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OF THE
UNITED STATES

GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents

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(2) Folder title/number: (6)
Allied Council for Japan

(3) Date: Apr. 1946 - June 1947

(4) Subject:

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(5) Item description and comment:
Secret

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

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File under No. ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN Jan 46 — Jun 47

o.	Synopsis	Date	To	From
38	Letter to Gen. Derevyanko concerning the Japanese Red Cross	11 JULY	GEN. DEREVYANKO	GEORGE ATCHESON JR.
39	About the relations between the Supreme Commander and FEC	- - -	- - -	- - -
40	Functions of new diplomatic section	23 APR	WARCOS	SCAP
41	Request for list of Jap Army and Naval Officers	15 JUL	DEREVYANKO	Gen Muller
42	Agenda for the 11th meeting of the Allied Council for Japan	7 AUG	- - -	- -
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44	Letter from DEREVYANKO TO MUELLER	5 AUG	MUELLER	CEREVYANKO
45	Letter requesting for coal for soviet bldgs.	8 AUG	NEFOROSTNII	Col Thompson
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48	Aganda for the 15th meeting Allied Council for Japan	13 SEP	6 - - - - - - -	Chairman -ABBEY
49	The Demobilization Board - members.	- -	- - - - - -	- - - - -
50	AGENDA for the 16TH Meeting Allied Council for Japan.	27 SEP	- - -	Chairman -ABBEY
51	Remarks of Atcheson Jr. (Chairman) at meeting of the council of 2 Oct 46.	2 OCT	- - - - -	ATCHESON
52	Corrected verbatim minutes of the 16th meeting Allied Council for Japan	2 OCT		ABBEY
53	Objections tl Land Reform Program voicec by British and USSR Member of the Allied Counnil	17 Sep	C/GS	GHQ, SCAP GS
54	Reply to Member for USSR re violations of Election Law.	16 Oct	-----	---
55	Approval of the corrected verbatim minutes of the sixteenth meeting.	11 Oct		Chairman-Abbey
56	Functions of new diplomatic section	23 Apr	WARCOS	SCAP
57	Agenda for 18th meeting Allied Council for Japan	30 Oct		Chairman-Abbey

SECRET

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

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20	Lt Gen DEREVYANKO	21 MAY	MacARTHUR	Gen.Derevyanko learning abo about Mac's threat to the Japanese People.(Politics)
21	Gen Clarkson C of S	6 JUNE	Lt Gen Derevyanko	Report from the Japanese Govt with regard to the question of the appointment of a protecting power or powers to exercise routing functions in behalf of Jap interest aboard. You will receive a report on this.
22	Diplomatic Sec.	11 JUNE	Memo for Ch Staff	Letter to Gen Dereyyanko Concerning Demobilization of Japanese Officers Corps.
23	CHAIRMAN, ALLIED COUNCIL, JAPAN	13 JUNE	G-2	Request for Copy of Valentin report and Recommendations thereto.
24	BACK GROUND MATERIAL FOR PUBLIC FINANCE DIV., ECONOMIC & SCIENTIF WALTERS, ANALYST, PUB FIN DIV ESS, REGARDING "DISPOSITION OF GOV. PROPERTY" AT MEETING OF ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN, 12 JUNE 1946		COMMENTS OF LT.	COMDR. P.C. AKIN, CHIEF IC SEC, SCAP, AND JAMES E.
25	ATCHESON	11 JUNE	DEREVYANKO	Answer to Letter of 1 June.
26	ATCHESON	12 JUNE	DEREVYANKO	Investigation Screening,& Certification of Teachers & Educational Officials.
27	ATCHESON	13 JUNE	DEREVYANKO	Answer to Letter of 4 June
28	G-2	18 JUNE	GOV SEC	Political Biographical Data on Four Members, the Present Cabinet.
29	Lt Gen DEREVYANKO	21 JUNE	ATCHESON	Japanese and Fishing Limits
30	Lt Gen DEREVYANKO	20 JUNE	Atcheson	Conference of the International Red Cross and about the Japanese
31	Dip Sec	28 JUNE	USSR	Compliments to the office of the USSR of the A. C. for Japan.
32	LT.GEN.DEREVYANKO	5 JUNE	ATCHESON	Re: Directive of 22 May 194 SCAPIN 976
33	DEREVYANKO		GEN MUELLER	Re: Memorandum # 974
34	DEREVYANKO	4 JUNE	ATCHESON	Re: Japanese Red Cross members being invited to attend the Geneva Conference.
35	DEREVYANKO	1 JUNE	ATCHESON	A REQUEST for a copy of the report submitted to SCAP by Mr. Valentine, re: the Japanese Police System.
36	DEREVYANKO	22 JUNE	GEN CLARKSON	Letter asking if Circular No. 3 applies to the members of the USSR.
37	DEREVYANKO	9 JULY	Gen MacArthur	The way the funeral was held of a war criminal (MATSUOKA

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Serial No.	From	Date	TO	Synopsis
1	Gen Whitney	13 APR	C-in-C	Draft to form a basis for your opening remarks for the A.C.J. What the Allied Council for Jap will consist of and what it is to do.
2				
3				
4	USAFIK	5 APR	Press Release	Allied Council for Japan and a story about MacArthur Doing his best to make it work.
5	Gen MacArthur	9 APR	Memo for Chairman of A.C. for Japan	Gen. MacArthur's adress to the Allied Councilfor Japan 5 April
6	Mr. Ball			MacArthur's suggestions to the meeting of 5 April 46 Mr. Ball's statement on the election.
7	Cedric Foster	17 APR	All persons.	Cedric Foster Broadcast from Boston on MacArthurs answer to Russian criticism.
8	Gen Whitney	17 APR	A.C. for Japan	Gen Whitney's statement at the 2nd meeting of Allied Council
9	Office of US Political Adviser	17 APR	Memo for Sup Com	Study of the Moscow communique by Atcheson.
10	Yomiuri	18 APR		MacArthur's replies to four PowersAllied Council uncomparable success in Election Revealed
11	Mainichi Paper	18 APR		Allied Council for Japan refuses Soviet request about the Election.
12	Allied Council	19 APR		Extract from Minutes of Meeting of Allied Council for Japan Gen Whitney's remarks.
13	Diplomatic Sec	6 MAY	Govt Sec	USSR request for reports on Japanese Politicians.
14	USSR		Govt Sec (Whitney)	Information concerning No of membership on Progressive & Liberal Parties.
15	Govt Sec	6 MAY	Sec-Gen A.C. Jap	Answer to the USSR on Info on Political Parties.
16	Govt Sec	8 MAY	Diplomatic Section	USSR request for reports on Japanese Politicians.
17	GEN DEREVYANKO	31 MAY	GEN. MACARTHUR	Japanese Civilians still held in prisons, in spite of Directive issued 4 Oct. 45
18	GEN DEREVYANKO	30 MAY	MR. ATCHINSON	Req. for no. of Japanese Officers8 corps prior to demobilization
19	CH OF STAFF	20 APRIL	SCAP st secs	Form for presentations to Allied Council for Japan

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

File

25 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION.

SUBJECT: Russian Propaganda in Allied Council.

General Derevyanko turned a neat propaganda trick at the 35th Meeting of the Allied Council for Japan by remarking, after a SCAP report had showed that not a single cho of absentee landlord holdings had been turned over to the peasants, that in Poland, Rumania and Soviet-Occupied Germany, the entire land reform program had been completed within a year.

The statement lacked statistical report and contained no details but the flat assertion had a powerful propaganda effect. It disregarded a long, precise and scientific analysis of the progress of SCAP supervised land reform in Japan, which was accepted by the British and Chinese Members as evidence of wise planning. Neither the British nor the Chinese Member went any further than to say, in MacMahon Ball's phrase, "I think we can all be encouraged", or, as the Chinese put it, "In the face of feudalistic farm attitudes, unforeseen circumstances and great difficulties, a good beginning has been made." Neither, however, attacked the SCAP program as insufficient nor as having failed, as did, by implication, General Derevyanko.

The Communists will probably make good use, also, of Mr. Atchison's explanation that comparative date referring to Russian land reform progress was drawn from the Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, a popular reference book published about 1931.

Derevyanko said that such references were irrelevant and incorrect and showed an ignorance of the true state of affairs in Russia, where, he said, land was nationalized and was given to the peasants in 1917. The SCAP statement had said that the program was only 2 per cent complete after 11 years.

In this respect, also, Derevyanko talked propaganda. Strictly speaking, he was accurate in saying that land was nationalized in 1917 and was given to the peasants but this was in theory only. As a matter of fact the Encyclopedia statement is probably accurate in that actual distribution of specific plots to individual tenants did not occur until the eleven years mentioned (if at all). But Derevyanko was not talking scientifically but only for the headlines.

Harry Emerson Wildes

HARRY EMERSON WILDES
Special Projects Division

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HARRY EMERSON WILDES
Special Projects Division

Diplomatic Section GA/ve

18 April 1947

RESTRICTED.

MEMORANDUM FOR: General MacArthur.

SUBJECT: General Shang Chen, proposed successor to General Chu Shih-ming.

General Shang Chen has a long history of pleasant and helpful relationships with American officials. He was Governor of Hopei province about 1930 when Mr. Gauss was Consul General at Tientsin and was very helpful to American authorities in many ways. In 1942 he was head of the Chinese Military Mission in Washington. During my tour of duty in Chungking 1943-45 General Shang Chen was head of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Military Affairs Commission which handled most of the detailed relationships between General Stilwell's headquarters and the Chinese military. He is an affable man with a pleasing and friendly personality, he is not aggressive, and I believe he will carry out his mission here in a very agreeable manner.

George Atcheson, Jr.

Info copies: C/S
Dept C/S, SCAP
Dep C/S, FEC
Gen Baker, FRS
Gen Willoughby, G-2
Gen Whitney, Govt Sec

Gen Whitney, Asst C/S, Govt Sec

DECLASSIFIED BY [illegible] SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 072

Reply to Member for USSR re violations of Election Law -
Allied Council Meeting Wednesday, 16 October 1946.

In reply to the question proposed by the member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the investigation of violations of the Election Law during the elections on last April 10th, I believe it is appropriate to remind my colleague that this election, conducted under the close observation of the occupying forces, was remarkably free of major corruption or irregularity. As stated by the Chief of the Government Section in his report of 22nd April on the election: "It demonstrated to the people of the world a free, honest and orderly election such as few, if any, of the Western democracies can boast in more complete degree. It demonstrated democracy both in its form and in its substance." Both the investigation of violations of the law and the action taken thereon was of course a matter of internal administration by the Japanese Government, but it is understood that as a result thereof the prosecution of approximately one thousand such cases resulted in sentences ranging from fines to imprisonment. The irregularities attendant upon this general election in their aggregate were clearly not of so serious a nature as to warrant the formal consideration of this Council. If, on the other hand, the member for the USSR has evidence of more gross irregularity or failure of the Japanese Government to take appropriate action in the premises, I am sure the Supreme Commander would be pleased to receive and take under advisement a full report thereon.

A comprehensive law has recently been passed by the Japanese Diet making all organs of local government subject to popular election. It if to be presumed, of course, that the responsible agencies of the Japanese Government will profit by the experience gained from the April 10th election

E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4(b)(1) AND 3.4(b)(3) OR (E) NNDB # 775072

and remain alert against repetitions of such irregularities in future elections, both national and local. The Supreme Commander, through his available field agencies, will continue to observe future elections.

GHQ
SCAP
US.

A.C. for Japan

17 Sept. 46

Memo For Chief, Govt. Sec.

Subject: Objections to Land Reform Program voiced by British + USSR Member of the Allied Council.

Cross Reference

Filed in File # 091.1 Japan

63

DOWNGRADED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS; DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS
DOD DIR 5200.10

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, U. S. ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

INCOMING MESSAGE

Secret
ROUTINE

25 August 1946

RECEIVED
26 AUG 1946
File

FROM : WASHINGTON (JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF)

TO : CINCAFPAC (MACARTHUR)

NR : W. 98519

A.C. for Japan

State, War and Navy Departments request that the following be transmitted to the United States Representative on the Allied Council for Japan for his personal information and guidance, with the information that it is furnished for his assistance and it is not believed desirable to introduce or discuss it as a whole in the Allied Council for Japan:

"Regarding the terms of Conference of the Far Eastern Commission and the Allied Council for Japan, following are the views of the U. S. Government:

1. Review of U. S. Directives to the Supreme Commander: Directives issued through the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, either pursuant to policy decisions of the Far Eastern Commission or prior to the formulation of such policy decision, are subject to review by the commission to the extent that the subject or substance of the directive is within the review jurisdiction of the Commission. In any case where the Commission is dissatisfied with a U. S. directive within the Commission's jurisdiction the appropriate action by the Commission is to issue a statement of policy which will cause the U. S. Government to change the directive.

