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 ○リッジウェイ最高司令官声明、三三  
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 関する外務省あて総司令部外務局覚書、三三  
 ○メーデーのための皇居前広場の使用禁止に関する総司令部声明、  
 四三  
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五月分

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 五三  
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 司令部覚書、五六  
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 する総司令部発表、五八  
 ○国際捕鯨取締条約への日本の加入に関する外務省あて  
 総司令部外務局覚書、五九

○日本政府によつて抑留された朝鮮籍船舶の返還に関す  
 る総司令部覚書、六三  
 ○日米経済協力に関するマーカーット経済科学局長ステートメント、  
 六三  
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 総司令部外務局覚書、七一  
 ○特別調達庁の物資、役務調達に関する総司令部覚書、七三  
 ○カナダ日本政府在外事務所に関する外務省あて総司令  
 部外務局覚書、七五  
 管理日誌（四、五月分）、七六

(一) 政治関係  
 一、日本領土に在る外務省の所管する船舶の航行に支障を及ぼす虞があるときは、日本政府は、必要の措置を講ずることを得る。  
 二、日本領土に在る外務省の所管する船舶の航行に支障を及ぼす虞があるときは、日本政府は、必要の措置を講ずることを得る。  
 三、日本領土に在る外務省の所管する船舶の航行に支障を及ぼす虞があるときは、日本政府は、必要の措置を講ずることを得る。  
 四、日本領土に在る外務省の所管する船舶の航行に支障を及ぼす虞があるときは、日本政府は、必要の措置を講ずることを得る。  
 五、日本領土に在る外務省の所管する船舶の航行に支障を及ぼす虞があるときは、日本政府は、必要の措置を講ずることを得る。  
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 七、日本領土に在る外務省の所管する船舶の航行に支障を及ぼす虞があるときは、日本政府は、必要の措置を講ずることを得る。  
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(二) 行政関係  
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に、不認可産取  
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額が尻細りになり、去年に比し千億円以上の差が生じ、これを補正する必要がある。この問題を解決するため、本年は長期の設備投資の促進を図り、更に民間企業の活動を支援する。また、財政赤字の削減を図るとともに、民間企業の負担を軽減する。このように、本年は民間企業の活動を促進し、更に民間企業の活動を支援する。また、財政赤字の削減を図るとともに、民間企業の負担を軽減する。このように、本年は民間企業の活動を促進し、更に民間企業の活動を支援する。

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リマ在外事務所設置許可に関する総司令部外交局  
覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500  
Diplomatic Section

AG 092 (2 Apr 51)DS 2 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SUBJECT: Approval of Establishment of  
Japanese Government Overseas  
Agency at Lima, Peru

1. Reference is made to the Ministry of  
Foreign Affairs' memorandum, 15 March 1951,  
FOM No. 510(PG), Subject: "Request for Ap-  
proval of Establishment of Japanese Govern-  
ment Overseas Agency at Lima, Peru".

2. The General Headquarters, Supreme  
Commander for the Allied Powers has no  
objection to the establishment of a Japanese  
Government Overseas Agency at Lima, Peru, provid-  
ed the cost of establishing and operating such  
an Agency for one year will not exceed \$104,295.00  
and provided further that this expenditure will  
be accomplished within the general foreign ex-  
change budgetary limitations.

For the Chief, Diplomatic Section:

Niles W. Bond  
Deputy Chief

て大體二カ月分とみられ、補正予算までのつなぎ措置とみ  
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メキシコ在外事務所設置許可に関する総司令部  
外交局覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500  
Diplomatic Section

AG 092 (4 Apr 51)DS 4 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Japanese Ministry of Foreign  
Affairs

SUBJECT: Approval of Establishment of  
Japanese Government Overseas  
Agency at Mexico

1. Reference is made to the Ministry of  
Foreign Affairs' memorandum, 22 March 1951,  
FOM No. 565(PG), Subject: "Request for Ap-  
proval of Establishment of Japanese Govern-  
ment Overseas Agency at Mexico City".

2. The General Headquarters, Supreme  
Commander for the Allied Powers has no  
objection to the establishment of a Japanese  
Government Overseas Agency at Mexico City,  
Provided the cost of establishing and operat-  
ing such an Agency for one year will not  
exceed \$94,308.00 and provided further that  
this expenditure will be accomplished within  
the general foreign exchange budgetary limita-  
tions.

For the Chief, Diplomatic Section:

Niles W. Bond  
Deputy Chief

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輸出振興のための外貨資産買入に関する総司令部  
覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500

AG 091.31(4 Apr 51)ESS/FTC 4 April 1951  
SCAPIN 2148

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

SUBJECT: Purchase of Foreign Exchange  
Credits for the Purpose of  
Stimulating Exports

1. Reference is memorandum for the Japa-  
nese Government from General Headquarters,  
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,  
AG 091.31(17 Jul 48)ESS/FTC, SCAPIN 2020,  
24 June 1949, subject as above.

2. Memorandum referred to in paragraph  
1, above, is rescinded effective 1 July 1951.

3. All foreign exchange credits which  
accrue under the authority of paragraph 3 of  
memorandum referenced in paragraph 1, above,  
on or before 30 June 1951 may be utilized by  
exporters in accordance with the terms of said  
memorandum any time up to date of expiration as  
outlined in subparagraph 6a of said memorandum.

4. It is suggested that the Japanese Gov-  
ernment make budgetary provisions to provide foreign  
exchange after 30 June 1951 for the type of ex-  
penditures presently provided by the foreign ex-  
change retention system.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER

K. B. BUSH  
Brigadier General, USA  
Adjutant General

RB'-0022

0015

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National Archives of Japan

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占領軍に雇用された外国人に関する外務省あて  
総司令部日本連絡局覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff  
Japanese Liaison Section  
APO 500

5 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR : MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
Attention: Liaison Bureau

SUBJECT : Foreign Nationals Employed by  
United States Occupation  
Forces

1. In accordance with letter, General  
Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,  
AG 230(2 Feb 51)GA, 9 March 1951, Subject: Foreign  
Nationals Employed by the United States Occupation  
Forces and SCAPIN 2145, file and subject as above,  
transmitted herewith roster of Foreign Nationals  
administered by the Civilian Personnel Section,  
Japan Logistical Command, APO 343.

2. Roster includes names, dates of entrance  
on duty, job titles, grades and salaries. Current job  
descriptions are attached thereto.

3. Request that Roster and inclosed job  
descriptions be transmitted to the Special Procurement  
Agency for the Japanese Government.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

DAVID S. TAIT  
Colonel GSC  
Chief, Japanese Liaison Section

Incls:  
a/c

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国際捕鯨取締条約への日本の加入を確認する書簡  
の米国外務省へへの伝達申請に関する総司令部あて  
外務省覚書

TO : GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED  
POWERS.

FROM : Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SUBJECT: Request for Transmittal to the Secretary of State of  
the United States of Letter Notifying Adherence of  
Japan to the International Convention for the Re-  
gulation of Whaling.

FCM No. 672(TT)

6 April 1951

1. Reference:

a. FCM letter No. 2473(TT), 11 December 1950, subject:  
Adherence to the International Convention for the  
Regulation of Whaling, Signed at Washington, December  
2, 1946.

b. Memorandum of Diplomatic Section, AC 800.217 (11 Dec  
50)DS, 17 January 1951, subject: Japanese Adherence to  
the International Convention for the Regulation of  
Whaling.

