6. Cumulative overseas service credit as of 1 May 1946 since 7 Dec 1941,
_____(months), _____(days).

7. (Cross out the one inapplicable statement below)

a. At the present time, I do not wish to make application to move my dependents to Japan.

b. I desire to move the dependents listed above so as to permit them to arrive in Tokyo as soon as possible after _____. I agree to
(date)
live in any abode made available to me and my dependents, and furthur agree to serve in the theater _____ months from date of this request.

8. (Cross out the inapplicable statements below)

Officers:

a. I am a Category (I) volunteer (or am in the Regular Army).

b. I am in Category (II), (III), (IV), (V) and prior to transmission to the United States of the formal request for transportation of my dependents, I will sign a Category I or II statement, whichever is necessary, to guarantee my continued service for period stated in paragraph 7b above.

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REQUEST FOR DEPENDENT HOUSING (CONT'D)

Enlisted Men:

a. I am a Category (I), (II), (IV) (with agreement to remain overseas until _____) volunteer. Regardless of my category, I agree prior to transmission to the United States of the formal request for transportation of my dependents to sign a new category statement covering the voluntary period shown in paragraph 7b above, or else, on my own choice, I will at that time enlist in the Regular Army for a sufficient time to cover the above period.

b. I am in the Regular Army and agree if necessary to reenlist for an additional period sufficient to insure my services in the theater for the period stated in paragraph 7b above.

Civilians:

I agree to remain on duty in the theater for the period stated in paragraph 7b above.

9. I certify all of the foregoing statements to be correct.

_____
(Signature of applicant)

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

Signed & Rec'd in SWNCC
4/4/46
WLM

SECRET

MEMORANDUM FROM THE ACTING STATE DEPARTMENT MEMBER OF SWNCC

740.0015PW/3-1946

Reference: SWNCC 221/7

Repatriation of Japanese and Other Persons from the Japanese Mandated Islands

It is recommended that paragraph 7 of the enclosure be revised to read as follows:

> 7. Although this Government is opposed to any general policy of forcible repatriation of persons unwilling to return to their home countries, in view of the special circumstances existing in the Mandated Islands, the relationship between the natives and non-native civilians, and the needs of national security, it is concluded that in this instance CINCPAC should be authorized to repatriate all Okinawans in the Mandated Islands in lieu of concentrating them on Tinian. In carrying out this repatriation, adequate records should be kept concerning all persons who are repatriated in order to make it possible to deal with any claims for compensation or reimbursement which may arise.

H. Freeman Matthews
Acting State Department Member
State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee

JA:HBorton:mp/hst
3-26, 4-3-46

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4-446
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Confidential File
4-446

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

MEMORANDUM FROM THE ACTING STATE MEMBER OF SWNCC

Reference: SWNCC 221/7

Repatriation of Japanese and Other Persons from the Japanese Mandated Islands.

It is recommended that paragraph 7 of the Enclosure be revised to read as follows:

7. Although this Government is ~~reluctent to follow a~~ general policy of forcible repatriation of persons unwilling to return to their home countries, in view of the special circumstances existing in the Mandated Islands, the relationship between the natives and non-native civilians, and the needs of national security, it is concluded that in this instance CINCPAC should be authorized to repatriate all Okinawans in the Mandated Islands in lieu of concentrating them on Tinian. In carrying out this repatriation, adequate records should be kept concerning all persons who are repatriated in order to make it possible to deal with any claims for compensation or reimbursement which may arise.

H. Freeman Matthews

JA:HBorton:mp 3-26-46 FE

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Release to mr. Schulen OIC

DC/R files

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL BOOK ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED
27 EAST SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET · NEW YORK 21 · N. Y.

April 4, 1946

Mr. Frank Shuler
U. S. Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Shuler:

In accordance with our conversation in Washington on April 1, I should like to request that a manuscript copy of Admiral Nomura's book on his mission to the United States which preceded Pearl Harbor be procured through State Department channels in order that it may be submitted to Alfred A. Knopf who is interested in our procuring the American rights.

I understand that the policy has not yet been determined in regard to the payment for purchases in Japan and that Knopf could not make a final commitment without your approval. From Knopf's point of view, the contract would be made with the Government or any designated agency ~~and~~ & the funds could be used for Japanese purchases of American rights in accordance with the plan we have been discussing.

This letter is merely a formal request to procure the manuscript for examination leaving open the question of the exact form a contract might take. This letter will also establish Knopf's primary interest in the book which should take precedence over that of any other publisher.

Sincerely yours,

Eugene Reynal

740.0011 CONTROL (JAPAN)/4-446 CS/VJ

FILED

JAN 12 1948

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
APR 23 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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APR 9 - 1946
Department of State

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Charge to State

TELEGRAM SENT

Department of State

Washington

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

Clear

APR 30 1946

Supreme Commander for Allied Powers, Tokyo. Please pass to Advance Echelon GHQ, Civil Information and Education Section, Plans and Operations Division

Reference Department's telegram of March 6, 1946.

Alfred Knopf desires to obtain copy of manuscript of Admiral Nomura's book, "Mission to the United States", with full understanding that no arrangements can be made to publish except through [redacted] approved official channels and not until prior consultation with all agencies concerned. It would be appreciated if copy of manuscript could be forwarded to Department for possible transmission to Knopf.

Acheson

Acting

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SECRET

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

FE
~~FA~~
DC/R

SWN-4118
5 April 1946

Office of FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS APR 8 - 1946 DIRECTOR Department of State

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

Subject: Repatriation of Japanese and Other Persons From the Japanese Mandated Islands.

Reference: SWNCC 221 Series.

Copy 45 of SWNCC 221/8 to Tokyo 12 April. FE:JKP

By informal action on 4 April 1946, the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee approved SWNCC 221/7 as amended.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of SWNCC 221/8, a revision of SWNCC 221/7 as amended, for guidance and such action as is deemed appropriate.

For the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee:

N. Freeman Matthews
H. FREEMAN MATTHEWS,
Acting Chairman.

Encl.
Cpy No. 50, SWNCC 221/8

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DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS APR 17 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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

S E C R E T

COPY NO. 50

SWNCC 221/8

4 April 1946

Pages 18 and 19

STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEE

REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE AND OTHER PERSONS FROM THE JAPANESE MANDATED ISLANDS

References: a. SWNCC 221/4
b. SWNCC 221/5
c. SWNCC 221/6/D
d. SWNCC 221/7

Note by the Secretaries

The enclosure, a revision of SWNCC 221/7 as approved by the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee on 4 April 1946, is circulated for information and guidance.

ALEXANDER D. REID

B. L. AUSTIN

HAROLD W. MOSELEY

Secretariat

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

SECRET

ENCLOSURE

REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE AND OTHER PERSONS
FROM THE JAPANESE MANDATED ISLANDS

Memorandum by the
State-War-Navy Coordinating Subcommittee for the Far East

1. SWNCC 221/6/D directed the Far East Subcommittee to study and report upon the plan of the Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas for concentrating on the Island of Tinian all Okinawans remaining in the Mandated Islands.