2. Review of Actions taken by the Supreme Commander,

a. Action taken pursuant to specific directives. Whenever the Commission is dissatisfied with an action taken by the Supreme Commander and the U. S. Government determines that such action was pursuant to a specific directive issued to him through the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the appropriate action by the Commission would be to review the directive,

84947

ROUTINE
Secret

Handling and transmission of literal plain text of this message as correspondence of the same classification has been authorized by the War Department in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 16-C, 18-E, 53-A, 53-D (1) (2) (3), and 60-A (1) (2) (3) (4), AR 380-5, 6 March 1946.

COPY NO. 12

49

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, U. S. ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

INCOMING MESSAGE

Secret
ROUTINE

RECEIVED
26 AUG 1946

FR: WASH NR: WAR 98519 DTD 25 AUG 46 CONTINUED:

not refute the action of the Supreme Commander.

b. Action taken by Supreme Commander pursuant to broad directives. The Supreme Commander takes many actions upon his own initiative to implement broad directives issued by the United States Government. When the Far Eastern Commission has under consideration a policy which would reverse any such action, the recommendations of the Supreme Commander thereon should be given full weight by the Commission because of the political undesirability in Japan of reversing the Supreme Commander on any important phase of the occupation. The statement in the Moscow agreement that 'the functions of the Far Eastern Commission shall be.... .. to review . . . . any action taken by the Supreme Commander involving policy decisions within the jurisdiction of the Commission shall be interpreted to mean that, although the Far Eastern Commission in arriving at a policy decision may discuss any action taken by the Supreme Commander, formal review action should be limited to those matters upon which the Commission has reached a policy decision. The action taken by the Commission as a result of such review should be either a clarification of its earlier policy decision or a statement to the United States Government indicating the Commission's objection to the Supreme Commander's action and its reasons for considering the action to be inconsistent with its policy decision.

3. Administrative authority of the Supreme Commander. It is to be noted that in the discharge of his responsibilities as the sole executive authority for the occupation, the Supreme Commander necessarily initiates and accomplishes

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COPY NO.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, U. S. ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

INCOMING MESSAGE

Secret

ROUTINE

RECEIVED
26 AUG 1946

many details of administration, flowing from the surrender terms and the basic policy directives, which are not covered by individual directives. The Supreme Commander's duty and authority to undertake such necessary administrative actions are implicit in the Moscow Agreement.

4. Role of Allied Council. It is to be noted that the occupation authority is now vested in three agencies; The Far Eastern Commission for the formulation of policies; the Supreme Commander for execution; and the Allied Council for advice and consultation with certain limited powers to cause executive action to be temporarily withheld in specified instances. There is no direct relationship between the Far Eastern Commission and the Allied Council, the latter being a separate body whose inherent value depends upon its independent operation under the control of the four participating powers.

5. Information regarding the progress of occupation required by the Commission. It is the intent of the U.S. Government to keep the Commission at all times adequately informed of the progress of the occupation, to the end that the Commission's policy decisions may be made in the full light of all necessary facts. When the Commission is of the opinion that its information of a subject within its jurisdiction is inadequate for its purposes, it should make the fact known to the U.S.Government, which will make every effort to meet the Commission's requirements. In addition the Commission may arrange through its chairman for direct consultation Supreme Commander. Such consultation may, in the event of clear desirability, include visits to Japan by the Commission or one or more of its representatives. Such visits should be held to a minimum to avoid unnecessarily involving the Commission in the recognized chain of command from the U.S. Governments the Supreme Commander, or in the functions of the Allied Council. The Far Eastern Commission is authorized to meet in otherplaces than Washington as occasion requires,

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COPY NO.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, U. S. ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

INCOMING MESSAGE

RECEIVED
26 AUG 1946

Secret
ROUTINE

FR: WASH NR: WAR 98519 DTD 25 AUG 46, CONTINUED:

including Tokyo, if and when it deems it desirable to do so; but it is not a function of the Commission to maintain continuous inspection in Japan of the Supreme Commander's action in implementation of directives received by him."

NO SIG

INFORMATION: COMMANDER-in-CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, AG, C GOVT SECT, DIPLOMATIC SECT

Ext 0

84947

ROUTINE
Secret
-4-

TOO: 242024 Z
MCN: SA 6/25

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COPY NO.

Allied Council

14 ~~Exec~~
2R Ryzo
~~Bisson~~
File

AG 091 (Soviet)(9 Aug 46)GB

APO 500
9 August 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Lieutenant General K. Derevyanko, Member for U.S.S.R., Allied Council for Japan.

SUBJECT : Clearance of Personnel for Entry into Japan.

1. Reference is made to:

a. The letter signed by Major General Kislenko, No. 40236, 1 July 1946, in which clearance is requested for the arrival of certain personnel.

b. Paragraph 2, letter signed by Major General Svirin, No. 40254, 11 July 1946, in which clearance is requested for certain personnel.

c. The letter signed by Major General Kislenko, No. 40282, 25 July 1946, in which clearance is requested for the arrival of certain personnel.

2. Clearance is granted for the arrival of only the following individuals:

1.	Major General	A. P. Frolov
2.	Lieutenant Col.	G. A. Baldichev
3.	Junior Executive	M. A. Krasnogorsky
4.	Junior Executive	V. H. Kotov
5.	School Director	A. J. Gracheva
6.	School Teacher	M. F. Belyaev
7.	School Teacher	L. P. Belyaeva
8.	Interpreter	V. T. Chijkov
9.	Interpreter	V. A. Lazarev
10.	Jr. Lieutenant	G. S. Zaletaev
11.		V. G. Posachilin
12.		I. A. Bocharov

3. Clearance into Tokyo, Japan, cannot be granted to the families of:

1. V. G. Posachilin
2. I. A. Bocharov

for reasons stated in General Headquarters letter, AG 091 (2 Aug 46)GB, subject: Status of Dependents, addressed to Lieut. Gen. K. Derevyanko.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

Sec. 4/5

Dist:
G-2 Admin
G-2 PL
A.D Kemp.
Pacific, A-3
CG 8th Army
G-2 CIS

MAILED 16 10 AUG 10'46 AG GLS

JOHN B. COOLEY
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

46

allied Council

File K

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO
OFFICE OF THE MEMBER
FOR
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT,
AMERICAN FORCES

Colonel Thompson

Dear Colonel,

It is requested that final action be taken to assure the supplying of coal for the following buildings of the Soviet Section of the Allied Council for Japan: The former Embassy Building, the ~~former building~~ of the S. M. Ry (Southern Manchurian Railway), Mitsubishi 21, the former building of Tsuypred, and for fourteen (14) other buildings transferred to us by the Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, as quarters for our personnel.

The requisition for the necessary quantity of coal was forwarded to Lieutenant Martosh, but the coal delivery to these buildings, with the exception of the Embassy and Mitsubishi 21, is very irregular.

See 4/5

Respectfully yours,

/s/ MEFONOSHENKO
/t/ MEFONOSHENKO
Lieutenant Colonel

No. 40312
8 August 1946

Rec'd. F/L 1945 hrs., 8 Aug 46
Trans. 1500 hrs., 8 Aug 46

Disp. hrs., Aug 46

TRANSLATED FROM RUSSIAN MS.

VICTOR CASERO
G-2, Foreign Liaison

Dist:
G-4 Action
G-2 Admin
G-2 F/L
A.D. temp.

4/5

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO
OFFICE OF THE MEMBER
FOR
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Allied Council File

CHIEF OF STAFF, UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES, PACIFIC

MAJOR GENERAL MUELLER

Dear General,

This is to acknowledge receipt of Memorandum No. 1079, 23 July 1946, to the Japanese Government concerning the approval of directives and regulations on the activities of the Commission relating to the liquidation of joint-stock holding companies (Zaibatsu). It is requested that copies of these directives and regulations as well as information concerning the personnel of the Japanese liquidation Commission be forwarded.

Very respectfully,

U.S.S.R., Member of the Allied Council for Japan

/s/ K. DEREVYANKO
/s/ K. DEREVYANKO
Lieutenant General

No. 40306
5 August 1946

Rec'd. H/L 1515 hrs., 5 Aug 46
Trans. 1700 hrs., 5 Aug 46

Disp. 1100 hrs., 6 Aug 46

TRANSLATED FROM RUSSIAN MK

DMITRY POZDYAKINE
Pvt., M. I.
G-2, Foreign Liaison

44

Allied Council for Japan

AGENDA

for the

ELEVENTH MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Corss refference

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Filed in file 000.1 Politics

attached to - Report on Purge of Public Office Holders under SCAPIN 550 dated 5 August.

42

Diplomatic Section

Allied Council

GA/WHS/ajb

Tokyo, July 16, 1946.

My dear General Derevyanko:

Reference is made to your letter of July 8, 1946, a translation of which reached me on July 13.

From a careful reading of your letter and from the suggested action, it would appear that there is a wide difference in our respective viewpoints as to the conclusions to be drawn from the press item to which you make reference. It may accordingly be well to examine, in an objective and realistic fashion, the underlying principles governing a situation of this kind.

1. Under Anglo-American principles of law, the late Mr. Matsuoka was an accused war criminal suspect who, laying aside the question of the very strong case against him, had not yet been convicted or indeed given full trial by the International Military Tribunal for the Far East.

2. Under the terms of the Potsdam Declaration, the Japanese people are guaranteed and encouraged to exercise freedom of religion and speech.

3. From time immemorial, funerals of individuals have partaken of the nature of religious ceremonies and attendance at such ceremonies has been considered voluntary and a religious manifestation looking toward the hereafter, rather than to the past.

4. Only by a total rejection of the solace of religion and of its inner meaning to the living would it be possible to attribute the term "political demonstration" to a rite which has for its object the palliative effect of faith in the hereafter or the consolation of the family and friends of the deceased.

5. Attendance

Lt. General K. H. Derevyanko,
Member for the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics,
Allied Council for Japan,
Tokyo.

43 W

5. Attendance at a religious ceremony for the dead would appear to be a matter of concern to the attending individual alone. A Prime Minister, no less than an humble citizen should not be denied the democratic right of free exercise of conscience. To hold otherwise would be to negate one of the basic principles of democracy and the teachings of religious leaders through the ages.

6. Likewise, to forbid the rights of expression of condolences to the next of kin of a deceased person would be a denial of the blessings of freedom of speech.

In the light of the above, the suggested directive would be based upon hypothetical premises and casuistic reasoning. It does not appear consistent with sound administration of Occupation policy to issue speculative directives to the Japanese Government, already burdened with numerous weighty problems in keeping with the objectives of the Occupation.

Similar principles would appear to apply to the suggested order at Sugamo. Existing practices and internal prison regulations already prevent war criminals from taking part in "political demonstrations".

Finally, the factual press account of the Matsuoka funeral service, to which you make reference, appears to me to be an example of straight news reporting which the Occupationsauthorities have been at great pains to develop throughout the Japanese press, and no order to that press would, therefore, appear necessary or desirable.

Sincerely yours,

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

GEORGE ATCHESON, JR.
Ambassador
Chief, Diplomatic Section

Copies to: The Honorable W. Macmahon Ball,
British Commonwealth Member.
Lt. General Chu Shih-ming,
Member for China.

Distribution:

CinC	DS
C/S	Col. Fellers
G-2	
CINC	VS
GS	HK
IPS	WJS
AG	

M/r:

1. The above reply arises out of inquiries made in General Derevyanko's letter No. 40245 of 8 July 1946.

2. His inquiries are based upon a factual account of the funeral services for the late Yosuke Matsuoka, one of the major accused war criminals.

3. Agreement with the various principals set forth in General Derevyanko's letter would to a large extent deny freedom of religion and speech to the Japanese, principles which are guaranteed and encouraged in the Potsdam Declaration.

4. No further action required by DS.

WJS - 22778

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO
OFFICE OF THE MEMBER
FOR
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

CHIEF OF STAFF, ALLIED POWERS

MAJOR GENERAL MUDDLER

Dear General,

On 20 June 1946, the Department of Interior of the Japanese Government announced that they directed the local authorities in cities, towns and villages to compile and present a list of all former Japanese Army and Navy officers by 10 July 1946, in compliance with instructions from your Headquarters.

It is requested that you inform me of the substance of the instructions issued to the Japanese Government by the Headquarters of the Supreme Commander pertaining to the aforementioned matter.

I would be deeply grateful if you would send me a copy of the aforesaid list of officers of the Army and Navy.

With complete deference,

No. 10256
15 July 1946

V.S.S.R., Member, Allied Council for Japan

/s/ DERIVIANKO
/s/ DERIVIANKO
Lieutenant General

Rec'd H/A, Office 1550 hrs.
15 July 46
Trans. 1615 hrs. 15 July 46

TRANSLATED BY HEADQUARTERS

LEO J. SPIVACK
Pvt., A. I.
Asst. Russian Linguist

Diap. 1045 hrs. 17 July 46

Dest:- G-2 Action Civil I & E Info
G-1 Info 41 AG File
G-3 "

AC. for Japan

DS GA/WJS/vs

11 July 1946 (Allied Council File)

Govt Sec

Dear General Derevyanko:

Reference is made to your letter of 19 June 1946 concerning the possible attendance of members of the Japanese Red Cross Society at conferences to be held at Oxford and Geneva in July and August, respectively.