2. The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs hereby requests the  
Diplomatic Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for  
the Allied Powers, to be good enough to transmit to the Secretary  
of State of the United States the inclosed letter of the Minister  
for Foreign Affairs notifying the adherence of Japan to the  
International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, signed  
at Washington on December 2, 1946.

FOR THE MINISTER:

(Sadao Iguchi)  
Vice-Minister,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

1 Incl  
Letter of the Minister for  
Foreign Affairs, dated April  
4th, 1951, as indicated in  
para. 2 above.

RB' -0022

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records  
National Archives of Japan

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ワシントン在外事務所設置許可に関する総司令部  
外交局覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500  
Diplomatic Section

AG 092 (6 Apr 51)DS 6 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Japanese Ministry of Foreign  
Affairs

SUBJECT: Authorization for Establishment  
of Japanese Government Overseas  
Agency in Washington, D.C.

1. Reference is made to the Ministry of  
Foreign Affairs' FOM No. 479(PG), 10 March 1951,  
subject: "Establishment of Japanese Government  
Overseas Agency at Washington, D. C."

2. The General Headquarters has no objection  
to the establishment of a Japanese Government Over-  
seas Agency in Washington provided the total cost  
of its establishment and operation for one year  
does not exceed \$299,003.00, and provided further  
that this expenditure is accomplished within the  
general foreign exchange budgetary limitations.

For the Chief, Diplomatic Section:

Niles W. Bond  
Deputy Chief

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オッタワ在外事務所設置許可に関する総司令部  
外交局覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500  
Diplomatic Section

AG 092 (9 Apr 51)DS 9 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Japanese Ministry of Foreign  
Affairs

SUBJECT: Approval of Establishment of  
Japanese Government Overseas  
Agency at Ottawa, Canada

1. Reference is made to the Ministry of  
Foreign Affairs' memorandum, 22 March 1951,  
FOM No. 564(PG), subject: "Request for  
approval of Establishment of Japanese Govern-  
ment Overseas Agency at Ottawa".

2. The General Headquarters, Supreme  
Commander for the Allied Powers has no  
objection to the establishment of a Japa-  
nese Government Overseas Agency at Ottawa,  
Canada, provided the cost of establishing and  
operating such an Agency for one year will  
not exceed \$134,211.00 and provided further  
that this expenditure will be accomplished  
within the general foreign exchange budgetary  
limitations.

For the Chief, Diplomatic Section:

Niles W. Bond  
Deputy Chief

RB' -0022

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在外事務所の機能追加に関する外務省あて総司令  
部外交局覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500  
Diplomatic Section

AG 095 (10 Apr 51)DS 10 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Japanese Ministry of Foreign  
Affairs

SUBJECT: Additional Functions for Japanese  
Government Overseas Agencies.

1. Japanese nationals permanently residing abroad are encountering difficulty in obtaining entry clearance into Japan under present procedures. In order that these requests for entry may be expeditiously processed, effective immediately the Japanese Government Overseas Agencies are authorized to act as agents for the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and process applications for entry into Japan from Japanese nationals residing abroad.

2. The aforementioned authority will be implemented by the Agency concerned in the following manner:

a. Receive application and verify information therein.

b. Verify that applicant possesses a valid reentry permit into the country concerned which will also be construed as a valid travel document insofar as entry into Japan is concerned.

c. Forward application to Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs who submits application to this Headquarters with recommendations of the Japanese Government.

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d. Approved application will be returned to the Japanese Government who will forward it to the appropriate Overseas Agency.

e. Provided no objection is interposed by the country concerned, the Agency will indicate in applicant's travel document that Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers clearance has been given and cite the authority for entry into Japan.

f. In the event the country concerned objects to the Agency placing clearance authority in the travel document, the Agency will notify the applicant of his clearance by returning to him an approved copy of the application and advise him of the requirements to be fulfilled on arrival in Japan.

3. Enclosed are applications for entry as tourists from Japanese nationals resident in Brazil as forwarded to the Headquarters by the Ministry's memoranda nos. FOM 246(CP) dated 7 February 1951, FOM 326(CP) dated 17 February 1951, FOM 379(CP) dated 27 February 1951, and FOM 641(CP) dated 2 April 1951, and by travel agencies. These applications are approved with the understanding that they will be processed in accordance with the aforementioned procedures except that they will not have to be returned to this Headquarters.

For the Chief, Diplomatic Section:

Niles W. Bond  
Deputy Chief

Inclosures:

71 applications

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特定会社の制限会社表からの除外に関する総司令部覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500

AG 004( 11 Apr 51 )ESS/FTP 11 April 1951  
SCAPIN 2149

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Removal of Certain Companies  
from the Schedule of Restricted  
Concerns

1. Reference the following Memoranda for  
the Japanese Government from General Head-  
quarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers:

a. AG 004(8 Dec 45)ESS/AC, SCAPIN 403,  
8 December 1945, subject: Establishment of a  
Schedule of Restricted Concerns.

b. AG 004(14 Mar 46)ESS/AC, SCAPIN  
813, 14 March 1946, subject: Addition of Tokyo-  
Shibauro Electric Company, Ltd.; Japan Radio  
Company, Ltd.; Oki Electric Company, Ltd.;  
Oki Securities Company, Ltd.; Oki Communications  
Instrument Company, Ltd.; Matsushita Electric  
Industries Company, Ltd.; Japan Iron and Steel  
Company, Ltd.; and their Subsidiaries and  
Affiliates to Schedule of Restricted Concerns.

c. AG 004(20 Mar 46)ESS/AC, SCAPIN  
830, 20 March 1946, subject: Addition of  
Riken Metal Manufacturing Company, Ltd.  
to Schedule of Restricted Concerns.

d. AG 004(20 Mar 46)ESS/AC, SCAPIN  
831, 20 March 1946, subject: Addition of  
Subsidiaries of Fuji Industrial Company on  
Schedule of Restricted Concerns.

e. AG 004(3 Apr 46)ESS/AC, SCAPIN  
855, 3 April 1946, subject: Addition of Sub-  
sidiaries of Yasuda Hozensha, Ltd., to Schedule  
of Restricted Concerns.

f. AG 004(22 Apr 46)ESS/AC, SCAPIN  
893, 22 April 1946, subject: Addition of Sub-  
sidiaries of Mitsui Honsha to Schedule of  
Restricted Concerns.

g. AG 004(13 May 46)ESS/AC, SCAPIN  
950, 13 May 1946, subject: Addition of Showa  
Electric Industry Company, Ltd., (Showa Denko  
Kabushiki Kaisha) and Subsidiaries to Schedule  
of Restricted Concerns.

h. AG 004(4 Jun 46)ESS/AC, SCAPIN  
998, 4 June 1946, subject: Addition of Nippon  
Mail Steamship Company, Ltd., and Subsidiaries;  
Osaka Commercial Steamship Company, Ltd., and  
Subsidiaries; and Yamashita Steamship Company,  
Ltd., and Subsidiaries to Schedule of Restricted  
Concerns.

i. AG 004(8 Jun 46)ESS/AC, SCAPIN  
1004, 8 June 1946, subject: Addition of Certain  
Textile Companies to Schedule of Restricted  
Concerns.

2. The following companies placed on the  
Schedule of Restricted Concerns by reference  
memoranda, paragraphs 1a through 1i, above, are  
hereby removed from the Schedule of Restricted  
Concerns, reference memorandum 1a, above, and  
additions thereto.

a. Mitsui Precision Machine (Precise  
Machinery) Industry, Ltd (Mitsui Seiki Kogyo  
K.K.)

b. Sumitomo Aluminum Smelting Company,  
Ltd (Sumitomo Aluminum Seiren Kogyo K.K.)