2. The policy set forth in SWNCC 221/4 permits Okinawans of more than 10 years residence to remain in the Japanese Mandates. SWNCC 221/4, however, also provided that upon completion of the authorized repatriation, including repatriation of Okinawans of less than 10 years residence, the situation with respect to non-natives in the Japanese Mandates will be re-examined by CINCPAC.

3. CINCPAC reports that there remains in the Pacific Ocean Areas 3610 Okinawans not desiring repatriation. These are located as follows: Marianas 3274, of which 2500 are now resident on Tinian; Palaus 315; and Truk 21. With the exception of a few scattered individuals, all Okinawans remaining would accept resettlement on Tinian provided a food production center can be inaugurated to afford them a livelihood above a bare subsistence level.

4. Subsequent to the formulation by CINCPAC of his plan, additional information became available. CINCPAC now considers that although forceful repatriation to the Ryukyus of the remaining Okinawans in the Mandated Islands would work a temporary hardship on them because of the housing situation, the long term interests of the people would best be served by repatriation in view of their future social, political and

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economic status. The United States has no interest in retaining any Okinawans in the Marianas as a possible labor force. Because of the radically differing culture, traditions and customs of the Okinawans from that of the natives, together with the marked antipathy of the natives for the Okinawans, CINCPAC recommends that all Okinawans be repatriated.

5. CINCAFPAC states (CX 58161 of 22 February 1946) that as a matter of principle, all Okinawans should be repatriated.

6. Army Air Force plans for the retention of a heavy bomber base on Tinian in a caretaking status make it undesirable from a military point of view to concentrate on that island all Okinawans remaining in the Mandated Islands or to allow those now on Tinian to remain there.

7. Although this Government is opposed to any general policy of forcible repatriation of persons unwilling to return to their home countries, in view of the special circumstances existing in the Mandated Islands, the relationship between the natives and non-native civilians, and the needs of national security, it is concluded that in this instance CINCPAC should be authorized to repatriate all Okinawans in the Mandated Islands in lieu of concentrating them on Tinian. In carrying out this repatriation, adequate records should be kept concerning all persons who are repatriated in order to make it possible to deal with any claims for compensation or reimbursement which may arise.

8. It is recommended that, upon approval by the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee, this memorandum be transmitted to the Joint Chiefs of Staff and to the State, War and Navy Departments for their guidance and, where appropriate, for implementation

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, April 5, 1946.

SECRET--FOR DEPARTMENTAL USE ONLY

No. 353

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Conversation with General MacArthur Regarding Reorganization of the Office of the United States Political Adviser.

RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF STATE 1946 APR 12 AM 11 2
DC/R RECORDS BRANCH

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a Memorandum of Conversation with General MacArthur dated April 4, 1946.

General MacArthur indicated that he felt that perhaps the most important work of the United States Political Adviser would be to protect United States foreign policy and international position at meetings of the Allied Council for Japan. He said that the "reorganization" of this Office would not take place until the return of Minister Atcheson; the name of the new section to which this Office will be incorporated will be the "Diplomatic Section" of SCAP; that Minister Atcheson will retain the title of "United States Political Adviser" as desired by the Department of State; that following incorporation of the Office into the Headquarters of the Supreme Commander, all information available to that Headquarters will be provided for the Diplomatic Section; that the section will handle all such matters "as are normally handled by the Department of State, i.e., matters of international relations, foreign policy, 'diplomacy' and the like"; and that this Office would then become a member of the "team" and should be able to function more efficiently.

Respectfully yours,

Max W. Bishop
Foreign Service Officer

Enclosure:

Memorandum of Conversation,
April 4, 1946.

Original and hectograph to Department.

102.2
MWBishop:vs

DCR NE Unit

Dist.

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) /4-546
CS/VJ
Confidential File
FILED MAY 6 1946

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

Enclosure to despatch No. 353 dated April 5, 1946, from the Office of the United States Political Adviser, Tokyo, Japan, on the subject "Conversation with General MacArthurRegarding Reorganization of the Office of the United States Political Adviser".

Memorandum of Conversation

SECRET - FOR AMERICAN EYES ONLY April 4, 1946

Participants: General of the Army Douglas MacArthur,

Mr. Bishop.

Subject: Reorganization of the Office of the United States Political Adviser

---

General MacArthur, after a few remarks of greeting, stated that the reorganization of the Office of the United States Political Adviser would be postponed until the return of Mr. Atcheson. He said that all of the suggestions contained in recent telegrams from the Department were entirely agreeable to him; and added that as a matter of fact there would be no far-reaching "reorganization", but that the work of the Office would go on much as it had before. He added that the Office would then be able to call upon SCAP for all of the information available to Headquarters; that in the past the Office of the Political Adviser had relied for the most part on information obtained from the press and that much of the material this Office had sent to the Department and which he had seen lacked merit; that the name of the staff section would be "The Diplomatic Section"; that the Officer in Charge, Mr. Atcheson, would retain the title "United States Political Adviser" as it seemed apparent that the Department of State wished to keep that title; that the new section would handle all such matters as are "normally handled by the Department of State, i.e., matters of international relations, foreign policy, 'diplomacy', and the like"; and that as soon as the reorganization took place we could discontinue the political report (Weekly Report on Political Parties) which we are now sending him as the subject matter actually is in the province of the Government Section. He added that if it were desired, we could, of course, continue to send the report to the Department of State. In this connection, General MacArthur went on to point out that it had been his understanding before Mr. Atcheson's arrival that there would be established within SCAP a political section and that Mr. Atcheson, as the United States Political Adviser, would head this political section. However, he went on to say, when Mr. Atcheson arrived and explained to General MacArthur his instructions from the Department of State, it was apparent that the intention in Washington was for Mr. Atcheson to serve the Department of State and not SCAP. Therefore, General MacArthur added, it had been necessary for him to change his plans entirely and to

establish

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establish a "Government Section", in place of the political section he had originally expected to establish. He said that the Government Section is now established and functioning well and that he intended to have it continue as at present.

Continuing with the question of "reorganization", General MacArthur said that the plan which had now been agreed to by the Department of State was exactly what he had had in mind in the very beginning and that after the reorganization we would be a member of the team and he hoped that we would function as a member of the team. Mr. Bishop stated that he had during the brief time he had been in charge made every effort to cooperate in every possible way with the Supreme Allied Commander and with the various sections of SCAP. General MacArthur replied that the work of the Office had been excellent and that he was not in any way questioning our cooperation and sincerity and that he felt that we had done a good job, but that in the future we would be members of the team and we should be able to function more efficiently.

As he envisioned it, the new Diplomatic Section would have two primary functions: first, the diplomatic or State Department functions which he expected would expand greatly and rapidly; and second, function of advice in connection with the activities of the Allied Council for Japan.

In regard to the latter, General MacArthur said that there might well be certain Powers represented on the Allied Council for Japan which would have as their primary objective one of sabotage and obstruction to the occupation, and that he would rely on the Political Adviser to meet this challenge to the foreign policy of the United States. He pointed out that one of the best methods of defense is offense, and that should a country such as Soviet Russia attack the foreign policy of the United States, especially as reflected in occupation policies and developments, we should be prepared immediately to counter with equally embarrassing and revealing questions and statements. As an example, he suggested that it might be worthwhile to inquire why Soviet Russia does not shoulder a share of the burden of the occupation and send troops to participate in the occupation of Japan. He said that he would not expect or want the American side of the Allied Council to protect SCAP, that he, as Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, would give due weight to the remarks made by any of the members of the Allied Council, and implied that he would himself protect the position and reputation of the Supreme Allied Commander. It was his desire, however, that the United States Political Adviser protect the foreign policy of the United States in Council meetings.