In view of the short time before the meetings and of the technical difficulties which would have to be overcome were members of the Japanese Red Cross Society to attend even in a non-representative and unofficial capacity, Japanese acceptance of the invitations is impracticable.

There would, of course, havebsen no objection to placing this matter on the agenda of the Council.

This question was separate and distinct from the recently suggested subject of reorganizing the Japanese Red Cross Society and bore no relation to the question of reestablishment of international representation for Japanese organizations.

Sincerely yours,

George Atcheson, Jr.
Chairman, Allied Council
for Japan

Copies to: The Honorable W.Macmahon Ball,
British Commonwealth Member
Lieutenant General Chu Shih-ming,
Member for China

Lieutenant General K. N. Derevyanko,
Member for the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics,
Allied Council for Japan,
Tokyo.

MAILED 1600 Jul 15'46 AG GHQ

38

Info copies to: CinC
C/S
G-1
G-2
AG
Govt Sec
PH&W
Col Fellers
Dip Sec

MEMO FOR RECORD:

1. Above letter is in reply to Gen. Derevyanko's inquiries by letter, 19 Jun 46 on the subject of sending Japanese Red Cross Society representatives to Red Cross conferences at Oxford and Geneva during July and August.

2. Previous inquiry by Gen. Derevyanko on same subject 4 Jun 46, was replied to by letr 13 Jun 46 in which it was stated that no final arrangements had been made. Reason for the delay was the apparent failure of the Japanese Red Cross Society to obtain necessary foreign exchange to cover expenses.

3. Difficulties regarding foreign exchange have now been overcome and sufficient US Dollars are now available.

4. Lt. Col Neff (PH&W) has stated that it is highly desirable for 2 Japanese to attend, and if desired, an observer from GHQ could accompany the Japanese.

5. Cable No. W 91201 (5 Jan 46) states that decision in this matter lies with the Supreme Commander.

6. CinC has now made decision (c/s 9 Jul 46 from C/S to DS) to the effect that the technical difficulties involved and the shortness of time before the meetings make it impracticable for Japanese acceptance of the invitations.

7. Matter closed in DS.

WJS--22778

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO
OFFICE OF THE MEMBER
FOR
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

A. C. for Japan

File

All. Council file

SUPREME COMMANDER ALLIED POWERS

General of the Army MacArthur

Dear General,

On 2 July 1946, there appeared in the newspaper "Nippon Times", an announcement of the funeral services of Matsuoka--one of the most prominent Japanese war criminals. It is stated in the article that during this ceremony letters from the representative of the defense attorneys at the trial, Saeki Ukawa, and from all the defendants were read in which condolences were expressed and wreaths were presented from the present Premier, Yoshida, and Minister Shidehara. Franklin Warren, American defense attorney, was also present at the service.

As is known, the trial of the important Japanese war criminals organized in accordance with the Potsdam Declaration had in view not only punishment of separate individuals brought to trial, but also the exposing of and convicting in the eyes of the whole world, including the Japanese people, the criminal character of the aggressive policy carried out by the former Japanese government.

It is the duty of the Japanese government not only to be loyal to the court that is presiding over the trial of those who have led their country to ruin and have brought great damage to the world, but also to participate actively in the exposure of the criminals.

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As everyone knows, Matsuoka was one of the most ardent supporters of the policy of aggression. The public pissing of urantha on Matsuoka's grave in the name of the present Premier, Yoshida, and of the preceding Premier, at the present time Minister without Portfolio, Shidehara, cannot be considered other than an expression of solidarity between these prominent representatives of the present Japanese government and the ideas that Matsuoka embodied; and, therefore, it is an act directed against the administering of justice upon the foremost Japanese war criminals.

Likewise, the conduct of the defense attorneys shows a political demonstration not loyal to the court.

It is clear that from now on the defense for the individual defendants does not surmise the public approval of such criminal actions for which the accused are being tried.

It is not surprising that all the other defendants expressed their condolences in connection with the death of their enemy. Interesting but what is surprising is the state of affairs in which the foremost war criminals, who are under guard, have an opportunity to participate in such political demonstrations without any restraint.

The harmful effect of the above political demonstration is emphasized by the fact that it is described by the press in detail and even in friendly terms. This is not the first occasion in which the Japanese press published items which are aimed to arouse sympathy for the foremost Japanese war criminals and, consequently, for their political ideas.

At the same time it must be pointed out that such actions by the Japanese press could have been prevented in time by means at the disposal of your organization for the control of the press.

I consider that the demonstration mentioned above clearly contradicts one of the basic purposes of the occupation of Japan--to remove from the mind of the Japanese people all militaristic and chauvinistic ideas implanted in it by the former rulers of Japan, who are now being tried by the International Military Tribunal.

It is requested that you consider the above mentioned facts and that you take necessary action.

In my opinion, at least the following steps should be included in the action taken:

a. A directive from you to the Japanese government regarding the prohibition of the members of the government to express publicly any sympathy for Japanese war criminals.

b. The establishment of an order at the Sugamo prison which will prevent the participation of the Japanese war criminals in any political demonstrations.

c. Prohibiting the Japanese press from expressing any kind of sympathy in any form for the Japanese war criminals.

I would also consider it sound if it were made clear to the defense attorneys of the foremost war criminals that their duty is to defend the individual defendants at the trial, and not to defend publicly the aggressive policies carried out by the former Japanese governments.

I shall appreciate information from you on action taken in this matter.

Very respectfully,

U.S.S.R. Member of the Allied Council for Japan

/s/ K. DERYABKO
/s/ K. DERYABKO
Lieutenant General

No. 40215
8 July 1946

Rec'd. F/L 1015 hrs.
9 July 1946
Trans. 1500 hrs. 9 July 1946

Disp. 1330 hrs. 11 July 1946

TRANSLATED for RUSSIAN MIL.

DIMITRY POSPELOVSKY
Pvt., M. I.
G-2, Foreign Section

DIST:
ORIGINAL & 5- SECY G/S
1- AG TEMD
1- G-2 ADM
1- G-2 F/L

Dist: DS — ACTION
G2 — INFO
I+ES — "
G.S. — "
INTL PROS S "
AG — FILE

Diplomatic Section

R.C. for Japan

Govt Sect (Condr. Stevens)

The Diplomatic Section of General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers presents its compliments to the Office of the Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of the Allied Council for Japan and has the honor to forward a copy of a stenographic report of the conference between representatives of General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and Soviet representatives concerning mutual repatriation between Japan and Northern Korea.

Enclosure:
Stenographic report of conference on June 1946.

Tokyo, June 28, 1946.

Distribution (without enclosure) to:
G/S
G-1
G-2
G-3
G-4
SCAJAP
PHW
C Sig O
Govt Sec
ESS

701.
MWBishop/bls

31

Allied Council for Japan
PA/b
File

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO
OFFICE OF THE MEMBER
FOR
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

CHIEF OF STAFF, UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES, PACIFIC

MAJOR GENERAL CLARKSON

22 June 1946

Dear General,

During my conference with General Willoughby on 22 June 1946, in which we discussed Circular No. 3 issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Powers, 6 June 1946, I raised the following question, "Does the circular apply to us, the Soviet Section of the Allied Powers for Japan and the Soviet Section of the International Military Tribunal?" General Willoughby stated that we do not come under the jurisdiction of the aforementioned circular. In other words, we are included in the exception which is mentioned in points "A" and "F", paragraph 1, section I.

It is requested that you be kind enough to inform me, by letter, if we interpreted correctly Circular No. 3, concerning "to try to, and exit from, Japan" as having no relation to official missions.

Respectfully yours,

U.S.S.R., Deputy Member, Allied Council for Japan

/s/ KISLENKO
/s/ KISLENKO

No. 40218
22 June 1946

Rec'd S/L Office
1145 hrs. 24 June 1946
Trans. 1350 hrs. 24 June 1946

TRANSLATED for RUSSIAN SX:

LEO. J. SZEVACK
Pvt., M. I.
G-2, Foreign Liaison

DIST:
G-2 FOR ACTION
GOVT SECT FOR INFO
36

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO
OFFICE OF THE MEMBER
FOR
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

PRESIDENT OF THE ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Ambassador D. Atcheson

Copies: Member of the Allied Council for Japan from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India.
Mr. W. M. Hall

Member of the Allied Council for Japan from China
Lieut. Gen. Chu, Shi Ming

Honorable Ambassador,

This is to inform you of the following: At the last meeting of the Allied Council, I stated as a preliminary opinion that I had no objections to temporary fishing and whaling rights for the Japanese within the proposed area.

I have just received a directive from my Government in which it is opposed to the enlargement of the existing Japanese fishing areas, for the following reasons:

1. The area now allotted to the Japanese more than fulfills the internal Japanese demands since, according to the records of the General Headquarters, the catch in that area guarantees from 30 to 40 Kgs of fish annually per person.

2. The extension of fishing areas for Japan is directly concerned with the creation of a large ocean going fishing fleet. However, the size of the Japanese fishing

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must be subject to discussion by the Allies and the Far Eastern Commission, which must determine the size of the postwar Japanese fleet.

Respectfully,

Member of the Allied Council for Japan from the U.S.S.R.

/s/ K.N. DERYABKO
/s/ K.N. DERYABKO
Lt. General

No. 40213
20 June 1946

CCO'd S/S Office
20 June 1946, 1430 hrs.

Trans. 20 June 1946 1900 hrs.

TRANSLATED by [redacted]:

D. POPLATINE
Pvt., M. I.
G-2, Foreign Liaison

List
G-2 Info
Ag Info & file
DA Action
GS Info
NRS Info

Allied Council.

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO

Office of the Member
for
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

President of the Allied Council for Japan
Ambassador T. Atcheson

Excellency Ambassador

This is to confirm receipt of your letter of 19 June 1946, concerning the eventual participation of the representatives of the Japanese Red Cross in the conferences of the International Red Cross, scheduled to meet in Geneva in August 1946 and in Oxford in July 1946. In connection with these meetings I wish to express the hope that the final decision on this issue will be reached only after a consultation with the members of the Allied Council for Japan.

I assume that the advisability of such a consultation is acknowledged by the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers, inasmuch as he himself, during a conference of the Allied Council for Japan, introduced an analogous question on the possibility of setting up foreign relations with professional Japanese organizations.

Moreover, consideration was given to the inclusion of the question of the Japanese Red Cross in the list of questions being prepared by your headquarters, which you announced at the session of the Allied Council on 29 May 1946.

In view of the above, I would like to point out once more that the problem concerning the recognition of an international representation for the Japanese Red Cross, has equal significance with the problem concerning the authorization for any other Japanese organization to establish international ties.

With respect,

Member of the Allied Council for Japan
from the U.S.S.R.

/s/ K. N. DEREVYANKO
K. N. DEREVYANKO
Lieutenant General

No. 40212
19 June 1946

Translated fr. Russian by:

D. POUTIATINE

Rec'd by F/L 1700, 19 June 1946
~~Dispatched Dip. Sect. 1100, 20 June 1946~~
~~No Distribution~~
Dispatched: 1700 20 June '46, Secy. G/S

Political Biographical Data on Four Members, the Present Cabinet

G-2 Government Section 18 June 1946

(1) Since basic communication is a matter of primary interest with the Government Section, it is forwarded for necessary action.

1 Incl:
Incl #1 - Memo to AC/S, G-2 fr Allied Council, dtd 18 Jun 46 (in dupl)

- C. A. W. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

(2) FROM: GOVT SEC TO: Secy Gen, Allied Council DATE: 20 Jun 46

Attached memo is forwarded for your information and appropriate action.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

5601

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL BFF/cbk

APO 500
18 June 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Assistant C/S, G-2

THRU : Foreign Liaison Section

1. The Member Representing the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India, Allied Council for Japan, has received an urgent cable request from Canberra asking for political biographical data on four members of the present Cabinet, as follows:

Ishibashi
Hashijumo
Hito Sumatsu
Omura Seiichi

2. It will be appreciated if such information as can be made available be expedited.

BONNER F. FELLERS
Colonel, G. S. C.
Secretary-General

0236188

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

20 June 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: Colonel Donner F. Fellers, Secretary-General, Allied Council for Japan, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Political Biographical Data on Four Cabinet Members.

1. The following biographical information regarding four members of the present Japanese Cabinet is transmitted in response to your memorandum of 18 June 1946:

Tanzan ISHIBASHI - Minister of Finance.

