

RESTRICTED

UNCLASSIFIED

“**Armorclad**”

Made in U. S. A. T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.  
U. S. Patents No. 1,370,424 -- 1,511,268 -- 1,544,818  
British Patent No. 224,787

**Guides and Folders**



**Remington Rand Inc.**  
BRANCHES EVERYWHERE

UNCLASSIFIED  
7500 86  
NND 7500 86  
12/19/21  
DMM



STANDARD FORM NO. 64

*Office Memorandum* · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: 2/13/47

TO : JA - Mr. Borton  
FROM : ADO - Mr. Schuler  
SUBJECT: Memorandum for Signature of State Member of  
SWNCC

Hugh:

The changes in the attached memorandum have been cleared informally with War and Navy, who in turn inform me that they have been cleared at the highest level. You will note that the War Department suggests that the paper now go to JCS. We approve of the suggestion in this instance because of the limiting character of SCAP's comments on the paper. My memo to you on the latter subject can, in view of War's position, be kept on the shelf.



February 13, 1947

MEMORANDUM FROM THE STATE MEMBER, SWNCC

Proposed Revisions of SWNCC 348/1. "POLICY FOR THE INTERCHANGE OF PERSONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND OTHER COUNTRIES".

1. Approval is herewith given to SWNCC 348/1 subject to the following amendments:

a. Page 1, line 16, SWNCC 348, revise first sentence of subparagraph 4g to read: "During the period of occupation and subject to the provisions of the following paragraphs there should be permitted between Japan and other countries an interchange of persons for educational, religious, scientific, informational and general cultural purposes including members of trade unions and related organizations and agencies whose purposes are recognized as democratic and who will contribute towards the process of re-orientation".

b. Page 1, line 26, SWNCC 348, revise the first sentence of subparagraph 4h to read: "Each individual proceeding to or coming from Japan must be sponsored".

3. The change recommended in subparagraph 1a. above is intended to clarify the sentence and strengthen the remaining paragraphs of the paper. The change recommended in subparagraph 1b. above is intended to emphasize the importance of sponsorship, but leaves to the remaining sentences in the paragraph the eligibility and approval of such sponsors.

J.H. Hilldring  
State Member

ADO:DCBuchanan:mbv

2/13/47



*Source 108/1*

A-H - Mr. John K. Emmerson

September 17, 1946

ADO - Mr. Frank A. Schuler, Jr.

Proposal from Erle R. Dickover re Policy for the Revision of the Japanese Educational System (SWNCC 108/1)

It is proposed that the additional sentence suggested by Mr. Dickover in his memorandum of September 16, 1946, be reworded as follows:

"Special emphasis should also be placed on the teaching of the sanctity of the pledged word in all human relations, whether between individuals or nations",

and that the above sentence be incorporated as the last sentence of paragraph 4c of CONCLUSIONS.

*See B.*  
ADO:DC Buchanan:mbv

9/17/46

JA



MEMORANDUM ~~FROM~~ THE STATE MEMBER, SWNCC

Subject: SWNCC 298 and SWNCC 298/1, "Reform of the  
Japanese Writing System and Language Problems"

As it would appear that appropriate steps are  
being taken by the Supreme Commander for the Allied  
Powers to achieve the objectives of this paper, it is  
recommended that the paper be withdrawn.

J. H. Hilldring  
State Member  
State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee

ADO: FASchuler, Jr./jg      1/2/46    FE    OIC    JA



1/8/47

OIC, Mr. Stone  
A-B, Mr. Benton  
ADO, Mr. Schuler

Romanization Paper for Japan

You will note from the file herein-  
under that we propose to withdraw the  
paper on the Romanization of the Japanese  
language. Our action is motivated, first,  
by my discovery, on my recent trip to Japan,  
that SCAP's ideas on the Romanization were  
substantially like ours except they preferred  
to have no directive on the subject lest  
it upset their (SCAP's) internal objectivity  
on the matter, and secondly, because Mr. Atcheson  
says that, "General MacArthur is of the  
opinion that nothing more can be done than  
is being done at present and therefore  
believes it unwise to agitate the question  
further." If you concur would you be good  
enough to initial the blue which Mr. Hilldring  
will sign as State Member of SWNCC, and  
pass it on to FE7

ADO:FASchuler, Jr./jg



~~SECRET~~COPY  
COMPARED: ADO:mbvWAR DEPARTMENT  
WAR DEPARTMENT SPECIAL STAFF  
CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

10 September 1947

Honorable Charles E. Saltzman,  
Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Saltzman:

Reference is made to CM-OUT 85173 and CM-IN 5558  
pertaining to SWNCC 348, Interchange of Persons.

If State adheres to the concept entailed in CM-OUT  
85173 attention is invited to the fact that SWNCC 348 is  
still under consideration in FEC and is meeting some oppo-  
sition there. A copy of the dispatch by JCS of SWNCC  
action approving United States unilateral implementation  
would, under the FEC Terms of Reference, be filed with  
FEC. This would obviously complicate further FEC action  
on this paper. However, in the light of current FEC dis-  
cussions on the subject, it may be better to delay U.S.  
unilateral implementation of SWNCC 348.

The War Department has no objection to the early im-  
plementation of SWNCC 348 provided proper SWNCC - JCS chan-  
nels authorizing such action are used.

Yours Sincerely,

DANIEL NOCE  
Major General, GSC  
Chief, Civil Affairs Division

DECLASSIFIED

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

Authority NND 750086By CO/PA NARS, Date DEC 6 1974~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

COPY  
COMPARED: ADO:mbv

WAR DEPARTMENT  
WAR DEPARTMENT SPECIAL STAFF  
CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

10 September 1947

Honorable Charles E. Saltzman,  
Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Saltzman:

Reference is made to CM-OUT 85173 and CM-IN 5558  
pertaining to SWNCC 348, Interchange of Persons.

If State adheres to the concept entailed in CM-OUT  
85173 attention is invited to the fact that SWNCC 348 is  
still under consideration in FEC and is meeting some oppo-  
sition there. A copy of the dispatch by JCS of SWNCC  
action approving United States unilateral implementation  
would, under the FEC Terms of Reference, be filed with  
FEC. This would obviously complicate further FEC action  
on this paper. However, in the light of current FEC dis-  
cussions on the subject, it may be better to delay U.S.  
unilateral implementation of SWNCC 348.

The War Department has no objection to the early im-  
plementation of SWNCC 348 provided proper SWNCC - JCS chan-  
nels authorizing such action are used.

Yours Sincerely,

DANIEL NOCE  
Major General, GSC  
Chief, Civil Affairs Division

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

COPY  
COMPARED: ADO:mbv

WAR DEPARTMENT  
WAR DEPARTMENT SPECIAL STAFF  
CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

10 September 1947

Honorable Charles E. Saltzman,  
Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Saltzman:

Reference is made to CM-OUT 85173 and CM-IN 5558  
pertaining to SWNCC 348, Interchange of Persons.

If State adheres to the concept entailed in CM-OUT  
85173 attention is invited to the fact that SWNCC 348 is  
still under consideration in FEC and is meeting some oppo-  
sition there. A copy of the dispatch by JCS of SWNCC  
action approving United States unilateral implementation  
would, under the FEC Terms of Reference, be filed with  
FEC. This would obviously complicate further FEC action  
on this paper. However, in the light of current FEC dis-  
cussions on the subject, it may be better to delay U.S.  
unilateral implementation of SWNCC 348.

The War Department has no objection to the early im-  
plementation of SWNCC 348 provided proper SWNCC - JCS chan-  
nels authorizing such action are used.

Yours Sincerely,

DANIEL NOCE  
Major General, GSC  
Chief, Civil Affairs Division

~~SECRET~~



STANDARD FORM NO. 64

~~SECRET~~

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : ADO Mr. Schuler

DATE: May 1, 1947

FROM : A-H Mr. O'Sullivan *Bo*

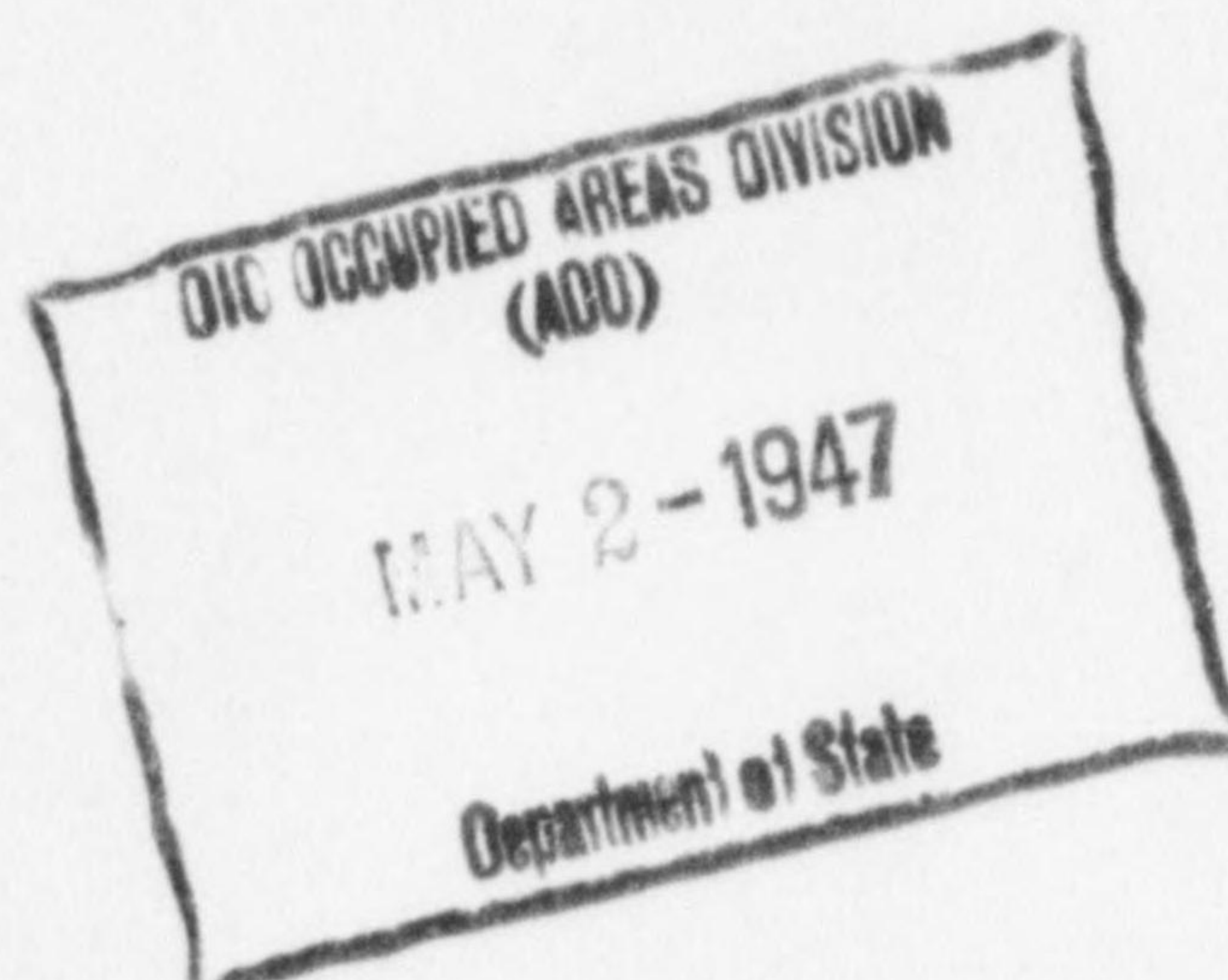
SUBJECT: Amendment to SWNCC 348 Proposed by JCS

I suggest that the following points be covered in a Departmental memorandum, addressed to the proposed JCS amendment to paragraph 4g. of the Conclusions of SWNCC 348:

1. That the Department appreciates the consideration<sup>s</sup> which prompted JCS proposal, i.e., to protect the Supreme Commander from unwarranted criticism.
2. That the Department cannot agree to the proposed amendment, because it is felt inappropriate to place in the policy paper a limitation on the program which is the result of a temporary condition.
3. That, for the purpose of relieving immediate pressure by other governments in this matter, the Department would agree to a statement to be made at an appropriate time by the U.S. Member in FEC to the effect that present conditions in Japan prevent immediate inauguration of a program of visits to Japan under paragraph 4f., but that the U. S. Government, in consultation with SCAP, will prepare such a program for FEC consideration at the earliest possible date.
4. That the Department remains of the opinion that this feature of the program is most important in breaking down Japan's cultural isolation and furthering the process of democratization, and that implementing arrangements should receive immediate consideration.

It is my impression that NA will concur in such a memorandum.

DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)  
Authority 114D 750086  
By: [Signature] NARS, Date DEC 6 1974



~~SECRET~~

A-H-1258



~~SECRET~~*Interchange  
of Prisoners*

Proposed Statement to be included in message  
transmitting Conclusions of SWNCC ~~347~~ to SCAP

The U. S. Member of the Far Eastern Commission is being instructed to inform the Commission that conditions in Japan will for the time being prevent visits to that country pursuant to paragraph 4f. of the proposed policy.

It is, however, the view of your government that implementation of this part of the program should be given the highest priority consistent with the exigencies of the situation in Japan.

*not approved*

DECLASSIFIED

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

Authority NND 750086By CO/MA NARS, Date DEC. 6 1974~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

May 5, 1947

MEMORANDUM FROM THE STATE MEMBER, SWNCC

JCS Memorandum to SWNCC (SWNCC 348/2) of April 18, 1947.  
"POLICY FOR THE INTERCHANGE OF PERSONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND OTHER NATIONS".

1. With reference to paragraph 2 of the memorandum, pointing out that the "rejection of requests by foreign governments" might subject SCAP to criticism by those powers, the State Member appreciates the consideration which prompted the JCS proposal, i. e., the desire to protect the Supreme Commander from unwarranted censure.
2. The State Member cannot agree to the proposed amendment to 4g, precluding travel to Japan for the time being, because it is felt inappropriate to place in the policy paper a limitation which is the result of a temporary condition.
3. The State Member remains of the opinion that the despatch from other countries to Japan of students, teachers and other personnel engaged in social, natural, medical or other related scientific studies, teaching or research, is a feature of the program most important in breaking down Japan's cultural isolation and furthering the process of democratization, and recommends that SCAP be instructed to give immediate consideration to the implementation of this part of the program. *the request properly consistent with original program*
4. For the purpose of relieving immediate pressure by other governments in this matter, the State Member is prepared to have the U. S. Member of FEC make a statement at an appropriate time to the effect that present conditions in Japan might delay the inauguration of visits to Japan under paragraph 4f, but that the program will get under way as soon as the economic situation improves and suitable facilities for food and housing are available.

