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334 Supcc 52/20
Japan
Gen. Hildring, Mem

Secretary of State-War-Navy Coordinating
Committee
H. M. Stout, SWNCC Directorate

September 18, 1946

Request of United States Member of Far Eastern Commission for
Clarification of FEC 024/1 which Originated as SWNCC 52/20.

844.646/9-1346
In a memorandum dated September 13, 1946, the United States Member of the Far Eastern Commission informed the State Member of SWNCC, General Hildring, that he had withdrawn, for purposes of clarification, FEC 024/1, "Japanese Research in Technological Subjects," from further Commission consideration at this time. FEC 024/1 embodied the conclusions of SWNCC 52/20 which were transmitted by the Department of State to the United States Member of the Far Eastern Commission in accordance with Paragraph 8 of that paper.

The United States Member of the Far Eastern Commission has requested that SWNCC 52/20 be reconsidered, with particular reference to the following points:

- 894.646/1-2047
- (a) The Commission assumes that the previous United States policy on Japanese research, as stated in FEC-012, still stands, to the effect that research activities on atomic energy or related matters should not be permitted in Japan.
 - (b) Some non-technical reason or reasons should be stated in support of any change in this previous United States position.
 - (c) The relationship between any proposed policy with respect to atomic research in Japan and the current consideration of world-wide control of atomic energy and research by the United Nations should be stated.
- 894.646/9-1846

It is General Hildring's recommendation that SWNCC 52/20 be reconsidered in accordance with the request of the United States Member of the Far Eastern Commission, and it is suggested that the matter be referred to the Far Eastern Subcommittee of SWNCC with a view to the preparation of a report for SWNCC consideration at an early date. Attached is an excerpt from the minutes of the 28th meeting of the FEC Steering Committee which will be helpful to the SWNCC Subcommittee in its reconsideration of SWNCC 52/20.

Attachment

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

CONFIDENTIAL

September 13, 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR OCCUPIED AREAS

In accordance with your memorandum of August 6, 1946, in which you forwarded to me for circulation to and consideration by the Far Eastern Commission a United States proposed policy with respect to Japanese research in technological subjects, the United States proposal was circulated to the Commission on August 9, 1946 as FEC-024/1 and referred to the Steering Committee for consideration and report.

The proposal was considered at the 28th meeting of the Steering Committee on September 4, 1946. Attached hereto as an enclosure is an excerpt from the approved minutes of this meeting, in which considerable opposition was expressed to the United States proposal and in which the sense of the meeting was that the United States Government should be requested to clarify the reasons for such a proposal.

As a consequence of this consideration by the Steering Committee and after consultation with members of my staff, we agreed to withdraw the paper from the Commission, without prejudice, for purposes of clarification. This action was taken at the last meeting of the Steering Committee on September 10, 1946.

You may recall that we discussed this matter previously on Thursday, September 12, just before the meeting of the Commission, and you agreed to resubmit the question to SWNCC for clarification. In its reconsideration I would suggest that SWNCC take into account the comments and questions in the enclosed excerpt from the Steering Committee minutes, with particular reference to the following points:

- (a) The Commission assumes that the previous United States policy on Japanese research, as stated in FEC-012, still stands, to the effect that research activities on atomic energy or related matters should not be permitted in Japan.
- (b) Some non-technical reason or reasons should be stated in support of any change in this previous United States position.

(c) The

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- (c) The relationship between any proposed policy with respect to atomic research in Japan and the current consideration of worldwide control of atomic energy and research by the United Nations should be stated.

Frank R. McCoy
" J

Frank R. Mc Coy
United States Member

Enclosure:

Excerpt from Minutes.

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**MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNITED STATES MEMBER,
FAR EASTERN COMMISSION**

In accordance with instructions of December 9, 1946 from the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee, there is enclosed a copy of SWNCC 52/23 regarding Publicity Aspect of Proposed Instructions by SCAP Authorizing Japanese Research in Technological Subjects, for the guidance of the United States Member of the Far Eastern Commission in obtaining Commission agreement to a policy decision on this question. By informal action on December 6, the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee approved SWNCC 52/23 as amended by SWNCC 52/24.

The United States Member of the Far Eastern Commission is requested to present Appendix "E" to the Commission as a basis for discussion in reaching an agreement in the Far Eastern Commission on a policy for control of fundamental scientific research and academic instruction in Japan in the field of nuclear physics.

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**J. H. Hilldring
Assistant Secretary**

Confidential File

Enclosure:
Copy No. 55, SWNCC 52/23.

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

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SWN-4953
9 December 1946

DEC 11 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

Subject: Publicity Aspect of Proposed Instructions
by SCAP Authorizing Japanese Research in
Technological Subjects.

By informal action on 6 December 1946 the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee approved SWNCC 52/23 as amended by SWNCC 52/24.

Copies Nos. 55 and 56 of the revised approved paper are forwarded herewith. It is requested that Copy No. 56 of this paper be submitted by the State Department to the United States member on the Far Eastern Commission for his guidance in obtaining Commission agreement to a policy decision of the question. The United States member on the Far Eastern Commission should be requested by the Department of State to present Appendix "B" to the Commission as a basis for discussion in reaching an agreement in the Far Eastern Commission on a policy for control of fundamental scientific research and academic instruction in Japan in the field of nuclear physics.

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For the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee:

for *H. H. Moseley*
J. H. HILLDRING,
Chairman

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Enclosure: *OK file*
Copies Nos. 55 & 56,
SWNCC 52/23

DIVISION OF ISLAND AFFAIRS
memo for US member, PGE
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COPY NO. _____

6 December 1946STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEEDECISION AMENDING SWNCC 52/23PUBLICITY ASPECT OF PROPOSED INSTRUCTIONS BY
SCAP AUTHORIZING JAPANESE RESEARCH IN TECHNOLOGICAL SUBJECTS

References: a. SWNCC 52/20
b. SWNCC 52/22/D
c. SWNCC 52/23
d. SWNCC 52/24
e. SFE 112/10

Note by the Secretaries

1. By informal action on 6 December 1946 the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee approved SWNCC 52/23 as amended by SWNCC 52/24.

2. Holders of SWNCC 52/23 are requested to substitute the attached revised page 74 for the one contained therein and destroy the latter by burning.

H. W. MOSELEY
W. A. SCHULGEN
V. L. LOWRANCE
Secretariat

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TOP SECRETCOPY NO. 56SWNCC 52/23TOP SECRET22 October 1946Pages 71 - 78, incl.STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEEPUBLICITY ASPECT OF PROPOSED INSTRUCTIONS BY
SCAP AUTHORIZING JAPANESE RESEARCH IN TECHNOLOGICAL SUBJECTSReferences: a. SWNCC 52/20
b. SWNCC 52/22/D
c. SFE 112/10Note by the Secretaries

1. The enclosure, a report by the State-War-Navy Coordinating Subcommittee for the Far East in response to reference b, is circulated for consideration by the Committee.