Born 1884; graduated from Waseda University 1907.
Career: Editor and Publisher, with Mainichi Shimbun 1908; with Oriental Economist since 1911, as Chief Editor and Managing Editor since 1924, as President since 1941. Member Cabinet Export Investigation Committee (1935); Member Industry Control Commission (1935); Member Central Commodity Price Commission (1938); Member Thrift Encouragement Commission (1938); Member Administrative Committee, Finance Ministry (1945); Candidate for Diet 1946; Member of Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Jiro HOSHIJIMA - Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Born 1887; graduated from Tokyo Imperial University 1917.
Career: Lawyer; elected to House of Representatives in 1920 and 8 times since; Parliamentary Councillor in War Ministry (1928); Delegate to International Parliamentary Conference in Europe (1935); Parliamentary Councillor in Railway Ministry in Hirota Cabinet (1936); Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Justice in Yonai Cabinet (1939); Member of National Finance Investigation Committee, Welfare Investigation Committee, International Sightseeing Committee, Disabled Veterans Protective Association, Central Welfare Committee, Transportation Standards Committee (1940). Successively Member of former Seiyukai Party, Dokokai, and Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, Political Association of Great Japan, and Liberal Party. Elected to Diet April 1946.

Sadakichi HITOTSUMATSU - Minister of State.

Born 1875; graduated from Meiji Law School 1902. Career: School teacher, judge, public prosecutor in Oita courts, Nagasaki courts, Osaka Court of Appeals, Supreme Court (1902 to 1920). Practiced law 1920 to 1940; Member of Osaka Municipal Assembly 1925 to 1929; six times Member of House of Representatives 1928 to 1945; Parliamentary Vice-Minister in Ministry of Welfare 1940; Chief delegate to 33d International Parliamentary Conference. Member of Central City Planning Committee, Central Social Enterprise Committee, National Savings Encouragement Association, National Park Association, Central Loans Committee, Military Virtue Promotion Committee, Investigating Committee on Medical Standards, Opium Committee, Government Loans Management Committee. Director, (General Affairs) in the Parliamentary Section, and Counsillor of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, Director of the Defense Section and Adviser of the Parliamentary Section of same.

Seichi OHMURA - Home Minister.

Born 1892; graduated from Tokyo Imperial University 1917. Career: Public service; Director Local Affairs Bureau of Home Office 1937; Director Social Bureau 1937-38; Governor Kanagawa Prefecture 1938; Vice-Minister of Education 1940; Director Research Department of North China Railway Company 1940; Chief of Investigation Bureau of North China Development Company 1940-41; Assistant Mayor of Tokyo City 1942; Vice-Minister of Education 1945. Member of standing committee of Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

2. The above data have been compiled from official questionnaires and other sources available to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. On the basis of this information, subject persons are not considered as falling within the definitions of undesirable persons contained in Appendix "A" of the political purge directive (SCAPIN 550).

COURTNEY WHITNEY,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Chief, Government Section

CW
Allied Council
File
R

SE 04/WDE/ab
June 12, 1946

Dear General Derevyanko:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of June 4, 1946 in which you request information regarding a reported invitation for representatives of the Japanese Red Cross to attend an International Red Cross Conference in Geneva in August 1946, and information regarding Japanese participation in such conference.

The Japanese Red Cross was invited by the International Red Cross to send representatives to attend an International Red Cross Conference at Geneva by a communication dated October 25, 1945. A second invitation from the League of Red Cross Societies, April 15, 1946, was extended to the Japanese Red Cross to attend a meeting of the League to be held at Oxford, England during July, 1946.

No final arrangements have been made for the participation of Japanese representatives at the two meetings mentioned above, but should you so desire I shall be glad to inform you if final arrangements to send a Japanese delegation are decided upon.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE ATCHESON, JR.
Chairman, Allied Council
for Japan

Govt Sec

Distribution:
Diplo
G/S, AS, Govt Sec, FEEM,
Sol. Fellers, G-1,G-2

Lieutenant General K. Derevyanko,
Member for the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics,
Allied Council for Japan,
Tokyo.

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NOTE FOR RECORD:

1. Above letter is in reply to General Marshall's letter to Mr. Atcheson of 4 June 1946. CinC has approved sending Japanese representatives but no publicity is desired. Japanese are ready to send two representatives but no final arrangements can be made until costs of trip can be met. International Red Cross in Japan has communicated with Geneva requesting assistance, but no reply has been received.

2. Requisite background information has been obtained from G-1 (Col. Courney), G-2 (Lt. Stephan), PWB (Col. Weaver), Int. Red Cross (Miss Strechler).

WDS

WDS - 22797

Allied Council file

AG 014.12(13 Jun 46)GB

APO 500
13 June 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Chairman, Allied Council for Japan.

SUBJECT : Request for Copy of Valentine Report and Recommendations Thereto.

1. Reference is made to General Derevyanko's letter of 1 June 1946 in which he requested a copy of Mr. Valentine's report and recommendations to the Supreme Commander concerning the reform of the Japanese police.

2. There are insufficient copies of Commissioner Valentine's report available to permit distribution to an individual member of the Allied Council. One copy, however, will be delivered to the Secretariat of the Allied Council for Japan for perusal and study by all members of the Council

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

JOHN B. COOLEY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

MAILED 1900 Jun 13'46 AG, GHQ

Copies to:
Dip Sec
Govt Sec
G-2
C/S
CinC
CPM
AG Records

Only Copy Available

23

17103

APO 500
9 June 1946

MEMO FOR RECORD:

SUBJECT : Reply to letter from Lt.Gen. Derevyanko dated 1 June 46.

1. G-2 was given action copy of translation of letter from Lt.Gen. Derevyanko dated 1 June 1946, delivered to the Foreign Liaison Sub-section on 4 June 1946 and received by G-2 for action from Chief of Staff on 7 June 1946 (Tab A).

2. Action paper is letter to Lt. Gen. Derevyanko for signature of Adjutant General.

3. Recommend approval of letter in substance as indicated in (Tab B), and its signature and dispatch.

4. Diplomatic Section (Mr. Bishop) concurs.

5. This action has been considered in its relation to Korea.

6. This completes action in this case.

C. A. WILLOUGHBY
Brigadier General, G.S.C.,
Ass't Chief of Staff, G-2.

Tab A: Letter from General Derevyanko
Tab B: Action letter for signature of Adjutant General.

Info copy Govt Sec

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO
OFFICE OF THE MEMBER
FOR
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

CHAIRMAN, ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

MR. ATCHESON

Dear Mr. Atcheson,

At the meeting of the Allied Council on 29 May 1926, concerning the question of the reorganization of the Japanese police system, I asked to be informed on the results of the mission of Mr. Valentine in Tokyo and of his recommendations to the Supreme Commander concerning the reform of the police. In his report Colonel Pulliam did not touch on this subject. You were kind enough to explain that because the document was so extensive it had not yet been completely studied and, therefore, the representative from GHQ did not have the opportunity to submit information covering this question.

I shall be grateful if you could send me a copy of the report and recommendations of Mr. Valentine in order to familiarize myself with it.

Respectfully yours,
Member of the Allied Council for Japan
from U. S. S. R.

/s/ DERYIANKO
DERYIANKO
Lt. General

No. 40190
1 June 1946

Translated from Russian by:
/s/ Steve Denske
STEVE DENSKO
1st Lt., AC

rec'd Foreign Liaison Officer
A.M. 4 June 1946

DISTRIBUTION
G-2 Action
AG
CPM
C Govt Sec
Dip Sec

Info Copy CGovt Sec

Allied Council CW

RB

File (Allied Council)

RB

RS/GA/ab

June 12, 1946

My dear General Derevyanko:

The directive dated 22 May 1946, SCAPIN 976, which is the subject of your letter of 5 June 1946, was issued to supplement the directive of 30 October 1945 on the subject "Investigation, Screening, and Certification of Teachers and Educational Officials" and is in no sense a modification of the policy or principle of the latter directive.

Pursuant to the directive of 30 October 1945, the Japanese Government has prepared an elaborate procedure for the careful investigation, screening, and certification of educational officials. The details of this are given in Imperial Ordinance No. 263 which was promulgated on 7 May 1946 and which was published in the Official Gazette No. 27. It is understood that your office received a copy of this number of the Gazette on 10 May 1946.

I am sure that your letter arose from a misunderstanding of the actual purpose of the directive in question, which was merely to remove blanket discrimination against all former members of the Japanese military forces. This temporary blanket instruction was necessary in the light of the situation then existing. Under the procedure and regulations which have been established all former commissioned officers of the Imperial Japanese regular Army or Navy or the special volunteer reserve are automatically barred from educational employment. Further restrictive regulations prevent any person being given educational employment, whether an officer or not, who, as his principal occupation, has served over ten years in the Japanese Army or Navy. These are automatic

restrictions

Govt Sect

Lieutenant General K. Derevyanko,
Member for the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics,
Allied Council for Japan,
Tokyo.

26

restrictions and are in addition to the elaborate investigational and screening procedure which must be carried out for all persons being given educational employment.

I am sure that you will agree with me that it would not be fair or desirable to bar indiscriminately from the educational field all persons formerly members of the Japanese military forces.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE ATCHESON, JR.
Chairman, Allied Council
for Japan

MAILED 1850 Jun 14 '46 AG GHQ

Info:
GinC
C/S
Col.Fellers
G-1
G-2
AG
Govt Sect
CIE

NOTE FOR RECORD:
This letter has been cleared with Major Orr, Education Division of Civil Information and Education Section, in reply Derevyanko's letter 5 June 1946 requesting information regarding SCAPIN 976,22 May 1946.
MWBishop

Allied Council for Japan
File

BACKGROUND MATERIAL FOR COMMENTS OF LT. COMDR. P. C. AKIN, CHIEF, PUBLIC FINANCE DIVISION, ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION, SCAP, AND JAMES E. WALTERS, ANALYST, PUBLIC FINANCE DIVISION, ESS, REGARDING "DISPOSITION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY" AT MEETING OF ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN, JUNE 12, 1946.

1. Reference is made to memorandum from the Secretary General, Allied Council for Japan, containing a translation of the remarks of the member representing the USSR on the question of disposition of government property.

2. The following data consists entirely of supplementary information submitted by representatives of the Imperial Japanese Government regarding their proposed plan to dispose of government property.

3. The valuation of the property which the Imperial Japanese Government desires to dispose of was derived by them in the following manner:

a. For real property, the valuation is revised every five years in accordance with the existing price-level.

b. Other property is listed at its purchase price. These "book-values" do not represent the current market value. However, because of changing market conditions, lack of maintenance, damages, deterioration, etc., it is impossible to estimate the market value prior to the actual sale transaction.

4. The Japanese advise that government land is not under cultivation for the most part, and will require a relatively large initial capital outlay. Private-owned uncultivated land to be sold under their proposed Land Reform Program is priced at about ¥220 per tan (0.245 acres). For both government and private land which is unreclaimed, they believe that the selling price plus the reclamation expenses will be roughly equivalent to the average rate of ¥757 per tan for cultivated land. The above figures represent only a general average, and fertility and other factors will be considered in determining the final selling price.

5. The Japanese propose to sell potential agricultural land in accordance with their Rural Land reform Program. Land will not be distributed at a flat-rate of 3 cho (7½ acres) per family, but will be sold in lots which correspond to the general average in the particular locality (3 cho represents about the maximum, except for Hokkaido).

6. They have indicated that, in order to prevent the creation of potential military communities, no property will be sold to any organization composed of ex-servicemen. Both the central and regional disposition committees will examine the applicants carefully before sales are made.

7. Representatives of the Imperial Japanese Government state that they are in complete ignorance as to the extent of reparations. It is not intended to dispose of major items, such as large warcraft or Army and Naval arsenals. There are, however, many minor articles, the sale of which to private producers should, in their opinion, be permitted by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Such articles are, or will shortly become, useless for reparations or any other purpose, because of:

a. Deterioration. Since the abolition of the Army and Navy, there have been insufficient governmental personnel to manage and maintain equipment.

b. Damages. Many items cannot be utilized without extensive repairs.

c. Misuse. Certain vessels and equipment have been loaned temporarily to private concerns to augment production. Such concerns feel little responsibility, and improper use and insufficient maintenance have resulted.

8. Under the proposed plan, all sales must be approved by either a central disposition committee, which will be composed of approximately 30 public and private representatives under the leadership of the Minister of Finance, or a regional disposition committee, headed by the regional Finance Bureau Chief. The disposition of any property valued at over ¥200,000 (current valuation) must be referred to the central committee to insure against hurried or undesirable sales.

9. It is intended that reports be submitted to General Headquarters, concerning the disposition of any property valued at more than ¥200,000. It was stated however, that, if specific prior approval were required for articles valued at less than ¥1,000,000, General Headquarters would be flooded with requests. For example, at an average valuation of ¥1,000 per tsubo, almost every building is worth between ¥200,000 and ¥1,000,000.