- c. Sumitomo Electric (Engineering) Industry, Ltd (Sumitomo Denki Kogyo K.K.)
- d. Sumitomo Borneo Plantation (Industry) Company, Ltd (Sumitomo Borneo Shokusan K.K.)
- e. Toyo Internal Combustion Company, Ltd (Toyo Mainenki K.K.)
- f. Yasuda Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Ltd (Yasuda Kasai Kaijo Hoken K.K.)
- g. Hokoku Cobalt Mining Company, Ltd (Hokoku Kobaruto Kogyo K.K.)
- h. Kawasaki Industrial (former Aircraft Industry) Company, Ltd. (Kawasaki Sangyo K.K.)
- i. Shinko Building Company, Ltd (Shinko Building K.K.)
- j. Toa (Toa) Hotel, Ltd (Toa Hoteru K.K.)
- k. Tama Industrial Company (former Nakanishi Aircraft Industry), Ltd (Tama Sangyo K.K.)
- l. Kamikita (Jochoku) Agriculture and Forestry Company, Ltd (Kamikita Norin K.K.)
- m. Kanto Electric Power Industry, Ltd (Kanto Denryoku Kogyo K.K.)
- n. Nomura Steel Company, Ltd (Nomura Seiko K.K.)
- o. New Caledonia (Nuberu Karedony) Mining Company, Ltd (Nuberu Karedonia Kogyo K.K.)

- p. (Nitchitsu) Kainan Mining (Enterprise) Company, Ltd (Kainan Kogyo K.K.)
- q. Nitchitsu (Fuel Industry) Synthetic Oil Company, Ltd (Nitchitsu Nenryo Kogyo K.K.)
- r. Nitchitsu Industrial Company (Industry), Ltd (Nitchitsu Sangyo K.K.)
- s. Nitchitsu Securities Company, Ltd (Nitchitsu Shoken K.K.)
- t. Hitachi Precision Machinery Company, Ltd (Hitachi Seiki K.K.)
- u. Japan Magnesium Products Industrial Company, Ltd (Nippon Magnesium K.K.)
- v. Japan (Nippon) Special Graphite Company, Ltd (Nippon Tokushu Kokuen K.K.)
- w. Sanriku Vacuum Tube Manufacturing Company, Ltd (Sanriku Shinku Kogyo K.K.)
- x. Shibaura Machine Manufacturing Company, Ltd (Shibaura Koki K.K.)
- y. Shibaura United Engineering Company, Ltd (Shibaura Kyodo Kogyo K.K.)
- z. Sosaku Electric Company, Ltd (Sosaku Denki K.K.)
- aa. Shuho Company (Shuhosha), Ltd (Shuhosha K.K.)
- ab. Yokohama Meters Company, Ltd (Yokohama Keiki K.K.)

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ac. Japan Wireless Parts Manufacturing Company, Ltd (Nihon Musen Buhin Seisakusho K.K.)

ad. Imperial (Teikoku Communications Industry, Ltd (Teikoku Tsushin Kogyo K.K.)

ae. Matsushita Shipbuilding Company, Ltd (Matsushita Zosen K.K.)

af. Matsushita Airplane Company, Ltd (Matsushita Hikoki K.K.)

ag. Japan Iron and Steel Company, Ltd (Nippon Seitetsu K.K.)

ah. Kairan Coal Sales Company, Ltd (Kairantan Hambai K.K.)

ai. Kashiwamura Iron Works, Ltd (Kashiwamura Tekkosho K.K.)

aj. Inouye Iron Works (Company), Ltd (Inouye Tekkosho K.K.)

ak. Mozan Iron Ore Development Company, Ltd (Mozan Tekko Kaihatsu K.K.)

al. Japan Coal Tar Products Company, Ltd (former Tar Products Control Company, Ltd) (Nippon Taru Seihin K.K.)

am. Riken Metal (Manufacturing) Company, Ltd (Riken Kinzoku K.K.)

an. Kashiwazaki Industrial Company, Ltd (former Kashiwazaki Hikoki (Hitaki) Company, Ltd) (Kashiwazaki Sangyo K.K.)

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ao. Japan (Nippon) Metal Manufacturing Company, Ltd (Nippon Kinzoku Seiko K.K.)

ap. Ozawa Aero Appliances (Aeronautical Instruments) Company, Ltd (Ozawa Koku Kiki K.K.)

aq. Teisen Airplane (Company) Industry, Ltd (Teisen Koku Kogyo K.K.)

ar. Akabane Firm, Ltd (Akabane Shoten K.K.)

as. Eirei Chemical Industry, Ltd (Eirei Kagaku Kogyo K.K.)

at. Nangoku Tobacco Company, Ltd (Nangoku Tabako K.K.)

au. Safety (Ropeway) Civil Engineering Company, Ltd (Anzen (Ansaku) Doboku K.K.)

av. Sanki Oil Distributing Company, Ltd (Sanki Ryogyu K.K.)

aw. Santo Electric Chemical Company, Ltd (Santo Denka K.K.)

ax. Shizuoka Black Tea Company, Ltd (Shizuoka Kocho K.K.)

ay. Toa Electric Iron Manufacturing (former Toa Steel Electric Refining) Company, Ltd (Toa Denki Seitetsu K.K.)

az. Toyo Synthetic (Chemical) Industry, Ltd (Toyo Gosei Kogyo K.K.)

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- ba. Toyota Automobile (Motor Car) Company, Ltd (Toyota Jidosha K.K.)
- bb. Yamato Colliery (Coal Mining Company), Ltd (Yamato Tanko K.K.)
- bc. Hokkaido Carbon Industry, Ltd (Hokkaido Tanso Kogyo K.K.)
- bd. Sakhalin (Karafuto) Coal Industry, Ltd (Karafuto Tangyo K.K.)
- be. Korea Mail (Line) Steamship Company, Ltd (Chosen Yusen K.K.)
- bf. Nanyo Marine Transport (-ation) Company, Ltd (Nanyo Kaiun K.K.)
- bg. Nitto Marine Transport Company, Ltd (Nitto Kaiun K.K.)
- bh. Toa (Oriental) Marine Transportation Company, Ltd (Toa Kaiun K.K.)
- bi. Tokushima Industry, Ltd (Tokushima Kogyo K.K.)
- bj. Yusen Coastwise (Coastal) Steamship Company, Ltd (Yusen Kinkai Kisen K.K.)
- bk. Kaigai Development (Overseas Industry) Company, Ltd (Kaigai Kogyo K.K.)
- bl. Keijin Commercial Steamship Company, Ltd (Keijin Shosen K.K.)
- bm. Imperial Shipping Company, Ltd (Teikoku Sempaku K.K.)
- bn. Nisshin Steamship Company, Ltd (Nisshin Kisen K.K.)
- bo. Osaka Steamship Company, Ltd (Osaka Kisen K.K.)

- bp. South Japan Steamship Company, Ltd (Minamai Nippon Kisen K.K.)
- bq. West Japan Steamship Company, Ltd (Nishi Nippon Kisen K.K.)
- br. Toyo Machine Industry (Oriental Iron Works Company), Ltd (Toyo Kiko K.K.)
- bs. ~~Daiken~~ Industrial Company, Ltd (~~Daiken~~ Sangyo K.K.)
- bt. Sanko Company, Ltd (Sanko K.K.)
- bu. Tempoku Marine Products Company, Ltd (former Sanko South Sea Development Industry, Ltd) (Tempoku Suisan K.K.)
- bv. Fuji Cotton Spinning Company, Ltd (Fuji Boseki K.K.)
- bw. Japan (Nippon) Metal Company, Ltd (Nippon Kinzoku K.K.)