DECLASSIFIED  
 E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)  
 Authority AWO 760086  
 By GA/PA NARS, Date DEC 6 1974

J. H. Hildring  
 State Member

~~SECRET~~

ADO:DCBuchanan/jg

5/5/47

A-H NA JK FE



A-H - General Hilldring

April 29, 1947

ADO - Mr. Schuler

Attached Memoranda from ADO and from NA on the Subject of  
JCS Memorandum to SWNCC on Interchange of Persons

We agree with NA that it is extremely important to have some exchange or, as the paper says, "interchange" of persons begin as soon as possible. ADO has been trying to get such a program started for well over a year and pioneered the effort herein described. According to Webster, "an exchange is the act of giving or taking one thing in return for another as an equivalent". If ADO's memorandum is read carefully, it will be seen that what we are objecting to is the complete lack of exchange in what SCAP and JCS propose. Insofar as the JCS addition being of a "comparatively mild character", we find this characterization somewhat naive in view of what SCAP said in his telegram number C-69684, of January 31, 1947. The addition is simply a weasel wording of SCAP's position that no one must be admitted to Japan. SCAP's design in this matter is plain, and it should be plain to everyone, viz, he doesn't want any one other than those with his staff in there as long as he is there.

May we point out again as we did in the memorandum that what we are trying to do is to reorient the Japanese. As everyone knows, we haven't been able to do that very successfully so far. In the absence of getting a few Americans into Japan who can bring to the Japanese people ideas other than those of Military Government, there is absolutely no point in letting Japanese go abroad. We are starting them on the same path all over again.

A clear-cut principle is involved here: do we give in to SCAP or do we consider the welfare of future generations? What good does it do to have long range plans for foreign policy if we decide everything on the basis of expediency?

Attachments

ADO:FASchuler, Jr.:mbv

4/29/47



STANDARD FORM NO. 64

*Office Memorandum* • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : ADO - Mr. Schuler

DATE: 4-28-47

FROM : NA - Mr. Allison *JMA*

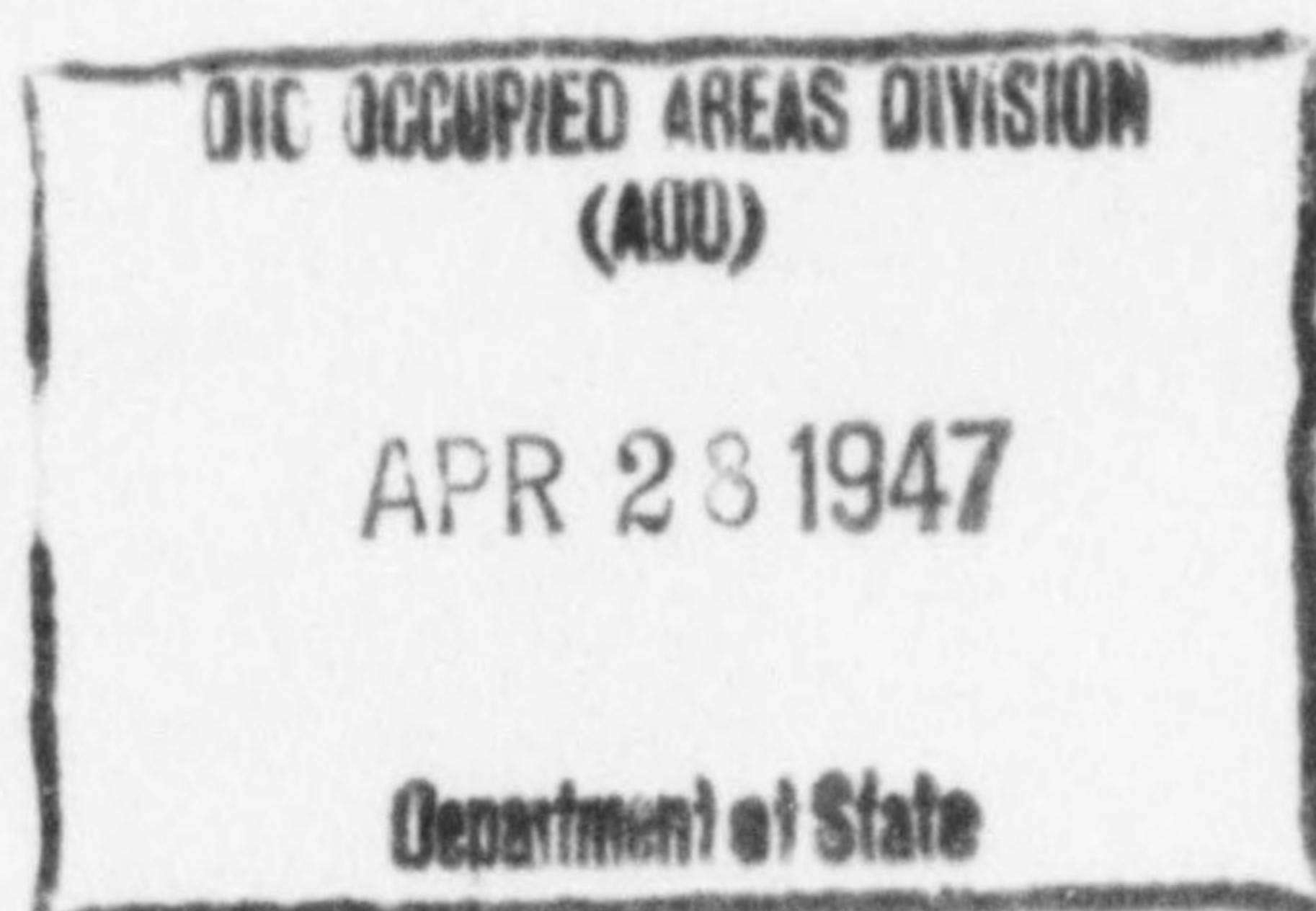
SUBJECT: JCS Memorandum to SWNCC (SWNCC 348/2)

We feel in NA that it is important that some exchange of persons begin as soon as possible. Telegrams continue to come from Yokohama and SCAP pointing out the urgency of getting a policy set on this matter.

We do not feel as concerned in NA as does ADO at the addition to SWNCC 348/2 proposed by the JCS. This is merely an addition which does not take away anything from the body of the recommendations and which merely acts as a precautionary note so that the parties concerned will not expect too much too soon. Furthermore, the addition as suggested by the JCS does not preclude the possibility that SCAP may see fit to authorize travel to Japan at this time. It only says that travel to Japan will "in general" be precluded "for the time being".

In view of the comparatively mild character of the JCS addition and of the urgency that a policy on this matter be decided as soon as possible, it is the strong recommendation of NA that we concur in the JCS memorandum.

If ADO nevertheless feels that it cannot agree, I suggest that both the ADO memorandum and this memorandum be forwarded with the pertinent papers to A-H for final decision.



NA:JMAllison:mle



STANDARD FORM NO. 64

*Office Memorandum* · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: 4/24/47

TO : A-H/SJK - Mr. Emmerson  
FROM : ADO - Mr. Schuler  
SUBJECT: JCS Memorandum to SWNCC (SWNCC 348/2)

With reference to the attached memorandum, there is attached in reply for General Hilldring's signature a proposed memorandum prepared in this Division. Would you be good enough to route it appropriately?



DIVISION OF  
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

APR 24 1947

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADO:FASchuler, Jr.:mbv



*Interchange of persons*  
~~SECRET~~

April 24, 1947

## MEMORANDUM FROM THE STATE MEMBER, SWNCC

JCS Memorandum to SWNCC (SWNCC 348/2) of April 17, 1947.

1. The State Member cannot agree to the insertion in SWNCC 348 of the addition to paragraph 4g.:

"Lack of suitable facilities together with the food, shelter and general economic situation will, in general, preclude travel to Japan for the time being."

as it is his opinion that the program outlined in SWNCC 348, "POLICY FOR THE INTERCHANGE OF PERSONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND OTHER COUNTRIES", having in mind that SCAP is empowered to determine the size and timing of the program, would not unduly tax existing facilities in Japan.

It will be noted that consideration has already been given to the question of facilities in Japan in 4g. of SWNCC 348, which reads in part as follows:

"Such a program for the exchange of persons should take into consideration the needs and objectives of the occupation and the conditions and facilities available both in Japan and the countries concerned".

2. With respect to the assertion "that the onus for rejection of requests by foreign governments due to the lack of facilities will fall fully upon SCAP and subject him to criticism by foreign governments", it may be pointed out that SCAP is already the subject of criticism within FEC for refusal to permit any movement of persons other than officials into Japan. Accordingly, any attempt to forestall criticism, so to speak, by announcing to the FEC that travelers to Japan cannot be permitted because of lack of facilities will only further embarrass the U.S. Government and SCAP himself.

3. In the

DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)  
Authority 750088  
By [Signature] NARS, Date DEC 6 1974

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

- 2 -

3. In the opinion of the State Member, a one-way program which permits only the sending of Japanese abroad is unwise and undesirable. In this connection, attention is directed to the attached memorandum, dated February 6, 1947, from ADO to Mr. Hugh Borton, then Chief of JA, now Chief of NA, setting forth in detail the objections to a one-way program as envisaged by SCAP in his telegram number C-69684, dated January 31, 1947. In brief, these objections are as follows:

a. Distorted views of foreign life acquired by interchange students and professors must be corrected by visitors from the countries to which exchange personnel have been sent.

b. The many thousands of Japanese who traveled abroad before the war were not noticeably reoriented by their experience, emphasizing the necessity for nationals of other countries to exert their direct influence in Japan proper on as wide a scale as possible.

c. The net effect of permitting Japanese to go abroad while forbidding visitors to Japan will be to provide an unbalanced reorientation of the world towards Japan without a corresponding reorientation of Japan towards the world, and will also be to encourage Japanese propaganda efforts.

d. Plans call for the dispatch in a few months of American and foreign business men to Japan where certain facilities will presumably be available to them, while representatives of educational and cultural groups in American life, apart from missionaries, would be forbidden entry if SCAP's views were allowed to prevail.

4. The Department of State is under increasing pressure from groups and individuals in the United States to permit travel to Japan for research and other general cultural purposes. From the standpoint of domestic political considerations, the Department would not be in a position to defend a policy of permitting Japanese to travel abroad while refusing to permit any Americans other than officials

to travel

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

- 3 -

to travel to Japan, particularly in the light of known facts with respect to the two-way cultural exchange policy formulated for Germany and the comparative and developing economic situations of Japan and Germany.

5. It is recommended that SCAP be asked to reconsider his decision in the light of the facts herein presented.

J.H. Hilldring  
State Member

ADO:FASchuler, Jr.:mbv 4/24/47 NA JK FE

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

JA - Mr. Borton

February 6, 1947

ADO - Mr. Schuler

SCAP's Message C-69684 of January 31, 1947, with Regard to Exchange of Persons Paper

It will be noted that SCAP proposes that the exchange program be limited "for the time being" to the dispatch of Japanese nationals abroad.

In our considered opinion, such an exchange program would be worse than no program at all, for the following reasons:

1. Any exchange program, to be effective, must be "two-way", in order that distortions of foreign life acquired by exchange students and professors be corrected by visitors from the countries to which the personnel have been sent.

2. Although thousands of Japanese nationals traveled abroad before the war, the reorientation gained therefrom was of little help in deterring Japan from embarking on war. The Japanese have always boasted of their ability to absorb the utilitarian aspects of a culture without any real effect on their own. The Japanese cultural patterns which resisted a one-way "exchange" program before the war are basically unchanged.

3. No matter how carefully exchange students and professors are selected, they become inevitably "propagandists" of their country abroad. The net effect of permitting Japanese abroad while forbidding visitors to Japan will be to provide an unbalanced reorientation of the world towards Japan without a corresponding reorientation of Japan towards the world.

4. Finally, the stand taken by SCAP is completely anomalous when the development of SCAP's economic program for Japan is considered. In a few months it may be possible for American merchants to be stationed in Japan while representatives of educational and cultural groups in our life, aside from missionaries, will be unable to go there.

Attachment

ADO:FASchuler, Jr.:mbv

2/6/47

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED

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

Authority 116750086By [Signature] NARS, Date DEC 6 1974



**SECRET**First Draft

October 7, 1947

FOR THE SECRETARY, SANACC  
 MEMORANDUM FROM THE STATE MEMBER, SWNCC

SWNCC 356, "REFORM OF JAPANESE AGRICULTURE".

1. In view of the extraordinary delay in handling SWNCC 356, "REFORM OF JAPANESE AGRICULTURE", the possibility of still further delay as a result of SWNCC 356 having been sent back to SFE, and the fact that there is now no policy governing the democratization of farmers' organizations at a time when legislation governing these organizations is being introduced into the Japanese Diet, it would appear necessary to separate from the paper that portion dealing with the democratization of farmers' organizations, which was originally prepared in the Department separately from the economic portions, (parts of paragraphs 1, 4, and 6 of APPENDIX "A"; Section VI of APPENDIX "B"; and paragraphs 25 through 33 of APPENDIX "C"), in order that it may more readily be passed by SWNCC and placed before the Far Eastern Commission for their policy decision.

2. Attached is the separated portion in the form of a SWNCC paper to be considered apart from the economic aspects of the problem of Japanese agricultural reform.