10. The disposition committees will give small concerns preference wherever possible. There will be two exceptions from this rule however:

a. Some of the articles, by their very nature, must be sold to relatively large concerns.

b. For vital production, such as the production of fertilizer, the efficiency of the producer must also be considered. In this connection, it is believed that the distribution of stock and the type of stockholders are more important than the capitalization.

11. The principal reason given for the proposed disposition of property is that the Japanese Government requires additional revenues. It is estimated by them that supplemental revenues of ¥4,500,000,000 will result from this source during the 1946-47 fiscal year.

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BACKGROUND MATERIAL FOR COMMENTS OF LT. COMDR. P. C. AKIN, CHIEF, PUBLIC FINANCE DIVISION, ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION, SCAP, AND JAMES E. WALTERS, ANALYST, PUBLIC FINANCE DIVISION, ESS, REGARDING "DISPOSITION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY" AT MEETING OF ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN, JUNE 12, 1946.

Reference is made to Memorandum from Secretary-General, Allied Council for Japan, dated 7 June 1946, concerning disposition of government property. The data contained herein consists solely of additional information submitted by the Japanese regarding their proposal to dispose of government property and it must be understood that General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, is not making these representations or guaranteeing their accuracy. The answers furnished by the Japanese Government are arranged in the same numerical sequence as the questions in the subject memorandum.

1. The KOKOYU ZAISAN HŌ (Government Property Law) provides that:

a. No Ministry, except the Finance and Agriculture and Forestry Ministries, can sell government property.

b. Each ministry must immediately transfer custody of all property to the Finance Ministry when such property is no longer utilized by it. The term "profit-making property" refers to such idle property listed as "miscellaneous properties" under the Bureau of Properties, and subject to disposal (to augment governmental revenue).

2. The Japanese state that, of the Machinery and Equipment (c. 200,000 sets), at ¥1,195,460,000, only 40,282 machines held in miscellaneous small factories, technical schools, hospitals etc. and valued roughly at ¥250,000,000, will be sold. The remainder, consisting of 190,818 machines and about 80 factories, are subject to the provisions of Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 004 (20 Jan 46) subject: "Custody, Control, and Protective Maintenance of Japanese Aircraft Plants, Arsenals and Laboratories" and cannot be disposed of. Nor can they be operated or converted by the government without specific approval from the Eighth Army.

3. Refer to Inclosure No. 1 for the list of Corporations in which the Japanese Government has invested. Several of these concerns have been dissolved or operations suspended by Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and consequently the stocks cannot be sold.

4. Up to the present all government plants, which have been converted and are operating, have received prior authorization from the Eighth Army. These plants produce paper, serum, cameras, vehicles, explosives etc. Those plants which it is desired to convert will manufacture such vital articles as fertilizer, farming equipment, railway stock, medicine, clothing, etc.

5. Representatives of the Japanese Government have explained their proposal to allocate certain land as "factory compounds" in the following fashion:

a. It is considered desirable by them to decentralize production and stimulate small businesses. At present, most of the factory-space is possessed by large, monopolistic producers, the majority of which are subject to liquidation and reparations.

b. The land on which factory buildings stand is not considered as a part of the "building" and is listed separately under "land."

6. The Japanese state that all agricultural land will be sold in accordance with the proposed Land Reform Law, when and if it comes into effect. If the Rural Land Reform allocates land at the rate of ¼ cho per family, potential agriculture land now possessed by the Japanese Government will be distributed at the same rate.

7. Differences between the figures were explained, as follows:

a. The table given in paragraph 1 (1) of inclosure of LO 354 lists the <u>total</u> amount of government property, while the table given in 1 (2) contains only <u>miscellaneous</u> property. For example, the total amount of Machinery and Equipment (valuation: ¥2,184,481,470) includes forestry equipment and many other items, as well as the miscellaneous equipment (valuation: ¥1,195,460,000).

b. With reference to the apparent discrepancy between 26,26,335,160,380 tsubo of land valued at ¥2,140,309,398 and 1,845,954,773 tsubo valued at ¥1,688,782,008, it was indicated that the former includes certain forestry land in Hokkaido which has an extremely low valuation. Much of the latter consists of urban property, relatively fertile rural land, etc.

c. Forestry property (paragraph 1 (2) b of inclosure), the total valuation of which is given as ¥2,225,205,383, consists not only of trees and bamboo (¥1,906,261,826), but also of "land" and "machinery and equipment."

d. The figures given for "vessels" are inaccurate. According to revised calculations, the total number of vessels held by the Japanese Government is 8,558 of which 2,977 were formerly operated by the Army and Navy. 5,581 vessels are maintained and operated by the various ministries. (Actually, a number of these vessels were lost during the war, or were confiscated in the formerly occupied territories)

8. Same answer as Paragraph 6 above.

9. The Japanese have indicated that the method of payment will be limited to those which are authorized under the Emergency Financial Measure and by Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers Directives. No "blocked claims" etc. can be utilized for this purpose.

10. It was mentioned that a number of miscellaneous small factories owned by the government have not been specifically mentioned in Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers Directives. Consequently, the Japanese Government does not know whether or not the conversion of such miscellaneous factories to essential production must be approved by the Eighth Army (as in other cases). One of the purposes of this request (CLO No. 952 (2.1)) was to clarify this matter.

11. The Finance Minister's Instruction No.22 Art. 7, 17th Year of Showa, concerns transactions of miscellaneous property. Under the provisions of this regulation, the Chiefs of Local Finance Bureaus must submit applications to the Finance Minister regarding the disposal of all important miscellaneous properties. This application should contain the following:

a. The property, its valuation, and basis for such valuation.

b. Opinion of experts regarding condition. etc.

c. Purchase price or book valuation.

d. Estimated selling price.

e. Time, and method of payment.

f. Purchaser and statement regarding his financial condition.

g. The planned contract.

On the basis of these items, in comparison with other current values, the final decision concerning price etc. are made.

12. "Constructions" refer to fences, bridges, walls, and other similar articles. Most of these must be sold together with the land on which they lie.

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INVESTIGATION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S INVESTMENT FOR CORPORATIONS

Name of Corporation	Capital	Amt. Taken Up by Govt.(Yen)	Capital Paid (Yen)	Amt. Paid by Govt. (Yen)
South Manchuria Railway Co. Ltd.	1,400,000,000 (1,000,000,000)	700,000,000 (500,000,000)	1,400,000,000 (125,000,000)	700,000,000 (125,000,000)
The Oriental Developing Co. Ltd.	100,000,000	3,000,000	75,000,000	3,000,000
Japan Iron Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	800,000,000	454,712,000	300,000,000	454,712,000
Nichinan Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	10,000,000	7,250,000	10,000,000	7,250,000
Manchurian Developing Co.	130,000,000	47,500,000	113,750,00	39,375,000
Teikoku Fuel Industrial Co, Ltd.	250,000,000	130,000,000	200,000,000	90,000,000
North China Developing Co, Ltd.	443,000,000	254,250,000	311,750,000	254,250,000
Central China Developing Co. Ltd.	150,741,000	100,741,000	113,241,000	100,741,000
Teikoku Mining Developing Co. Ltd.	115,000,000	45,000,000	74,000,000	27,000,000
Dainippon Air Co Ltd.	100,000,000	37,250,000	67,863,650	28,988,650
Japan Coal Co. Ltd.	100,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	25,000,000
Japan Fertilizer Co.Ltd.	67,000,000	25,000,000	18,250,000	6,250,000
Japan Export Agricultural Products Co. Ltd.	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	2,500,000
Japan Silk-Thread Control Co. Ltd.	80,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	20,000,000
Japan Oil Co. Ltd.	460,000,000	230,000,000	286,000,000	86,000,000
Tohoku Industrial Co.Ltd.	50,000,000	10,000,000	45,000,000	7,500,000
TOTAL (16)	4,265,741,000 (1,000,000,000)	2,139,703,000 (500,000,000)	3,609,854,650 (125,000,000)	1,852,566,650 (125,000,000)

(First Add Council)

Name of Corporations	Capital	Amt. Taken Up by Govt.(Yen)	Capital Paid (Yen)	Amt. Paid by Govt. (Yen)
Taiwan Bank Co. Ltd.	60,000,000	250,000	37,500,000	250,000
Hokkaido Developing Bank Co. Ltd.	41,627,850	1,000,000	28,324,675	1,000,000
Bank of Japan	100,000,000	55,000,000	45,000,000	0
TOTAL (3)	201,627,850	56,250,000	110,824,675	1,250,000
Agricultural and Forestry Central Cash Off.	50,000,000	17,500,000	39,169,520	17,500,000
Central Cash Office of Commerce&Industry Union	30,000,000	15,000,000	24,440,000	15,000,000
The Pension Cash Office	30,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	1,000,000
The Civilian Cash Office	30,000,000	10,000,000	29,690,000	9,690,000
National Re-construction Cash Office	100,000,000	99,000,000	97,520,000	96,520,000
South Developing Cash Office	100,000,000	100,000,000	58,450,000	58,450,080
Wartime Monetary Circulation CashoOffice	300,000,000	200,000,000	300,000,000	200,000,000
External Fund Bank	50,000,000	50,000,000	10,000,080	10,000,080
TOTAL (8)	690,000,000	496,500,000	565,269,600	408,160,160
Residential Fidan	100,000,000	100,000,000	86,723,640	86,723,640
Farm Land Developing Fidan	30,000,000	15,000,000	.71 15,000,000	.71 7,500,000
Constructing of Industrial Enterprise Fidan	400,000,000	400,000,000	155,970,000	155,970,000
Japan Medical Union	144,831,100	100,000,000	113,281,100	68,450,000
Central Provisians Fidan	100,000,000	50,000,000	60,898,250	30,000,000
Boeki Fidan (Trade Control Corporation)	300,000,000	250,000,000	213,955,000	188,955,000
Japan Stock Exchange	200,000,000	47,380,000	200,000,000	47,380,000

(Second Add Council)

Name Of Corporations	Capital	Amt. Taken Up by Govt. (Yen)	Capital Paid (Yen)	Amt.Pd by (Govt. (Yen)
Dainippon Ikueikai (Fund for Poor Students)	1,000,000	1,000,000	969,000	969,000
Central House of Insurance against Loss	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Central House of Life Insurance	15,000,000	14,500,000	15,000,000	14,500,000
TOTAL (IO)	1,340,831,100	1,027,880,000	911,796,990 .71	650,447,640 .71
TOTAL (37)	6,498,199,950 (1,000,000,000)	3,720,333,000 (500,000,000)	5,197,745,915 .71 (125,000,000)	2,912,424,450 .71 (125,000,000)
International Electric Communications Co.Ltd.	85,800,000	42,900,000	63,556,000	41,426,000
Japan Carrying Co. Ltd.	113,500,000	13,000,000	113,250,000	13,000,000
Metropolitan High Speed Transportation Eidan	60,000,000	40,000,000	19,500,000	13,000,000
TOTAL (3)	259,300,000	95,900,000.	196,306,000	67,426,000
GRAND TOTAL	6,757,499,950 (1,000,000,000)	3,816,233,000 (500,000,000)	5,394,051,915 .71 (125,000,000)	2,979,850,450 .71 (125,000,000)

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(Third Add Council)

GHQ Reply to request from the Memb
Representing the U.S.S.R. regarding
agenda item on "Resumption of Relations
Between Japanese Labor Organizations and
and Labor Organizations in Other Countries."
At meeting of Allied Council for
Japan, June 12, 1946.

(3)

Reference Memoranda from the Allied Council for Japan dated 30 May 1946 containing requests for information from the Member representing the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as follows:

a. What Japanese labor unions applied to GHQ requesting the establishment of relations with the international labor organizations and with what international labor organizations would the Japanese unions seek to establish relations?

b. Additional data and information on Item 2, Agenda for the Fifth Meeting Allied Council for Japan, "Resumption of Relations Between Japanese Labor Organizations and Labor Organizations in Other Countries."

No formal requests have been made to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on the part of Japanese labor organizations to resume relations with the international labor movement and with labor organizations outside Japan.

The following informal requests and public resolutions have been made:

a. The All-Japan Seamen's Union, shortly after its inauguration on 12 December 1945, requested an opportunity to send fraternal greetings to the United States maritime unions.

b. The president of the All-Japan News and Radio Workers Union, shortly after its inauguration in February 1946, requested an opportunity to establish communications with the American Newspaper Guild.

c. Chairman Kikunami of the Preparatory Committee of the All-Japan Industrial Unions Congress in early March 1946 requested an opportunity to establish communications with the Congress of Industrial Organizations in the United States and with the World Federation of Trade Unions.

d. Mr. Komakichi Matsuoka, President of the Preparatory Committee for the Japan General Federation of Labor Unions in early March 1946 requested an oppprtunity to establish communications with the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations in the United States and with the World Federation of Trade Unions.

e. The National Federation of Coal Miners Unions in early March 1946 requested an opportunity to establish communications with the United Mine Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

f. The All-Japan Communication Workers Union, in the latter part of March 1946, requested an opportunity to establish communicatio with communications workers groups affiliated both with the Congress o Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor.

g. The All-Japan Seamen's Union in April 1946 requested an opportunity to establish communications with the International Union of Seafarers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and with the National Maritime Union, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Workers.