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

K. B. BUSH  
Brigadier General, USA  
Adjutant General

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日本人の海外渡航申請に関する総司令部覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500

AG 014.331(5 Jan 50)GA  
SCAPIN 2072/2

12 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Applications for Travel of  
Japanese Nationals Abroad

1. Reference is SCAPIN 2072.
2. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers desires that the Japanese Government assume a more normal function in the processing of applications for travel abroad by determining and certifying the acceptability of the individual applicant as a traveler from the standpoint of the interests of the occupation, of Japan, and of the country of destination prior to submitting the individual's application for the approval of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.
3. In order to determine whether or not an applicant is a person whom the Japanese Government is willing to acknowledge as fully qualified to represent Japan as a traveler abroad, the Japanese Government will take appropriate action to verify the authenticity of the statements made by the applicant and to ascertain that the personal attributes of the applicant are such that the proposed travel would not be prejudicial to the interests of the occupation, of Japan, or of the country of destination.
4. Effective immediately the certificate on the applicant's Personal History Form, Attachment 2 to application for passport, is amended to read as follows:

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Certificate

I certify that the above is the true signature and seal of the individual concerned, that the applicant is acceptable to the Japanese Government from every standpoint and that there is nothing in the applicant's past or current activities which would indicate that the travel as planned would be prejudicial to the interests of the occupation, of the country to which applicant desires to travel, or of Japan.

For the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

5. The Japanese Government is reminded of its responsibility for the orientation of Japanese nationals who may be authorized to travel outside Japan as prescribed in SCAPIN 6163-A, 8 November 1948.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

K. B. BUSH  
Brigadier General, USA  
Adjutant General

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入国要件及び日本における商業活動に関する総司令部覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500

AG 004(26 Jan 50)FIB 12 April 1951  
SCAPIN 2105/2

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Entry Requirements and Business Activities in Japan

1. References:

a. Circular 11, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, subject: Entry Requirements and Business Activities in Japan, 16 June 1950, as amended by Circular 4, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 12 April 1951.

b. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 004 (26 Jun 50) FIB, SCAPIN 2105, 26 June 1950, subject: Entry Requirements and Business Activities in Japan.

2. Referenced memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 004 (26 Jun 50)FIB, SCAPIN 2105, 26 June 1950, is amended as follows:

a. Paragraph 3b is rescinded and the following substituted:

b. Prior to issuance of any license or disapproval of an application to engage in airline transportation, the Japanese Government shall submit its proposed action, including application, to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for concurrence. The conduct of business activities with occupation force agencies and personnel shall be governed by provisions of reference 1a above.

- 2 -

b. Paragraph 3j is rescinded and the following substituted:

j. Receive and either approve or disapprove, applications by non-Japanese nationals and foreign-controlled firms for validation of acquisitions of properties and rights required by paragraph 26a of Circular 11, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 1950, as amended. Concurrently with validations of acquisitions of property interests, where required by referenced circular, the Japanese Government shall forward its completed action to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers with the following statement endorsed thereon: That it has investigated the acquisition of such property interest or right thereby validated and finds the same is, or is not, taking place under conditions of fraud, duress or undue influence assignable in any way to the occupation. Any evidence of fraud, duress or undue influence in any way assignable to the occupation shall be immediately reported to Legal Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

c. Paragraph 3k is rescinded.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

K. B. BUSH  
Brigadier General, USA  
Adjutant General

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リッヂウェイ中将適合国最高司令官等就任に關する  
る總司令部渉外局特別発表

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Public Information Office

1005  
13 April 1951

Immediate Release:

The following general orders were published  
11 April 1951:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS ) APO 500  
NO.....78 ) 11 April 1951

ASSUMPTION OF COMMAND

By direction of the President, the under-  
signed hereby assumes command of the Far East  
Command.

/s/ M. B. Ridgway  
/t/ M. B. Ridgway  
Lieutenant General, United States Army  
Commander-in-Chief

GENERAL ORDERS )  
NO.....79 )

ASSUMPTION OF GOVERNORSHIP OF THE  
RYUKYU ISLANDS

Under the authority contained in Joint  
Chiefs of Staff directive J.C.S. 1231/14, the  
undersigned, as Commander-in-Chief, Far East,  
assumes the position of Governor of the  
Ryukyu Islands, with responsibility and  
authority for the United States Civil  
Administration of the Ryukyu Islands south  
of latitude 30 degrees North.

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- 2 -

/s/ M. B. Ridgway  
/t/ M. B. Ridgway  
Lieutenant General, United States Army  
Commander-in-Chief

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

GENERAL ORDERS ) APO 500  
NO.....6 ) 11 April 1951

ASSUMPTION OF POSITION OF  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

By direction of the President, the  
undersigned hereby assumes the position  
of Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

/s/ M. B. Ridgway  
/t/ M. B. Ridgway  
Lieutenant General, United States Army  
Supreme Commander

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

GENERAL ORDERS ) 11 April 1951  
NO.....9 )

ASSUMPTION OF COMMAND

By direction of the President, the under-  
signed hereby assumes command of the United  
Nations Command.

/s/ M. B. Ridgway  
/t/ M. B. Ridgway  
Lieutenant General, United States Army  
Commander-in-Chief

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## リッジウェイ最高司令官声明

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Public Information Office

14 April 1951

STATEMENT BY LT. GEN. MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY.

The President of the United States, only two days ago, reiterated that it is the firm policy of the United States Government to press for the conclusion of a peace settlement with Japan as soon as possible.

The principles around which it is proposed that this settlement be built were clearly enunciated by Ambassador Dulles in his Los Angeles address of March 31, 1951. Those principles, developed in close consultation with the member nations of the Far Eastern Commission, with the leaders of both parties of both Houses of the Congress of the United States, and with General MacArthur, have the full approval of President Truman.

The Japanese people, through their leaders, have given full expression of their accord with our desire for the early consummation of a treaty, along the lines already initiated by Ambassador Dulles and General MacArthur.

I desire to inform the Japanese people that I am wholly in sympathy with this plan and that with the full powers and authority of my office, I shall do my utmost to assist in accomplishing the objectives outlined in the statement of the President of the United States.

It is a source of great satisfaction to me that I am able to secure in person from Ambassador Dulles, almost at the moment of assuming my new duties, the great benefits of his rich experience and of his wise counsel and guidance. It will be a

personal

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personal pleasure to renew an association, which it was my great privilege to have begun in our service with the United Nations.

In Japan, I shall encourage continuation of the work of strengthening and broadening solid political foundations in conformity with Japan's democratic constitution and with full acceptance of the premise that there has been built a lasting edifice of democracy in Japan. In this work the Japanese people should not be diverted from their task or misled by the doctrines of subversion preached by some that this is a time to profit by seeming division and change of policy. There is no division. There is no change of basic policy.

With full recognition of the difficulties involved, it is my firm purpose to work toward the completion of the masterly task already largely accomplished under the consummate leadership and guidance of General MacArthur. Only thus may the Japanese people expect soon to claim their right to face the world with dignity and self-reliance as a full partner in the free world.