2. A copy of this report has been forwarded to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for comment from a military point of view. These comments will be circulated to the Committee upon receipt thereof from the Secretary, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

H. W. MOSELEY

A. D. REID

V. L. LOWRANCE

Secretariat

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E N C L O S U R E

PUBLICITY ASPECT OF PROPOSED INSTRUCTIONS BY
SCAP AUTHORIZING JAPANESE RESEARCH IN TECHNOLOGICAL SUBJECTS

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

THE PROBLEM

1. To obtain from the Far Eastern Commission a policy regarding Japanese research in the atomic energy field.

FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM

2. SCAP has requested in CS 59629 (Appendix "A") clarification as to whether or not a proposed instruction to authorize research in technological subjects, which when issued to the Imperial Japanese Government will be given publicity in the Japanese press, is in conflict with SWNCC 52/9. SWNCC 52/9 states that no publicity is to be given SCAP's instructions on research activities on atomic energy without further directions from the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

3. It is obvious that if SCAP issues the instructions to the Japanese Government suggested in Appendix "A" they will be given publicity and consequently will be in conflict with the provisions in SWNCC 52/9 which required no publicity be given to these matters.

4. Policy presently in effect in Japan is that all research activities on atomic energy and related matters is forbidden.

5. The Commanding General, Manhattan Engineer District, advises that specific advice be given SCAP on the interpretation of the phrase "all research on atomic energy and related subjects" as used in SWNCC 52/9 and recommends that guidance be issued General MacArthur in reference to the control of atomic energy activities.

SWNCC 52/23

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Enclosure

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6. The following message was dispatched to SCAP on 16 May:

"Your CX-59629 now under study by State, War and Navy Departments, with view to obtaining eventual multilateral policy directive from Far Eastern Commission. Joint Chiefs of Staff concur with State, War and Navy Departments that you should defer announcement of any instructions on this subject until receipt from Joint Chiefs of Staff of a directive based upon a policy directive of Far Eastern Commission."

7. It is recalled that the destruction of a Japanese cyclotron resulted in very unfavorable and harsh criticism of SCAP and the United States Government by scientists and the press in the United States. In view of the impossibility of issuing instructions to the Japanese Government which would limit or prohibit Japanese activities in research in atomic energy without publicity being given to such instructions, the United States Government feels that any decision to restrict fundamental scientific research in Japan in atomic energy should be an inter-Allied rather than purely American decision. Consequently, it would be advisable for the Far Eastern Commission to make an inter-Allied decision on the matter rather than for the United States to act unilaterally and thus have to bear along such criticism as might arise from such action.

8. Present policy for atomic research activities in Germany includes provision for authorizing scientific research in non-military fields, and does not specifically exclude fundamental research in nuclear physics as distinct from applied nuclear physics. This policy was promulgated multilaterally upon agreement of the Allied Control Council for Germany through Law No. 25 (See Annex to Appendix "B"). There would seem to be no valid reason for restricting fundamental scientific research in nuclear physics in Japan beyond that adopted for Germany.

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9. Present efforts of the Atomic Energy Commission of the United Nations are directed toward establishing effective controls to prevent employment of atomic energy for warlike purposes while concurrently permitting world-wide research and development of atomic energy for peaceful uses. The preferred position of the United States as presented in Appendix "B" is in no way contrary to any proposals currently being considered by the United Nations for the international control of atomic energy. When international controls are established, signatory nations, including the U. S., will bind themselves to the provisions of the accepted agreement. Should Japan then be engaged in any activities prohibited by that agreement, the occupying powers will be in a position to effect necessary changes. Should a peace treaty with Japan be put into effect prior to establishing an international atomic agreement, a provision that Japan will adhere to any atomic energy controls to be established should be included in the treaty.

CONCLUSIONS

10. It is concluded that

a. The Far Eastern Commission should adopt as a matter of policy a statement regarding control of Japanese research in the atomic energy field.

b. The preferred position of the United States in reference to fundamental scientific research and academic instruction in Japan in the field of nuclear physics is contained in Appendix "B".

c. If the United States member of the Far Eastern Commission is unable to obtain agreement in the Far Eastern Commission for the position as stated in Appendix "B" he should endeavor to obtain agreement by the FEC for a policy decision on fundamental scientific research and academic instruction in Japan

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in the field of nuclear physics, accepting, if necessary, a position other, but not less restrictive, than that presented in Appendix "B" in order to obtain international agreement.

RECOMMENDATIONS

11. It is recommended that after approval by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, if they have no objections from a military point of view, and after approval by the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee, this paper be submitted by the State Department to the United States member of the Far Eastern Commission for his guidance in obtaining Commission agreement to a policy decision of the question. The United States member on the Far Eastern Commission should be requested by the Department of State to present Appendix "B" to the Commission as a basis for discussion in reaching an agreement in the Far Eastern Commission on a policy for control of fundamental scientific research and academic instruction in Japan in the field of nuclear physics.

TOP SECRETAPPENDIX "A"

From: CINCPAC Command, Tokyo, Japan

To: War Department

Nr: CX-59629

6 April 1946

From SCAP to WARCOS for JCS. Nr CX-59629 TOP SECRET.

In routine instructions now prepared for issue to authorize research in technological subjects which do not possess a war potential, the following appears: "Except where activities are directed towards the development of instruments of war, including such activities in the field of atomic nuclear energy research and development or which are or may be specifically prohibited by SCAP, research and teaching for the extension of scientific and technical knowledge is permitted." Directives issued by SCAP to the Imperial Japanese governments are subject to uncontrolled publicity in the Japanese press. In view of this fact request advice as to whether statement quoted above is considered to be in conflict with provisions urad WX 88780. (Appendix "A" to SWNCC 52/9)

End

CM-IN-1330 (6 Apr 46)

SWNCC 52/23

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Appendix "A"

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TOP SECRETAPPENDIX "B"

1. a. Fundamental scientific research in the field of atomic energy of a wholly or primarily military nature shall be prohibited.

b. Fundamental scientific research in the field of atomic energy which is not of a wholly or primarily military nature shall be prohibited only insofar as it requires for its conduct installations which, on account of their size or their special or peculiar construction, would be valuable for any applied scientific research of a wholly or primarily military nature.

c. Fundamental scientific research means research of an exploratory character in any field directed towards the discovery of new knowledge, theories, principles or laws of nature, or of new compounds or materials.

2. All research or development in Japan which has for its purpose the production of fissionable atomic species except their production in minute quantities for use in fundamental scientific research and academic instruction only consistent with paragraph 1 above, should be prohibited.

3. All research or development in Japan which has for its purpose the separation or concentration of fissionable species of atomic isotopes from the naturally occurring isotope mixture of a chemical element should be prohibited except when such isotope separation is in minute quantities to be used for fundamental research purposes only and consistent with paragraph 1 above.

4. All development, or construction in Japan which has for its purposes the utilization of atomic nuclear energy for weapons of war or the operation of war industries, or the operation of power producing installations which might easily

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be converted to warlike purposes, should be prohibited.

5. The mining, processing and refining of radioactive materials in Japan for authorized uses should be permitted only in instances specifically approved by SCAP and should be under such surveillance as necessary to prevent stockpiling of such materials for war purposes.

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ANNEX TO APPENDIX "B"EXTRACTS FROM LAW NO. 25, "CONTROL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH",
ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY, CONTROL COUNCIL FOR GERMANYARTICLE III, Par. 1

"Fundamental scientific research of a wholly or primarily military nature shall be prohibited."