(more)

h. The All-Japan Steel Workers Union, towards the end of April 1946 requested an opportunity to establish communications with the United Steel Workers of America, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

i. On 29 April 1946, Mr. Kanju Kato, representative of rhe Preparatory Committee for the Japan General Federation of Labor Unions, and chairman of the Labor Union Liaison Department of the Japan Socialist Party, requested information relative to the establishment of relations between Japanese workers organizations on the one hand and the International Labor Organization, the International Federation of Trade Unions and the World Federation of Trade Unions on the other.

j. At the Labor Day demonstration of 1 May 1946 in Tokyo one of the official resolutions adopted by the committee of fifteen national unions, sponsoring the demonstration urged an early resumption of relations with labor organizations in other countries and with international labor organizations.

k. The Radio Sections of the All-Japan News and Radio Workers Union in early May 1946 requested an opportunity to establish communications with the United Electrical and Radio Workers, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

l. In addition, individual public members of the Central Labor Relations Committee of the Japanese Government have requested information as to the possibility of Japan's resuming membership in the International Labor Organization.

All informal inquiries to SCAP regarding the resumption of international labor relations have been answered thus far by pointing out that general policy regarding communications between Japanese and persons outside of Japan prevented such resumption. It was added that eventually such policy would be modified and resumption of international labor relations would then be permitted.

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RURAL LAND REFORM

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Agenda of the Sixth Meeting of the Allied Council for Japan.

.....

Submission of British Commonwealth Member.

.....

(1) The Allied Council has been invited by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to express its views on the programme of Rural Land Reform submitted by the Japanese Government on 15th March, 1946.

(2) I feel that the programme of the Japanese Government fails to fulfil the purpose of the SCAP directive of 9th December, 1945. This directive was issued in order "to exterminate those pernicious ills which have long blighted the agrarian structure of a land where almost half the total population is engaged in husbandry." It was pointed out as one of the "more malevolent" of those ills, that "more than three-fourths of the farmers in Japan are either partially or totally tenants, paying rentals amounting to half or more of their annual crops." The directive stated further that "emancipation of the Japanese farmer cannot begin until such basic farm evils are uprooted and destroyed."

(3) The Japanese Government, therefore, was ordered to submit on or before March 15, 1946, a programme of rural land reform which would contain plans for:-

"(a) Transfer of land ownership from absentee landowners to land operators.

(b) Provisions for purchase of farm lands from non-operating owners at equitable rates.

(c) Provision of tenant purchase of land at annual instalments commensurate with tenant income.

(d) Provision for reasonable protection of former tenants against reversion to tenancy status."

Where Programme Fails

(4) The Japanese programme fails in the following particulars to achieve the objects of the directive:-

(a) The average limit of 5 cho of tenant cultivated land allowed per landowner is too high and would mean that 70% or more of tenant land would not be abailable for purchase by tenants.

(b) The provision whereby "farm lands which, though being possessed by non-operators at present, are expected to be operated by the owner in the near future" will be excluded from transfer would allow landlords a convenient means of defeating the reform.

(c) The proposed machinery of transfer of tenant land is cumbersome and against the interests of tenants. Direct negotiation between landlord and tenant favours the landlord whilst the Local Rural Land Commissions appear to be weighted heavily in favour of the landlords' interests. The composition of Prefectural Rural Land Commissions is described in vague terms and there is no evidence that the tenants' interests will be safeguarded at this level either.

(d) The expectation of the Japanese Government that 70% of

the purchase funds will be provided by the Government and 30% by the tenants may mean that tenants who can afford to provide 30% of the purchase price will be given preference over tenants who, though capable farmers, are unable to make this deposit.

(e) No provision is made for periodical re-appraisement of the obligations of buyers to protect them against insolvency through falling land values.

(f) The subsidies of 220 yen per tan of paddy fields and 130 yen per tan of upland fields seem to raise the total purchase price of lands too high. These prices would be nearly 100% above pre-war levels.

(g) Outright purchase will require heavy credit advances which are undesirable in present conditions of inflation, unbalanced budgets and monetary instability.

(h) A period of five years for the acquisition of the lands seems to be unnecessarily long.

(i) No adequate provision is made for the checking of excessive rents or for written tenancy contracts specifying rent payable and length of tenure.

Suggested Amendments to the Programme.

(5) The following proposals are put forward to suggest ways in which the Japanese Government's programme might be amended to make it achieve the main purposes of the SCAP directive.

(a) The maximum average area of tenant cultivated land which any non-operating landowner may own should be reduced to 1 cho.

The maximum area of tenant cultivated land which may be owned by any non-operating landowner determines principally the area of land which shall be subject to purchase by tenants. To illustrate this point the following figures are estimates of the maximum amount of land which would be available for transfer with different areas of tenant land owned by non-operating landowners. They are rough estimates, since the data available will not permit very accurate calculations. In practice the area actually realised would almost certainly be less than these estimates.

Average maximum area of tenant land owned by non-operating Landowners.	Estimated area of land available for transfer from non-operating landowners.	Land available for transfer from absentee landowners.	Total area available for transfer.	Percentage of total tenant land.
Cho.	(000 cho)	(000 cho)	(000 cho)	
5	770	130	900	32
3	1100	130	1230	44
1	1800	130	1930	69
0.5	1900	130	2030	73

(more)

A maximum of [illegible] cho of tenant land for no[illegible]operating land owners would probably make nearly 70% of all tenant land available for sale. The Japanese Government's plan would free only 30%, or less. I suggest that 1 cho would, on the average, provide a living for a Japanese family. I feel it would be precipitous to advocate the abolition of tenancy an so long as tenants remain it is important that they should have the right to work an area large enough to maintain a family.

b. <u>The maximum area which any landowner may own should be 3 cho on the average for the islands of Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku and 12 cho for Hokkaido.</u>

Only about 3% of farms in Japan are 3 cho and over so that restriction of ownership to this area would not cause fragmentation of the unit of cultivation to the detriment of efficiency. On the other hand the relatively small number of landowners (about 7½% of the total) who own 3 cho and over possess togethe nearly 50% of all cultivated land. Stipulation of a maximum area of 3 cho would probably assure the transference of approximately 1,000,000 cho and prevent (in addition to legislative prohibition to be proposed later) owners of large estates from expelling their tenants and nominally working their estates themselves to avoid compulsory transfer.

e. <u>Tenants should be limited to the purchase of family maintenance units of land.</u>

The size of the family maintenance unit would vary from distric to district but probably would not exceed one cho on the avera Restriction of purchases to such units would enable the maximu number of tenants to purchase land. The number of pure tenant in Japan is approximately 1,400,000 and a transference of 65% c tenant lands would provide sufficient land to absorb all of these at an average holding of 1 cho per family, and still leave approximately 400,000 cho for distribution among part tenants.

d. <u>A land Acquisition Board should be established to administer the land transfer programme. It should be under the chairmanship of the Minister for Agriculture and Forestry and include equal representation of landowners and tenants. Prefectural and local Land Commissions representing equally the interests of landowners and tenants should be appointed to administer the programme at Prefectural and local levels.</u>

Under the above proposal the local Commissions would determine, subject to the ultimate approval of the Land Acquisition Board, the land to be made available for transfer in each locality and would receive application for land from tenants. There would be no direct negotiations between landlords and tenants.

e. <u>The Land Acquisition Board should purchase land for re-sale to tenants. The purchase price should be paid in Government bonds to be redeemed periodically over a period of 24 years as repayments are made by tenants, but with provisionsfor earlier redemption if circumstances are favourable.</u>

Purchase of land by the Government for re-sale to tenants through the Local Land Commissions would provide the best means of ensuring that the tenant received land under fair conditions and at the official price. Payment to land owners over a number of years would prevent an undue expansion of credit, which would be undesirable while monetary instability continues. It might be convenient at a later date to redeem all bonds before maturity.

f. <u>Tenants purchasing land should be protected against the consequences of any future fall in land values by periodical</u>

re-appraisements of their commitments.

Falling land values subsequent to purchase has frequently caused the failure of land settlement and purchase schemes. In the absence of provision for the adjustment of debts, tenant purchasers are likely to be forced into insolvency.

g. The provisions of the programme should be applied to the land situation as at December 8th 1945 and all subsequent sales of land and substitution of nominal owner operation for tenant cultivation should not be recognized.

A provision of this nature is necessary to prevent landlords from evading the reform by "dummy" sales, and nominally reducing their tenant land before the programme is put into effect.

h. The time in which the transfer is to take place should be reduced from 5 years to 3 years.

It should be possible to carry through the acquisition of the land from land owners within 3 years.

i. Consolidation of holdings should be carried as far as possible at the same time as the transfer of land from landlords to tenants.

Many farms in Japan are composed of small scattered pieces of land. Such fragmentation of areas is a major barrier to more efficient working of farms. With the transfer of a large amount of land through Government bodies an excellent opportunity for consolidation of holdings is provided. Where necessary tenants should be encouraged to purchase consolidate areas.

j. Provision should be made for rent ceilings and written tenancy contracts guaranteeing security of tenure to tenants and rights in any improvements they make.

It is envisaged that 30% or more of existing tenant lands will remain as such and it is therefore important that conditions of tenancy should be improved.

.....

Diplomatic Section

Allied Council file
file

11 June 1946.

MEMORANDUM FOR: CHIEF OF STAFF.

SUBJECT : Letter to General Derevyanko Concerning Demobilization of Japanese Officers Corps.

The underlying letter to General Derevyanko 5 June 1946 drafted by G-2, has been signed.

With regard to the note in ink at the bottom of the Memo for Record, it appears that there may be some misunderstanding in regard to the terms of reference for FEC and the terms of reference for the Allied Council. It is stipulated in II B. that:

"The Comission shall not make recommendations with regard to the conduct of the military operations."

In the first paragraph of the section on the Allied Council, the Council is established

"for the purpose of consulting with and advising the Supreme Commander in regard to the implementation of the Terms of Surrender, the occupation and control of Japan..."

George Atcheson, Jr.

cc: CinC
G-1
G-2
C/S
Govt. Sec.

Govt. Sec.

22

Tokyo, June 11, 1946.

All. Council. File Cable. Comm

My dear General Derevyanko:

I have now received a translation of your letter of June 1, 1946, with enclosure, in regard to various members of the Diet reported by some sections of the vernacular press as having been compromised by their past activities.

As you may be aware, it has been the policy of the Supreme Commander to place responsibility upon the Japanese Government for the screening of individuals elected or appointed to office and not to take direct action except in cases of necessity. It is my understanding that the Japanese Government is now in process of investigating and screening individuals recently elected to the Diet and it would accordingly seem that no action is required pending the results of the Japanese Government's efforts which will be determined in the near future.

Govt Sect.

Very sincerely yours,

GEORGE ATCHESON, JR.
Chairman, Allied Council
for Japan

MAILED 1850 Jun 14'46 AG: GHQ

Lt. General Kuzma N. Derevyanko,
Member for the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics,
Allied Council for Japan,
Tokyo.

Copies to:
CinC
C/S
Col. Fellers
AG
Govt Sect.
G-2

GAtcheson, Jr./blc

25

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

The foregoing letter is drafted in reply to a letter from General Derevyanko to Mr. Atcheson 1 June 1946 requesting information regarding the screening of recently elected members to the Diet and emphasizing the "urgency" of the problem as supported by recent items in the vernacular press.

Nature of the reply was approved by CinC and G/S, and the letter was cleared with General Whitney, C Govt. Section.

H. W. Bishop

NND 773012

Allied Council File

ED GA/ch
APO 500

6 June 1946

Lieutenant General Kuzma Derevyanko,
Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,
Allied Council for Japan.

Dear General:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter No. 40189, dated 1 June 1946, addressed to Major General Mueller requesting copy of a report from the Japanese Government with regard to the question of the appointment of a protecting power or powers to exercise routine functions in behalf of Japanese interests abroad.

Pursuant to your request, a file copy of the report will be made accessible to you or your representative in the office of the Secretary-General of the Council, for perusal or copy.

Very cordially yours,

Cat Sec

P. W. CLARKSON
Major General, General Staff Corps
Acting Chief of Staff

Copy to: CinC
Chief of Staff
AG
Diplomatic Sec
Govt Sec
ESS
Col Fellers

TRANSLATED by HERMAN

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO
OFFICE OF THE MEMBER
FOR
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

CHAIRMAN, ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Mr. D. Atcheson

Dear Mr. Atcheson,

I received a directive from the Commander-in-Chief, dated 22 May 1946, SCAPIN, No. 976, in which the Japanese Government is informed that all demobilized members of the Japanese Armed Forces may be accepted for positions in the educational department after having undergone a satisfactory screening.