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オツタワ在外事務所設置に対するカナダ政府の同意に関する外務省あて総司令部外交局覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500  
Diplomatic Section

AG 092 (23 Apr 51)DS 23 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs

SUBJECT: Canadian Government's Agreement to Establishment of Japanese Government Overseas Agency in Ottawa.

1. Reference is made to the memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 12 April 1951, FOM No. 723(PG), subject, "Request for Transmittal of Memorandum to the Government of Canada".

2. The Ministry is informed that the Canadian Government has agreed to the establishment of a Japanese Government Overseas Agency in Ottawa, Canada with the understanding that its terms of reference and functions will be those defined in the inclosed copy of the Canadian Liaison Mission's note of 19 April 1951.

3. The General Headquarters has noted that the terms approved by the Canadian Government for the establishment of an Overseas Agency in Ottawa conform closely to the functions and limitations of similar Agencies established in the United States, as well as to those stated in the formal proposal inclosed with the Ministry's memorandum under reference. The General Headquarters has no objection to the acceptance of these terms by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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4. It is requested that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs inform the Headquarters of the former's position with respect to the terms stated in the Canadian Liaison Mission's note under reference.

For the Chief, Diplomatic Section:

Niles W. Bond  
Deputy Chief

1. Encl.:  
Copy of Canadian Liaison Mission's note of 19 April 1951.

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国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records  
National Archives of Japan

April 19, 1951.

The Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan presents its compliments to the Diplomatic Section of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and has the honour to refer to the latter's note of April 14, 1951, which covered a proposal of the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs that the establishment of a Japanese Government Overseas Agency in Canada be given favourable consideration by the Canadian Government.

This Mission would be grateful if the Diplomatic Section of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, would inform the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs that the Canadian Government has agreed to the establishment of a Japanese Overseas Agency in Canada with the understanding that its terms of reference will be those set out below.

- (1) The Agency will have only the commercial and semi-consular functions set out in the attachment.
- (2) Neither the Agency nor its personnel will have diplomatic or consular status. Japanese representatives in Canada are to refrain from engaging in propaganda activities and from direct representational functions (e.g., acting on behalf of the Japanese Government in making official representation to Canadian authorities) except for the administrative conduct of the Agency itself. Japanese representatives will receive no exequatur and will have no consular titles or immunities. Their use of codes will be confined to standard commercial codes. They will not interpose with local authorities for the protection of Japanese nationals beyond enquiry to local officials. They will have no jurisdiction in controversies involving seamen.

The Diplomatic Section,  
Supreme Commander for  
the Allied Powers,  
T O K Y O, Japan.

- (3) The Agency will not issue, renew or amend Japanese passports, visas or other travel documents.
- (4) The Agency shall be located initially in Ottawa.

It will be noted that the functions of the Overseas Agency are substantially the same as those desired by the Japanese Government. The limitations of the Overseas Agency are similar to those applying to such agencies which have been established in other countries.

Functions of Japanese Overseas Agency

PROMOTION OF TRADE

- (a) Promotion of trade between Canada and Japan.
- (b) Research on market conditions and trade opportunities in Canada.
- (c) Transmission of information to Japan on local commercial regulations and procedures.
- (d) Extending good offices and answering trade and travel inquiries.
- (e) Making information available to local businessmen on Japanese laws and regulations, concerning import-export, customs, exchange control, etc.
- (f) Displaying samples and exhibits of Japanese manufactures and providing information on trade opportunities in Japan.
- (g) Supplying tourist information.

AFFAIRS PERTAINING TO JAPANESE NATIONALS AND PROPERTY

- (a) Disposal of matters concerning the retention and renunciation of Japanese citizenship.
- (b) Handling of notifications pertaining to birth, death, marriage, and other changes of status or name requiring recording in Japanese family registers.
- (c) Drawing up and administering in accordance with Japanese legal requirements affidavits, depositions, affirmations, and oaths relating to civil status or property matters.
- (d) Insofar as it is in conformity with Canadian laws, the protection and administration of property of deceased Japanese nationals.
- (e) Bringing to the attention of Japanese nationals in Canada all Japanese laws and regulations, as well as all SCAP regulations with which Japanese nationals residing in Canada might be directly concerned.

メーデーのための皇居前広場の使用禁止に関する  
総司令部声明

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Information Office

1600  
27 April 1951

Immediate Release:

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers today announced that he desires and expects all organizations in Japan to comply with existing restrictions imposed by the Japanese Government on the use of the Palace Plaza for public assemblage.

This announcement has been occasioned by a careful investigation within General Headquarters of the current controversy reported in the press between the Japanese Government and the General Council of Japan Labor Unions (SOHYO) with regard to use of the Palace Plaza for a May Day labor rally.

The basic elements of the situation are that the Japanese Government by administrative action has determined that the use of the Palace Plaza for assemblies other than those of a national nature is not in the public interest and is therefore prohibited by administrative order. The Japanese Government has proposed to the labor organization that it should select some other place for its May Day celebration, for instance, the outer gardens of the Meiji Shrine.

In view of this decision by the Japanese Government, any actions by individuals or groups in contravention of the existing restrictions involve risk of public disorder.



It is the ultimate responsibility of the Supreme Commander to preserve conditions of public peace and order which will not endanger the security of the Occupation. Hence, the possibility of creation or development of situations in conflict with this basic responsibility is a matter of grave concern to the Supreme Commander.

Notwithstanding the Supreme Commander's action in this matter, it is his desire and intent to protect the right of public assembly and to encourage the healthy growth of a free and democratic labor movement in Japan. Since the Japanese Government has made available other suitable and convenient places in metropolitan Tokyo and other cities, it is considered that these fundamental objectives are being respected.

ジャカルタ、スラバヤ在外事務所設置承認に関する  
外務省あて総司令部外交局覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500  
Diplomatic Section

AG 092 (28 Apr 51)DS

28 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Japanese Ministry of Foreign  
AffairsSUBJECT: Approval of Establishment of  
Japanese Government Overseas  
Agencies at Djakarta and Surabaya,  
Indonesia

1. Reference is made to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' memorandum, 9 April 1951, FOM No. 694(PG), subject: "Request for approval of Establishment of Japanese Government Overseas Agencies in Indonesia".

2. The General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has no objection to the establishment of Japanese Government Overseas Agencies at Djakarta and Surabaya, Indonesia, provided the cost of establishing and operating such Agencies for one year will not exceed \$86,578.00 for that at Djakarta and \$68,174.00 at Surabaya, and provided further that these expenditures will be accomplished within the general foreign exchange budgetary limitations.

For the Chief, Diplomatic Section:

Niles W. Bond  
Deputy Chief

大阪三品取引所開設に関する総司令部覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500

AG 004(31 Mar 51)ESS/FTP 30 April 1951  
SCAPIN 7420-A

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Commodities Exchange

1. References are:

a. The following Memoranda for the Japanese Government from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers:

- (1) AG 091.3(5 May 49)ESS/FIN, SCAPIN 2004, 11 May 1949, subject: Securities Exchanges.
- (2) AG 091.3(28 Sep 50)ESS/FTP, SCAPIN 7292-A, 13 October 1950, subject: Commodities Exchange.

b. The following Memoranda for General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry:

- (1) LO No. 166(MITI), dated 31 March 1951, subject: Opening of the Osaka Sampin Exchange, which requests authorization to open the Osaka Sampin Exchange at the earliest practicable date.
- (2) LO No. 168 (MITI), dated 14 April 1951, subject: Partial Amendment to the Application for Opening of Osaka Sampin Exchange, which requests amendment of reference paragraph 1b(1), above.