ARTICLE III, Par. 2

"Fundamental scientific research which is not of a wholly or primarily military nature shall be prohibited only insofar as it requires for its conduct installations which, on account of their size or their special or peculiar construction, would be valuable for any applied scientific research of a wholly or primarily military nature."

ARTICLE VII, Par. b

" 'Fundamental scientific research' means research of an exploratory character in any field directed towards the discovery of new knowledge, theories, principles or laws of nature, or of new compounds or materials."

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

30 January 1947

The Honorable George C. Marshall
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Sw. REC. 2/3/47
Message sent
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DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
JAN 31 1947
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission provide that one of the functions of the Commission should be to "formulate the policies, principles and standards in conformity with which the fulfillment by Japan of its obligations under the Terms of Surrender may be accomplished."

It is further provided that when such decisions are made by the Far Eastern Commission, "The United States Government shall prepare directives in accordance with the policy decisions of the Commission and shall transmit them to the Supreme Commander through the appropriate United States Government agency."

At the forty-third meeting of the Far Eastern Commission held at 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., on 30 January 1947, the enclosed policy decision relative to Japanese Research and Activity in the Field of Atomic Energy was unanimously approved.

As Secretary General of the Far Eastern Commission, I have been instructed to forward this decision to you on behalf of the Commission, in order that the appropriate directives may be prepared and transmitted to the Supreme Commander in accordance with the Terms of Reference.

Before the enclosed policy decision was formally approved by the Commission, the United Kingdom Member made a formal statement, explaining the understanding of his Government in connection with the phrase "field of atomic energy" and with the phrase "all research or development which has for its purpose..." He requested that this statement, which he was instructed to make, be recorded in the minutes. The Commission agreed that this statement should be transmitted to the Supreme Commander for his information and guidance.

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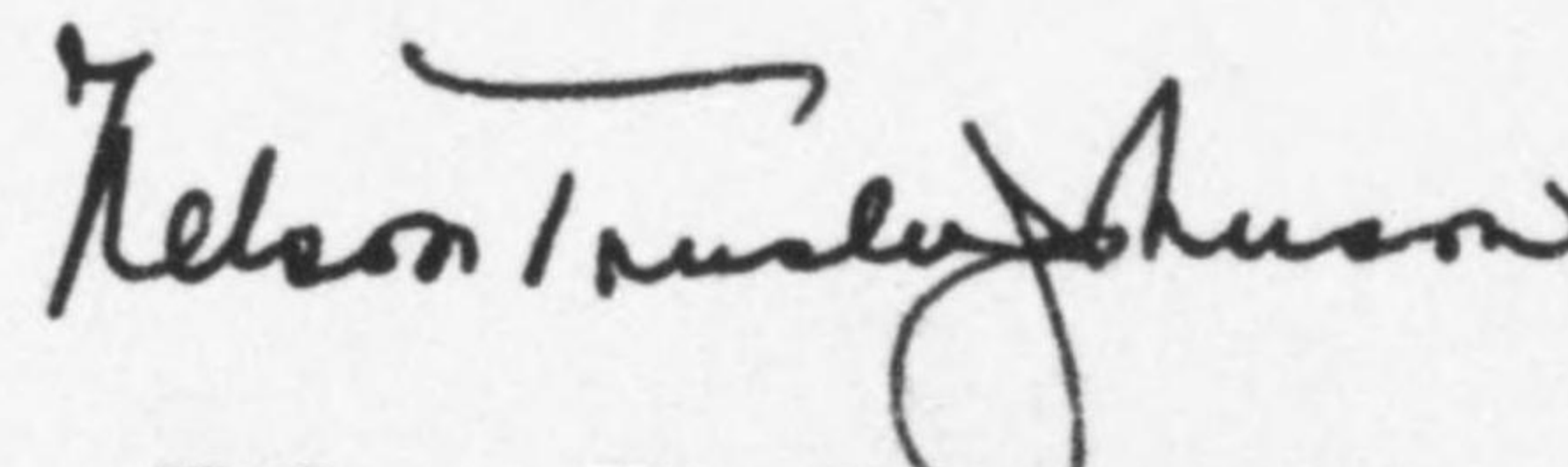
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The Commission also agreed that a statement of opinion by the Indian Member relative to atomic research in Japan should also be transmitted to the Supreme Commander for his information.

The Chairman has accordingly instructed me to request that the United States Government, in transmitting the enclosed policy decision to the Supreme Commander, at the same time inform the Supreme Commander of the statement by the United Kingdom Member and of the opinion expressed by the Indian Member, both of which are set forth in the enclosed excerpt from the draft minutes of the Commission's forty-third meeting.

In adopting the enclosed policy decision the Commission agreed that it should be released to the press. In accordance with our normal procedure I would appreciate it if you could make arrangements to notify me when the enclosed policy decision has been received in Tokyo. (Because of the intention of not releasing the enclosure to the press until it has been received in Tokyo, the Commission would also appreciate it if appropriate arrangements might be made to preserve the necessary security in the transmission of this message.)

Sincerely yours,



Nelson T. Johnson
Secretary General

Enclosures

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

The attached copy of a document unanimously adopted
at the forty-third meeting of the Far Eastern Commission, held
at 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., on
30 January 1947, has been compared with the original text and
is certified to be a true copy.

Nelson T. Johnson

Nelson T. Johnson
Secretary General

Washington, D. C.
30 January 1947

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E N C L O S U R E

JAPANESE RESEARCH AND ACTIVITY IN THE FIELD OF ATOMIC ENERGY

1. Japanese research or other activity in the field of atomic energy should be governed by the following:

a. such decisions by the United Nations on international control of atomic energy as are applicable;

b. additional restrictive policies established for the disarmament and control of Japan.

2. In view of continuing discussion of the foregoing, the Far Eastern Commission considers that the Japanese should not be permitted at present to conduct research in the field of atomic energy, or to develop or use atomic energy. The Commission accordingly establishes the following policy:

a. All research in Japan, of either a fundamental or applied nature, in the field of atomic energy should be prohibited, including:

(1) all research or development which has for its purpose the production of fissionable atomic species;

(2) all research or development which has for its purpose the separation or concentration of fissionable species of atomic isotopes from the naturally occurring isotope mixture of a chemical element.

b. All development or construction in Japan which has for its purpose the utilization of atomic nuclear energy should be prohibited.

c. The mining, processing, and refining of radioactive materials in Japan for authorized purposes, such as radium for medical uses, should be permitted only in those instances specifically approved by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and under his surveillance.

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

The attached copy of excerpts from the draft minutes of the forty-third meeting of the Far Eastern Commission, held at 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., on 30 January 1947, has been compared with the original text and is hereby certified to be correct.