Pointing out that the Soviet political adviser, Mr. Malik, was an astute and cultured man with a long background in Japan, General MacArthur made further remarks that he expected the United States Political Adviser to be prepared to meet and to cope with the strategy and tactics which might be adopted by Mr. Malik, or for that matter, by any other person present at the Council meeting. He said that he expected to talk with Mr. Atcheson along these lines as soon as the latter returned and that he regretted that the first meeting of the Council must

necessarily

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necessarily take place before Mr. Atcheson's return, but that owing to the pressure from other countries, especially Australia, it had been impossible for him to postpone the first meeting any longer. He said that Mr. Bishop might have opportunity to pass on these remarks to Mr. Atcheson when he returned to Japan and before he saw General MacArthur.

M.W.B.

102.2
MWBishop:jwb

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, April 5, 1946.

SECRET--DEPARTMENTAL USE ONLY

No. 352

SUBJECT: Request for return of USAFPAC Intelligence Summaries.

740.00119 Control (Japan)/3-2946

The Officer in Charge has the honor to refer to this Office's despatch no. 339, March 29, 1946, and to request the immediate return to this Office of the copies of the USAFPAC Daily Intelligence Summaries for the period December 20, 1945, to January 31, 1946.

Original and hectograph
to Department.

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JSService:vs

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 16 1946
DIVISION OF FOREIGN
REPORTING SERVICES

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: April 8, 1946

TO : S - Mr. Secretary

FROM : FE - Mr. Vincent

SUBJECT: Publication of SWNCC 92/1 "Treatment of Japanese Workers' Organization"

740.00119 Control (Japan)/12-2845
XR 894.50 4/12-2845

The attached telegram from General MacArthur is a reply to a request from the J.C.S. as to whether or not SCAP would approve the publication of the Conclusions of SWNCC 92/1 (Treatment of Japanese Workers' Organization) approved by SWNCC on 28 December 1945. As General MacArthur objects to the publication of this document the State Department naturally will not push the matter further.

You will note that General MacArthur is not questioning the Conclusions reached in the paper but is merely doubting the propriety and wisdom of giving publicity to the matters contained in the SWNCC paper. No publicity has been given to this paper, although the Conclusions have been made available to the members of the Far Eastern Commission in accordance with paragraph 5. b.(2) of the Recommendations.

OCI NE Unit

Attachment.

JA:HBorton:mp

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/4-846

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APR 10 1950
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740.00119 Control (Japan)/4-846

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: April 11, 1946

TO : S- Mr. Secretary

FROM : J. H. Hilldring

SUBJECT: Publication of SWNCC 92/1 "Treatment of Japanese Workers' Organization."

I concur in Mr. Vincent's recommendation that no publicity be given at this time to the Conclusions of SWNCC 92/1.

JHH

J. H. HILLDRING

FW 340.00 11 Conf/4-846 Japan

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED. HANDLE AS SECRET CORRESPONDENCE PER PARAS 51 (i) and 60 (a) AR 380-5.

From: CINCAFPAC, Command, Tokyo, Japan

To: War Department

Nr: C-59673 7 April 1946

Signed MacArthur from SCAP to WARCOS. Cite C-59673

Reference your W 82810. attached

I seriously doubt the propriety and the wisdom of the State Department giving publicity to matters in SWNCC 92/1, now that this subject is no longer exclusively under control of the American Government. The establishment of the FEC upon the initiative of the State Department resulted in such subjects no longer being within the scope of its immediate control and guidance. Publication now may well create abroad false impressions of exclusive American control and engender consequent resentments. I am sure it will be immediately challenged in the Allied Council for Japan with resultant harmful repercussions. It is certainly not the State Department's normal practice to publicize its diplomatic instructions to its own agencies. What beneficial effect then is anticipated by it in publicizing such intimate details to the Japanese people of an administrative program which is being gradually imposed in an evolutionary process as the occupation progresses? It certainly greatly increases the difficulties of those charged with its application and responsible for its enforcement. I recommend strongly against such publicity as harmful in the extreme to the successful implementation of the purposes of the occupation.

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

End

ACTION: CAD

INFO : JCS, Adm Leahy, CG AAF, OPD, G-2, Adm Nimitz, Mr Petersen, C of S

CM-IN-1473 (7 Apr 46) DTG 07/1153Z ls

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THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

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DIVISION OF CENTRAL SERVICES TELEGRAPH SECTION

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DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS File APR 9 - 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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PLAIN

London

Dated April 8, 1946

Rec'd 5:55 p.m.

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/4-846

SECSTATE

3866, Eighth

NEW STATESMAN and NATION for April 6 published two column article by Andrew Roth on effect of American Military Government in Japan. After briefly outlining directives and laws which have been put forth so far and which are said to be "fine sounding", Roth states, "what is wrong with this rosy picture is that all of these democratic advances are precarious beachheads. Japan's old gang has retreated under the pressure of the occupation authorities and the Japanese people. It has lost some of its most notorious and culpable leaders but it has managed to retain the core of its power".

It is contended that despite trial of war criminals and wholesale document burning Jap Government is "now being run by either close supporters of these war criminals or men who disagreed with them merely on tactics or timing and not on the chief objective Japan's domination of the world". One of the leading members of the recently returned American Reparations Commission is quoted as saying, "We have jailed the No. 1 war criminals but the No. 2 and No. 3 men now run the show".

Author

DEPARTMENT OF STATE APR 15 1946 LIAISON OFFICE

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PLAIN

-2-#3866, Eighth, from London

Author uses familiar argument that MacArthur is attempting to use as instrument of execution of directives members of oligarchy Americans are pledged to destroy. It is pointed out that Shidehara is a brother-in-law of head of Mitsubishi interests. Feudal landed interests have also shown great ability at resisting genuine reform, according to author, who points out that while land reform bill provides for sale of land to tenant farmers and limits individual ownership to 12 acres, applications for government loans to purchase land must be made through local farm associations which "without exception are controlled by the largest landlords. Furthermore, many of the large landowners are splitting up their land into 12 acre plots for sale to dummy purchasers".

Most dangerous success achieved by "old gang" has been retention of police force. Many former subordinates in "thought police" are said to have positions with US authorities as liaison officers and as such prevent Japs with a grievance against the police from getting proper hearing.

Among other dangers pointed out by author is fact that substantial war potential industry still remains. He says, "investigations by the American Reparations Commission showed that while Japan's current total of 800,000 machine tools is below the wartime peak of 1,100,000 it is far above 1931's 150,000". It is claimed Japanese reactionaries know that their best chance of retaining power is by convincing Western Allies that only a reactionary Japan can be an effective anti-Soviet ally. Leading members of Jap Government are said to have already sounded out American Generals about possibility of restoring a small Jap army in order to fight Russians.

Author concludes, "The uprooting of a feudal fascist regime many decades old is slow and difficult, but it is important that the limitations of the progress so far made should be recognized. Unless the sources of world war II are completely eliminated they may help propel us into world war III."