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2. No objection is interposed to request to open the Osaka Sampin Exchange as submitted in references 1b(1) and (2), above, providing that:

a. The trading in cotton yarn and cotton fabric shall be executed in such a manner as not to indicate or to identify the transaction as one for domestic or export purposes.

b. The rules and regulations of the Exchange require, as to all contracts to be consummated by actual delivery of the commodity traded, that such delivery shall be made through the Exchange and comply with existing price and allocation controls.

3. Direct communication between appropriate agencies of the Japanese Government and General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers is authorized for the implementation of this Memorandum.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

GEORGE R. CONNOR  
Colonel AGC  
Acting Adjutant General

RB' -0022

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## リッヂウェイ最高司令官の憲法記念日メッセージ

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Information Office

1300  
1 May 1951

GENERAL RIDGWAY'S STATEMENT  
ON THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONSTITUTION  
OF JAPAN

May 3 has been set aside by the Japanese Government to commemorate Constitutional Promulgation Day. On this day four years ago, in solemn ceremony before the people's representatives assembled in the Diet, the Constitution of Japan was promulgated as the supreme law of the land. Drawing inspiration from the political ideals evolved through man's centuries old struggle for freedom, this document embraces the time tested concepts of human relations cherished by liberty loving peoples everywhere. Its preamble proclaims the determination of the Japanese people to secure for themselves and their posterity the blessings of liberty and the fruits of peaceful cooperation with all nations. Its basic provisions support a political system wherein the Japanese people are governed by men of their own choosing through institutions of their own making. Its guarantee of fundamental human rights affords the Japanese people freedom in their pursuits, dignity in their persons and equal justice under law. It imposes upon them as well the corresponding responsibilities of citizens in a self-governing society.

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The results of four years of practical application of these constitutional principles are reflected in the internal situation of Japan today, which is one of purposeful, peaceful reconstruction, with much accomplished and the opportunity for greater achievement in the future. The widespread popular interest and sense of responsibility in public affairs - as demonstrated by the high attendance of voters at the polls, the serious discussion of public issues in press and radio, the diligent application of national energies to peaceful pursuits, and the general maintenance of internal order and stability - bespeak a growing political maturity which should safeguard and nurture the democratic tradition in Japan.

As a result of this situation there has been widening acceptance of the proposition that Japan is ready for a formal peace settlement, and the positive steps toward that end being taken by the United States Government in consultation with other interested governments offer promise of conclusive results. To prepare for the time when Japan will reassume full authority to manage her national affairs, the existing policy of relaxing Occupation controls in proportion to the Japanese Government's ability to discharge the corresponding responsibilities will be progressively implemented. The transition to full autonomy will thus be smoothly bridged.

In accord with this policy and with the full expectation that pertinent Allied policy directives will continue to be observed, the Japanese Government has been authorized to review existing ordinances issued in implementation of directives from this headquarters, for the purpose of evolving through established procedures such modifications as past experience and the present situation render necessary and desirable.

Restoration

Restoration of peace and re-assumption of a status of equality with other nations will bring to Japan the additional responsibility of managing her own external affairs. In the present state of world tension, discharge of that responsibility may well present difficulties and challenges greater than any experienced in Japan's post-war rehabilitation. But if these new difficulties and challenges are met with the same courage, determination and faith that have brought Japan this far, they will be overcome. A free, healthy and democratic Japan, joining its efforts with those of the other peace-loving nations of the world, may then make a significant contribution to the restoration of world stability and tranquility, helping thus to realize its constitutional aspiration of peaceful cooperation with all nations.

ロンドン在外事務所設置許可に関する外務省あて  
総司令部外交局覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500  
Diplomatic Section

AG 092 (1 May 51)DS 4 May 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Japanese Ministry of Foreign  
Affairs

SUBJECT: Approval of Establishment of  
Japanese Government Overseas  
Agency in London

1. Reference is made to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' memorandum, 19 April 1951, FOM No. 788(FG), on the subject of the establishment of a Japanese Government Overseas Agency in London.

2. The General Headquarters has no objection to the establishment of a Japanese Government Overseas Agency in London, provided the cost of establishing and operating such an Agency for one year will not exceed \$127,846.00 and provided further that this expenditure will be accomplished within the general foreign exchange budgetary limitations.

3. The General Headquarters has forwarded to the United Kingdom Liaison Mission the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs' proposal inclosed in the memorandum under reference.

For the Chief, Diplomatic Section:

Niles W. Bond  
Deputy Chief

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ワシントン在外事務所設置に関する外務省あて総司令部外交局覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500  
Diplomatic Section

AG 092 (4 May 51)DS 4 May 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs

SUBJECT: Establishment of Japanese Government Overseas Agency in Washington

1. Reference is made to FOM No. 696(PG), 9 April 1951, inclosing the Minister for Foreign Affairs' memorandum dated 7 April 1951 to the Government of the United States concerning the establishment of a Japanese Government Overseas Agency in Washington, D.C.

2. The memorandum was duly transmitted to the United States Department of State which has requested this Headquarters, by a radio dated 1 May 1951, to inform the Ministry for Foreign Affairs that the United States Government will welcome the establishment of a Japanese Government Overseas Agency in Washington.

3. It is requested that the Ministry inform the General Headquarters of the names of the officials who will compose the staff of this Agency and that it submit their personal history statements.

For the Chief, Diplomatic Section:

Niles W. Bond  
Deputy Chief

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日本漁船の拿捕に関する外務省あて総司令部外交局覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Diplomatic Section  
APO 500

AG 546 (5 May 51)GC 5 May 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SUBJECT: Seizure of Japanese Fishing Boats

1. Reference is made to FOM NO. 649(IA) of 3 April 1951 from the Ministry to this Headquarters, and to previous correspondence on the subject of Japanese fishing vessels seized or allegedly seized in the waters near Korea.

2. The Ministry is advised that all of the vessels mentioned in this correspondence with the exception of the No. 1 and No. 2 Seitoku-Maru and the No. 1 and No. 2 Hiruko-Maru have been seized by units of the Republic of Korea navy operating under orders of the United Nations naval command. This Headquarters is not aware of the whereabouts of the four vessels mentioned as exceptions.

3. The remainder of the vessels in question, together with others totalling thirty six in all, have been directed into port in Korea and they, as well as their crews, are in custody of the United Nations forces. After a thorough investigation of their activities, they will be returned to Japan together with their crews if it does not appear that they have been engaged in activity inimical to the United Nations military operations in Korea or that they have violated Korean territorial waters. For the Ministry's information, all of these vessels were well outside the authorized fishing areas when seized and it is expected that appropriate prosecution of the vessels and their masters will be undertaken by the cognizant agencies of the Japanese Government.

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4. For the future information of the Ministry, this Headquarters has authorized the United Nations Command to apprehend for investigation any Japanese fishing vessels found outside the authorized fishing area in waters where their presence constitutes a possible threat to the United Nations military effort in Korea. Such vessels will in the future either be returned directly to Japan in the custody of the United Nations forces or will be directed to return to Japanese ports for prosecution by the Japanese authorities for violation of the authorized fishing areas. Information concerning their positions at the time of their sighting or seizure will be communicated to the Japanese Government through this Headquarters.

5. It is of course understood that any Japanese fishing vessel violating Korean territorial waters will be subject to seizure by Korean authorities and disposition in accordance with the laws of that country.