Nelson T. Johnson

Nelson T. Johnson
Secretary General

Washington, D. C.
30 January 1947

FWS 894.646/1-3047

EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE FORTY-THIRD MEETING OF THE FEC. 30 JAN. 1947

ITEM 4 - JAPANESE RESEARCH AND ACTIVITY IN THE FIELD OF ATOMIC ENERGY
(FEC-024/6)

* * * * *

(STATEMENT BY THE UNITED KINGDOM MEMBER)

MR. GRAVES said that he had been instructed by his Government to offer the following statement as a clarification of the terms used in FEC-024/6:

"I am instructed to refer to paragraph 2A of the proposed policy and particularly to the words 'field of atomic energy'. If the term is intended to be used in the sense in which it is defined in the British Atomic Energy Act the prohibition would cover practically the whole field of nuclear physics and other activities also. We do not object to the rigid curtailment of fundamental physics research in Japan but we wish to ensure that there is consensus of opinion in the Commission as to the extent of the prohibition in order that the emergence of possible differences of opinion as to the meaning of the term shall be avoided.

"And then in paragraph 2A (1) and (2) the phrase 'all research or development which has for its purpose' occurs.

"We suggest that the words 'which has for its purpose' might lead to subsequent difficulties, since it might possibly be claimed that a given branch of research which was intended for some entirely different purpose had unexpectedly given results of interest in the field of atomic energy. In view of this I am instructed to propose that the authority appointed to supervise the implementation of this policy decision, which for the time being will no doubt be the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, should be empowered to adjudicate as to whether any proposed piece of research or development has for its purpose matters connected with atomic energy."

MR. GRAVES requested that his formal statement be incorporated in the Minutes.

(STATEMENT BY THE INDIAN MEMBER)

SIR GIRJA BAJPAI presented the following Statement:

Mr. Chairman, when we considered this paper last time I was in the unfortunate position of not having yet received the views of my Government. I have those now, and with your permission I would like to submit them to you briefly.

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When the paper was being considered in the appropriate committee, I gather that some representative of the War Department or the State Department stated that in Germany what you might call fundamental nuclear research is permitted, but under strict control so as to ensure that that research is not either directly or indirectly utilized for warlike purposes or purposes that might endanger the peace. My Government feel that insofar as research is permitted in Germany in these facts there is no reason why, subject to similar control and supervision, it should not be permitted in Japan. They are no more interested in rearming Japan or increasing the war potential in Japan than anybody else around this table. As a matter of fact, we are all anxious that Japan's capacity for making war should be effectively and completely curtailed. All the same -- I am not a physicist and therefore I speak with great reserve and diffidence -- we have one or two rather good physicists in India and they went into this matter and they said that this may perhaps be too far-reaching although not insofar as research in pure physics and the structure of the atom is concerned. And so I have instructions to put this point of view before the Commission, but I am not insisting that this opinion be recorded or anything of that sort.

FE

SIGNED & RECEIVED
IN SWNGC2/6/47
H. N. M.In Reply Refer to
JAMEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY, SWNGC

Subject: Draft Directive Regarding Japanese Research and Activity in the Field of Atomic Energy.

There is enclosed a draft directive prepared on the basis of a policy decision unanimously approved at the forty-third meeting of the Far Eastern Commission on January 30, 1947, under the provisions of paragraph II, A, 1, of its terms of reference. It will be noted that this policy decision is quoted verbatim in the enclosed draft directive.

It is requested that the enclosed directive be forwarded to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for transmission to General MacArthur for his guidance in accordance with paragraph III, 1, of the terms of reference of the Far Eastern Commission. It is assumed that if the Joint Chiefs of Staff have any question regarding the draft directive they will refer the matter to the State Department for clarification before transmitting a directive on the subject.

It is also requested that the enclosed statement by the United Kingdom Member and opinion expressed by the Indian Member regarding the policy decision, as set forth in the draft minutes of the forty-third meeting of the Far Eastern Commission, be transmitted to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for his information.

The Secretary-General of the Far Eastern Commission has requested that the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in transmitting the enclosed draft directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, inform him that in adopting the policy decision on which this directive is

based

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based the Commission agreed that it should be released to the press. Therefore, in accordance with the normal procedure, acknowledgment of the receipt of the directive is requested. Because of the intention of not releasing the enclosure to the press until it has been received in Tokyo, the Commission would also appreciate it if appropriate arrangements might be made to preserve the necessary security in the transmission of this message.

J. H. Hilldring
Assistant Secretary

Enclosures:

1. Draft Directive.
2. Copy of Excerpts from Minutes of Forty-Third Meeting of FEC.

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SWNCC
Pe (informal Gen. Chair)

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FEB 5 1947



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



Office of
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
FEB 13 1947
DIRECTOR
Department of State

SWN-5136
12 February 1947

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RECORDS BRANCH

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE:
(Attention: Mr. J. K. Penfield - FE)

Subject: Copies for the Far Eastern Commission of Directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Enclosed are three copies of Directive, Serial No. 67, transmitted to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Copy No. 1 is for transmittal to the Far Eastern Commission and Copies Nos. 2 and 3 are for the files of the State Department.

For the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee:

H. W. Moseley
H. W. MOSELEY
Secretary

Enclosures: ✓
Copy Nos. 1, 2, & 3,
Serial No. 67 ✓

DIVISION OF JAPAN
Memor for Secy Gen
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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RESTRICTEDCOPY-NO. 2Serial No. 67

7 February 1947

DIRECTIVE TO THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSJAPANESE RESEARCH AND ACTIVITY IN THE
FIELD OF ATOMIC ENERGY

The following directive, prepared by the State Department to implement the policy adopted by the Far Eastern Commission on 30 January 1947 under the provisions of paragraph II, A, 1, of its terms of reference, has been received from the State, War and Navy Departments for transmission to you for your guidance in accordance with paragraph III, 1, of those terms of reference:

"1. Japanese research or other activity in the field of atomic energy should be governed by the following:

a. Such decisions by the United Nations on international control of atomic energy as are applicable;

b. Additional restrictive policies established for the disarmament and control of Japan.

2. In view of continuing discussion of the foregoing, the Far Eastern Commission considers that the Japanese should not be permitted at present to conduct research in the field of atomic energy, or to develop or use atomic energy. The Commission accordingly establishes the following policy:

a. All research in Japan, of either a fundamental or applied nature, in the field of atomic energy should be prohibited, including:

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(1) All research or development which has for its purpose the production of fissionable atomic species;

(2) All research or development which has for its purpose the separation or concentration of fissionable species of atomic isotopes from naturally occurring isotope mixture of a chemical element.

b. All development or construction in Japan which has for its purpose the utilization of atomic nuclear energy should be prohibited.

c. The mining, processing, and refining of radioactive materials in Japan for authorized purposes, such as radium for medical uses, should be permitted only in those instances specifically approved by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and under his surveillance."

RESTRICTEDCOPY NO. 3Serial No. 67

7 February 1947

DIRECTIVE TO THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSJAPANESE RESEARCH AND ACTIVITY IN THE
FIELD OF ATOMIC ENERGY

The following directive, prepared by the State Department to implement the policy adopted by the Far Eastern Commission on 30 January 1947 under the provisions of paragraph II, A, 1, of its terms of reference, has been received from the State, War and Navy Departments for transmission to you for your guidance in accordance with paragraph III, 1, of those terms of reference:

"1. Japanese research or other activity in the field of atomic energy should be governed by the following:

- a. Such decisions by the United Nations on international control of atomic energy as are applicable;
- b. Additional restrictive policies established for the disarmament and control of Japan.