Sent to Department as 3866, repeated Supreme Allied Commander

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-3-#3866, Eighth, from London

Commander Tokyo via army channels.

WINANT

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JA

United States Senate

DC/R

Washington, D.C., April 9, *1946*

Respectfully referred to

Honorable James F. Byrnes
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
APR 17 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Returned 4/24/46 HL

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Respectfully,

Tom Connally

U.S.S.

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—8813

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

United States Senate

Washington, D.C., March 20, *19*46

Respectfully referred to

Senator Tom Connally

RECEIVED
MAR 21 1946
SEN. CONNALLY

Respectfully,

H. M. Kilgore

U.S.S.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 9—345

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COPY

DC/R

VASSAR COLLEGE

Poughkeepsie, New York

March 15, 1946

Chairman: Senate Foreign Rdations Committee
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Kilgore:

I have just completed a study of the American policy toward Japanese industry during the occupation and control of Japan.

From this I understand that during the first days of the occupation there was no real coordination between the State Department and General MacArthur. This was blamed at first on the distance the administrator was from the policy makers. Next it appeared that General MacArthur was making his own policy, at least according to the material which I was able to obtain.

Recently there has not been much written on the conditions in Japan. Other developments have again taken our minds away from Japan. But from what little there has been, I would think that disagreement still exists.

In fact I have concluded in general that while our proclaimed policy is strict and designed to prevent the preeminence of Japan in the future, our working policy remains weak in both the spheres of economics and politics.

As a result, I should like to suggest that either the administration of the Japanese Islands be more strictly controlled, or that a more cooperative administrator be placed in charge of Japan.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Molly Ruth Heiger

pm

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

APR 26 1946

My dear Senator Connally:

I have received your communication of April 9, 1946, with which you transmitted a letter addressed to Senator H. N. Kilgore from Miss Molly Ruth Heiger, Poughkeepsie, New York, regarding occupation policies for Japan.

I am sure you will agree that in such a tremendous undertaking as the occupation of Japan, there were bound to arise in the early stages of the occupation, problems of coordination between the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and interested agencies of this Government. The State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee, which is composed of representatives of the three Departments concerned, was established to help solve these problems of coordination, and it is expected that the recent appointment of General Hilldring as Assistant Secretary of Occupied Areas will further integrate the work of the various agencies of the Government.

There is enclosed, as of possible interest to you, a copy of a statement of September 22, 1945, prepared jointly by the State, War and Navy Departments, and approved by the President, outlining the general policy of this Government toward Japan, the implementation of which is the responsibility of General MacArthur as the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Sincerely yours,

DEAN ACHESON
Acting Secretary

DCR - NE Unit

Enclosure:
"U.S. Initial Post-Surrender Policy for Japan"
Letter frm Miss Heiger returned.

The Honorable
Tom Connally
United States Senate

JA:HLory:pm
4/22/46

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COPY

VASSAR COLLEGE

Poughkeepsie, New York

March 15, 1946

Chairman: Senate Foreign Relations Committee
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

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Sincerely,

(Signed) Molly Ruth Heiger

pm

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Moscow via War

Dated April 9, 1946

Rec'd 3:50 p.m.

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
Filed
APR 10 1946
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SECSTATE

1103, Ninth

Soviet press April 9 carries following items on Japan.

One. Six inch Tokyo Tass despatch reports chief question considered by first session Allied Council for Japan was proposal by Soviet representative Derevyanko that MacArthur issue public warning on eve of elections that these would be regarded as test of Japans ability to form responsible democratic govt and that MacArthur reserve right to check deputies elected and to hold new elections if majority elected are unsuitable. Derevyanko's proposal was prompted by consideration that Jap reactionary forces have greater advantages than progressives in electoral campaign and might obtain overwhelming majority in new Diet despite Potsdam principles and true interests and desires of Jap people. Council deemed essential to present proposal to MacArthur for consideration.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 10 1946
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Two. Two inch NY Tass despatch cites AP Tokyo report that US military authorities have found bars of precious metals valued at two billion dollars in Tokyo Bay.

Three. Eighteen inch NY Tass despatch cites statements in numerous American papers to effect that Conservatives and Reactionaries will be victorious in elections and that Reactionaries consciously intend to avoid implementing directives of occupation authorities

on conduct of

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740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/4-946

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on conduct of reforms and openly hope to reestablish their control when occupation troops leave Japan.

Considerable space is then given to statements in this sense by recent special adviser to US Reparations Commission in Japan Lattimore in series of articles published by Overseas News Service. Lattimore further particularly criticizes elaborate efforts of Jap industrialists and bankers to persuade Americans and British of necessity of permitting Japan to preserve her export trade. He further indicates that Jap reactionaries strive particularly to sow dissension among US, USSR, Britain and China and that some Americans speak of transforming Japan and China into bastion against Soviet Union. NY HERALD TRIBUNE likewise warns of danger of restoring Jap military dominion in Asia by economic dominion obtained through considerable export trade, adding that little has so far been done to destroy Japans feudal economy and that possibility is not excluded that candidates proposed by landowners will be victorious at elections. NY POST is cited in conclusion to effect that socalled democratization of Japan still has superficial and illusory character.

Sent Dept 1103, repeated Tokyo for ACTPOLAD 16 and Frankfurt.

MESSAGE UNSIGNED

MJF

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Dated April 9, 1946

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PRESS SECSTATE

WASHINGTON

APRIL NINTH 3933 COMMUNIST DAILY WORKER CARRIES AN EDITORIAL ATTACK ON ADMINISTRATION OF JAPAN UNDER HEADING QUOTE EMPEROR MACARTHUR UNQUOTE PERIOD IT DECLARES THAT TOKYO DEMONSTRATIONS DEMANDING RESIGNATION OF PRIME MINISTER HAVE DRAWN ATTENTION TO LACK OF PROGRESS IN DOMESTIC REGENERATION OF JAPAN PERIOD ASSERTING THAT JAPAN LIKE GERMANY WAS DEFEATED BY ALL THE ALLIES COMMA BUT THAT THUS FAR IMPLEMENTATION OF ALLIED POLICY HAS BEEN SOLELY IN MACARTHURS HANDS COMMA EDITORIAL SAYS THAT HIS RECENT QUOTE CURT REJECTION UNQUOTE OF FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONS QUERIES HARDLY INDICATES THAT SUPERVISION OF JAPAN WILL EVEN NOW BE EXERCISED AS A COOPERATIVE JOB PERIOD IT MAINTAINS THE COUNTRY IS STILL GOVERNED BY THE QUOTE OLD AGGRESSIVE PARTIES STAINED WITH WAR COMPLICITY COMMA UNQUOTE THAT INDUSTRY REMAINS IN HANDS OF