Charles E. Saltzman  
 State Member

~~State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee~~

STATE-ARMY-NAVY-AIR COORDINATING

COMMITTEE

DECLASSIFIED

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

Authority

By

NARS, Date

DEC 8

1974

ADO:EKroll:mbv

10/7/47

OE A-S/SJK

NA

FE

A-S ILH

**SECRET**



~~SECRET~~

POLICY FOR DEMOCRATIZATION OF  
JAPANESE FARMERS' UNIONS AND COOPERATIVES

THE PROBLEM

1. What should occupation policy be with respect to Japanese farmers' unions and cooperatives?

FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM

2. See Appendix "A".

DISCUSSION

3. See Appendix "B".

CONCLUSIONS

4. It is concluded that:
  - a. The existing Agricultural Organization Law and all organizations established thereunder should be abolished.
  - b. Japanese farmers should be encouraged by SCAP and the Japanese Government to form themselves into farmers' cooperatives and unions of all kinds, for their mutual economic, social, and cultural benefit.
  - c. The right of farmers to form such organizations and their freedom to join or abstain from joining should be assured by law.
  - d. The Japanese Government and the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers should extend to Japanese farmers' unions the rights, privileges, and support specified for Japanese trade unions in FRO 045/2.

e. Farmers'

DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)  
Authority: NND 752086  
By: CD/PA NARS, Date DEC 6 1974

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

- 2 -

e. Farmers' cooperatives should be freed from all legal restrictions which might prevent them from engaging in any type of economic activity which would render the maximum benefit to their members.

f. Non-farmer members in occupations associated with agriculture (storekeepers, warehouse and transportation people, blacksmiths, etc.), who reside within the area served by a cooperative and have reasonable need to use its facilities, should be permitted to join and have equal rights with farmer members. No member, however, shall be allowed to be an official or member of the Board of Directors if he is engaged in a competing business, such as ownership of land without cultivation by the owner. Where the purchase of a share of stock exists as a requirement for membership in a cooperative, the amount of such share should be kept as low as is consistent with fostering financial strength and at the same time permitting the maximum possible membership. Women should be permitted to become members with the same rights and responsibilities as men.

g. The Japanese should be free to choose the form of organization of their cooperatives. Emphasis should be placed on the importance of a solid local basis for the future of cooperative activity in Japan. Cooperatives, however, should be allowed to form federations or other groupings, for example in the same area or in related activities or on a national basis. Representation of individual cooperatives in a regional or a national federation shall be in proportion to the membership of individual cooperatives.

h. Japanese farmers' cooperatives should be freed  
from all

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

- 3 -

from all government interference in their internal operations. They should also be free from any obligation to take part in the enforcement of government measures except in times of national emergency, such as a serious food shortage. In the event of alleged violation of law or of the articles of incorporation of a cooperative, remedial action shall be taken only at the instance of a court rather than through government decree.

i. Members of Japanese farmers' cooperatives should enjoy the civil liberties guaranteed in Chapter III of the Japanese Constitution, including freedom of speech, press and assembly, as well as access to broadcast facilities on a non-discriminatory basis.

j. Japanese farmers' cooperatives should be encouraged by SCAP and the Japanese Government to participate on a voluntary basis, where practicable, in measures taken to achieve the objectives of the occupation, such as agricultural reform, the elimination of monopolistic enterprises and practices, adult education, the promotion of an understanding of democratic practices, and the reconstruction and development of a peaceful economy.

k. No person subject to the purge directive of January 4, 1946, or to subsequent purge directives, should be allowed to hold office in a farmers' cooperative of any type whatsoever.

l. In order to ensure the democratic operation and  
growth

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

- 4 -

growth of farmers' cooperatives, the following principles, among others, should be incorporated in a law governing the establishment and activities of farmers' cooperatives:

(1) Each member of a farmers' cooperative should have one vote, and all officers shall be elected at regular stated intervals and shall be subject to recall through secret ballot by a majority vote of a duly established quorum.

(2) All revenue and expenditures of farmers' cooperatives should be subject to annual audit by a professionally competent auditor and the balance table of income and expenditures be made available for inspection by members.

(3) The net proceeds of farmers' cooperatives, after payment, if any, of a limited return on capital, should be used at the will of the members either for expansion of the business or for return to the members in proportion to their patronage, or both.

m. The Japanese Government should make available technical and advisory services to be used by farmers' cooperatives as requested by them. The Government should also be prepared to make available credits both for immediate needs and for long term needs, but only in those cases where the members themselves are unable to finance their operations.

n. Farmers' cooperatives should be encouraged and assisted by the Japanese Government to promote adult educational programs

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

- 5 -

programs among themselves for the purpose of helping them to solve immediate agricultural problems and increasing their understanding of democratic processes and cooperative practices.

RECOMMENDATIONS

5. It is recommended that after approval by SWNOC:

a. The Conclusions be forwarded by the Department of State to the U. S. representative on the Far Eastern Commission for his guidance in obtaining approval of a statement of policy on this question.

b. The Joint Chiefs of Staff be requested to forward the Conclusions to SCAP for his information.

~~SECRET~~



*SWNCC memo***SECRET**

September 19, 1947

*FOR THE SECRETARY, SANACC*  
 MEMORANDUM FROM THE STATE MEMBER, SWNCC

SWNCC 356, "REFORM OF JAPANESE AGRICULTURE".

1. In view of the extraordinary delay in handling SWNCC 356, "REFORM OF JAPANESE AGRICULTURE", and the fact that there is now no policy governing the democratization of farmers' organizations at a time when legislation governing these organizations is being introduced into the Japanese Diet, it would appear necessary to separate from the paper that portion dealing with the democratization of farmers' organizations, which was originally prepared in the Department separately from the economic portions, (parts of paragraphs 1, 4, and 6 of APPENDIX "A"; Section VI of APPENDIX "B"; and paragraphs 25 through 33 of APPENDIX "C"), in order that it may more readily be passed by SWNCC and placed before the Far Eastern Commission for their policy decision.

2. Attached is the separated portion in the form of a SWNCC paper to be considered apart from the economic aspects of the problem of Japanese agricultural reform.

Charles E. Saltzman  
 State Member

*STATE-ARMY-NAVY-AIR-COORDINATING  
 COMMITTEE*

ADO:EKroll:mbv

9/19/47

A-S/SJK NA OE FE A-S

DECLASSIFIED

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

Authority *NND 750086*By *[Signature]* NARS, Date *DEC 6* 1974**SECRET**



*Farmers' Unions + Coops.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

~~SECRET~~Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: August 12, 1947

SUBJECT: Status of SWNCC 356

PARTICIPANTS: Colonel Dan Fahey

Dr. D. C. Buchanan *DD**notes  
I held in active file  
Jr*

COPIES TO: Mr. Schuler

Files

1-1493

This morning I called up Colonel Fahey to ask him what the situation was on SWNCC 356. Colonel Fahey replied that on July 23, the last meeting of SWNCC, the paper was discussed. At that time Mr. Petersen made some nasty "crack" on the first part of the paper, saying that Section 1, paragraph 1A and paragraph 6, were not in accord with American ideas and ideals. Mr. Petersen felt that the paper should be held up until he had had an opportunity to get General MacArthur's opinion on it. Accordingly, on August 4 a telegram was sent to General MacArthur, (CM-OUT 83483), asking the opinion of SCAP on SWNCC 356. No reply has yet come from General MacArthur. Colonel Fahey told me that if after two weeks from the sending of the telegram a reply had not been received, a follow-up telegram would be sent.

I pointed out to Colonel Fahey that there is being introduced today into the Japanese Diet a farmers' cooperative union bill. It appeared to us here that the election procedures, as outlined in the bill, are not as democratic as we would like to have them. I further stated that there is no U. S. policy on this matter. We feel that it is highly important that such a policy be stated and sent out to SCAP as soon as possible. I reminded Colonel Fahey that the last part of SWNCC 356, (the part dealing with cooperatives and farmers' unions) was written in our office

here.

DECLASSIFIED

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

Authority *440 750086*By *CPH* NARS, Date *DEC 6* 1974~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

- 2 -

here. I told the Colonel that we were seriously considering removing that part from the general SWNCC paper and introducing it as a separate SWNCC paper in our efforts to get it through the FEC as soon as possible. Colonel Fahey said that the objections to SWNCC 356 were all in the first part of the paper, and that so far as he knew there were no objections to the second part which we had contributed. Colonel Fahey gave me to understand that so far as the War Department was concerned there would be no objection to the removal of the second part of SWNCC 356, and the presentation of it as a separate paper. His words were, "The War Department would not be at all unhappy if this were done". He pointed out, however, that even if we presented the paper separately it would probably be three months before we could get it through SWNCC. He also said that the only thing we could do right now in order to bring pressure to bear upon the Japanese bill would be for the United States to take unilateral action and Secretary Marshall was opposed to such procedure. I assured Colonel Fahey that we did not have in mind taking unilateral action, but that we were eager to get our part of SWNCC 356 through the FEC as soon as possible. In conclusion, Colonel Fahey promised to let us know as soon as a reply to the telegram sent on August 4 was received in his office.

*ADO*  
ADO: DCBuchanan/jg

~~SECRET~~



SWNCC Secretariat

August 5, 1947

ADO - Mr. Schuler

SWNCC 356, "Reform of Japanese Agriculture"

In view of the extraordinary delay in handling SWNCC 356, "Reform of Japanese Agriculture", and the fact that there is now no policy governing the democratization of farmers' organizations at a time when legislation governing these organizations is being introduced into the Japanese Diet, it would appear necessary to separate from the paper that portion dealing with the democratization of farmers' organizations which was originally prepared in ADO, (parts of paragraphs 1, 4, and 6 of APPENDIX "A"; Section VI of APPENDIX "B"; and paragraphs 25 through 33 of APPENDIX "C"), in order that it may more readily be passed by SWNCC and placed before the Far Eastern Commission for their policy decision.

Attached is the separated portion in the form of a SWNCC paper to be considered apart from the economic aspects of the problem of Japanese agricultural reform.

Attachment

DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)  
Authority NND 750086  
By [Signature] NARS, Date DEC 6 1974

ADO:EKroll:mbv

8/5/47



~~SECRET~~

POLICY FOR DEMOCRATIZATION OF  
JAPANESE FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS

THE PROBLEM

1. What should occupation policy be with respect to Japanese farmers' organizations?

FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM

2. See Appendix "A".

DISCUSSION

3. See Appendix "B".

CONCLUSIONS

4. It is concluded that:

a. Japanese farmers should be encouraged by SCAP and the Japanese Government to form themselves into farmers' organizations, including cooperatives and unions of all kinds, for their mutual economic, social and cultural benefit. Farmers' organizations should have the right to engage in any type of activity designed to advance the legitimate interests of their members. Specifically cooperatives should be freed from all legal restrictions which prevent them from engaging in various types of activities.

b. The right of farmers to form such organizations and their freedom to join or abstain from joining such organizations should be assured and protected by law, as should the right of farmers' organizations to exclude from their membership persons not actually tilling the soil or otherwise showing evidence of being genuine farmers. Where a minimum entrance fee or contribution exists (as in the case of cooperatives), it should be reduced to the

DECLASSIFIED

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

Authority NND 750086By CO. [Signature] NARS, Date DEC 6 1974

1974

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

- 2 -

to the point where it will form no obstacle to the membership of low-income persons.

c. Japanese farmers' organizations should be freed from all government influence and from any obligation or responsibility to take part in the enforcement of government measures.

d. Japanese farmers' organizations should have the rights of freedom of thought, speech, press and assembly, as well as access to broadcast facilities on a non-discriminatory basis.

e. Japanese farmers' organizations should be encouraged by SCAP and the Japanese Government to participate, where practicable, in measures taken to achieve the objectives of the occupation, such as agricultural reform, the elimination of monopolistic enterprises and practices, adult education and the promotion of an understanding of democratic practices, and the reconstruction and development of a peaceful economy.

f. No person subject to the purge directive of January 4, 1946, or to subsequent purge directives, should be allowed to hold office in a farmers' organization of any type whatsoever. All farmers' organization officials now in office should be screened, those found disqualified under the terms of the purge directives should be removed at once from office.

g. Farmers' organizations should be subject to government supervision only insofar as such supervision is necessary to prevent fraud and to ensure the democratic operation of those organizations. To this end, the

government

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

- 3 -

government should require that:

(1) all members of farmers' organizations have equal votes, all officers be elected at regular stated intervals and subject to recall by majority vote exercised through secret ballot, and all activities of such organizations be democratically conducted;

(2) the minimum number of members qualifying cooperatives for registration under the Cooperative Societies Law be raised from the present figure of seven to levels which will vary for different types of societies but which should be sufficiently high in each case to prevent domination by minorities;

(3) all revenue and expenditure of farmers' cooperatives be subject to annual audit by a professionally competent auditor and the balance table of income and expenditures be available for public inspection;

(4) the proceeds of farmers' cooperatives be divided equally among members or in proportion to the relative volume of business, without allowance, beyond a low-fixed dividend, for contributions in capital.

h. The Japanese Government should extend technical and financial assistance to farmers' organizations, where such assistance is desired for useful purposes.

i. The Japanese Government and the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers should extend to Japanese farmers'

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

- 4 -

farmers' unions the rights, privileges, and support specified for Japanese trade unions in SC-032.

RECOMMENDATIONS

5. It is recommended that after approval by SWNCC:

a. The Conclusions be forwarded by the Department of State to the U.S. representative on the Far Eastern Commission for his guidance in obtaining approval of a statement of policy on this question.

b. The Joint Chiefs of Staff be requested to forward the Conclusions to SCAP for his information.

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~APPENDIX "A"FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM

1. The Potsdam Declaration of 26 July 1945 states: "The Japanese Government shall remove all obstacles to the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people. Freedom of speech, of religion and of thought, as well as respect for the fundamental human rights shall be established".

2. The "United States Initial Post-Surrender Policy for Japan", (SWNCC 150/4/A), made public by the President on September 22, 1945, states in part: "The Japanese people shall be encouraged to develop a desire for individual liberties and respect for fundamental human rights, particularly the freedoms of religion, assembly, speech and press. They shall be encouraged to form democratic and representative organizations".

3. The "Basic Directive for Post-Surrender Military Government in Japan Proper", (SWNCC 52/7), states in part: "It is the intent of the United States Government to encourage and show favor to . . . the development of organizations in labor, industry, and agriculture organized on a democratic basis".

4. The SCAP directive of December 9, 1945, specifically ordered the Japanese Government to submit to SCAP by March 15, 1946, a program of rural reform which would include, in part, plans for a program to foster and encourage an agricultural cooperative movement free of domination by non-agrarian interests and dedicated to the economic and cultural advancement of the Japanese farmer.

5. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry submitted to SCAP on March 15, 1946, a comprehensive agrarian reform

reform

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

- 2 -

reform program. This was in compliance with the SCAP directive of December 9, 1945, and called for, among other things, the reform and reorganization of the Agricultural Associations, the extension of agricultural education and the dissemination of technical information.

6. The "Basic Post-Surrender Policy for Japan", adopted by the Far Eastern Commission on June 19, 1947, and transmitted to SCAP on June 26, 1947, states in part: "Organizations of labor in industry and agriculture, organized on a democratic basis, shall be encouraged. Other organizations in industry and agriculture, organized on a democratic basis, shall be encouraged if they will contribute to furthering the democratization of Japan or other objectives of the occupation".

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~APPENDIX "B"DISCUSSION

1. In the prewar period in Japan, there were, in general, three types of farmers' organizations: agricultural associations controlled by the government; co-operatives operating independently but with official sanction and support; and tenant farmers' unions, generally looked down upon by the government as being inspired by leftist sources.

2. Agricultural associations were not only controlled by the government, membership in them being compulsory, but they were also the most important means by which the rural economy of Japan was geared to the war machine. Co-operative societies, consisting of many different types, had a voluntary membership, but they were, to all intents and purposes, dominated by the interests of the landlords and the financiers. Farmers' unions, mainly tenant organizations agitating for tenants' rights, had not only economic and social but also political aspects inasmuch as they were suppressed by the government in 1940 for fostering "dangerous thoughts".