2. In view of continuing discussion of the foregoing, the Far Eastern Commission considers that the Japanese should not be permitted at present to conduct research in the field of atomic energy, or to develop or use atomic energy. The Commission accordingly establishes the following policy:

- a. All research in Japan, of either a fundamental or applied nature, in the field of atomic energy should be prohibited, including:

RESTRICTED

(1) All research or development which has for its purpose the production of fissionable atomic species;

(2) All research or development which has for its purpose the separation or concentration of fissionable species of atomic isotopes from naturally occurring isotope mixture of a chemical element.

b. All development or construction in Japan which has for its purpose the utilization of atomic nuclear energy should be prohibited.

c. The mining, processing, and refining of radioactive materials in Japan for authorized purposes, such as radium for medical uses, should be permitted only in those instances specifically approved by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and under his surveillance."

DC/R

FEB 18 1947

In reply refer to
JA

RESTRICTED

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL,
FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

In accordance with instructions of February 12, 1947, from the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee, there is enclosed a certified copy of a directive, Serial No. 67, to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers regarding Japanese Research and Activity in the Field of Atomic Energy to be filed with the Far Eastern Commission under the provisions of paragraph III 4, of its Terms of Reference.

894.646/2-1247

DCR - ITP Unit	
Anal.	<i>[Signature]</i>
Rev.	<i>[Signature]</i>
Lat.	<i>[Signature]</i>
Dist.	

[Signature]
J. H. Hilldring
Assistant Secretary

Enclosure:

Copy No. 1 (certified) of
Directive to the Supreme
Command for the Allied
Powers, Serial No. 67

JA:ALD *[Signature]*:bms
2/14/47 *[Signature]*

18 1947

FE
[Signature]

CS/R
894.646/v.1147

SECRET

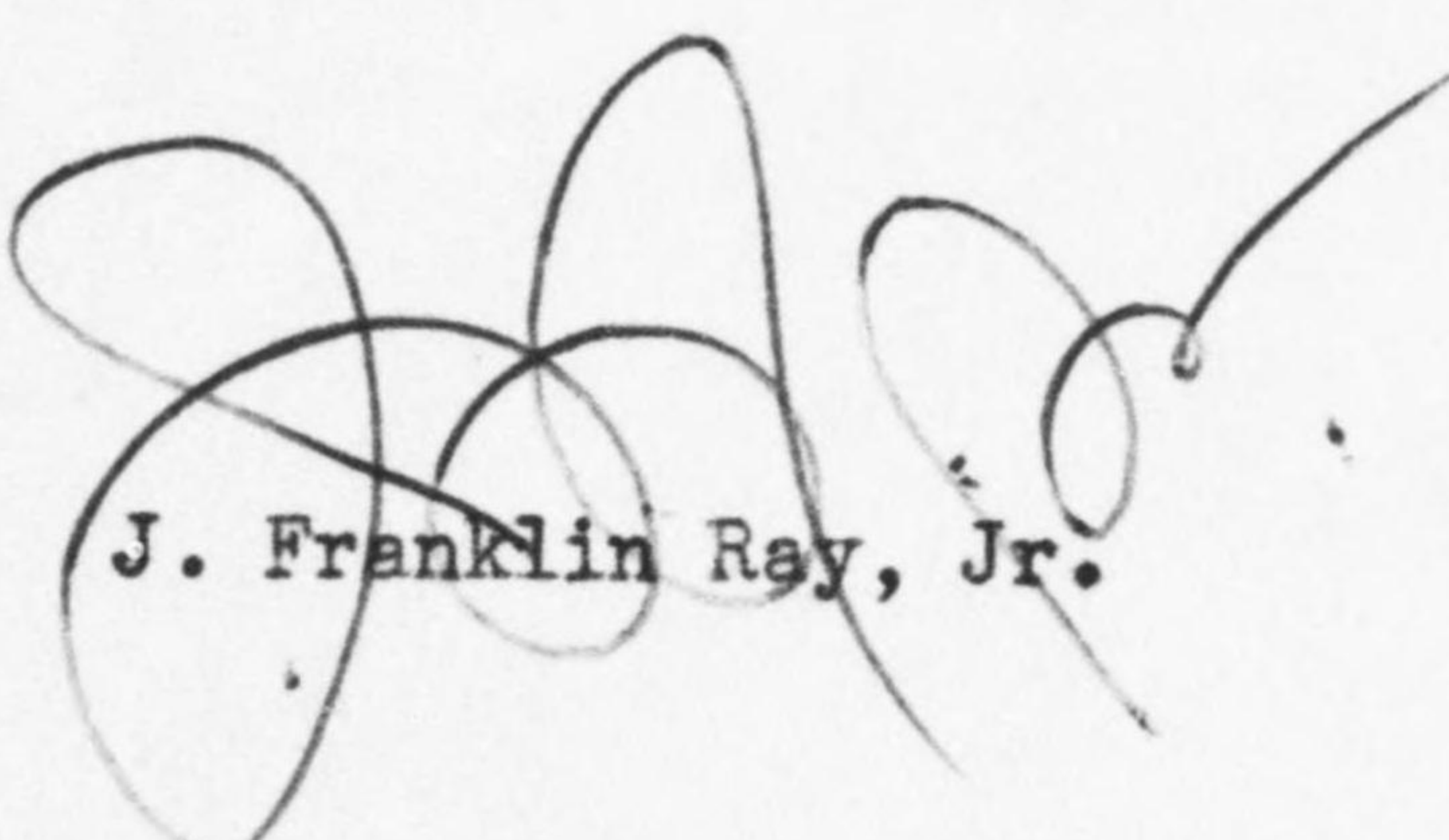
MEMORANDUM TO THE FILES (O - RECORDS)

*(July 23)⁰⁷
H.R.*2 Subject: Japanese Research in Atom Bomb Effects

Memo of July 8 on the above subject was circulated by the undersigned to NA, OE, P and R. Copy is attached, with accompanying notes of comment from R and U, neither of which offered any objection to release of the papers in question.

Mr. Allison (NA) telephoned on July 20 to advise that there was no objection from his office to the proposed authorization from JCS to SCAP for publication of papers on the above subject, if AEC approves. He suggested, however, that no special press attention should be drawn to such approval for publication, either in the U. S. or in Japan.

This suggestion was communicated by telephone to Col. Lawlor, Plans and Policy Group, P & O Division, General Staff, Department of the Army on July 23, 1948. Col. Lawlor agreed to pass this suggestion on to JCS for inclusion in their reply to SCAP.



J. Franklin Ray, Jr.

cc: Mr. Claxton

*646***SECRET***3191 Atomic War 894.646/7-23 48**1989*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Receipt of Classified Material

To: **O - Mr. J. Franklin Ray**
From: **U - R. Gordon Arneson**
Date: **July 12, 1948**

*Note: Allison phoned 7/20
to say no obj. - no public info
should be sought -*

Description

cc memo July 8, 1948 from Mr. Ray to Messrs. Allison, Whitman,
Berkov, and Armstrong (7/9,p.2)

I have personally received the material described above
and accept full responsibility for its safe handling, storage,
and transmittal elsewhere in accordance with existing regulations.