L.M.E. 4-10-46 No dish

DEPT OF STATE
APR 5 1946
LIAISON OFFICE

PLAIN

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

740.00119 CONTROL(JAPAN)/4-946

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

PLAIN

TRUSTS AND LAND IN THOSE OF FEUDAL LANDLORDS COMMA AND THAT POLICE AND IMPERIAL THRONE REMAIN THE SAME PERIOD MACARTHURS DIRECTIVES AGAINST WARLORDS AND TRUSTS ARE ADMIRABLY WORKED COMMA BUT THEY HAVE NOT BEEN CARRIED OUT COMMA AND QUOTE NEITHER MACARTHUR NOR APPARENTLY THE US STATE DEPARTMENT IS READY TO CONTEMPLATE THE DRASTIC CHANGE IN THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT MACHINE WHICH ALONE COULD SAVE HIS DIRECTIVES FROM REMAINING SO MANY DEAD LETTERS PERIOD UNQUOTE DAILY WORKER ADDS THAT SHIDEHARA GOVERNMENT SABOTAGES ALL MACARTHURS COMMENTS PERIOD IT CONCLUDES COLON QUOTE NO WONDER THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION IS QUESTIONING THE HOLDING OF ELECTIONS UNDER PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES PERIOD THE EFFECTIVE OCCUPATION OF JAPAN MAY BE AT PRESENT PRINCIPALLY CARRIED OUT BY US FORCES COMMA BUT ITS FUTURE AFFECTS THE WOLE WORLD UNQUOTE PARA SENT TO DEPARTMENT AS 3933 SEMICOLON REPEATED TO SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER TOKYO VIA ARMY CHANNELS

WINANT

NW/25EPM

PLAIN

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

Mr. Hooker
Gordon Bowles
For recommendation to WBenton
ATR

Congress of Industrial Organizations

CIO

718 Jackson Place, N. W. • Washington 6, D. C.

APR 10 11 48 AM '46
OFFICE OF C.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
STATE DEPARTMENT
A-B

Office of
KERMIT EBY, *Director*
Department of Education and Research

EXECUTIVE 5581
33

April 9, 1946

CIO OCCUPIED AREAS DIVISION
(ADO)
APR 11 1946
Department of State

Acknowledged and answered
by FASchuler, Jr. 4/12/46

Mr. William Benton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Benton:

I left Japan with a very profound impression that every possible bit of economic and social information must be gotten to Japan labor and liberal leaders. They have lived in an intellectual vacuum throughout the years. Furthermore, they need to be encouraged by contact with the West. So I would like to recommend to the leaders of the CIO that a labor mission be sent to Japan to meet with the Japanese labor leaders and talk over common problems, and also that a group of young Japanese labor and liberal leaders be brought to America to live and study for a certain while.

Without elaborating the point, I am convinced that the vacuum which is Japan must be filled by those of us who believe in democracy and are not satisfied with half-way measures.

Sincerely yours,

Kermit Eby

Kermit Eby, Director
Education and Research

KE:E

APR 23 1946

740.00119 CONTROL(JAPAN)/4-946
CS/A
740.00119 Control (Japan)/4-946

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Congress of Industrial Organizations

CIO

718 Jackson Place, N. W. • Washington 6, D. C.

Office of
KERMIT EBY, *Director*
Department of Education and Research

APR 10 11 48 AM '46
OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
STATE DEPARTMENT
A-B

April 9, 1946

EXECUTIVE 5581

File

Acknowledged and Answered
by FASchuler,Jr.

ans'd 4/23/46

Department of State

Mr. William Benton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Benton:

I am a member of the Church of the Brethren--the Church which evolved and is responsible for the Heifers for Europe program. While in Japan I learned that the dairy herds at Hokkaido Imperial University had been killed. I offered to see to it that our Church would supply a new herd; and since my return it has agreed to do so. Before the cattle can be sent, however, we need to have a commission from our Church prepare a way for the cattle, as has been done in Europe. At the present, we have such a commission awaiting permission to travel in Japan. It seems to me that this group should be permitted to go at once.

Our Church, along with the Quakers and Mennonites and others, has resources of food and clothing which could be sent to Japan, and many of our young men who were C.O.'s would be willing to go to Japan and work with the Japanese people in helping them to rehabilitate their homes and lives. It seems to me that such a gesture of Christian brotherhood would be of inestimable value--for, after all, aren't we trying to de-militarize and humanize Japan?

I would like to talk this matter over with you and any one else that you think might help with the cause.

DCR - GP-C Unit
Anal. DG
Rev.
Cat.
Dist.

Sincerely yours,

Kermit Eby, Director
Education and Research

KE:S
Copy to: Mr. Haldore Hanson

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) / 4-946

CS/A

APR 18 1946

740.00119 Control (Japan) / 4-946

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DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

ACTION COPY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

4193

INCOMING TELEGRAM

ACTION:FE
INFO:
S -C-N
U JSP
C No paraphrase necessary.
A-D
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Tokyo via War

Dated April 10, 1946

Rec'd 5:58 p.m., 11th

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
Attached Memo of 4/12/46
APR 12 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JA
File
4-25-46

171, April 10.

Comments by Secretary or by the Dept is likely to be called for on results of the election in Japan. The following observations are offered in the interests of a unified American attitude supporting Japan's initial democratic effort under the occupation:

In view of problems raised by Soviet attitude toward elections in Japan, by questions posed by Far Eastern commission and by probability that majority of new Diet Members will be elected from among candidates of Progressive and Liberal parties and various independent groups, it is believed highly desirable that United States be prepared to present and defend a sound American attitude toward Jap political developments. Unless the issues are clearly drawn and unless there is evolved an objective approach to those issues, we may fall victim to partisan attacks. It is regrettable that already there have appeared indications that some quarters in United States may consider the Communists and the so-called left wing Social Democrats as the only true Liberal elements in Japan.

In evaluating the situation, it is difficult to over emphasize the importance of understanding Jap psychology fundamentally unlike that of any western people. It is impossible to measure by any western standard Jap reactions to particular set of circumstances and equally impossible to predict Jap actions on the basis of western logic. Japan's proclivity to swing from the moderate to the extreme is well known, and if situation becomes as acute as some observers expect, drastic changes could easily take place.

There is widespread misconception as applied to Japan of the terms "Democratic" "Reactionary", "Conservative", "Right Wing", "Left Wing" and other terms prominent in the vocabulary of Soviets and Communist leaders. The statement regarding the election by the Soviet Member of Allied Council at its first meeting

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4-1046
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SECRET

-2-#171, April 10, from Tokyo via War.

at its first meeting are illustrative of attempts to create confusion, indecision and distrust and to discredit our occupation policies and accomplishments by scurrilous remarks regarding all political elements except those admittedly Communist or covertly aligned with the Communists.

As a matter of fact all political elements, not openly or covertly Communist, are united in their opposition to the extremist principles of Communism. Careful scrutiny of the principles advocated by the Progressive, Cooperative and Social Democratic parties fails to reveal any doctrine which might even remotely be considered as inimical to the development of Democracy. On the contrary, in the programs of these parties are found Democratic principles for political, social, financial and economic reforms of far reaching significance and scope.

Except for the Communist Party, each of the major Jap political parties counts among its membership individuals with wide variations of political beliefs and practices. In the aggregate these parties fairly represent a cross section of the Jap people. Espousal of evolutionary developments along democratic lines as opposed to revolutionary and increasingly violent methods of the Communists does not appear to be adequate basis for classification as a "force of reaction". An outstanding example of difference between Communistic and non-Communistic groups is found in the respective attitudes of the several parties toward the recently published Government Constitution draft. The Progressive party gives unqualified support. Except for minor changes Liberal, Social Democratic and Cooperative parties also approve and support draft. Only Communist party has announced its complete opposition and advocacy of a draft in accordance with Communist ideology.