3. By legislation passed in 1943 and 1944, cooperative societies were combined with agricultural associations, and farmers' unions having ceased to exist as legal in 1940, the resulting Agricultural Cooperative Association then was made to extend to practically every phase of the farmers' economic, political, social and cultural life. Almost all agricultural group activity, through the medium of the Agricultural Cooperative Association, was brought under the centralized control of the Japanese Government with the ultimate goal of harnessing Japan's farm population to its military juggernaut. Because of the disruption

and

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

- 2 -

and disorganization of Japanese economy following the surrender, the Association was retained as the medium of centralized control over agriculture.

4. In view of this history of suppression of some forms of farmers' organizations and government domination of others, it becomes clear that steps must be taken at the earliest possible date to encourage the growth of truly democratic farmers' organizations of every useful type, freed from the domination of the government and calculated to serve the legitimate interests of the farmers. This is basically sanctioned in the Potsdam Declaration, which, among other things, states that the Japanese shall be encouraged to form democratic organizations.

5. As long as the Agricultural Cooperative Association continues to be the agency of the Japanese Government for maintenance of centralized control over the collection and distribution of farm products, its development as a truly democratic and representative cooperative organization run by farmers to serve their own legitimate interests will be difficult, if not impossible. In short, the situation that Japanese rural economy finds itself in following the surrender emphasizes the necessity for active encouragement by SCAP of all forms of democratic farmers' organizations in order to eliminate the regimentation which has been the traditional lot of the Japanese farmer. It is understood, of course, that such encouragement must be based on the assurance to farmers that, on the economic level, necessary land reforms, without which the democratic development of farmers' organizations would be impossible, will be brought about by the Japanese Government at the behest of the occupation authorities.

~~SECRET~~



*JH Branch*

*[Handwritten mark]*

~~SECRET~~

OAC Limited Distribution

SANACG 356/1

December 11, 1947

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON OCCUPIED AREAS AFFAIRS

POLICY FOR DEMOCRATIZATION OF  
JAPANESE FARMERS' UNIONS AND COOPERATIVES

Limited distribution is given as indicated below to copies  
of SANACG 356/1.

Leon Weaver  
Secretary

*[Signature]*  
OIC OCCUPIED AREAS DIVISION  
(ADD)

DEC 18 1947

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Distribution:

- Mr. Saltzman - State
- Mr. Claxton - State
- Mr. Weaver - State
- Mr. Blaisdell - Commerce
- Mr. Southard - Treasury
- Mr. Zempel - Labor
- Mr. Rossiter - Agriculture

054-1\*

DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)  
Authority 740132  
By [Signature] NARS, Date DEC 6 1974



~~SECRET~~

December 1, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY, SANACC

SANACC 356/2, POLICY FOR DEMOCRATIZATION OF JAPANESE  
FARMERS' UNIONS AND COOPERATIVES.

SANACC 356/2 was cleared informally in the Department by RA (Robert Farney), OS (Henry Owen), and ILM (Carl Brewer) in addition to ourselves, during its drafting stages, and we hope that it can now be adopted immediately by SANACC as U. S. policy in order to present it to FRO, without further delay.

Frank A. Schuler, Jr.  
Chief, Japanese-Korean Branch  
Division of Occupied Areas

AEO:EKroll/jg 12/1/47

DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)  
Authority 1160750026  
By [Signature] NARS, Date DEC-6 1974

~~SECRET~~



091 Jga

FILE COPY

~~SECRET~~  
 STATE-ARMY-NAVY-AIR FORCE COORDINATING COMMITTEE  
 Washington, D.C.

JIC OCCUPIED AREAS DIVISION  
 (ADD)

JUL 30 1948

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SANA-6178  
 28 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE FOR THE FAR EAST:

Subject: SANACC 360/5

On 26 July 1948 the State-Army-Navy-Air Force Coordinating Committee approved SANACC 360/5, a copy of which is enclosed.

Paragraph 6 of the Conclusions thereof is quoted for your information and appropriate action:

"6. Appropriate subcommittees in coordination with Rearmament Subcommittee of SANACC should be charged with making recommendation to SANACC twice a year with respect to continuing support of military assistance programs in effect."

For the State-Army-Navy-Air Force Coordinating Committee:

H. W. MOSELEY,  
 Secretary

Enclosure:

Copy No. 78, SANACC 360/5

Copies to without enclosure:

- 1 - State Mbr
- 1 - Army Mbr
- 1 - Navy Mbr
- 1 - Air Force Mbr
- 1 - P&O
- 1 - OSD (Mr. Blum)
- 2 - Op-35
- 2 - Dir. P&O, USAF
- Mbrs of Far Eastern Subcommittee

~~DECLASSIFIED~~

~~E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)~~

~~Authority: 440750086~~

~~By: [Signature] NARS, Date DEC 6 1974~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~ *Sanace memo*

Classification approved by: \_\_\_\_\_

UNESCO - Miss E. E. Ware

Mr. Whitman - OE

*File*  
*21* December 2, 1947

Suggested Revisions in SANACC 388.

Reference is made to your memorandum of November 25, 1947, with proposed revisions of the Conclusions to SANACC 388, and to Mr. Furman's comments thereon. With the exception of paragraph 3 g, I am in agreement with the proposed changes in the Department of the Army's draft, though I would prefer to have the copyright owner the licensee rather than the U.S. Government or other governments. However, I am willing to go along with paragraph 3 h as amended.

I agree with Mr. Furman that it is not necessary or desirable to raise the question in this paper of whether or not the Convention of 1905 is abrogated. I think preferable to simply say, "Notwithstanding the provisions of the U.S.-Japanese Copyright Convention of November 10, 1905, the following arrangements will govern the translation and publication in Japan of copyrighted books originating in the U.S."

ADO - Mr. Schuler

OE:OJMcDiarmid:mw

OIC OCCUPIED AREAS DIVISION  
(ADO)  
DEC 5 1947  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)  
Authority *NNDG 50086*  
By *[Signature]* NARS, Date DEC 6 1974



*W. J. ...*  
OIC OCCUPIED AREAS DIVISION  
(ADD) ✓

DEC 1 1947/28/47

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

UNESCO - Miss E. E. Ware

IR - J. P. Furman

Suggested revisions in SANACC 388

With one exception I have no comments on the suggested revisions in the conclusions to SANACC 388. The changes you have suggested seem to handle very nicely the problems we discussed the other morning.

In the case of paragraph 3a, however, the proposed wording does not seem to me to reflect accurately the general conclusions of the meeting. I am under the impression that we decided that it would not be possible to abrogate the Convention of 1905 in part, and that we did not wish to abrogate it in whole. Accordingly, it seems to me misleading to "presume the abrogation of" portions of the Convention.

I thought we had agreed, following Mr. McDiarmid's suggestion toward the close of the meeting, that the general objective of facilitating the flow of reorientation material to Japan could best be accomplished by providing for a token payment for works in translation. This would not necessarily require direct or extended negotiations with copyright owners and, in special situations, would permit use of material in translation without prior consultation with the American author, where SCAP found such emergency procedure essential to the accomplishment of its reorientation objectives. From SCAP's point of view, I think such a general policy as to translations would be most conveniently justified by treating the Convention of 1905 as still in effect, so that arrangements with authors of translated works may be treated as a voluntary policy on SCAP's part (in recognition of this Government's general copyright policy) and not as a legal obligation which SCAP owes to the authors involved.

I agree with you that it is important that SCAP make clear the intention of this Government to abrogate the Convention of 1905 under the terms of the Treaty of Peace. It would be unfortunate if an interim policy were to result in the establishment in Japan of publishing houses using translations of American works in reliance upon the assumption that such translations would not be protected in the post-Treaty period.

However,



- 2 -

However, I see no reason why this possibility cannot be avoided without requiring SCAP to employ unnecessary formalities in its dealings with American authors of works which are to be used in translation.

It may be that I am belaboring a point on which we agree. The difficulty is that SCAP will be apt to take too literally any reference to a "presumption" that portions of the 1908 Convention are no longer in effect.

cc: Le/B Mr. Teal  
OE Mr. McDiarmid  
NA Mr. Green  
OIE Mr. Block  
ADO Mr. Schuler  
CP Mr. McClure



*Handwritten initials*

OIG OCCUPIED AREAS DIVISION  
(ADO)

NOV 28 1947

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

~~SECRET~~

November 24, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY, SANACC

SANACC 388, POLICY FOR TREATMENT OF U.S. COPYRIGHTED LITERARY WORKS IN JAPAN.

While the State Member would like to comply with the Army Member's request that the subject paper be referred directly to SANACC without consideration by SFE, the complexities of the problem and the lack of detailed information on certain of the proposals outlined in the paper would appear to make such a course difficult or useless. Accordingly, it is recommended that SANACC 388 be referred to SFE for consideration as a matter of urgency.

Charles E. Saltzman  
State Member  
State-Army-Navy-Air Coordinating Committee

ADO:FASchuler, Jr./jg

11/24/47 OIE Le/B

A-B NA OE A-S

(Cleared by (UNESCO)

telephone with  
Mr. Block)

(Clr'd (Clr'd  
by phone by  
with Mr.Green)

phone with  
Mr. McDiarmid)

DECLASSIFIED

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

Authority UNO 750046

By CP/AA NARS, Date DEC 6

1974

~~SECRET~~



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

~~SECRET~~

DATE: December 10, 1947

SUBJECT: SANACC 388 (Army Paper on Copyrights)

PARTICIPANTS: Mrs. Plunder - CAD  
Mr. McDiarmid - OE  
Mr. Schuler - ADO  
Mr. Kroll - ADO  
Mr. Green - NA

OIC OCCUPIED AREAS DIVISION  
(ADD)  
DEC 16 1947  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

COPIES TO: Participants  
Mr. Allison

1-1403

Mr. Green opened the discussion by outlining what he understood to be the general reaction of the State Department working members to SANACC 388 as follows:

According to pages 7 and 15 of SANACC 388, the paper has evidently been drawn up in direct response to SCAP's cable CM-IN 3137, 16 October 1947. In this cable SCAP has requested a policy decision from the FEC or from the US unilaterally on two questions which he considered to be outside his jurisdiction to decide -- 1) the treatment of UN copyrighted works in Japan, and 2) whether or not the 1905 US-Japanese Copyright Convention has been abrogated. SANACC 388 avoids the first of these two questions by relating the paper only to US not UN copyrighted materials. As to the second question, SANACC 388 is believed to advocate a policy with respect to the abrogation of the 1905 Convention which is not consistent with our over-all policy.

Le/T is now preparing an opinion on the legal aspects of the abrogation of the convention, which will be ready by the end of the week. It is known that Le/T adheres to the Department's April 12, 1946 cabled recommendation to SCAP (CM-IN 2428) that pending a peace settlement with Japan

← War Rep T

"it would

DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)  
Authority 11652 7500 86  
By [Signature] NARS, Date DEC 6 1974

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

- 2 -

"it would seem best not to take a positive stand that the (1905) convention is or is not in force." In support of that position, Le/T has informally expressed doubt that the US as an occupying power can legally abrogate a treaty existing between it and a country having no internationally recognized government. It has also pointed out that by abrogating this treaty, we would imply that other unexpired, unabrogated US-Japanese treaties are still in effect and this might not be in our national interest. A further objection is raised as to whether it is possible to abrogate Article II of the 1905 convention without abrogating the whole convention or without US Senate ratification. Such an act might also be regarded by member countries of the International Copyright Union (of which the US is not a member) as discriminatory, in as much as Japan when joining the Union specifically included a free translation proviso substantially the equivalent of Article II.

In summary -- except for SANACC 388's proposed abrogation of the 1905 convention, this paper apparently does not propose to do anything which SCAP is not already doing under Circular 12 or which he is not entitled to do in his capacity as CINCPAC. Since there are material objections to the abrogation of the treaty at this time, it is difficult to see the need for the paper as it is now drafted.

Mrs. Plunder commented that she would appreciate receiving a copy of Le/T's opinion which, of course, would be basic to any redraft of this paper or to any reply which might be made to CM-IN 3137. She stressed the importance of speed in resolving this problem since the 120-day option clause in the Army's FY 1947 translation contracts for SCAP are expiring. Questioned as to what reply, if any, the Army had made to CM-IN 3137, Mrs. Plunder stated that on November 17 the Army had cabled its approval of SCAP's Plan "B" which was being implemented by the subject SANACC paper proposed by the Army.

Mr. Schuler stated that while his Division, and in fact the whole Department, fully supports the Army's desire to stimulate the dissemination of U.S. copyright works in Japan, nevertheless SANACC 388, in his opinion did not propose measures that would necessarily accomplish this end. If the abrogation clause (3a) were removed from the paper's conclusions, the latter would recommend little more than what is now contained in Circular 12. While it is true that this paper designates a licensee, it is also true that SCAP could do this without a SANACC decision.

Mr. Schuler

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

- 3 -

Mr. Schuler pointed out that whatever decision was arrived at by SANACC with respect to US copyrights would have to be essentially the same as Circular 12 in order not to discriminate against the copyrights of other countries.

Mr. McDiarmid observed that certain improvements could be made on Circular 12 with respect to the reimbursement of American copyright holders. He stated that payment out of a blocked yen account is inconsistent with our expressed basic import-export policy for Japan. He proposed alternatively that during the period of occupation, US copyright holders be paid in dollars at a specified annual fee per work for translation, reproduction and performance rights, such payment to be made from appropriated funds to the extent they are available for this purpose, or from Japan's import-export accounts in accordance with paragraph 20(f) of SWACC 128/3. The arrangements for dollar payments to news services providing news for Japan was proposed by the Army at the direction of the President.

In conclusion, the State Department members suggested, and the Army member concurred, that in view of the foregoing objections to SANACC 388, the paper should be withdrawn; that in its place the Army should send, with State clearance, a cabled reply to GM-IN 3137. It was suggested that the cable might: a) point out the anticipated difficulties and delays in obtaining an FEC decision or US unilateral action on Plan B; b) indicate the State Department's position with regard to the abrogation of the 1905 convention; c) include for SCAP's information the conclusions reached in Para 3b through 3e of SANACC 388.

(N.B. - Later the same day, the Army member expressed to Mr. Green regret that the Army was unable to accept the position taken by her at the meeting, being of the opinion that some SANACC policy decision on Copyrights is required by SCAP. The Army member proposed to submit an informal redraft of SANACC 388 (amended on the basis of the December 10 discussion) to the same working group next week.)