Date _____ Signed _____

Please return signed original receipt to
~~Mr. R. Gordon Arneson~~ **R. Gordon Arneson**
Office of the Under Secretary
Department of State
Room ~~5116~~ **5114** New State Building

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
THE UNDER SECRETARY

July 12, 1948

O - Mr. J. Franklin Ray

This office perceives no objection to the procedure outlined in the attached memorandum of July 8.

R. Gordon Arneson

R. Gordon Arneson

1989

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY

R

O - J Franklin Ray, Jr.
We have no comment or suggestion in this matter. Should not Ed Gallion in U have a look, though?

Wark Armstrong

SECRET

NA - Mr. Allison
 OE - Mr. Whitman
 P - Mr. Berkov
 R - Mr. Armstrong

July 8, 1948

From: O - J. Franklin Ray, Jr., Room 4215 New State

UNDER SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Subject: Japanese Research in Atom Bomb effects.

JUL 9 1948

2

1. SCAP CM IN 4097 of 21 June 1948 to the JCS reports that in accordance with SWNCC directive 216/1, Japanese scientists have been verbally requested to submit papers on the above subject to SCAP before publication. Such papers as received have been sent to JCS and not released pending instructions from JCS as to whether such release might "jeopardize the security", "prejudice...relations with a foreign country", or "derogate from...advantages in the field of scientific research," of the United States.
2. The papers in question are "medical studies of casualties and survivors of blasts, effects of bomb damage, surveys of the amount of residual activity found in the ground, estimation of height of detonation from shadow grams and the like."
3. SCAP notes, under present conditions in Japan, the insecurity of this data, the incompleteness of his control over it, the unfairness of penalizing cooperative Japanese scientists, the unwisdom of drawing attention to the papers in question by trying to classify them, and the embarrassment which would result from requests for this data from FEC member countries.
4. SCAP expresses a desire to "maximize freedom of the scientific press to extent possible" and asks instructions on publication policy "which would be in best interests of the United States."
5. JCS is consulting the Atomic Energy Commission, and in the absence of objections, plans to authorize SCAP to release these papers for publication. JCS does not propose, however, to amend the outstanding directive in any way.
6. State Department action is not required unless political considerations require comment to JCS on the desirability of releasing or withholding publication of these papers, or comment on the possible timing of the release if approved.

878-2/979.768

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SECRET

- 2 -

7. Any comment received from the offices addressed will be communicated, (after coordination if necessary) to the Army and JCS.

J. A. S.

O:JFRJr:oe

SECRET

1989



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ACTION
is assigned to

U- [Signature]

8 APR 1949

FE

*RGA
RAW*

UNDER SECRETARY'S OFFICE

The Honorable
The Secretary of State

APR 13 1949

2

Dear Mr. Secretary:

DGR

A series of conferences were held with representatives of the Atomic Energy Commission, State Department and the Department of the Army in view of no Atomic Energy Commission policy decision on the shipment of radioisotopes to the occupied areas and to determine if there was any conflict with the provisions of FEC document 024/8, dated 7 February 1947, on atomic research development in Japan. In addition, cables were dispatched to The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to determine the use and the justification for such shipments to Japan. As a result of the conferences, it was agreed that the Department of Army would forward a letter to State Department in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of the Atomic Energy Commission Outline of Procedure for Handling Foreign Requests for Radioisotopes and that State Department would comment and transmit this to the Atomic Energy Commission.

*xR
103. Atomic*

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has been queried on his plans for importation of isotopes into Japan and for his ability to comply with the Atomic Energy Commission regulations (see inclosure one). The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has informed that:

894.646/4-849

- a. The SCAP New York Foreign Trade Office, 292 Madison Avenue, New York City, is the agent in the United States who will handle matters connected with shipment of radioactive materials to Japan.
- b. That this representative is authorized to certify on behalf of occupied Japan to the accuracy of the information set forth in each request for radioisotopes.
- c. That the authorities in Japan understand that there are special health and safety hazards arising out of the possession, handling or use of radioisotopes, and that such hazards require special protective measures.
- d. That the authorities in Japan agree that neither the United States Government nor any United States distributing agent

*PCR
[Signature]*

Class sheet made

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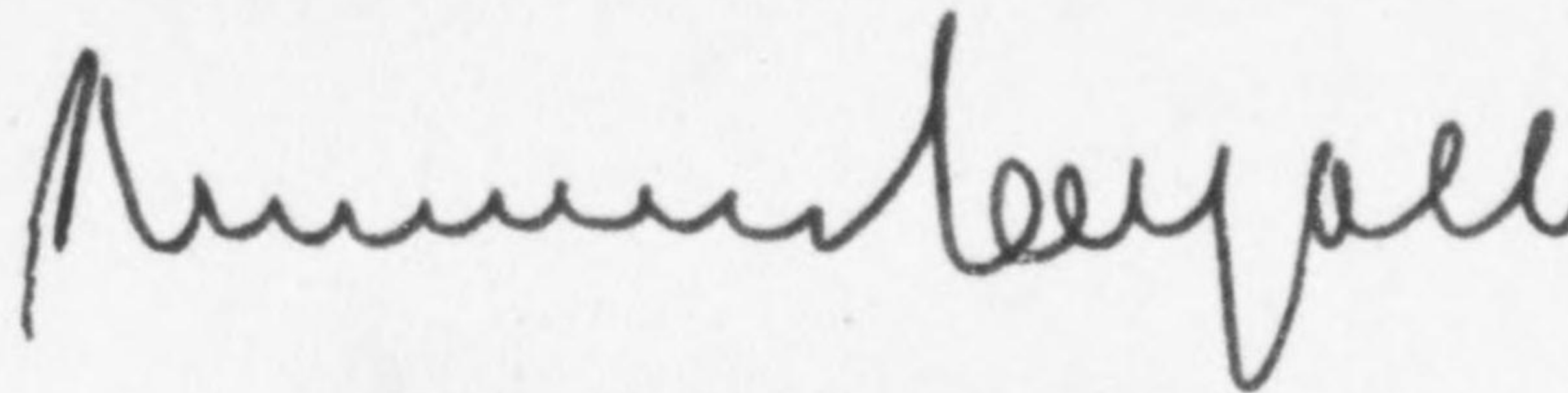
A/VL

shall be responsible for injury or damage caused by or in the application of any radioisotopes delivered.

e. That qualified SCAP personnel will justify individual Japanese requests for importation of radioisotopes for research prior to forwarding a firm order to the United States agency. All imports will be made through SCAP Headquarters and surveillance over Japanese research project will be maintained to assure safe effective use.

The Department of the Army does not object to radioisotopes being furnished to Japan under the conditions outlined above.

Sincerely yours,



Kenneth C. Royall
Secretary of the Army

attch
Incl:
Dept of Army cable
WAR 91272, 21 Oct 48

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF MESSAGE CENTER
OUTGOING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

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PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED. HANDLE AS RESTRICTED CORRESPONDENCE
PER PARAS 511 and 60a (4) AR 380-5

UNDER SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Civil Affairs Division
Lt. Col. Schockner (Mr.
Auchincloss-State) 72775

APR 13 1949

2

21 October 1948

To: SCAP

Nr: WAR 91272

From CSCAD cite ECON. AEC catalogue and price list of
radioisotopes for internatl distributor is subj.