The Communist Party and its leaders have baldly and repeatedly asserted their ultimate goal to create a "single-class, single-party" state. Such a state in fact can mean only a Communist Dictatorship under which no democratic, minority or contrary opinion of any sort would be tolerated. It is unimportant that for an interim period and for their own advantage the Communists are willing to accept temporary partnership with other political elements which the Communists, sooner or later, expect to destroy.

It would seem

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SECRET

-3-#171, April 10, from Tokyo via War.

It would seem difficult for United States, in good conscience, to support or condone any such Communistic program. It would, of course, be a negation of Democratic principles to deny, or to allow the Japs to deny the Communists a right to speak and to be heard. At the same time it would be folly to ignore the instincts of security and to contribute, directly or indirectly, to the delusion that the Communists in the face of their declared principles and aims are a truly liberal or Democratic group. For purposes of evaluation in the light of American policy, the political scene in Japan, then, may be divided into Communist and non-Communist groups, the latter comprising presently the overwhelming majority of the people. The USSR has a well disciplined political instrument of Soviet policy in Jap Communist party. United States has no such instrument.

To expect the Japs overnight to develop an informed, intelligent and discerning electorate would be to expect a miracle. Similarly to hope that all new Diet Members, inexperienced as they will be, will prove themselves immediately Democratic statesmen with no connection with Japan's past, would be to invite disillusionment. However, during the present period of tutelage, it would seem lacking in political sagacity to cast aside stable elements which oppose communizing this country and to belittle the cooperative efforts of Japan's majority to move toward Democratic Government.

Only among non-Communist groups in Japan will there be found permanent support for American programs and policies. Statements or implications that because of their "conservatism" the majority of Japs are unworthy of our consideration or cooperation, if not actual support, could only result in serious harm to American policy and in positive strengthening of Soviet position. Accordingly, every effort should be made to avoid bolstering Jap Communists who in final analysis support Soviet attempts to undermine American prestige and position in the immediate occupation and in the longer accomplishment of our Pacific policy.

BISHOP

SW

SECRET

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DIVISION OF CENTRAL SERVICES TELEGRAPH SECTION

ACTION COPY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

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SEA	
PI	✓

JA

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CORRECTION

PEM -C-N
No paraphrase necessary.

4193

Tokyo

Dated April 10, 1946

Rec'd 5:58 p.m.

SECRET

SECSTATE

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
APR 12 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

E

URGENT

171, April 10.

Re comments by Secretary or by the Dept is likely to be called for on results of the election in Japan. Page 2, Line 26, delete "*" and insert "each of the major Jap political parties counts among its membership individuals with wide variations of political beliefs and practices."

TELEGRAPH SECTION

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

IW

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DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

ACTION COPY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

File
4-25-46

ACTION: FE —
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ROB - K-M
No paraphrase necessary.

SECRET

SECSTATE

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5104

Tokyo via War

Dated April 10, 1946

Rec'd 7:26 p.m. 13th.

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
APR 15 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Copy of telegram & JA Memo given to Mr. Vorkinor 4/16/46 JHA

E

174, April 10.

After consideration of our telegram 171, April 10, General MacArthur has expressed his complete concurrence with views contained therein and has stated that it is his belief that copy should be given to American member of Far Eastern Commission.

BISHOP

SW

SECRET

NOTE: Delay due to nonreceipt.

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4-1046

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APR 25 1946

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

13

FKE

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: 4-12-46

DC/R

TO : C - Mr. Cohen

FROM : FE - Mr. Vincent

SUBJECT: Japan

Attached is an interesting memorandum in regard to the recent elections in Japan. It was prepared by Mr. Emmerson in my office, who recently returned from four months in Japan.

If you think it worthwhile I suggest you pass it on to Mr. Acheson and the Secretary.

J.C.V.

UNDER SECRETARY
APR 13 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FE:JCVincent:ALM

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

14

DC/R

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : HL, NB, ~~[illegible]~~, JCV

DATE: April 12, 1946

FROM : JKE

SUBJECT: Tokyo's telegram No. 171, April 10, regarding Japanese Elections and American Policy Toward Them.

Tokyo's telegram under reference discusses the American attitude toward the Japanese elections, especially toward the Diet to be elected, and expresses some apprehension, in view of Soviet comments and questions posed by the Far Eastern Commission, that the Communists may be unduly encouraged and strengthened in Japan.

Mr. Bishop's thesis is briefly as follows:

1) Japan's political groups may be divided into Communist and non-Communist categories. The latter now comprises the overwhelming majority of the Japanese. All political elements, not openly or covertly Communist, are united in their opposition to the principles of Communism.

2) The platforms of the three major political parties (Progressive, Liberal, Social-Democrat) reveal no doctrine inimical to democracy. These parties are fairly representative of the Japanese people and should not be considered "reactionary" simply because they oppose the revolutionary and increasingly violent methods of the Communists.

3) Statements that the majority of Japanese are unworthy of consideration because of their "conservatism" can only result in serious harm to American policy and in positive strengthening of the Soviet position. Every effort should be exerted to avoid bolstering the Japanese Communists.

Mr. Bishop is evidently disturbed at the expression of opinion both by the Russian delegate to the Allied Control Council and by members of the Far Eastern Commission that Japanese elections should be postponed for the reason that they are unlikely to produce a truly representative, democratic Diet. He notes the tendency in some quarters to consider the Communist and left-wing Social Democrats as

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a good "pullover + rambler" on communist team

the only liberal elements in Japan. The substance of the telegram is a warning that failure to support those parties regarded as conservative, and, by some, "reactionary" will dangerously strengthen the Japanese Communists and the position of the U.S.S.R.

It may be safe to say that the United States wishes to see neither a revival of reaction and nationalism in Japan nor the establishment of a Communistic state. No one can tell how "democratic" the newly elected Diet will be until its members have been scrutinized and have functioned. General MacArthur has said that if the Diet is unsatisfactory, he will dissolve it and call for a new election. A democratic Japan may develop under the leadership of a Progressive Party or a Social Democratic Party. Time and experience will be necessary.

measure of communist power or influence not reflected in election

Choice is not, however, a simple one between Communists and non-Communists. It would be a mistake to assume that all non-Communists are sympathetic to democratic principles when in reality many may be ultra-nationalistic and fascist in ideology.

no such assumption made or intended fact was stated that communists are opposed to U.S.!!

Unless predictions have been grossly mistaken, the Communist party will not poll an impressive vote in the present elections. As Mr. Bishop says, the overwhelming majority of the Japanese oppose Communism. Recent rowdy tactics by Communist zealots in Tokyo have apparently not increased the popularity of the party nor gone far in gaining the "love of the people" which NOZAKA Sanzo, the most popular leader of the Communists, says he seeks.

In Japan the best course to pursue is to proceed positively and energetically to strengthen those political elements and tendencies which lead toward final fulfillment of the objectives of the Potsdam Declaration. Our choice of such elements must be based upon penetrating scrutiny of individuals and groups without reference to political clichés. If we are persistent, our influence upon the now very malleable Japanese will be decisive and the Communists will remain a minority impressive in noise, but not in influence.