~~SECRET~~

Aug  
NA: MGreen/hhc



STANDARD FORM NO. 64

File: ~~SWNCC~~  
SWNCC*Office Memorandum* • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : PL - Mr. Walkinshaw

DATE: August 26, 1947

FROM : ADO - Mr. Schuler

SUBJECT: Public Information Program in Korea

The attached draft looks o.k. to us here, except for the last sentence of 4. f), into which we would like to insert the word social, making the latter part of the sentence ". . . for its economic, political and social improvement." Military Government in Korea is carrying on a program of social improvement and we feel this should be included in the categories of improvement mentioned in 4. f).

Ernie:  
 Let's have this. It seems  
 to me we are quibbling  
 a bit - and social  
 progress is mentioned  
 elsewhere.

*[Signature]*



STANDARD FORM NO. 64

*Office Memorandum* · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: 8/25/47

TO : ADO - Mr. Schuler  
FROM : P<sup>+</sup> - WWalkinshaw  
SUBJECT :

The attached paper on Korea has been redrafted in accordance with comments submitted by various Offices.

Please forward any additional comments or suggestions to Mr. John Z. Williams, NA.

ONE OCCUPIED AREAS DIVISION  
(AID)

AUG 26 1947

DEPARTMENT OF STATE



Copy no. 9SWNCC SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOREIGN POLICY INFORMATIONPUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM ON KOREA

## References:

SWNCC-FPI 2/2  
 SWNCC-FPI 2/4  
 SWNCC Memorandum for  
 Information No. 75  
 SWNCC 176/30

SITUATION

1. International Commitments. Through the Cairo Declaration the United States, the United Kingdom, and China agreed that "in due course Korea shall become free and independent". Russia is party to this commitment, through her adherence to the terms of the Potsdam Declaration in her declaration of war on Japan on August 8, 1945.

At Moscow in December 1945 the Foreign Ministers of the US, the UK and USSR with China's adherence, agreed upon procedures looking towards the development of democratic self-government and the establishment of the national independence of Korea. These procedures included the establishment of a Joint (US - USSR) Commission which, (1) in consultation with Korean democratic parties and social organizations, would prepare plans for the formation of a provisional Korean government, and then (2) in collaboration with the newly established provisional Korean Government, would work out measures for the political, economic and social progress of the Korean people, including an agreement concerning a four power trusteeship of Korea for a period of up to five years. In addition the Moscow Agreement provided for an immediate conference between representatives of the U.S. and Soviet commands in Korea for the working out of urgent economic and administrative matters.

DECLASSIFIED

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

Authority NND 750086By CO/AA NARS, Date DEC. 6. 1974ONE OCCUPIED AREA ORGANIZATIONS  
(AUG)

AUG 26 1947

DEPARTMENT OF STATE



-2-

SECRET

2. Negotiations resulting from Moscow Agreement. The economic-administrative conference was held early in 1946, but the Soviets insisted on discussing only narrow aspects of the problem, and refused to consider broader economic and administrative matters raised by the U.S. U.S. attempts to reach solution of these pressing problems at the subsequent Joint Commission meeting, were likewise fruitless.

On March 20, 1946, the Joint Commission provided for in the Moscow Agreement met for the first time. It was the US view that the formulation of plans for the creation of a provisional Korean Government was the first and most pressing task before the Commission. In the discussions that followed, the Commission became deadlocked regarding the manner of consultation with Korean political parties under the terms of the Moscow Agreement. As it became evident that no progress could be made, the Commission adjourned sine die on 8 May 1946.

Immediately after the Commission adjourned, the US commander, General Hodge, took the initiative in pressing the Soviet Commander for resumption of negotiations. The several exchanges of letters between the two commanders failed to bring about agreement.

After an exchange of letters between Secretary of State Marshall and Prime Minister Molotov, during April and May 1947 the US and Soviet Governments agreed to reconvene the Joint Commission, and to review the work of the Commission in July or August. The Commission reconvened on May 21, 1947. After some initial progress it became deadlocked again, over the identical issue which had caused the failure

failure

SECRET



~~SECRET~~

-3-

failure of its first session in May of 1946. It has consistently been the US view that the Joint Commission should consult with all Korean parties of consequence, so long as these parties agree to cooperate with the Joint Commission. The US delegates have contended that on the basis of the Marshall-Molotov Agreements no party can be excluded from consultation save by agreement of both delegations. The Soviets on the other hand have insisted that they would not consult with any party which has expressed opposition to any part of the Moscow Agreement, particularly the provisions regarding "trusteeship," so hated by Koreans. The US feels that to agree to the Soviet position would be to abridge the right of freedom of speech in Korea and would bar from consultation all parties save the Communists and their fellow travelers.

3. Politico-economic situation. Unrest is growing in Korea. The increasing impatience of the Koreans with lack of progress toward independence combined with inability to compose their partisan differences, may result in such serious internal disorders, led by extremists of either the Right or Left, that US public opinion might demand withdrawal of US forces from Korea. Withdrawal under such circumstances would almost certainly result in complete domination of Korea by the Soviet Union, with grave consequences to US prestige and world-wide political objectives.

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

-4-

The serious economic situation resulting primarily from the division of the country, further aggravates the unrest. Many Koreans now feel they have a lower standard of living than they had under the Japanese occupation.

The Soviets are intensifying their anti-American propoganda, and in view of widespread Korean discouragement an increase in communist strength and followers has resulted. Communist efforts have been directed at increasing the unrest in every way, to make the US position in Korea untenable.

This present unsatisfactory state of affairs in south Korea can not be expected to improve until Koreans themselves actively engage in constructive political and economic activities. Continuing assurance must be given the Koreans that the US is doing its utmost in order to achieve this end and to carry out its commitment to bring independence to Korea.

#### 4. US Policy

a) It was determined that one means of giving this reassurance would be to inaugurate in south Korea a positive program of political, economic and social rehabilitation for the express purpose of preparing the country and the people for early independence. In order to carry out this program completely, additional funds, in the form of a grant-in-aid for south Korea, will be required.

b) Although detailed plans for a Grant-in Aid for south Korea have been prepared, no action can now be taken on such a plan before Congress next meets, which

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

-5-

will be during the fall of 1947 at the earliest. It is quite obvious, therefore, that the Grant-in-Aid program can have no effect on the immediate problem of preventing a dangerous deterioration of the political situation in south Korea.

c) In view of the continued impasse, in the Joint Commission negotiations a letter was dispatched to Foreign Minister Molotov on August 11, 1947 informing him of the desire of the US Government to receive from the Joint Commission a report by August 21 of such progress as it has made so that immediate consideration can be given to further steps to expedite the establishment of a united, independent Korea. If the Joint Commission is unable to agree on a joint report, the US delegation has been instructed to submit its unilateral report to the US Government.

d) In the absence of response by the USSR to this Government's suggestions, it is proposed that the US future course of action be announced. This will be done with the following objectives:

- 1) to calm the Korean people through concrete actions which will provide them acceptable political objectives toward which to work and will constitute tangible evidence of US intentions to expedite Korean independence
- 2) to protect the US political position in Korea, the Far East and the rest of the world
- 3) to assure that the onus for any failure or delay in providing Korea its promised independence will fall squarely and publicly on the Soviets
- 4) to expedite the maximum accomplishment of US objectives in Korea and thus hasten the withdrawal of US forces.

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

-6-

e) It is therefore proposed, upon receipt of either the Joint Commission or US Delegation report, that the US forward a note to the other three powers adhering to the Moscow Agreement informing them of the lack of progress and proposing definite steps for early achievement of the aims of the Moscow Agreement. These will provide (1) for the establishment of a Provisional Government by the Koreans themselves through recognized democratic procedures (2) for United Nations observation of elections and other procedures involved in establishing the Provisional Government and (3) for such aid and assistance (not termed "trusteeship") as is agreed between the Provisional Government and the Four Powers. This letter will request the early comments and views of the other three powers and invite informal consultation in Washington through their Ambassadors.

The UK and China are associated with the US and the USSR in the Moscow Agreement on Korea. Any course of action deviating from the procedures laid down in that Agreement must be discussed with the other powers concerned in order to preclude any justified accusation that the US is unilaterally abrogating the Moscow Agreement.

f) In the event the Soviet Government refuses to consider the US proposals or otherwise delays progress, the US will submit the entire problem to the United Nations. In the meantime, there will be no interruption of the existing local US programs in south Korea for its economic and political improvement.

5. (Deleted).

~~SECRET~~



-7-

PROBLEM

6. To enable the American people to understand the problems, issues and US commitments involved in Korea, and their relationship to overall US foreign policy, in order to obtain the popular support required to achieve US objectives in that country.

7. Timing. Full and prompt publicity should be given to new developments, to keep the public alert to the active steps being taken by the US to expedite achievement of our objectives. US proposals, to the other powers concerned should be made public upon receipt of notification of their delivery.

8. Exclusive interviews. Series of exclusive interviews on different aspects of the Korean problem should be arranged for influential radio commentators and columnists with selected officials returning from Korea.

9. Prepared Press Conferences. With each new major development, top officers of the three Departments, assisted by specialists, should present supplementary material emphasizing the points in the information themes. Transcripts could be given wider circulation to editors, writers and commentators by distribution as supplements to the background summary.

10. Background Summary. Summary covering situation up to May 21 will be distributed to Department mailing lists about September 1. This should be supplemented with an addendum bringing the situation up-to-date and covering the latest US-USSR Joint Commission negotiations.

11. Background Conferences (off the record) for media and organization representatives. Suggested participants: top officers of the three departments assisted by specialists in political, economic and cultural fields. In these conferences, care should be taken to give possible USSR views and actions

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

- 8 -

perspective by relating them to facts, and to interpret these facts in the light of US objectives and policy.

12. Speeches by top policy officers and specialists.

Appropriate times and places should be selected when top officers of the three departments (State, War, Navy) and US officials returning from Korea might cover current developments in Korea. Discussion and community groups should be encouraged to discuss Korea, and specialists should be provided by the departments, upon request, to contribute material on their particular fields.

13. Wedeneyer Report. If the nature of the report permits, full publicity should be given to it as soon as possible after it is delivered, taking advantage of an alert public curiosity and interest.

INFORMATION THEMES

14. US objectives in Korea are:

a. To assist in the establishment, as soon as practicable, of a self-governing sovereign Korea independent of foreign control and eligible for membership in the United Nations:

b. to insure that the national government so established shall be representative of the freely-expressed will of the Korean people;

c. and to aid the Koreans in building a sound economy as an essential basis for their independent and democratic state.

15. The US carries out its international commitments.

The US is committed with the USSR, UK and China to provide for the establishment of a free and independent Korea, under the terms of the Moscow Declaration of December 27, 1945. These

~~SECRET~~



-9-

commitments will not be met unless we carry out our objectives in Korea. These objectives, further, are consistent with the principles of the Charter of the UN, to which each of the four powers is a party. Failure fully to meet our commitments will not only damage US prestige but will hurt the cause of freedom throughout the world.

16. A united, independent Korea is essential to stability and peace in East Asia. Korea is an historic "weak spot" that has twice within the past half century been a cause of international friction. Our efforts to eliminate this "weak spot" constitute an investment in peace.

17. Early establishment of a free and independent Korea is in US self-interest. Attainment of this objective will contribute to the political and economic stability of East Asia, which vitally affects the economic and political welfare of the US. Further, early independence of a united Korea within the framework of our commitments, will hasten the withdrawal of US troops and the reduction of occupation costs.

18. Every possible effort to expedite independence of a united Korea has been and is being made by the US. Within the framework of our commitments, US policy is designed to pursue every avenue of solution in accomplishing its objectives. New steps taken in the development of this policy, as they become public, should be cast in this light, with the reasons fully explained. To keep the record clear, every occasion should be taken to review the efforts that this Government has made and, when these have been unsuccessful, to point out the reasons why.



~~SECRET~~

-10-

INFORMATION CAUTIONS

19. Avoid use of the word "trusteeship". The Four Powers are committed through the Moscow Agreement to the creation of some form of trusteeship over Korea, for a period of up to five years, unless there is general agreement among them that conditions make this unnecessary. However, because of Korean hatred for this term which was used by the Japanese as a euphemism for their early rule over Korea, emphasis should be on the provision of such aid and assistance as is agreed upon between the Provisional Government when established and the four powers.

Avoid reference to establishment of an independent south Korea. Treatment of the Korean problem should emphasize the objective of a united, independent Korea. The suggestion that the US should support an independent south Korea is contrary to that objective and should be treated accordingly.

~~SECRET~~



ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation 334 Subcommittee for The Far East  
MJC  
Date 11-2-48  
From Allison  
To Exec Sec SANAC

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:

- Security-Classified Information
- Otherwise Restricted Information

1948  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Authority

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE



STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEE  
 SUBCOMMITTEE FOR THE FAR EAST  
 MUNITIONS BUILDING  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

~~RESTRICTED~~

*Clearance given for OK  
 by tele phone to Commander Richardson*

Serial No. 381

22 April 1946

MRC/lmh

MEMORANDUM FOR: Dr. Hugh Borton, S-442, Rm. 353, State Department  
 ✓ Mr. Frank Schuler, S-3351, Rm. 534, War Manpower Commission  
 Lt. Col. E. W. Hendrick, W-74081, Rm. 4B936, Pentagon  
 Col. D. W. Johnston, W-73022, Rm. 2C729, Pentagon  
 Lt. Comdr. P. P. Claxton, N-61558, Rm. 3612, Navy Department

Subject: Clarification of Working Relationship Between AFPAC and  
 Interim Information Service, State Department

Reference: a. SWNCC 225/D

Enclosure: Draft on Subject.

1. The enclosure, a proposed draft in response to SWNCC 225/D, is circulated for consideration by the Working Group at the request of Dr. Hugh Borton, Chairman.

2. It is hoped that informal clearance of the enclosed draft can be obtained. Members of the Working Group are requested to indicate clearances to the SFE Secretariat - S-2428, W-79707, N-3157.

For the State-War-Navy Coordinating Subcommittee  
 for the Far East.

*A. F. Richardson*  
 A. F. Richardson  
 Commander, USN  
 Acting Secretary

~~RESTRICTED~~

DECLASSIFIED  
 E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)  
 Authority WFO 750096  
 By CD/JP NARS, Date DEC. 9. 1974



~~RESTRICTED~~~~RESTRICTED~~

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)  
Authority NND 750086  
By CP/A NARS, Date DEC 6 1974ENCLOSURECLARIFICATION OF WORKING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AFFAC  
AND INTERIM INFORMATION SERVICE, STATE DEPARTMENTReport by the  
State-War-Navy Coordinating Subcommittee for the Far East

1. The problem is to determine whether any action is necessary to clarify the working relationship between SCAP and the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, Department of State.
2. SWNCC 225/D requested the Subcommittee for the Far East to consider the working relationship between AFFAC and Interim Information Service of the State Department.
3. A letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to the Secretary of War, dated February 4, 1946, provides that the War Department include in its budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947 provision for the operation of United States control machinery in Germany, Austria, Venezia Giulia, Japan and Korea, including information control personnel stationed in the occupied areas who were paid out of funds appropriated to the Office of War Information in the fiscal year 1946. (See Appendix "A") In view of this letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the problem of relationship in the field between Department of State informational personnel and CINCAFPAC or SCAP will disappear after June 30, 1946.
4. SWNCC 162/2 "Reorientation of the Japanese" approved by SWNCC on 19 February 1946 states in paragraph 4 C that "because of the inherent nature of the problem, the basic planning for and continual development of a United States program of reorientation and re-education is an appropriate responsibility of



the Department of State subject to existing arrangements with respect to control machinery for Japan and the channel of command for issuing instructions to SCAP." It is clear from this conclusion that responsibility for implementation of the program of reorientation rests solely with SCAP and that general policy decisions, after approval by SWNCC, and where necessary by the Far Eastern Commission, would be passed to SCAP through the usual channels.