1. AEC informs that copies of their Sept 47 catalogues
and price list of radioisotopes for internatl distribution
(re above) has been fwded to Economic and Scientific Section
your hq. Atomic Energy Commission further informs that they
have recd several informal inquiries on shpmt of radioactive
isotopes to Japan.

2. AEC policy on shpmt of radioisotopes to occupied
areas has not been formalized since these areas were not
considered at time of preparation reference catalog and
original policy formulation. AEC statement re use of radioiso-
topes makes possible inclusion Japan in foreign distribution
program. Pertinent portions AEC statement follows:

"Mr Lillenthal in a ltr addressed to the Secv of State
on Aug 27, 47 made the following statement: 'The
Commission is of the opinion that the type of radio-
isotopes involved, in the quantities and under the
conditions prescribed, will not contribute to atomic
energy research in other countries except to the
extent that radioisotopes are tools which can contrib-
ute to any nations gen scientific research program'.
In gen, therefore, the Atomic Energy Commission con-
siders the radioactive isotopes available under the
foreign distribution program as research tools which

CM OUT 91272

(Oct 48)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF MESSAGE CENTER
OUTGOING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

RESTRICTED
PRIORITY

Nr: WAR 91272

Page 2

are not directly related to atomic research or development".

) In view of this tech definition, State Dept and Army of opinion distribution in Japan of isotopes listed in catalog is not in conflict provisions FEC Document 024/8, dtd 7 Feb 47.

3. Col Allen, ESS/SPU, SCAP Hq, informed Dept Army that importation of subj isotopes is contemplated in near future. If so, request full justification of use intended and comment on ability to comply with outline of procedure for handling foreign requests (see page 14 of reference above). Believed here that Natl Research Council can be approached by SCAP to act as US Agent

ORIGINATOR: CAD

DISTRIBUTION: CAD(STATE), OUS, PO,

CM OUT 91272

(Oct 48)

DTG 212230Z hbt

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COPY NO.

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16-53736-1

RESTRICTED

October 12, 1948

O - Mr. Aushincloss

Subject: Radioisotopes for Japan.

I refer to your memo of September 21 regarding this subject. The AEC has now furnished an interpretation of the usefulness of radioisotopes in atomic energy research as set forth in the attached copy of a letter received from John A. Hall. In view of this interpretation, this office and L suggest that in place of paragraph 2 of the draft Army cable forwarded to the Department by Captain Rawls, there be substituted the following:

2. AEC policy on shipment of radioisotopes to occupied areas has not been formalized since these areas were not considered at time of preparation reference catalog and original policy formulation. AEC statement regarding use of radioisotopes makes possible inclusion Japan in foreign distribution program. Pertinent portions AEC statement follow:

"Mr. Lilienthal in a letter addressed to the Secretary of State on August 27, 1947 made the following statement: 'The Commission is of the opinion that the type of radioisotopes involved, in the quantities and under the conditions prescribed, will not contribute to atomic energy research in other countries except to the extent that radioisotopes are tools which can contribute to any nation's general scientific research program'. In general, therefore, the Atomic Energy Commission considers the radioactive isotopes available under the foreign distribution program as research tools which are not directly related to atomic research or development". In view of this technical definition, State Department of opinion distribution in Japan of isotopes listed in catalog is not in conflict provisions FEC document 024/8, dated 7 February, 1947. Army concurs.

G. A. Wendel

U:CAWendel:nrs:rkkr

Cleared with Mr. Hall, AEC
" " Mr. Snow, LCC: AEC
L - Gen. Snow
Army ✓

RESTRICTED

1690

RESTRICTEDUNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO:

*Returned
Mr. Arneson
104
File 5114
MS*

September 29, 1948

MEMORANDUM to

Mr. R. Gordon Arneson
Department of State

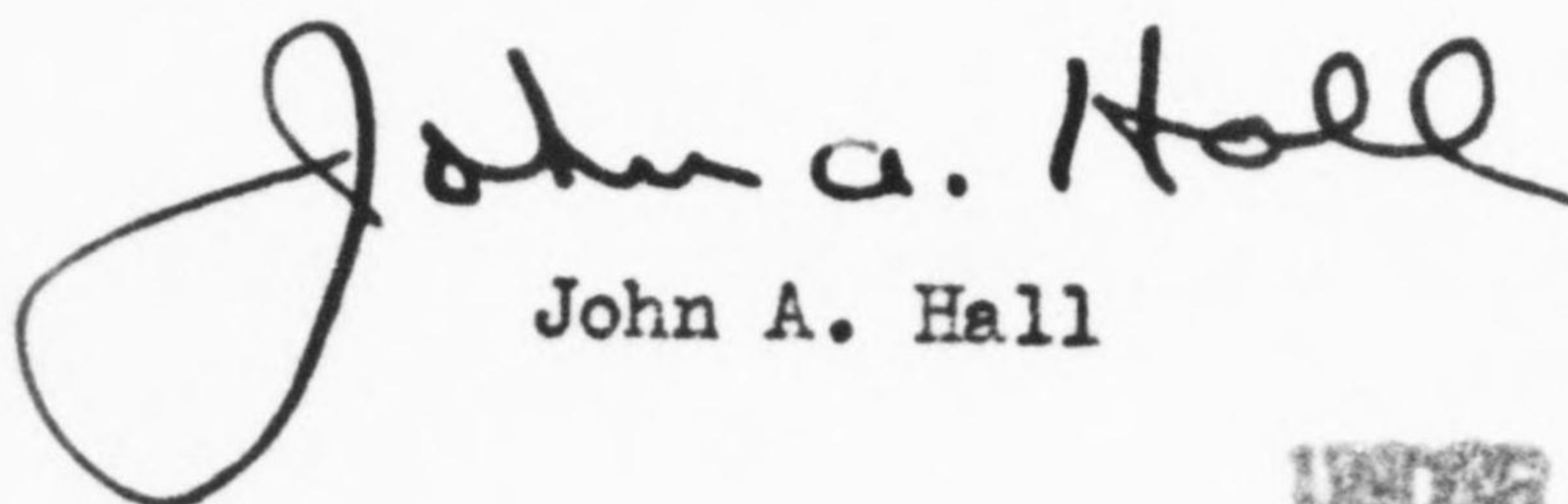
SUBJECT: Distribution of Radioisotopes to Japan.

This makes reference to your memorandum of July 1 and our telephone conversation on September 23, 1948. You requested Commission comments on FEC 024/8 in connection with the prohibitions for atomic research in Japan as these prohibitions might relate to the Commission's present foreign distribution program.

The Atomic Energy Commission cannot comment on the legal interpretations of the pertinent paragraphs in the above mentioned document, nor can the Commission make comment on the intent of the prohibitions. It may be helpful, however, to refer your specific questions to our general statement on our foreign distribution program of August 27, 1947.

Mr. Lilienthal in a letter addressed to the Secretary of State on August 27, 1947 made the following statement: "The Commission is of the opinion that the type of radioisotopes involved, in the quantities and under the conditions prescribed, will not contribute to atomic energy research in other countries except to the extent that radioisotopes are tools which can contribute to any nation's general scientific research program."