JA:JKEmmerson/pm

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DC/R ROUTING SLIP

FROM Tokyo

NO. 361

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, April 10, 1946

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 30 1946

SUBJECT: English Edition of Japanese Government Official Gazette

DEPARTMENT OF STATE APR 23 1946 DIVISION OF FOREIGN REPORTING SERVICES
LIBRARY MAY 2 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 3 - 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1 Set encls. in Li (nos. 1-5) GMD

The Officer in Charge has the honor to transmit copies in triplicate of the first five numbers, for the dates April 4 through April 9, 1946, of the English edition of the Japanese Government's Official Gazette.

The publication of this English edition was called for by a directive of the Supreme Commander to the Japanese Government on March 15, 1946.

In future, copies of this English edition will be forwarded regularly to the Department without covering despatch but marked for JA, JK, and ORI.

OCI NE Unit
Dist.
MAY 3 - 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE SEP 15 1946 U.S. STRATEGIC ACTIVITY REPRESENTATION

Enclosures:

Copies, in triplicate, of first five issues of Official Gazette, April 4-9, 1946.

Original and hectograph to Department

802
JSService:jwb

RECEIVED 1946 APR 25 AM 8 58 DIV/R RECORD BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF INTELLIGENCE ACQUISITION AND DISTRIBUTION DISTRIBUTION SECTION
MAY 16 1946

1 set of encls. to IAD (Serial Rec.) for REF IWP 5-22-46

3 Sets of enclosures attached.
— 1 Set of Nos. 8, 9, ~~and~~ 10 and 11 also attached. JMF. 5-17-46

Form 41 to LC, with enclosures, 10-2-46 WS(IAD) (1 set)

Detached Ser Records, IAD for REF.
JUL 8 - 1946

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JA
NOE
SPD

No. 2525.

SPECIAL PROJECTS DIVISION
SEP 13 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

11 April, 1946.

DCR

Tel to Tokyo 4/2/46 NH
Note to Dutch Embassy 5/15/46 NH

DIVISION OF PROTOCOL
APR 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Sir,

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the Netherlands Government has appointed a mission composed of the following persons to represent the Netherlands interests in Japan:

Lieutenant-General W.Schilling

Consul-General J.B.D.Pennink

Lieutenant-Commander L.Brouwer R.N.N.

Lieutenant s.g. W.J. de Bruin R.N.N.R.

OFFICE OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
MAY 3 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

I would be grateful if Your Excellency would be good enough to inform the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers of the appointment of this mission.

The members of the Netherlands mission will shortly proceed to Tokyo.

Please....

CS/A

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RECEIVED
SEP 16 1946
FILED

740.0019 Control (Japan)/4-1146

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1946 APR 18 AM
JAPAN-NETHERLANDS AFFAIRS
RECORDS BRANCH

The Honorable
the Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

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1946

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Please accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of

my highest consideration.

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April 11, 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Subject: Publicity for SWNCC Documents.

The President has brought to my attention General MacArthur's message of April 7 to the War Department (C-59673) in regard to making public the conclusions of SWNCC 92/1 on the "Treatment of Japanese Workers' Organization".

Responsive to General MacArthur's recommendations, which are in accord with my own views, I have directed that the document in reference shall not be published.

Consideration will be given to the views expressed by General MacArthur in respect to future policy of the Government on the matter of publicity for SWNCC documents.

JAMES F. BYRNES

740.0011 CONTROL (JAPAN) 4-1146

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FE:JCVincent:AIM
4-11-46

CR signed
APR 12 5:15 P.M. 6:pm

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: 4-11-46

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 13 1946
OFFICE OF OHIEF

TO : S - Mr. Secretary

FROM : FE - Mr. Vincent

SUBJECT: Publicity for SWNCC Documents

I believe that the attached memorandum for the Secretary of War is the way we should handle this matter of publicity for SWNCC documents.

General Hilldring is not in this afternoon. I have arranged to see him the first thing in the morning in regard to the general matter of publicity for SWNCC papers on Japan.

J.C.V.

FE:JCVincent:AIM

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740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN)/4-1246

TOP SECRET

APR 12 1946

No. 132

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

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

Enclosures:
1. SWNCC 221/8, copy no. 45.
2. SWNCC 227/9, copy no. 45.
3. SWNCC 278, copy no. 45.
4. Minutes of SFE meeting, 2 April, copy no. 2.

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FE:JKPenfield:hst
4-11-46

JA

APR 11 1946 P.M.

Confidential File

TOP SECRET

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1284

PREPARING OFFICE WILL INDICATE WHETHER

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Charge Department:

Charge to

TELEGRAM SENT

Department of State

Washington

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

RESTRICTED

MAY 6 1946

3 Pm

No paraphrase necessary.
RESTRICTED

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

TOKYO
296

INFO: WAR DEPT CHIEF OF STAFF

FOR POLITICAL ADVISER

Netherlands Govt has appointed mission for purpose of representing Netherlands interests in Japan to be composed of following persons: Lieutenant-General W. Schilling, Consul-General J. B. D. Pennink, Lieutenant-Commander L. Brouwer R.N.N., Lieutenant s.g. W. J. de Bruin R.N.N.R., W. L. Kamper, Miss K. Borgman Brouwer, secretary, and Corporal B. Boerboom, driver of mission's automobile. Netherlands Govt requests permission for this mission to enter Japan. Please inform Dept whether permission is granted. If so, as its members are now in Batavia, Dept will instruct American Consul-General, Batavia, to notify mission it may proceed to Tokyo.

740.00119 Control(Japan)/4-1146

JA:HLory:mp 5-2-46 FE NOE

Acting

MAY 6 1946 P.M.

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4-1146

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CS/A 4-1146

740.00119 Control (Japan)

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

~~Mr. Schuler~~
to DCR → file

April 15, 1946

In reply refer to
ADO

My dear Mr. Eby:

I have received your two letters of April 9, 1946, in which you pose certain questions arising out of your recent trip to Japan.

I shall be more than glad to discuss these questions with you at some time in accordance with your suggestion. As a preliminary step you might wish to talk over these matters with Mr. Schuler, Chief of the Japan-Korea Branch, Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, whom I have instructed to be at your disposal. Mr. Schuler's telephone number is Republic 5600, extension 3351.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

William Benton
Assistant Secretary

DCR - GP-C Unit
Anal.
Rev.
Cat.
Dist.

Mr. Kermit Eby, Director
Education and Research
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Washington, D. C.

OIC OCCUPIED AREAS DIVISION (ADO)
Department of State
APR 17 1946

ADO:FASchuler, Jr./jg 4-12-46 OIC

FW 740.00119 Control (Japan)/4-1646

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

April 12, 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Referring further to my memorandum to you of yesterday as to publicity of SWNCC 92/1 on the "Treatment of the Japanese Workers' Organization", I have inquired and I am advised that last fall there were persistent requests from the press for information as to the directives under which General MacArthur was operating. As a result, several statements were issued but in each instance General MacArthur was consulted.

The Press Notice referred to in my memorandum of last evening was drafted pursuant to the policy that was followed last autumn.

I agree with General MacArthur that the existence of the Far Eastern Commission places the whole matter in a different light and I see no reason for publicity of such statements.