For the Chief, Diplomatic Section:

Niles W. Bond  
Deputy Chief

外國製自動車の譲渡禁止に関する指令廃止に関する  
総司令部覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500

AG 451 (12 May 51)GA  
SCAPIN 2152

12 May 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Importance of Motor Vehicles

1. a. References:

- (1) Circular 6, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 1951, subject: Purchase, Sale and Registration of Privately Owned Motor Vehicles, dated 12 May 1951.
- (2) Memorandum for the Japanese Government, file AG 451.1 (10 Jan 47)CIS, SCAPIN 1458, subject: Registration of Motor Vehicles, 10 January 1947, from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. Rescissions:

- (1) Memorandum for the Japanese Government, file AG 451 (8 Feb 49)GA, SCAPIN 1970, subject: Sale and Resale of Privately Owned Automobiles, 10 February 1949, from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.
- (2) Memorandum for the Japanese Government, file AG 451 (6 May 50)GA, SCAPIN 7165-A,

subject:

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subject: Sale and Resale of Privately Owned Automobiles, 6 May 1950, from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

3. The importation of motor vehicles into Japan will henceforth be governed by Japanese law and such regulations of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers as are currently in effect or may hereafter be promulgated.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

GEORGE R. CONNOR  
Colonel, AGC  
Acting Adjutant General.

最高司令官の声明  
私販車に関する最高司令官の声明  
に關する總司令部発表

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Information Office

1120  
14 May 1951

THIS IS A FUTURE RELEASE

The following material is given IN ADVANCE and IN CONFIDENCE for simultaneous release in Tokyo and Washington after 2100 hours (Japan Daylight Time) Monday, May 14, 1951. Not for publication or public discussion until after release time.

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers announced today that in accordance with recent decision by the President of the United States, the Department of Defense will soon propose to the Congress that, commencing July 1, 1951, the United States Government pay portion of the costs now borne by Japan for maintenance of United States occupation forces in that country, and that economic assistance for Japan be reduced simultaneously.

In view of the progress made by Japan toward the goal of economic independence and stable economy, anticipated earnings under the new policy announced today, in addition to foreign exchange earnings from other sources, are expected to be adequate to permit termination of United States GARIOA economic aid to Japan at the end of the current United States fiscal year.

This new arrangement, if approved by the Congress, is expected to remain in force until the effective date of the Japanese peace treaty.

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国際捕鯨取締条約への日本の加入に関する外務省  
あて総司令部外交局覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500  
Diplomatic Section

AG 800.217 (15 May 51)DS 15 May 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs

SUBJECT: Japanese Adherence to the International  
Convention for the Regulation of Whaling

1. Reference is made to the Ministry's memorandum FOM  
No. 672(TT) of 6 April 1951, subject as above.

2. The notification of adherence to the International  
Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed by the Minister  
for Foreign Affairs and inclosed with the memorandum under  
reference was duly transmitted to the Secretary of State of  
the United States for deposit.

3. This Headquarters has now received from the Secretary  
of State for transmittal to the Minister for Foreign Affairs  
the inclosed note which acknowledges the receipt of Japan's  
instrument of adherence and forwards certain documents and  
correspondence pertinent to the functions of the Convention.

For the Chief, Diplomatic Section:

Niles W. Bond  
Deputy Chief

Incl:  
Note dated 9 May 1951 from  
the Secretary of State with  
sub-inclosures.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON  
May 9, 1951

Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of  
your note dated April 4, 1951, which was received by  
the Department of State at Washington on April 21,  
1951, notifying the Government of the United States  
of America of the adherence by the Government of Japan  
to the International Convention for the Regulation of  
Whaling, signed at Washington under date of December  
2, 1946, in accordance with the provisions of para-  
graph 2 of Article X thereof.

A copy of your note is being transmitted to the  
governments concerned with the statement that the  
effective date of adherence by Japan to the above-  
mentioned Convention is April 21, 1951.

It is provided in the Convention that the Gov-  
ernment of the United States of America shall transmit  
certified copies thereof to all the signatory and  
adhering Governments. In order that the records of  
the Government of Japan may be complete with respect  
to the International Whaling Conference held at  
Washington in 1946, there are enclosed herewith for  
the archives of the Government of Japan two certified  
copies of each of the documents formulated at that  
Conference, as follows:

International Convention for the Regulation  
of Whaling;  
Protocol for the Regulation of Whaling; and  
Final Act of the International Whaling Con-  
ference.

There are enclosed also, copies of twenty-three  
circular notes relating to action taken with respect  
to the Protocol, which is no longer in force, and  
the Convention. These circular notes have been sent

by

His Excellency  
Shigeru Yoshida,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan.

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by the Department of State to the governments concerned.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

(Sgd.) Dean Acheson  
Secretary of State of the  
United States of America

Enclosures:\*

1. International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling - two certified copies.
2. Protocol for the Regulation of Whaling - two certified copies.
3. Final Act of the International Whaling Conference - two certified copies.
4. Circular notes - 23.

\*Enclosures omitted

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日本政府によつて抑留された朝鮮籍船舶の返還に  
関する総司令部覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500

AG 560 (11 Jan 51)CPC/OD  
SCAFIN 7430-A

15 May 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Return of Korean Registered Vessels Detained  
in Japan by the Japanese Government

1. Reference is made to R.A.P. No. 19 (IS), 11 January 1951, subject, "List of Vessels with Korean Registry and Korean Ownership Detained by the Japanese Government."

2. The Japanese Government is directed to return to the Republic of Korea the vessels and/or parts of vessels included in reference 1 above.

3. Delivery of the referenced vessels and/or parts thereof, in an "as is" condition, and subject to outstanding legitimate claims, will be effected in Japan.

4. The Korean Diplomatic Mission in Japan has been informed that if acceptance of delivery of the above referenced vessels is not effected on or before 4 June 1951, the vessels will be subject to legal process for disposition in accordance with applicable regulations.

5. The inclosed receipt form shall be signed by the authorized representatives of the Government of the Republic of Korea and the Japanese Government at the time of delivery of the vessels (reference paragraph 3 above). Arrangements for signing the receipt will be made by the Japanese Government with the Korean Diplomatic Mission. Two copies of the properly executed receipt shall be forwarded to the Office of the Civil Property Custodian, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

GEORGE R. CONNOR  
Colonel, AGC  
Acting Adjutant General

1 Incl  
Receipt Form  
(in quin)

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日米経済協力に関するマーカット経済科学局長  
ステートメント

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Information Office

Immediate Release: 16 May 1951

The following is a detailed press release prepared by Maj. Gen. William F. Marquat, Chief of the Economic and Scientific Section, SCAP, head of the SCAP mission on U.S. - Japan economic cooperation recently returned from the United States:

General Matthew B. Ridgway today authorized the release of the report on accomplishments of the SCAP Mission on U.S.-Japan economic cooperation recently returned from the United States. The Occupation Headquarters group, under the leadership of Major General W.F. Marquat, Chief of the Economic and Scientific Section, spent three weeks in Washington with high officials of the United States Government to include the Departments of State, Defense and Treasury, Office of Defense Mobilization; the Defense Production Administration; Munitions Board; Emergency Procurement Services; Export-Import Bank; Economic Cooperation Administration; Federal Reserve Board; Committee on Supplies and Requirements and others. Japan's future economic relationships with America were discussed with W. Averill Harriman, Special Assistant to the President; Ambassador John Foster Dulles, Presidential emissary on the Japanese peace treaty negotiations; Minister Joseph M. Dodge, consultant and adviser on Japanese economic and financial matters, and other prominent authorities.