5. It is concluded that, in view of SWNCC 162/2 and the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to the Secretary of War, dated February 4, 1946, no further clarification is necessary in the working relationship between information officers of the Department of State and CINCAFPAC or SCAP.

6. It is recommended that after approval by SWNCC of this paper, it be forwarded to the Joint Chiefs of Staff and that if the JCS approve from a military point of view the draft message in Appendix "B" be transmitted to CINCAFPAC.



## APPENDIX "A"

February 4, 1946

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The President has requested me to look to the War Department to include in its budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947 provision for the operation of U. S. control machinery in Germany, Austria, Venezia Giulia, Japan and Korea.

In addition to provision for military personnel, the estimates should include provision for civilian personnel stationed in the occupied areas engaged in activities relating to the occupation of such areas and for necessary supplies for the civilian economy of these areas. The information control personnel in the occupied areas who were paid out of funds appropriated to the Office of War Information in fiscal year 1946 should also be included in the War Department budget.

It seems to me that, insofar as practicable, it would be desirable to provide for the foregoing activities in a separate appropriation in the estimates for the military establishment.

The estimates should not include the immediate civilian staffs of Political Advisers furnished to occupation authorities by the State Department.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Harold D. Smith

Director

The Honorable

The Secretary of War

EST. XI 1/28/46  
ERBaker:GWLawson:ed:fmc



## APPENDIX "B"

*CINC*  
Proposed Message to AFPAC from WARCOS  
A

Further reference URAD CA 54251 State, War and Navy Departments concur that in view of SWNCG 162/2 and letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to the Secretary of War dated February 4, 1946, whereby the War Department is requested to include in its budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947 provision for the operation of United States control machinery in Japan and Korea, including information control personnel who are paid out of funds appropriated to the Office of War Information in the fiscal year 1946, no further clarification in the working relationship between State Department information officers in Japan and CINCAFPAC or SCAP is necessary.



OBF Harry Kurth

14 March 1946

OIC William T. Stone

In order to discharge the responsibilities of the Department under SWNCC 162/D with regard to the reorientation of Japan this office must call in at once for an emergency meeting of three days the following four experts on Japan:

Dr. A. K. Reishauer, Union Theological Seminary.  
Mr. Arthur Jorgensen, New Pfaltz, New York  
Mr. John Curtis, National City Bank of New York  
Mr. Wilfrid Fleisher, New York Herald-Tribune.

It would be appreciated if funds could be set aside from the special allotment--emergencies arising in the diplomatic service in order to provide for this contingency. A similar group was brought to the Department in December, 1945 by what was then the Cultural Affairs Division.

ADO:Frank A. Schuler, Jr./ws  
cc Mr. Ted Kibler

3-14-46



~~Secret~~

January 8, 1946

A-B - Mr. Benton

OIC - William T. Stone

I am attaching the final draft of the SWNCC paper on the responsibility of the Department of State for the reorientation of the Japanese. The paper in its present form has been approved by the Far Eastern sub-committee of SWNCC and now goes to the Joint Chiefs for their comment as a matter of priority. After comment by the Joint Chiefs the paper will go to top SWNCC where its approval would normally be a matter of form. The paper differs from the draft given to you on Saturday principally as follows:

- (a) The paper must go to the Joint Chiefs for comment before going to top SWNCC.
- (b) The responsibility of the Department is "subject to existing arrangements with respect to control machinery for Japan and the channel of command for issuing instructions to SCAP."
- (c) The document is more carefully phrased to avoid the implication that the Department might have actual supervision over implementation of the program in the field.

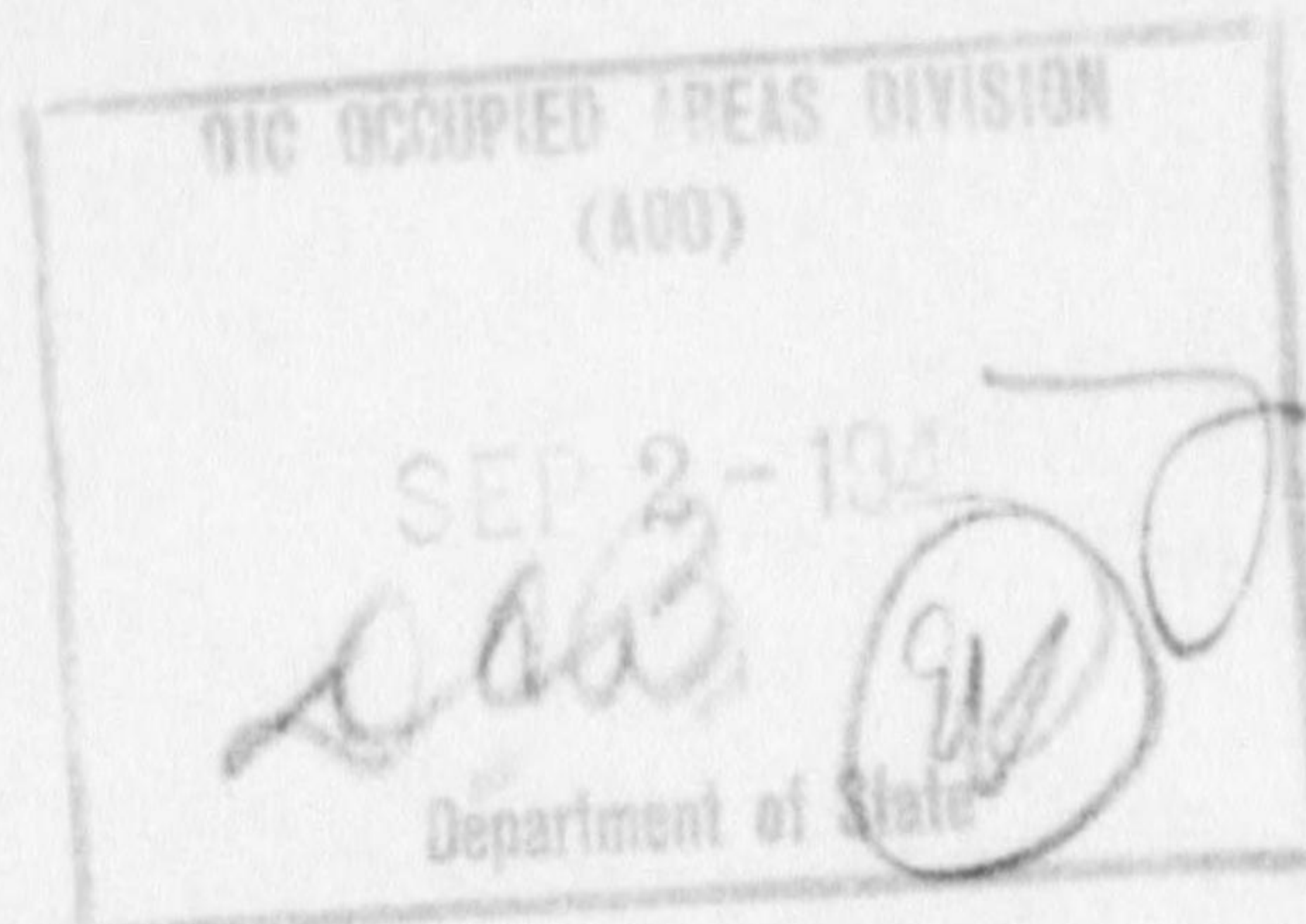
For all practical purposes this paper confronts the Chief of Staff and ultimately the Department with the choice of placing the responsibility in the Department of State or in the War Department.

Attachment.

DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)  
Authority 140750086  
By [Signature] NARS, Date DEC 6 1974

OIC:FAS:asb  
cc: Leverich





August 30, 1946

This meeting of the Steering Committee had ten topics on its Agenda. Nine of these were either continued or referred to Working Committees.

The tenth topic, Report of Committee No. 3 on Its Study of the Draft Japanese Constitution (SC-012/16) included FEC-031/36 on Provisions for the Review of a New Japanese Constitution. A number of the members expressed views which are informative as to the positions of their respective governments.

ADMIRAL RAMISHVILI stated that he had received instructions in regard to the paper on the review of a new Japanese Constitution, which made it impossible for him to approve the paper. The Soviet government adhered to its previous position, expressed in FEC-031/35, that the FEC must formally approve the draft Constitution before it could be adopted by the Diet. Therefore, he said, there could be no agreement on the proposal for review of the Constitution unless the other members of the FEC would agree with the Soviet position; but, he added, his last instructions had been received before the Japanese Constitution had been approved by the House of Representatives, and it was therefore possible that in the changed circumstances his government, following the discussion of the subject in the FEC, would reconsider its position in the matter.

COLONEL POWLES said that if the provision for review of the Constitution within two years were adopted his government would not insist on the same exhaustive consideration of the Constitution which would be necessary if the provision for this review were not adopted.

In regard to suffrage in Japan, MR. GRAVES said his government would not be disturbed should the Japanese discriminate between the electors of the two houses on the basis of age. COLONEL POWLES stated that it might be argued that such discrimination on the basis of age would not be in compliance with the policy decision of the FEC. MAJOR PLIMSOLL reserved the position of his government on the entire paper (SC-012/16) until it had more time for consideration.

ADMIRAL RAMISHVILI stated that if the Commission could agree on the acceptability of the draft Japanese Constitution, no positive approval might be required.

GHB:ch



OIC - Mr. Stone

July 30, 1946

ADO - Mr. Speier

Policy Directive to General Hodge

The attached policy directive to General Hodge shows the latest revisions before approval by the Subcommittee on the Far East of SWNCC before submission to top SWNCC. You will recall that this was undertaken at the request of SWNCC. The directive replaces the present basic directive under which Hodge has been acting. The revision has been necessitated by the changed policy with respect to Korea and the decision to put into effect many of the provisions of the Moscow Agreement.

The policy directive is due to go before top SWNCC in a few days. Section II was prepared in ADO.

ADO:GTBowles:mbv

7/30/46



~~SECRET~~ FEC

22 April 1946

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chairman of the Steering Committee.

Subject : Proposed Formal Changes in SC-010.

1. Paragraph 4 of FEC 043 provides that "it shall be the duty of the Secretary General to recommend to the Chairman of a committee.....any changes which may be desirable in the form of any resolution, report or recommendation in order to make it conform to the standard used for Commission papers."

2. A careful consideration of SC-010 by the Secretariat reveals that this document, from a formal point of view, comprises at the same time a statement of policy and a request for consultation. In the interest of formal order and clarity and in conformity with the procedures already in use by the Secretariat as set forth in SC-011 entitled "Standard Procedures for Formal Commission Actions", these different types of actions should be embodied in two separate papers.

3. Accordingly, I am recommending to you the desirability of the Committee approving a re-draft of SC-010 which would result in two new papers, one a statement of policy and the other a request for consultation. Paragraph 1 would comprise the statement of policy, and paragraph 2, including sections a, b and c, would comprise the formal request for consultation.

4. With respect to the statement of policy on civil liberties arising from paragraph 1 of SC-010, two additional matters of form should be noted:

a. The Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission provide that it is the function of the Commission "to review, on the request of any member, any directive issued to the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers or any action taken by the Supreme Commander involving policy decisions within the jurisdiction of the Commission." (Paragraph II, A, 2). If the Commission wishes to issue a statement of policy that refers to directives issued by SCAP, it would therefore be necessary to indicate that the Commission has considered these directives "at the request of members."

b. An action of the Commission giving blanket approval to "the directives issued by SCAP covering the field of civil liberties" would be too indefinite and all-embracing for a clear-cut policy statement. It would seem that the Commission ought to state more specifically what it is approving, and incorporate the directives in

DECLASSIFIED

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

Authority 11652-20086By [Signature] NARS, Date DEC 8 1974~~SECRET~~



question as an actual part of the policy statement. Thus the statement of policy in paragraph 1 of SC-010 might be revised as follows: "The Far Eastern Commission, at the request of members, has considered the attached directives issued by SCAP....."

5. SC-010 was actually drafted and approved by Committee No. 4 after consideration of a general report on the subject of civil liberties submitted by the United States Representative on the Committee, which was circulated as C4-001. It might be thought more appropriate, therefore, instead of attaching certain SCAP directives to the statement of policy as suggested above, for the Commission to make its statement of policy include formal approval of C4-001, and to attach C4-001 as an appendix to the policy statement. In that case, the statement of policy in paragraph 1 of SC-010 might be revised instead as follows: "The Far Eastern Commission, at the request of its members, has considered the directives issued by the United States Government in the field of civil liberties and the action taken by the Supreme Commander to date on this subject, as set forth in the attached report, and is of the opinion that they adequately give effect to the principles of the Potsdam Declaration in this respect."

6. With respect to the formal request for consultation arising from paragraph 2 of SC-010, in order for this to be issued as a separate paper the introductory clause would have to be revised somewhat as follows: "The Far Eastern Commission, considering that the extent to which the several directives in the field of civil liberties issued by the Supreme Commander have been carried out by the Japanese Government and people is a valuable index of the possibility of adequate democratic development, requests the Chairman....."

7. In the interest of conciseness it is suggested that sub-paragraph "b" under "subject" be revised as follows: "(1) AG 000.76 (27 September 45) CI Memorandum for: Imperial Japanese Government. Subject: Further steps toward Freedom of Press and Speech. Para. 7 and 8 of the Memorandum."