In connection with this I would be grateful if you would enlighten me on the aforementioned matter, and also inform me if the publication of this directive is a revision of the directive of 30 October 1945, and if so, to what degree.

Respectfully yours,

V.S.S.R. Member, Allied Council
for Japan.

/s/ DERYABIN
/s/ DERYABIN
Lieutenant General

TRANSLATOR for HERMAN JR.

No. 40136

5 June 1946

LEO J. HERMAN
Pvt., U. S.
G-2, Foreign Liaison

Rec'd. P/L office 1650 hours,
4 June 1946.

Dist'n
G-1
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A-G
Govt Sec
CIE (action)

32

PA 13
File

Request of Russian Member of Allied Council
Concerning Japanese Civilians Held in Prisons

Govt Sec SGS (Col. Diller) 4 June 46

1. Confirming conversation 3 June 46, request of the Russian member of the Allied Council for an investigation of the alleged retention of certain Japanese civilians in prisons in violation of the directive of 4 October 1945, together with a list of these civilians, is returned herewith.

2. Since the directive of 4 October was initiated by the CI & E Section, and G-2/CIS is primarily concerned with its enforcement, it is believed that the action concerning this request is a matter for G-2 rather than the Government Section.

2 Incls:
1 - Russian Request.
2 - List of Japanese Civilians.

- C. W. - - - - - - - - - - - -

Gov Sec File

17

Request of Russian Member of Allied Council
Concerning Japanese Civilians Held in Prisons

Govt Sec | SGS (Col. Diller) | 4 June 46

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1 - Russian Request.
2 - List of Japanese Civilians.

- C. W. - - - - - - - - - - - -

Gen Sec file

17

Recd 7 Jun from O C/S.

AC for Japan

Ltr PA 4 File

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO
OFFICE OF THE MEMBER
FOR
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

CHAIRMAN OF THE ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN AND
U. S. MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL

MR. ATCHESON

Dear Mr. Atcheson:

In the past few days, the Japanese Press published an announcement of the invitation received by the Japanese Red Cross to attend the 17th International Red Cross Conference, taking place in Geneva, in August 1946.

I shall greatly appreciate any information concerning the invitation of the Japanese Red Cross members and their participation at the conference.

Respectfully yours,

U.S.S.R. Member of the Allied
Council for Japan

/s/ K.N. DEREVYANKO

/s/ K.N. DEREVYANKO
Lieutenant General

No. 40195

4 June 1946

DISTRIBUTION:
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Gov't Sec
Diplomatic Sec (Action)

TRANSLATED FROM RUSSIAN BY:

ARLENE VANDEVEER
T/4, M.I.
G-2, Foreign Liaison

Rec'd in T/L P.M. 4 June 1946

34

Cm O c/s for info

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO
Office of the Member
for
The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES, PACIFIC

MAJOR GENERAL MUELLER

Dear General,

In your Staff Memorandum #974 S.C.A.P. of 21 May 'Protection of Japanese interests abroad", the Japanese Government is directed to render, to the Headquarters Supreme Commander of Allied Powers, a clear and concise report as to the intention of the Japanese Government in regards to the selection of a nation to perform the functions of protecting the Japanese interests abroad.

I would be greatly indebted to you, should you find it possible to furnish me with a copy of the above mentioned Japanese Government report for my information.

With complete deference,

Member of the Allied Council
for Japan from the U.S.S.R.

/s/ DERevyanko

No. 40189

/s/DEREVYANKO
Lt. General

Translated fr Russian by:

Five copies prepared

H.W. KELLPACK
Captain, A.C.
G-2, Foreign Liaison

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Diplomatic Sec (action)
Govt Sec
ESS

33

A C. for Japan

PAB
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Rec'd 7 Jun from C/S

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO
OFFICE OF THE MEMBER
FOR
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

A.C. for Japan

RS
P1 B
File

CHAIRMAN, ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

MR. ATCHESON

Dear Mr. Atcheson,

At the meeting of the Allied Council on 29 May 1946, concerning the question of the reorganization of the Japanese police system, I asked to be informed on the results of the mission of Mr. Valentine in Tokyo and of his recommendations to the Supreme Commander concerning the reform of the police. In his report Colonel Fullilam did not touch on this subject. You were kind enough to explain that because the document was so extensive it had not yet been completely studied and, therefore, the representative from GHQ did not have the opportunity to submit information covering this question.

I shall be grateful if you could send me a copy of the report and recommendations of Mr. Valentine in order to familiarize myself with it.

Respectfully yours,

Member of the Allied Council for Japan
from U. S. S. R.

/s/ DERevyanko
DEREVYANKO
Lt. General

No. 40190
1 June 1946

Translated from Russian by:

STEVE HENSKO
1st Lt., AC

Dist'n
G-2 (action)
AG
PM
Govt Sec
Dip Sec

rec'd Foreign Liaison Office
A.M. 4 June 1946

35

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO
OFFICE OF THE MEMBER
FOR
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

allied council

Info copy

GENERAL ARTHUR D. MacARTHUR

Dear General:

We have received a letter written by Japanese civilians in which it is stated that in spite of your directive, dated the fourth (4th) of October, 1945, concerning the abolition of restrictions of political, civil and religious liberties, the Japanese authorities still continue to hold in their prisons certain individuals who were convicted by Military and Naval courts during the war, for various kinds of anti-war activities. The impression is formed, and the possibility not excluded, that the Japanese authorities are confusing the basic issues concerning the detention and imprisonment of some of these individuals, attributing to them entirely different criminal acts, based upon the fact that actions of former Japanese Army and Navy officials directed against the military machine and its representatives, are punishable by certain old military and civil legislation.

It is fully conceivable, that such interpretations may be premeditated violations of your directive of 4 October 1945, if not in the letter, than at least in the spirit, of the directive.

In view of these facts, I submit to you a request to instigate a thorough investigation of the aforementioned matter, and to adapt

17

measures for the release of those among the former Army and Navy officials who are still imprisoned merely because they actively opposed the Japanese Military Machine and its leaders.

A list of names of those imprisoned, their place of confinement and the length of their sentence, is enclosed.

I will be deeply grateful if you will inform me as to the results of the investigation of the aforementioned matter.

With complete deference,

U.S.S.R., Member of the Allied Council
for Japan.

/s/ K. DEREVYANKO
/t/ K. DEREVYANKO
Lt. General

No. 40184

31 May 1946

TRANSLATED fr RUSSIAN BY:

Leo J. Spivack

LEO J. SPIVACK
Pvt., M. I.
G-2, Foreign Liaison

Distn:
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ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO
OFFICE OF THE MEMBER
FOR
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

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With complete deference,

No. 40184
31 May 1946

USSR Member of the Allied Council
for Japan.

/s/ K. Derevyanko
/t/ K. DEREVYANKO
Lt. General

TRANSLATED fr RUSSIAN
BY: LEO J. SPIVACK, Pvt.,
M.I. G-2, Foreign Liaison

COPY

Inclosure withdrawn

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ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO

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Office of the Member
for
The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

allied Council

Diplomatic Chairman of the Allied Council
for Japan - Ambassador D. Atchinson

Dear Mr. Atchinson:

At the meeting of the Allied Council for Japan on 15 May 1946 when the question on the agenda regarding the former Officers' Corps in Japan was discussed, you and the representative of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Lt. Col. Shindell, kindly agreed to give me and other members of the Allied Council additional information covering the following points:

1. Total number of the Japanese Officers' Corps prior to demobilization, by branch of service.

2. Information on the exclusion from the Bulletin of the Japanese Agency, 27 April 1946, of the communication entitled "Secret Officers' Organizations in Japan".

3. What percentage of demobilized officers are being engaged and in what type of work.

I will greatly appreciate receiving this information in as short a period as possible.

Respectfully yours,

Members of the Allied Council for Japan
from USSR

/s/ LT. GEN. K. DEREVYANKO

(K. N. Derevyanko)

No. 40183
30 May 1946

Translated from Russian:

B. T. PASH
Col., Inf.
G-2 Foreign Liaison

Delivered to F/L AM 31 May 1946

18

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Govt
diplomatic

Dept. Section

~~OFFICE OF THE U. S. POLITICAL ADVISER~~

Tokyo 5.28.46

Memorandum for:

Govt Section

Edward Whitney

Herewith my suggestions to date.

G. A

Draft

2. Review of Actions Taken by the Supreme Commander Pursuant to Competent Directives. Whenever the Commission is dissatisfied with an action taken by the Supreme Commander, and the United States Government determines that such action was taken pursuant to a directive issued to him through the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the action will not be reviewed by the Commission.

(Paragraph 4 to be paragraph 6 and two new paragraphs to be inserted as follows:)

4. Legality of Directives Issued by the United States Government to SCAP. It is to be noted that in the discharge of his responsibilities as the sole executive authority for the Occupation, the Supreme Commander necessarily initiates and accomplishes many details of administration flowing from the surrender terms and the basic policy directives, which are not covered by individual directives. It is the view of the United States Government that the Supreme Commander's duty and authority to undertake such necessary administrative actions were not limited or curtailed by the Moscow Agreement. Nor was it intended that the Supreme Commander should be hampered in the accomplishment of the administrative process in any way which would prevent or preclude full compliance with the obligation and full discharge of responsibilities provided for his office. It is the view of the United States Government that if at any time the Supreme Commander considers the directives he receives from the United States Government to be in contravention of his executive responsibilities and authority, he has the full right of challenging the legality or appropriateness of such directives, lodging an appeal against the directives with

the

the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and suspending execution pending review and issuance of further instructions by the United States Government.

5. Role of Allied Council. It is to be noted that the Occupation authority is now vested in three agencies: the Far Eastern Commission for the formulation of policies; the Supreme Commander for execution and, when desirable, policy recommendations; the Allied Council for advice and consultation with certain limited powers to cause executive action to be temporarily withheld in specified instances. The residual power remains in the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, USSR, and China. There is no direct relationship between the Far Eastern Commission and the Allied Council, the latter being an independent body whose inherent value depends upon its operation without subsidiary control and whose functions may not be vitiated except by action of the Four Powers named.

G.D.

TRANSLATED FROM RUSSIAN

Copy to File
General Whitney
Chief Sec

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO

Office of the Member
For
The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

A.C. Kislykh

General of the Army Douglas Mac ARTHUR
Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers

Dear General:

I have learned from today's newspaper of your warning to the Japanese people.

It is self-evident that acts of violence which endanger the aims of the occupation must be stopped.

I would greatly appreciate if you would give me more detailed information concerning your statement, because concrete reasons which prompted you to issue the statement of 20 May are not known to me; and this statement as it seems to me, is a very extraordinary measure which is directed against demonstrations by the people, and also because, as far as is known, the political situation in Japan does not indicate the appearance of a threat to the occupation regime on the part of the masses of the people.

Personally, I am inclined to consider that an extraordinary measure such as you have taken has a bearing on the problem of the change in the occupation regime and therefore should be included among those basic problems which are covered by

Par. 6 of the Terms of Reference of the Allied Council for Japan (A Change in the Regime of Control).

With profound regards and respect,

Member for Union Soviet Socialist Republic
Allied Council for Japan

/s/ Lt. General K. Derevyanko

No. 40165
21 May 1946

5 copies prepared

TRANSLATED BY:

Boris T. PASH,
Colonel, M. I.

FILE UNDER: Allied Council for Japan

INDEX SHEET

DATE: 13 April 1946

FROM: ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN TO: CHIEF, GOV SEC

SUBJECT: Item No. 2 of Agenda for 17 April meeting of Allied Council for Japan reads as follows: "Removal and exclusion of undesirable personnel from Public Office

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER: 091.1-J CLASSIFIED FILE:

000.1

USSR Request for Reports on
Japanese Politicians.

Govt Sec Diplomatic Section 8 May 46

Reference Check Note same subject, same date, additional information in regard to KOMAKICHI MATSUOKA is attached.

- C. W. - - - - - - - - - -

Govt Sec File

16

0001

File

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.: Subject: Political Parties Information.

Note No.	
	From: Govt Sec To: Secretary-General, Allied Council for Japan Date: 6 May 46

1. General Kislenko, Deputy Member of the Council from the U.S.S.R., on 26 April requested that General Whitney, Chief of the Government Section, GHQ, submit to him certain information concerning members of the Progressive and Liberal political parties in Japan.

2. Information requested, so far as presently available, is attached for submission to the Russian member.

C.W. for W.

BFF/FB7ra

2	FROM: Secretariat, Allied Council for Japan TO: Govt Sec 8 May 1946

Said information forwarded to USSR Member ACJ through Mr. Ivanov at 1135 hours, 6 May 1946.

877
B. F. F.

Incl. are in Pol. Div. Files under 1- Japan Lib. Party 2- Japan Prog. Party

715

6 May 1946

1. Total registered membership so far reported to the Home Ministry:

Progressive Party	Liberal Party
1697 in 26 prefectures.	2339 in 28 prefectures.