In general, therefore, the Atomic Energy Commission considers the radioactive isotopes available under the foreign distribution program as research tools which are not directly related to atomic energy research or development.



John A. Hall

UNDER SECRETARY'S OFFICE

OCT 8 1948

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4

October 3, 1949

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Isotopes

MEMORANDUM FOR

Mr. John A. Hall
Atomic Energy Commission

There is enclosed a copy of an Army telegram requesting that a decision be expedited with reference to the question of distribution in Japan of radioactive isotopes procured from the United States Atomic Energy Commission through the auspices of SCAP. This matter was made the subject of a letter from this office to Mr. Wilson dated April 22, in which it was stated that upon the receipt of the Commission's approval, the Department would be pleased to register the SCAP Foreign Trade Office as the agent for handling the procurement of radioactive isotopes for Japan.

It is noted in the attached telegram that reference is made to the fact that applications for radioactive isotopes required by Japanese industry have been completed. It may be necessary to call to the attention of SCAP that distribution of radioactive isotopes under the present program is limited to medical, therapeutic and research purposes.

In view of the length of time elapsed since the Commission's views were requested in the letter of April 22, it would be greatly appreciated if a decision could be reached in the near future in order that the Department may make final reply to a pending inquiry originally received from the Secretary of the Army.

R. Gordon Arneson

Enclosure:

Copy of Army Telegram
No. C 52616, 20 Sep 49,
CINCPAC Tokyo (CM IN 6910)

U/A:DHMcKillop:eag

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFIED
INCOMING
MESSAGE

CONFIDENTIAL

U/A

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

SS

Mck

CONFIDENTIAL

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED

From: CINCFE Tokyo Japan

To : Dept of Army for OAS

Nr : C 52616

20 Sep 49

Importation of radio isotopes into Japan is subject. Reurltr to SCAP, AGAO-S 000.9 atomic energy (10th August 49) OAS, 16th August 49, subject same as above. SCAP has atomic energy commission application forms for radio isotopes required by Japanese industry and researchers completed and ready to forward. Request information on policy decision on shipment radio isotopes to Japan be expedited. If decision still pending, request your recommendations on forwarding applications to SCAP Foreign Trade New York office for initiative of procurement action at this time.

UNDER SECRETARY'S OFFICE

SEP 22 1949

2

ACTION: OUSRO

INFO : ID, LOGD, OUS, OUSBM, OUSFE, SIG

CM IN 6910

(20 Sep 49)

DTG: 201023Z

dwn/D

10/3-

Copy to
AEC/Hall

ED JOURNAL No. 380 SEP 20 1949

26

DA SCO FORM 22-3
15 JAN 1949

CONFIDENTIAL

COPY NO.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1949—O—830430

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5

April 22, 1949

Dear Mr. Wilson:

There is enclosed a copy of a letter received from the Secretary of the Army outlining a procedure for the sale of radioisotopes to Japan through the Foreign Trade Office in New York of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces (SCAP).

Since it is felt that this procedure affords sufficient assurances that isotopes shipped to Japan in accordance therewith will not be used for research or development in atomic energy, the Department of State is of the opinion that the proposed distribution does not violate the provisions of the Far Eastern Commission's Document 024/8 of February 7, 1947, specifically prohibiting atomic research and development in Japan. Accordingly, there would appear to be no grounds for objection to the distribution on the part of the other members of the Far Eastern Commission. Furthermore, the sale of radioisotopes to the Japanese under the conditions described by the Supreme Commander is in accord with the general principle of American foreign policy to extend such appropriate humanitarian assistance to occupied countries as will contribute toward the establishment in these countries of stable, democratic governments.

In view of the foregoing, the Department of State accepts the enclosed letter from the Secretary of the Army as an application for the admission of Japan into the radioisotope program and approves the distribution procedure outlined therein. If the Atomic Energy Commission concurs, the Department will be pleased to register the SCAP Foreign Trade Office in

Mr. Carroll L. Wilson,
General Manager,
Atomic Energy Commission,
Washington 25, D. C.

-2-

New York as the agent for handling the procurement of radioisotopes for use in Japan and to inform the Secretary of the Army in the premises.

Receipt of the views of the Atomic Energy Commission in this matter will be appreciated.

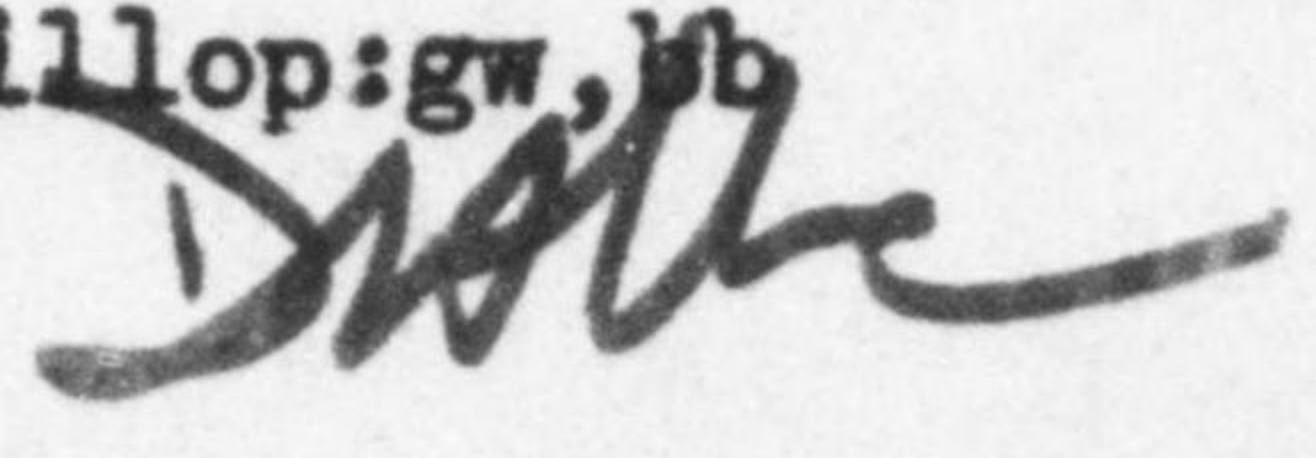
Sincerely yours,

R. Gordon Arneson
Special Assistant to the Under Secretary

Enclosure:

Letter from the Secretary of the Army.

29A
U:DHMcKillop:gw,wb



April 22, 1949

Dear Bill:

I would like informally to acknowledge through your office the receipt in the Department of State of a letter dated April 8, 1949 from Secretary Royall concerning the proposed distribution of radioisotopes in Japan under the auspices of SCAP. A copy of this letter has been transmitted to AEC together with the Department's comment recommending approval of the procedure in accordance with which radioisotopes would be made available to the Japanese. This action was reported verbally to the Military Establishment in a telephone conversation between my office and Major Brickett.

As soon as AEC's decision in the matter is received, the Department will formally reply to Secretary Royall's letter.

Sincerely yours,

R. Gordon Arneson
Special Assistant to the Under Secretary

Mr. William Webster,
Deputy to the Secretary of Defense,
3E980 The Pentagon.

245
U:DMcKillop:bb
DMcKillop