I have talked with General Hilldring who this week assumed the duties of Assistant Secretary and who will have charge of problems arising out of occupied territories and he agrees that in the future we adopt a policy along the following lines:

Initiate within the Department no action for publicity except under circumstances clearly indicating the advisability and necessity therefor, and in such cases refer the matter to both General MacArthur and to the Far Eastern Commission for prior consideration; and, in the event that General MacArthur or the Commission initiate such a request for publicity of SWNCC documents, the Department will be disposed to act favorably on such a request in the absence of some strong policy reason for not doing so.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE SECRETARY

April 11, 1946

FE
Mr. Vincent

The attached message from MacArthur was handed to me by the President. I do not know how it should be answered. My thought is to address the War Department stating that the message to the President was handed to me.

At the same time, I wish you would talk with Hilldring as to the more important matter referred to in the message, namely the matter of publicity of matters in SWNCC having reference to Japan.

J. F. B.

DOE NF Unit

Dr.

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4-11-46

S - Mr. Secretary

FE - Mr. Vincent

Publicity for SWNCC Documents

I believe that the attached memorandum for the Secretary of War is the way we should handle this matter of publicity for SWNCC documents.

General Hilldring is not in this afternoon. I have arranged to see him the first thing in the morning in regard to the general matter of publicity for SWNCC papers on Japan.

FE:JCVincent:AIM

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OCT 14 1946

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Subject: Publicity for SWNCC Documents.

The President has brought to my attention General MacArthur's message of April 7 to the War Department (C-59673) in regard to making public the conclusions of SWNCC 92/1 on the "Treatment of Japanese Workers' Organization".

Responsive to General MacArthur's recommendations, which are in accord with my own views, I have directed that the document in reference shall not be published.

Consideration will be given to the views expressed by General MacArthur in respect to future policy of the Government on the matter of publicity for SWNCC documents.

FE:JCVincent:AIM
4-11-46

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The message of General MacArthur with reference to publicity of the conclusions of SWNCC 92/1 (Treatment of Japanese Workers' Organization) has been brought to my attention.

In view of the recommendations of General MacArthur, I have directed that the document referred to shall not be published. I will give consideration to the views expressed as to the future policy of Government publicity of matters considered by SWNCC.

Confidential File

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CLASSIFICATION SHEET

FILE NUMBER 740.00119 Control (Japan)/4-1246

DATE APR 12 1946

~~FROM~~
TO Tokyo

#132

ROUTING FE, JA

SUBJECT AND PURPOSE Copies of SWNCC papers, numbers 221/8, 227/9, and 278

CROSS REFERENCE

CARDS

CLASSIFIER

TALLY NO YES

hm

TOP SECRET

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DIVISION OF
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TELEGRAPH SECTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS APR 15 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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4656

PLAIN

Moscow via War

Dated April 12, 1946

Rec'd 3:57 p.m.

1160, Twelfth.

Soviet press April 12 carries following Tokyo Tass despatches.

One. Report that although PACIFIC STARS AND STRIPES published detailed interview of American correspondents with Jap Liberal Party leader, Hatoyama, unmasking him as "Japanese Hitlerite" characteristically this item did not appear in Jap press with exception of paper MINPO.

Two. Report that, at large meeting held in Tokyo by leftist parties and organizations April 7 demanding resignation of Shidehara cabinet and creation of democratic govt, eight demonstrators were wounded in clash with police.

Sent Dept 1160, repeated Tokyo for ACTPOLAD 21 and Frankfurt.

MESSAGE UNSIGNED

EKH

PLAIN

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

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INSTITUTE ON THE UNITED STATES IN WORLD AFFAIRS

CONDUCTED BY THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
1901 F STREET N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

WALTER E. MYER
DIRECTOR

June 24 through August 2, 1946

April 12, 1946

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
MAY 9 - 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Dr. Hugh Borton, Acting Chief
Division of Japanese Affairs
The Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Borton:

At the suggestion of Mr. John Carter Vincent, I am writing to ask if you will give two lectures to the Institute on the United States in World Affairs on the subject "Problems of Japanese Occupation". The dates for the presentation of this subject are July 15 and 16. I am enclosing a list of the subjects to be treated in the course on International Relations, so that you may see how your lectures would sit into the summer program.

Last year's Institute was attended by more than 100 members, mostly high school and college instructors from 30 different states. We hope to have a larger enrolment this year.

The lecture periods are one and a half hours--from 10:30 a.m. to 12:00. It is our thought that the lecturer might spend about half the time in the presentation of his material, and that the rest of the period might be devoted to group discussion.

We are not in a position to pay such lecturers as we need as much as they are accustomed to receive, but we can offer an honorarium of $25 for each lecture. I hope that, considering the educational service you might render, you may find it possible to speak to our group. I will appreciate it if you will let me know whether you will be available.

Very truly yours,

Walter E. Myer
Walter E. Myer

WEM:ab

Enc.

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ADVISORY COMMITTEE: PAUL F. DOUGLASS, President of the University; HOWARD ANDERSON, Specialist for Social Sciences and Geography, U. S. Office of Education; AARON J. BRUMBAUGH, Vice-President, American Council on Education; PAUL E. ELICKER, Executive Secretary, National Association of Secondary-School Principals; ANN JENSEN, American University Librarian; HARRY KETCHUM, Dean of Undergraduate Division; LEON C. MARSHALL, Clendenen Professor of Economics; WILBUR F. MURRA, Editor, "The Civic Leader"; WALTER E. MYER, Director, Civic Education Service; ERNEST POSNER, Dean of the Graduate Division; PITMAN B. POTTER, Grozier Professor of International Law and Managing Editor of American Journal of International Law; CHESTER WILLIAMS, Assistant Chief, Division of Public Liaison, Department of State.

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See page 2

COURSE ON INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS

The following schedule provides that the first period be set aside for the presentation of a preview of the course. It also provides for four periods to be used for purposes of review and discussion. The coordinator of the course will lead the discussion and will have an opportunity to consider points which may have been neglected by the lecturers, and to clear up confusions in the minds of students; and in general, to coordinate the material presented by the various lecturers. The final period is set aside for the examination.

No place is made in this outline for a discussion of the machinery of United States diplomatic action (State Department and Foreign Service), for treaty-making procedure, and the formulation and control of American foreign policy. The idea is that these topics can best be presented by State Department officials on the occasion of prearranged visits to the State Department by the Institute membership.

The topics fall into seven main groups. One June 25 and 26, the historical backgrounds of American foreign policy are considered. On June 27 and 28, there are to be lectures on the UNO machinery and its activities to date. On July 1 to 5 inclusive, UNO problems are dealt with. On July 9 to 12 inclusive, the subject matter is problems of the European settlement; July 15 to 19 inclusive, problems of the Far Eastern settlement; July 22 to 25 inclusive, Big Three problems and relationships; July 29 to 31 inclusive, summary of the objectives of United States Foreign policy.

The day-by-day schedule is as follows:

June 24 -- Introduction and pre-view

25 -- Historic American foreign policy

26 -- American foreign policy between wars

27 -- The United Nations Organization

a. Assembly -- Organization, composition, field of operations

b. Security Council

c. Secretariat

28 -- UNO activities to date; problems considered by Assembly
and July 1 -- and Council; methods of operation, etc.