2. See lists:

Jiyu-to (Liberal Party)

Shimpo-to (Progressive Party)

3. Information not yet obtained. The information required is to be obtained by informers as all records were burned; yet no Secret Police can be allowed to be re-organized.

000.1

USSR request for reports on Japanese Politicians

Diplomatic Section Government Section 6 May 1946

1 Attached is copy of a translation of a letter from the Soviet Member of the Allied Council for Japan on the above subject. It is requested that information be furnished on which to base a reply.

----------G. A. Jr.----------

2 FROM: Govt Sec TO: Diplomatic Section DATE: 8 May 46

1. Requested information is attached, except for Seda Kazue, of whom there is no record in this Section or CIS.

2. Biographies of all concerned, except Kamakichi Matsuoka, have been prepared from questionnaires completed by these individuals or from data supplied by the Japanese Home Ministry. Katayama's and Matsuoka's labor records have been prepared from other information available in GHQ.

Govt Sec File Copy

----------C. W.----------

Copies of biographical statements are on file in Pol. Parties Branch, PAD. Info. furnished by Legal Sect.

13

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO
OFFICE OF THE MEMBER
FOR
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

TO: MR. ATCHESON, REPLACING THE PRESIDENT OF THE ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN.

Dear Sir,

In accordance with our agreement at the last meeting of the Allied Council on the 25th of April, 1946, I have the honour to request your assistance in obtaining through the Secretariate of the Allied Council or directly from the Government Section of GHQ, information and inquiry reports on the Japanese politicians, whose names are mentioned in the Japanese Press, particularly in the paper "Jiji Simpo" of the 27th of April, 1946, as possible candidates for the post of the Premier or the ministers in the Japanese Cabinet: Yoshida Shigeru, Ashida Hitoshi, Okubo Tomeziro, Seda Kazue, Suzuki Mosaburo, Hirano Rikizo, Kono Mitsu, Matsuoka Kamakichi, Katayama Tetsu, Kono Ichiro, Kigai Senzo.

I would be very much obliged for the forwarding of this information.

Very respectfully,

USSR member of the Allied Council
for Japan.

Lt.Gen. / K.N.Derevyanko/

27 April, 1946.

COPY

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO

OFFICE OF THE MEMBER
FOR
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

TO: BRIGADIER-GENERAL

C.WHITNEY

Copy: TO: COLONEL BONNER F.FELLERS, SECRETARY-GENERAL
OF THE ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

As directed by the Member of the Allied Council for Japan from the USSR I have the honour to request of you the following:

I. Information concerning the total number of membership in Progressive and Liberal Parties (separately for each party).

2. What is the number and who personally from the leaders of the former Imperial Rule Assistance Assonation, Political Assosiation of Great Nippon and other ultra-nationalistic and militaristic organizations are at present the members of Progressive and Liberal parties (separately for each party).

3. The number of members of these parties who in the past were not among members of the above-said assosiations and organizations (separately for each party).

For the purpose of receiving this information I instructed Mr. IVANOV, M.I., Senior Assistant of the Political Adviser

14

to visit you or somebody from your assistants.

I shall be very much obliged to you for this information.

Sincerely yours,

№ 40116
25.4.46 г.

A.P.KISLENKO,
Major-General,
Deputy Member of the Allied
Council for Japan from the
USSR.

one copy in Allied Council file.

Herring Orders Strike

23 Apr 46

No. 185

SCAP

WARCOS (PASS TO SECSTATE)

SECRET . . . . ROUTINE

1. In addition to duties in connection with Allied Council, (C-60324) functions of new diplomatic section (REDEPTEL March 18 War SVC 5446 and our 182 April 19 are as follows:

"(a) To make recommendations on policies concerning foreign relations of Japan and Korea (POLAD Series 185 April 23 signed Atcheson) .

(b) To make recommendations concerning establishment of foreign diplomatic missions and consular offices in Japan and Korea and maintain contact with such foreign diplomatic missions and consular offices as are established in Japan. (Relationships of foreign diplomatic and consular officials with Japanese government are conducted through SCAP and the diplomatic section is to be the SCAP section charged with conduct of SCAP's relations with such foreign officials).

(c) To collect, correlate and maintain in useable form information on international affairs relating to Japan and Korea, and from time to time inform and advise SCAP on such of the aforementioned information as may be pertinent to conduct of his duties.

(d) To maintain a branch of section in Yokohama for purpose of performing consular functions, and supervise such other agencies of United States Department of State as may be established in Japan.

(e) To maintain contact with United States Department of State as follows:

(1) Submit opinions and recommendations to Department of State through SCAP and War Department on special subjects when such opinions and recommendations are requested by Department of State through War Department.

(2) Send such reports and information as may be appropriate to Department of State through SCAP and War Department.

56 4/2

(3) Communicate directly with Department of State on routine matters of interest to that Department, such as personnel, accounts, consular matters, transmittal of publications, press analysis, copies of directives, etc., and receipt of informational material."

2. It appears at present that there will be no substantial change in our method of communicating to or receiving communications from Department either by telegraph or mail except in connection with policy matters covered by e (1) above. General MacArthur states that he is entirely agreeable to suggestions in Department's telegram of March 18 (War SVC 5446) and both SCAP and this office are in full concurrence as regards keeping procedures as simple as possible in order to avoid burdening General Headquarters, War or State with unnecessary complexities and to expediting of business. It is General MacArthur's concept that, in addition to duties in connection with Allied Council and such advisory duties as he assigns to Political Adviser, section should handle in usual way, subject to exigencies of local conditions, all State Department and foreign service matters such as would normally fall upon an office or mission which eventually will develop into an embassy. While cognizant of eventual desirability of reestablishment of consular and foreign offices in Japan, it is felt that Yokohama Branch should for time being continue without any formal change in status, and under our general supervision continue to perform routine American consular duties as a branch of diplomatic section, its communications with Department to be through Eighth Army as heretofore.

3. We are to be given access by SCAP to any information which Department may desire and may forward to Department by pouch: desired publications, press analyses, staff sections reports and reviews, etc. The weekly report on political party developments properly lies within functions of Government Section and will be discontinued so far as this Section is concerned. In the light of voluminous press analysis and other data prepared by SCAP in mimeographed form and forwarded to Department, there would seem to be no need for Weekly Press Telegram which we previously submitted. It is understood that SCAP furnishes War Department daily telegraphic report of activities and also a comprehensive monthly review. Assumably arrangements can be made for Department to receive copies of these reports from War Department and there accordingly may be no need for our continuing Weekly Political and Economic Telegraphic Review which we previously submitted. This review, however, can be continued if Department desires and our staff personnel problems are solved. Our suggestion would be that after consultation with

War Department in regard to receipt of SCAP reports, Department may wish to review its information requirements and inform us what specifically is desired from us within general framework of our functions.

4. Above indicates urgent need for full review of personnel needs and qualifications. Work in connection with Council will be heavy and, in addition to requiring major portion of my time, will mean almost full time for Bishop and parttime for Sebald and possibly one other auxilliary officer. Sercice is in hospital with slight case of jaundice and is expected to remain there for about six weeks. We are in urgent need of an Executive Officer and it would be very helpful if Johansen could be instructed to come at once without awaiting completion of arrangements for coming of his family.

OFFICIAL:

B. M. FITCH
Brig. Gen. A.G.D.
Adjutant General

APPROVED BY

GEORGE ATCHESON, JR.
Minister
Chief, Diplomatic Section

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allied Council for Japan file.

Capt Floyd-Jones

23 Apr 46

No. 185

SCAP

WARCOS (PASS TO SECSTATE)

~~FEC file~~

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332

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OFFICIAL:

B. M. FITCH
Brig. Gen. A.G.D.
Adjutant General

APPROVED BY

GEORGE ATCHESON, JR.
Minister
Chief, Diplomatic Section

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allied Council

File

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET
(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No: Subject: Form for Presentations to Allied Council for Japan.

Note No	From: Chief of Staff To: SCAP Staff Sections Date: 20 April 1946
	1. Attached herewith are sample copies of a case presented to the Allied Council for Japan. Instructions to the Imperial Japanese Government containing matters of substance are to be submitted to the council for recommendations prior to issue.
	2. It is desired that the form used in the attached presentation be followed by Staff Sections in preparing cases for submission to the council in the future. It will be necessary to forward 12 mimeographed copies of the presentations to this office. The memorandum of transmittal is to be in typewritten form with 3 original copies (1 for each addressee member).
	S. J. C.

19

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
23 April 1946

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Lieutenant General Chu Shih-Ming,
Member for China,
Allied Council for Japan.

The Honorable W. Macmahon Ball,
Member for United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India,
Allied Council for Japan.

Lieutenant General Kuzma Derevyanko,
Member for Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,
Allied Council for Japan.

1. There is forwarded herewith a staff study concerning a proposal by the Imperial Japanese Government to transfer certain moneys from the Defense Contribution Fund to relief and welfare purposes.

2. It would be appreciated if your concurrence or comment could be returned in 48 hours after receipt of this communication.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

S. J. CHAMBERLIN
Major General, G.S.C.
Acting Chief of Staff

PAUL J. MUELLER
Major General, U.S.C.
Chief of Staff

C-O-R-R-E-C-T-E-D C-O-P-Y

APPENDIX 4

INCLOSURE

DISPOSITION OF THE DEFENSE CONTRIBUTION FUND

Single space

THE PROBLEM

1. To act on a request from the Imperial Japanese Government to transfer certain funds from their National Defense Contribution Fund to Relief and Welfare purposes.

FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM

2. By memorandum dated 14 March 1946, Subject: "Use of National Defense Contributions for Relief and Welfare Works (LO (335)", file CLO No. 1203 (2.1) the Imperial Japanese Government proposes the transfer of ¥ 200,000,000 from their National Defense Contribution Fund to Relief and Welfare purposes. The memorandum from the Imperial Japanese Government is attached as inclosure No. 1.

3. (Blank)

4. (Blank)

3. The National Defense Contributions were voluntarily made to the Army and Navy. The fund was to be used for armaments, war relief, welfare of servicemen , and aid and relief of disabled men and bereaved families. The fund, therefore, was largely for purely warlike purposes. With the elimination of the Japanese Armed Forces and war activities there remains no use for these funds along the lines for which they were intended.

4. In the memorandum referred to in paragraph 2 above the Japanese report ¥ 757, 000, 000 as the amount in the fund. Examination of inclosure No. 1 of the Japanese memorandum reveals that several arithmetical errors exist. These errors are shown by insertion of a new figure above the figure given by the Japanese. The correct figure is Y 756,671,113 in the hands of the Ministry of Finance. As previously reported by the Japanese there is ¥ 99,092,584 in the hands of the Demobilization Ministry. This fund has not been mentioned in the present Japanese memorandum but it was contributed for the same purpose as the fund in question and, therefore, should be considered in the same category. The total of the National Defense Contributions Fund is, therefore, Y 855,763,697. No authorization to disburse any of the fund has been given to date.

5. To insure that the Japanese provide for indigent persons, a directive on this subject has been issued. This relief plan is referred to in paragraph 2 of the Japanese memorandum attached as inclosure No. 1. The reference made therein is the preliminary negotiation on the subject and the final plan was approved by directive dated 27 February 1946, Subject: "Public Assistance". The directive on Public Assistance is attached herewith as inclosure No. 2. It will be noted that the Imperial Japanese Government has been directed to assume financial support of the program. Preliminary estimates of the required relief budget indicate that the ¥ 200,000,000 in question in these papers is only a small part of the total required.

6. The Imperial Japanese Government States that it will submit a plan for disbursement of the remaining balance of the fund. The purpose for which this fund is to be expended is to be equally appropriate to relief.

CONCLUSIONS

7. It is concluded that:

a. The transfer of ¥ 200,000,000 of the Defense Contriboution Fund to Relief and Welfare works is desirable.

b. It would be desirable to have the balance of this fund devoted to relief and welfare.

c. In view of the fact that the Japanese Government states that it is still planning on a use for the balance of this fund, it is not desirable to positively direct them to transfer the entire amount of the Defense Contribution Fund to relief and welfare.

IMPLEMENTATION

8. A proposed directive implementing the above conclusions is attached as inclosure No. 3.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Central Liaison Office

TO : GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Use of National Defence Contributions for Relief and Welfare Works (LO 335).

C.L.O. No. 1203 (2.1) 14 March 1946

1. Reference: Memorandum AG 120 (21 Jan 46) ESS/FI, subject: "Disposition of Defence Contribution Funds."

2. A letter of the Ministry of Finance addressed to the General Headquarters, on the above subject, is submitted herewith for your approval.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

(S. Iguchi)
Director of General Affairs
Central Liaison Office.

Enclosure: A letter of the Ministry of Finance (LO 335)

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