Nelson T. Johnson  
Secretary General



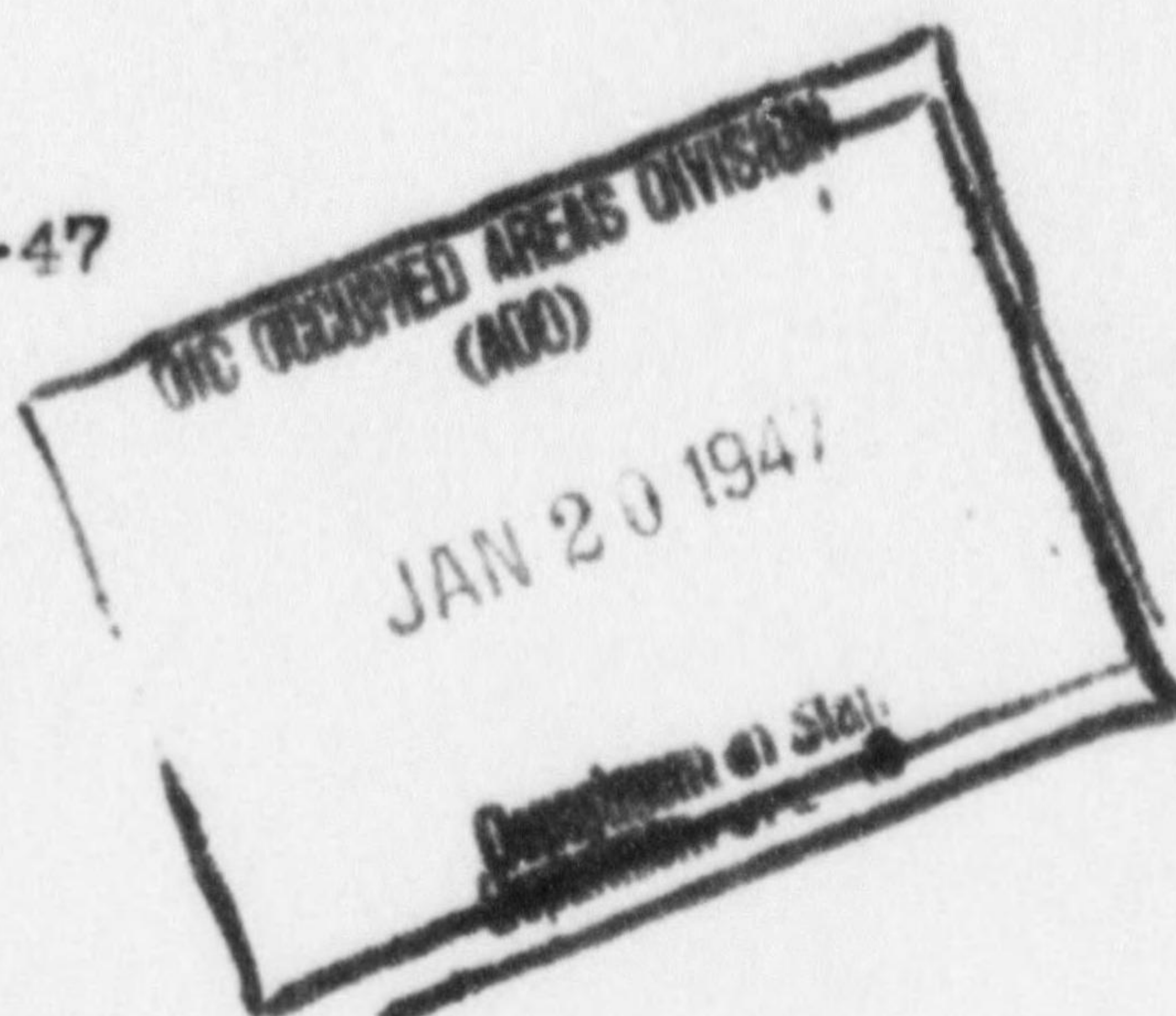
1-16-47

ADO - Mr. Schuler

A-H - Mr. Gross

JA - Mr. Borton

Reform of Japanese Writing System  
and Language, SWNCC 298 series.



In reference to the attached memorandum from the State member of SWNCC recommending that SWNCC 298 and 298/1 be withdrawn, I recommend that in view of the visit of Mr. Atcheson to the Department early in February that the recommended action be postponed until after his return and there has been adequate opportunity to discuss the matter with him. While I recognize that General MacArthur feels nothing more can be done than is being done at present on the matter, I hesitate to concur in the withdrawal of the paper simply because SCAP feels it is unnecessary. Lack of a policy on the matter by the United States Government will not prevent the question being raised in FEC and a mere statement that no further action is needed will not necessarily satisfy the Commission. If you concur with this recommendation I suggest the file be returned to me with the understanding that we will call a meeting of interested persons to discuss the matter with Mr. Atcheson upon his arrival in Washington.

JA:HBorton:mls



STANDARD FORM NO. 64

*Mr. Javerich*  
*to Mr. Penfield*  
*JP*  
~~Office Memorandum~~ UNITED STATES GOVERNMENTDATE: December 18,  
1946.

TO : ADO, Mr. Schuler

FROM : FE, Mr. Penfield

SUBJECT: OIC Representative in Working Group  
of the SWNCC Subcommittee on Foreign  
Policy Information

With reference to your inquiry of December 12 regarding OIC representation on the SWNCC Subcommittee on Foreign Policy Information, there is attached a copy of Mr. Thompson's comments. FE would certainly have no objections to any contributions which OIC might be able to make on Far East matters under consideration by this committee. If in the light of Mr. Thompson's comments you feel that you have such a contribution to make I suggest you get in touch with Mr. Williams in regard to the Korea paper, which is the only Far East question under consideration by the committee at the moment.

Copies to: EE, Mr. Thompson  
JA, Mr. Williams

*JP*

FE:JKPenfield:hst



/ Eastern

*Source Memo  
Inter-office Memo*

December 16, 1946

FE - Mr. Penfield

My feeling is that this committee is concerned solely with informational policy in this country which I understand does not concern OIC. Therefore there is no OIC representative on the committee at all and we understood on a similar committee that we were discussing setting up that they would not be interested in matters of this kind. I would, of course, have no objection if they wished to be in on the discussion of the Korean matter and have anything to contribute but the committee is already so large that it is difficult to handle matters expeditiously.

Llewellyn E. Thompson

EE:LET:hre



SWNCC

FE, Mr. Penfield

December 12, 1946

ADO, Mr. Schuler

OIC Representative in Working Group of the SWNCC Subcommittee  
on Foreign Policy Information

We have been informed that in the working group  
of the SWNCC Subcommittee on Foreign Policy Information  
there is no one from OIC on the Far Eastern side.  
Both Mr. Stone and Mr. Leverich have authorized me  
to suggest, if it is appropriate, that I sit in  
at the working level on Far Eastern matters.

ADO: FASchuler, Jr./jg



*SWNCC -  
(Foreign policy info)*

FE, Mr. Penfield

December 12, 1946

ADO, Mr. Schuler

OIC Representative in Working Group of the SWNCC Subcommittee  
on Foreign Policy Information

We have been informed that in the working group  
of the SWNCC Subcommittee on Foreign Policy Information  
there is no one from OIC on the Far Eastern side.  
Both Mr. Stone and Mr. Leverich have authorized me  
to suggest, if it is appropriate, that I sit in  
at the working level on Far Eastern matters.

ADO: FASchuler, Jr./jg



November 20, 1948

TO :

FROM : PA: F. H. Russell

SUBJECT: Suggestions for SWNCC Subcommittee on Foreign  
Policy Information

The Charter of the SWNCC Subcommittee on Foreign Policy Information was approved by the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee on 16 October 1946. The following were designated by their respective Departments to serve as members:

Mr. Francis H. Russell, State Department,  
Chairman

Mr. Llewellyn E. Thompson, State Department

Major General W. H. Arnold, War Department

Captain Robert L. Dennison, Navy Department

The Charter establishes the Subcommittee "as the agency of the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee . . . charged with the exchange of views between the three Departments with respect to information to be disseminated to the public on developments and policies in the field of foreign politico-military affairs". The Subcommittee is to facilitate clearance within the three Departments for the release of such information. Dissemination of information after clearance will be accomplished through existing public information channels.

In order properly to accomplish its function, the Subcommittee wishes to receive suggestions from interested offices in each of the three Departments concerning present matters in the designated field which are not receiving adequate public understanding and concerning future developments for which information programs should be planned. The Subcommittee will use such suggestions for the purpose of placing on its agenda, in order of estimated priority, the topics which most urgently require its attention.

DECLASSIFIED

It

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

Authority NND 750086By [Signature] NARS, Date DEC 6 1974



- 2 -

It is requested that suggestions from your office be transmitted through the undersigned or Mr. Thompson and that they be accompanied by sufficient background information to enable the Subcommittee to judge their approximate urgency.

The Subcommittee will deal primarily with long-term informational objectives rather than special events, and for this purpose it will need to consider the public relations aspects of some policies that are still in the top secret stage. It will take strict security precautions in connection with all information entrusted to it. No information on matters under your jurisdiction will be released without clearance from your office.

~~SECRET~~



STANDARD FORM NO. 64

*Office Memorandum* • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : ADO - Mr. Leverich, OIC - Mr. Stone      DATE: November 29, 1946  
FROM : ADO - Mr. Schuler *JS*  
SUBJECT: Subcommittees of SWNCC

I have noticed that there are a number of subcommittees of SWNCC to which we have not been invited, whereas the political and economic divisions of the Department are. I have in mind in particular the subcommittee on information in the United States. We have as great if not greater contributions to make on this problem than some of the other divisions of the Department. Moreover, it is extremely important to us to know what is being done in this field. As FE controls most of these subcommittees, a word to John Carter Vincent probably would be sufficient to do the trick.

ADO:FASchuler, Jr.:mbv      11/29/46



ADO - Mr. Leverich, OIC - Mr. Stone

November 29, 1946

ADO - Mr. Schuler

Subcommittees of SWNCC

I have noticed that there are a number of subcommittees of SWNCC to which we have not been invited, whereas the political and economic divisions of the Department are. I have in mind in particular the subcommittee on information in the United States. We have as great if not greater contributions to make on this problem than some of the other divisions of the Department. Moreover, it is extremely important to us to know what is being done in this field. As FE controls most of these subcommittees, a word to John Carter Vincent probably would be sufficient to do the trick.

ADO:FASchuler, Jr.:mbv

11/29/46



ADO - Mr. Leverich, OIC - Mr. Stone

November 29, 1946

ADO - Mr. Schuler

Subcommittees of SWNCC

I have noticed that there are a number of subcommittees of SWNCC to which we have not been invited, whereas the political and economic divisions of the Department are. I have in mind in particular the subcommittee on information in the United States. We have as great if not greater contributions to make on this problem than some of the other divisions of the Department. Moreover, it is extremely important to us to know what is being done in this field. As FE controls most of these subcommittees, a word to John Carter Vincent probably would be sufficient to do the trick.

ADO:FASchuler, Jr.:mbv

11/29/46



July 31, 1946

Secretariat of Sub-committee on  
the Far East.

JA: Mr. Borton

Draft Policy Paper on Re-education of  
Japan.

There are attached the original  
and four copies of the draft of a  
policy paper on re-education of Japan  
prepared in the Department of State  
for consideration of the ad hoc  
Committee on Re-education. It is re-  
quested that you circulate copies of  
the enclosure to members of the ad hoc  
committee, inquiring of them as to an  
appropriate date for consideration of  
the paper by the ad hoc group if they  
feel such consideration is necessary  
prior to submittal of the paper to  
SFE.

JA:HBorton:mle



*Swann papers*

OIC, Mr. Stone

July 31, 1946

ADO, Mr. Speier

Proposed Corrigendum to Appendix "B", SWNCC 16/10

State is agreeing to the SWNCC proposal to add the following paper to SWNCC series 16/10:

Proposed Corrigendum to Appendix "B", SWNCC 16/10  
Page 51, Item I, 2, subparagraph c

"Exchange of Students, Scholars, Teachers, Educational and Scientific Material, and the Participation of the Japanese in International Scientific and Technical Programs."

I have initialled concurrence to the proposal along with the other divisions and offices concerned (JK, JA and FE). It is understood that if the State Member of SWNCC approves that ADO will receive notice to prepare such a paper. Since Mr. Bowles has already discussed the matter informally with Mr. Reischauer, and since it is in line with what ADO is doing in Germany and wants for Japan, I believe you will approve the action taken.

ADO:GTBowles/jg



SFE: Pending

JA - Mr. Borton

July 30, 1946

ADO - Mr. Speier

Draft Policy Paper on the Reeducation of Japan

For Approval of OIC, JA, FE.

The attached draft enclosure of a policy paper on the reeducation of Japan is sent to you as Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on Reeducation of SWNCC-SFE with a request that it be submitted to SFE for approval and further action.

This memorandum will serve to indicate that it has been approved by the appropriate divisions and officers.

ADO:GTBowles:mbv

7/30/46

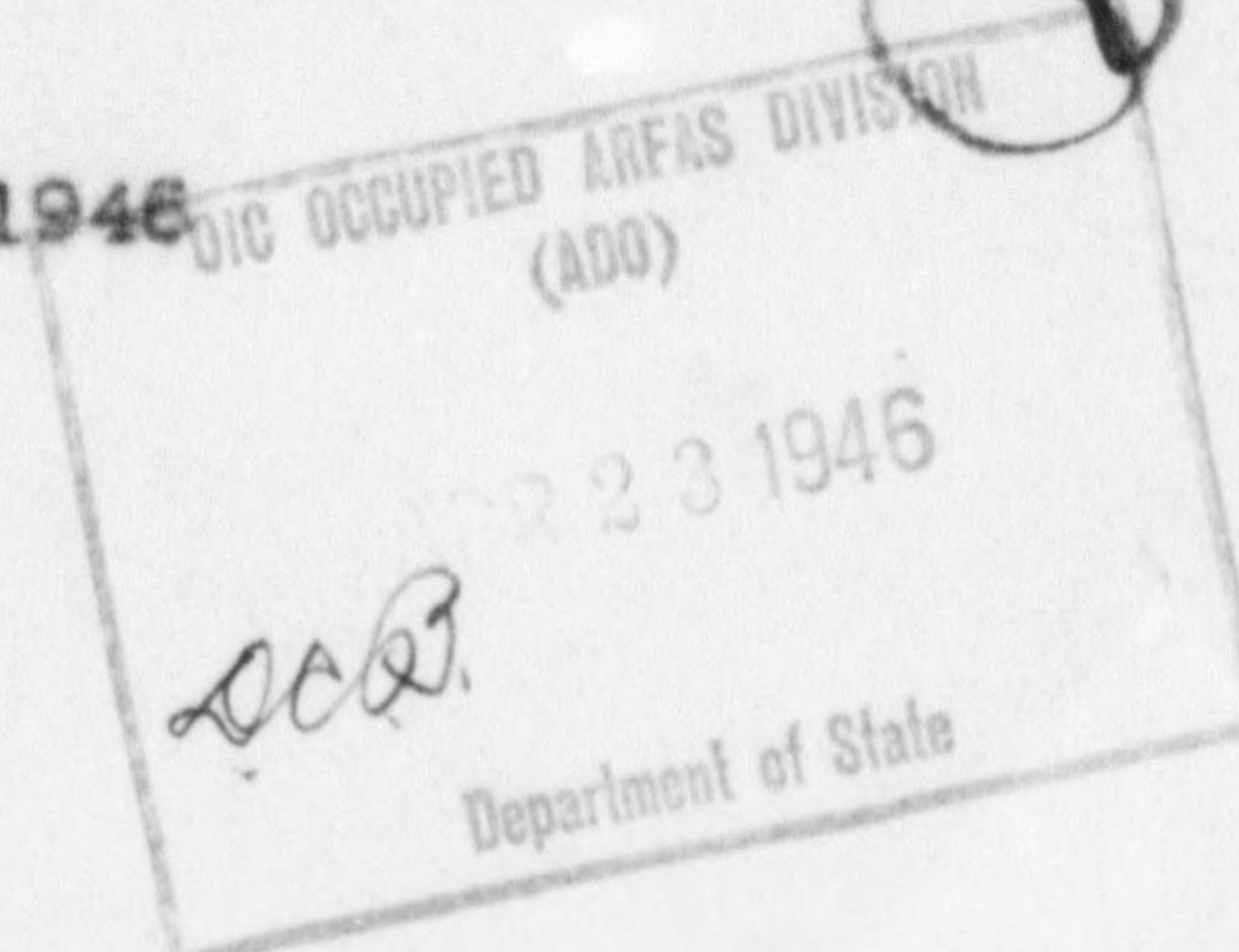
OIC JA FE



ADO - Mr. Kroll  
Rm. 534, War Manpower

*file in  
drafts + forms*

April 22, 1946



MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY, SWNCC

Subject: Enclosure Entitled "Reform of the  
Japanese Writing System and Language"

In view of the importance of the subject problem it is requested that the draft SWNCC paper which has been prepared in the Department of State be referred to the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee for its consideration and appropriate action as a matter of priority.

J. H. Hildring  
State Member  
State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee

ADO:FASchuler, Jr./jg 4/22/46 FE OIC JA *AD*



STANDARD FORM NO. 64

*Office Memorandum* · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: 5 March 1946

TO : Bill Stone  
FROM : Frank A. Schuler, Jr.  
SUBJECT :

Here is a start on the Japan panel. It is possible that FE and SWNCC may regard the calling in of Japan consultants a part of their prerogatives so I haven't discussed the thing with them. I think at a little later stage we might enlist their aid and support.

FAS/ws



OIC William Stone

5 March 1946

ADO Frank A. Schuler, Jr.

Panel of experts to plan reorientation of the Japanese in accordance with responsibilities outlined in SWNCC 162/2.

In the selection of a panel of experts to work on the Japanese reorientation problem two methods suggest themselves.

Individuals can be selected who possess competence in the various fields encompassed by reorientation but who lack knowledge of the area with which they are dealing. This method was used perforce in the so-called MacArthur Educational Mission. The principal criticism of this method is considerable time and effort must be used in educating the "experts" in the area with which they are supposed to deal.

A second method is to endeavor to select "experts" in the various fields affecting reorientation who are possessed of area knowledge and background. This method would appear to be preferable, the only difficulty being that in areas like Japan there are some fields like labor, for example, where no one appears to have specialized.

Consequently, a third method would be to choose men with competence and with area background wherever available, and where area background in those fields cannot be found to fill in with the best people in the field. In this way "educating the experts" is held at a minimum and at the same time the field is covered.

A consideration in the selection of any panel is availability. Very few experts of the type desired to plan the Japanese reorientation program could be persuaded to devote their full time, even for a short period, to this task. Most of them, however, are in a position to come to Washington once a week or once every two weeks for several days work in committees.

The following panel has been selected with the foregoing criteria in mind. In each instance, the alternates would not appear to be as useful or as qualified as the regulars.

Field	Name and Qualifications
1. Government and Politics	a. Laurence Salisbury, Editor, Far Eastern Survey, a Foreign Service Officer in the Far East for many years.  Alternate--Nathaniel Peffer, Professor, International Relations, Columbia University.



Mr. William Stone

-2-

5 March 1946

## 2. Economics, Finance and Industry

- a. John Curtis, former Vice-President National City Bank of New York-- long-time resident of Japan.

Alternate--T. A. Bisson, author and Journalist.

## 3. Agriculture

- a. Owen Dawson, Agricultural Expert, United States Foreign Service.

Alternate--other Government agricultural man with knowledge of Oriental agriculture.

## 4. Labor

- a. Labor Department expert to be chosen.

## 5. Information Media

- a. Wilfrid Fleisher, former managing editor Japan Advertiser, author and ABC radio commentator.

Alternate--William Henry Chamberlin, Christian Science Monitor writer and former foreign correspondent.

## 6. Religion

- a. Dr. A. K. Reishauer, Union Theological Seminary, writer on Japanese Buddhism.

Alternate--Bishop McKim, Protestant Episcopal Church of North America, former Bishop in Japan.

## 7. Education

- a. George Stoddard, President, designate University of Illinois, member of Educational Mission to Japan.

Alternate--other member of Educational Mission.

## 8. Organizations

- a. Arthur Jergenson, former head of YMCA in Japan--resident of Japan for thirty years, adviser on Japan during World War II to various governmental agencies.

Alternate--George Phelps, long-time YMCA official in Japan.

FAS/ws



STANDARD FORM NO. 64

*Office Memorandum* · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: 4 March 1946

TO : JA Hugh Borton

FROM : OIC Frank A. Schuler, Jr.  
Acting Chief, Japan and Korea Branch  
Division of Occupied Areas

SUBJECT :

Herewith rough draft on SWCC 225.

FAS/ws  
Enclosure



COPY

February 4, 1946

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The President has requested me to look to the War Department to include in its budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947 provision for the operation of U. S. control machinery in Germany, Austria, Venezia Giulia, Japan and Korea.

In addition to provision for military personnel, the estimates should include provision for civilian personnel stationed in the occupied areas engaged in activities relating to the occupation of such areas and for necessary supplies for the civilian economy of these areas. The information control personnel in the occupied areas who were paid out of funds appropriated to the Office of War Information in fiscal year 1946 should also be included in the War Department budget.

It seems to me that, insofar as practicable, it would be desirable to provide for the foregoing activities in a separate appropriation in the estimates for the military establishment.

The estimates should not include the immediate civilian staffs of Political Advisers furnished to occupation authorities by the State Department.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Harold D. Smith

Director

The Honorable

The Secretary of War

EST. XI 1/28/46  
ERBaker:GWLawson:ed:fmc



4 March 1946

The Problem.

1. What action should be taken to clarify the working relationship between SCAP and the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, Department of State.

2. See Appendix "a".

Discussion.

In the conclusions 4 c SWNCC 162/2 it is provided that "the basic planning for and continuing development of a United States program of reorientation and reeducation is an appropriate responsibility subject to existing arrangements with respect to control machinery for Japan and the channel of command for issuing instructions to SCAP."

It is clear from this conclusion that responsibility for implementation of the program of reorientation rests solely with SCAP and that policy directives after approval by SWNCC and where necessary by FEC are to be passed to SCAP through "the channel of command for issuing instructions to SCAP." A further factor in the situation is that in a letter from the Director of the Bureau of Budget dated February 4, 1946 to the Secretary of War it was indicated that personnel in the occupied areas who were paid out of funds appropriated to the Office of War Information in the fiscal year 1946 (now Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, Department of State) were to be included in the War Department budget. Accordingly, after June 30 the problem of relationship in the field between OIC Department of State and SCAP will disappear.



-2-

Conclusions.

a. It is concluded that SWNCC 162/2 and the letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to the Secretary of War dated February 4, 1946 render unnecessary any clarification in the working relationship between OIG officers in Japan and SCAP.

Recommendations.

It is recommended that

- a. the conclusions set forth in this paper be approved by SWNCC.
- b. after approval by SWNCC the paper be forwarded to JCS for transmission to SCAP in reply to their query.



STANDARD FORM NO. 64

*Office Memorandum* · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENTDATE: **4 March 1946**

TO : **JA Hugh Berton**

FROM : **OIC Frank A. Schuler, Jr.**  
**Acting Chief, Japan and Korea Branch**  
**Division of Occupied Areas**

SUBJECT:

**Herewith rough draft on SWCC 225.**

**FAS/ws**  
**Enclosure**



4 March 1946

The Problem.

1. What action should be taken to clarify the working relationship between SCAP and the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, Department of State.

2. See Appendix "a".

Discussion.

In the conclusions 4 c SWNCC 162/2 it is provided that "the basic planning for and continuing development of a United States program of reorientation and reeducation is an appropriate responsibility subject to existing arrangements with respect to control machinery for Japan and the channel of command for issuing instructions to SCAP."

It is clear from this conclusion that responsibility for implementation of the program of reorientation rests solely with SCAP and that policy directives after approval by SWNCC and where necessary by FPC are to be passed to SCAP through "the channel of command for issuing instructions to SCAP." A further factor in the situation is that in a letter from the Director of the Bureau of Budget dated February 4, 1946 to the Secretary of War it was indicated that personnel in the occupied areas who were paid out of funds appropriated to the Office of War Information in the fiscal year 1946 (now Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, Department of State) were to be included in the War Department budget. Accordingly, after June 30 the problem of relationship in the field between OIC Department of State and SCAP will disappear.



-2-

Conclusions.

a. It is concluded that SWNCC 162/2 and the letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to the Secretary of War dated February 4, 1946 render unnecessary any clarification in the working relationship between OIC officers in Japan and SCAP.

Recommendations.

It is recommended that

a. the conclusions set forth in this paper be approved by SWNCC.

b. after approval by SWNCC the paper be forwarded to JCS for transmission to SCAP in reply to their query.



COPY

February 4, 1946

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The President has requested me to look to the War Department to include in its budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947 provision for the operation of U. S. control machinery in Germany, Austria, Venezia Giulia, Japan and Korea.

In addition to provision for military personnel, the estimates should include provision for civilian personnel stationed in the occupied areas engaged in activities relating to the occupation of such areas and for necessary supplies for the civilian economy of these areas. The information control personnel in the occupied areas who were paid out of funds appropriated to the Office of War Information in fiscal year 1946 should also be included in the War Department budget.

It seems to me that, insofar as practicable, it would be desirable to provide for the foregoing activities in a separate appropriation in the estimates for the military establishment.

The estimates should not include the immediate civilian staffs of Political Advisers furnished to occupation authorities by the State Department.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Harold D. Smith

Director

The Honorable

The Secretary of War

EST. XI 1/28/46  
ERBaker:GWLawson:ed:fmc



*File  
TV*

## MEMORANDUM

16 January 1946

To: FE Mr. Penfield

From: OIC Mr. Stone

With reference to your memorandum of January 11, 1946 with regard to the attached document SWNCC 162/2, which is now before JCS for their comments, it is my understanding that Mr. Schuler of ADO requested Dr. Borton of JA to ask the Department's representative on SWNCC to withdraw this paper in view of the contrary decision taken with respect to Germany and that Dr. Borton agreed to this request.

ADO: Frank A. Schuler, Jr.: wa  
cc Mr. Henry P. Leverich



## MEMORANDUM

5 January 1946

To: Hugh Borton, Chairman  
Ad Hoc Committee of the Far Eastern Sub-Committee of SWNCC

Fm: Frank A. Schuler, Jr.

Commander Richardson called me with respect to the disposition of SWNCC 225/D now in the hands of the Ad Hoc Committee. Inasmuch as the problem raised therein of clarification of the working relationship between AFPAC and OIC (formerly IIIS) Department of State stems basically from the problem of responsibility discussed in SFE 116/5 and would not appear capable of separate treatment, it is suggested that the paper be referred back to the Far Eastern Sub-Committee of SWNCC and that the Far Eastern Sub-Committee of SWNCC be informed in this sense. With respect to the final paragraph of Appendix "B", message from AFPAC to WARCOS, it is understood that the Propaganda Branch, G-2, is now mailing the weekly OIC information directive to the Civil Information and Education Section in Tokyo.

FAS/ws

R-6700  
1947



26 December 1945

Pages 1 - 3

STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING SUBCOMMITTEE  
FOR THE FAR EAST

REORIENTATION OF THE JAPANESE

Note by the Secretary

1. On 19 July 1945, SWNCC 162/D, a memorandum by the Under Secretary of the Navy entitled "Positive Policy for Reorientation of the Japanese" was referred by SWNCC to the Subcommittee for the Far East for report and recommendation.

2. On 31 August 1945, SWNCC considered SWNCC 162/1, a memorandum by the Subcommittee to the effect that SWNCC 162/D in its present form had been overtaken by such events as the surrender of Japan, the character of our occupation and the commitment that the Allied Supreme Commander will act through the Japanese government. SWNCC concluded "that there is need for a comprehensive report on the positive steps that should be taken in the reorientation of the Japanese in order to implement the objectives set forth in SWNCC 150/3". SWNCC agreed to "refer SWNCC 162 series back to the Subcommittee for the Far East for preparation of the comprehensive report recommended therein, the Subcommittee to be authorized to obtain the best available opinion on the subject, whether within or out of the Government, and to approach the State Department with a view to obtaining necessary funds for this project".

3. Pursuant to the foregoing the ad hoc committee appointed by the Subcommittee to draft such report has consulted with authorities on Japanese education, religion and psychology.

4. The attached draft report is submitted by the ad hoc committee for transmittal by the Subcommittee to SWNCC in response to the foregoing directive.



Enclosure

REORIENTATION OF THE JAPANESE

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

THE PROBLEM

1. What positive steps should be taken in the re-education and reorientation of the Japanese people for the purpose of bringing about the development of a peaceful and democratic Japan?

FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM

2. <sup>See Appendix A</sup> The Potsdam Declaration of 28 July 1945 by the heads of government of the United States, the United Kingdom, U.S.S.R. and the Republic of China states:

"There must be eliminated for all time the authority and influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on a world conquest. We insist that a new order of peace, security and justice will be impossible until irresponsible militarism is driven from the world."

\*\*\*\*\*

"The Japanese Government shall remove all obstacles to the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people. Freedom of speech, of religion and of thought, as well as respect for the fundamental human rights shall be established."

3. <sup>See Appendix B</sup> <sup>SW MCC 150(4/A)</sup> The "United States Initial Post-Surrender Policy for Japan" made public by the President on 22 September 1945 states:

"The ultimate objectives of the United States in regard to Japan, to which policies in the initial period must conform, are:

(a) To insure that Japan will not again become a menace to the United States or to the peace and security of the world.

DECLASSIFIED

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

Authority NND 750086

By CD NARS, Date DEC 6 1974