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers received the context of the report from General Marquat and directed that the facts be transmitted to Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida and then released for publication. Salient features are:

Japan's

Japan's recovery under the Allied Occupation is respected and admired in official and unofficial circles in the U.S.

The U.S. is deeply concerned that Japan be accorded world markets and sources of raw materials supply on a non-discriminatory basis and to the extent that Japan can continue to justify such treatment.

The U.S. is fully cognizant of the advantages entailed in including Japan in its emergency procurement program along with Europe and other Western Hemisphere powers on a basis of quality of manufacture and of competitive pricing. The U.S. industry has made sacrifices and has engaged in capital financing to increase its production capacity in consequence of which it will demand priority in U.S. emergency procurement. However, there will be ample early demand, increasing rapidly in the future, available to Japan on a basis of presently existing excess industrial capacity and of favorable geographic location. Expansion of the U.S. procurement program is progressive as funds are made available and purchases are made on an order to order basis. There is no single overall program contemplated where in long-range assignment of procurement orders can be made. Because of many intangibles inherent in international industrial development it is essential that the placement of orders be made on the basis of successive contracts predicated upon competitive bidding.

Available foreign exchange and the accessibility to the world short supply of both basic and strategic raw materials are the major controlling factors. The raw materials situation is the more vital at the moment and stringent allocations procedures are being instituted. The development of new sources of these scarce supplies will demand priority attention in terms of allocations and financing. The opportunity for Japan to seek out and develop such new sources of supplies can be exploited to considerable advantage.

Production

Production and stockpiling activities in the United States presently are largely in the planning and programming stages although available capacity is being fully employed. Agencies have been constituted for directing the national effort through essential channels by means of allocations controls and other recognized methods. It is obvious that if the other countries in the world are adopting measures to adjust domestic prices of manufactured items to international levels Japan must consider similar action or she will not be able to compete. If, for any reason, Japan is not able to contribute to the international program her claim for raw materials and food to maintain a fuitable standard of home consumption will be affected. Japan should effectuate proper surveillance through existing agencies to the fullest extent possible.

International, United States and private financing can be made available to Japan upon the basis of the credit risk involved. For membership in international financial organizations Japan must qualify before making application. General Ridgway already has assured the Japanese of the Occupation's full assistance in this respect. Some of the prerequisites for membership in international financial bodies are:

1. Adoption and announcement of future International Payments Policy. Consideration of this problem already is under way.

2. Announcement of permanent measures of national inflation control. Since a fundamental purpose of international financial agencies is to assist in the stabilization of national currencies, the acceptance of a member nation which has no program for protecting its domestic currency from devaluation because of uncontrolled inflation is extremely doubtful. Emergency demand production is by nature inflationary and all nations today find it necessary to adopt measures to compensate for the expansion of individual purchasing power through the production of goods that cannot be consumed in the domestic markets. At the same time it is essential that domestic standards of living be improved to the fullest extent possible.

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3. Collateral deposit matters are of importance. The source of the base deposits for membership must be established definitely before membership can be considered.

4. National budgetary policy is important. Unless domestic stability can be maintained there exists the danger of uncontrolled inflation resulting in devaluation of currency and consequent inordinate advancement of prices. The extension of international credit under conditions where a nation prices itself out of world markets is infeasible.

United States national financial institutions are willing to consider loans to Japan within the purview of their existing policies. Since these institutions are capitalized by United States treasury funds in many instances there are provisions of law limiting the types of financing that may be undertaken. Normally this type of financing may be considered only when United States interests are included in the mutual benefits of the transaction contemplated.

Private investment institutions in the United States are interested in Japan on a loan by loan basis. The primary concern in this type of financing is assurance on the part of Japan that any investments made in Japan at this time will be accorded recognition and reasonable protection against expropriation after the peace treaty. The announcement of foreign investment policy to endure beyond the Occupation period is an essential factor in the encouragement of foreign investment. In a period of industrial expansion with the United States, when special amortization privileges and similar incentives are accorded the entrepreneur, there are ample opportunities for local profitable investment and capital is not too interested in foreign investments elsewhere if the risk to be taken is disproportionately high.

Japan's

Japan's future commercial policy is a matter of considerable interest to government and private circles in the United States. The U.S. Government position as to trade with Japan has long been exemplified in Occupation policy. It is substantially that of permitting Japan non-discriminatory treatment with other foreign nations in trading with the U.S. with due recognition of the responsibility of the United States Government to protect the national interests against unfair practices. There will exist always in all countries certain special interests which oppose competition from any course whatever. However, these countries and firms will want to sell to as well as buy from Japan and any protection for domestic business or industry, in Japan or elsewhere, is a matter for reciprocal agreement at the national level.

While the SCAP-FEC Mission was not an agency for order placement in the United States, as a result of discussions there were developed several areas in which immediate business relationships might be established between the two countries concerned. Specifically there may be limited opportunities to increase sales of consumer goods of proper quality and price; however, these should be considered temporary only until production of such items is resumed by United States firms. Further, Japanese industry may assume some of the international markets for special demand goods which would assist U.S. industry to a limited degree to retain capacity for consumer production in addition to that required for the manufacture of military items.

There is general acknowledgment in the United States of the serious nature of Japan's current shipping position. There is no inclination to discriminate against Japan with respect to the relationships between U.S. and international merchant marine operations. The opposition is not to Japanese shipping per se but to the re-creation of the undercutting type of prewar ocean transport formerly supported by Japan. In this area of activity also it would be of infinite value if Japan

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should indicate a definite merchant marine policy. With respect to the leasing or chartering vessels from the U.S. "mothball" fleet there are existing tight legal restrictions against making available these ships to any foreign nation and the policy is not discriminatory against Japan. Although strenuous and positive efforts have been made by U.S. authorities to extend favorable special consideration to Japan, it is extremely doubtful whether a change in legislation could be effected and even if such were possible it is improbable that it could be accomplished in time to meet the urgency of the problem. It would appear to be more practicable for Japan to seek out some other solution rather than to depend further upon this "wind-fall" prospect.

For Japan's future industrial progress, United States private concerns already have indicated hearty approval of contributing "know how" on a commercial basis. With proper incentive in terms of declaration of permanent general policy and protection of investment there would be considerable interest in equity ownership. Japan can undertake broad technological advancement on a premise of direct purchase with guarantees of protection of patent rights. Although the demand for special purpose machine tools from the United States is extremely great at present, Japan may obtain consideration of its needs for such items to increase its industrial capacity to be applied to the economic-cooperation program.

Actual procurement under the U.S.-Japanese Economic Cooperation plan will be accomplished through existing service and civilian purchasing agencies. Since these groups have individual appropriations to expend and to account for, central procurement is not possible. An overall coordinating agency for all U.S. procurement in Japan is under consideration mainly for the purpose of consolidating American demands and dealing with the Japanese Government on industrial planning and mobilization problems.

The

The United States believes that Japan's industrial potential may be utilized advantageously to a maximum extent to increase raw materials production and industrial potentials in Southeast Asia. An attractive opportunity exists for Japan to supply Southeast Asia and other areas with capital and consumer goods not now available from normal sources in countries engaged in war production. To these ends efforts should be exerted to enlist the support of the various U.S. economic aid and technical missions in Southeast Asia to develop programs linked to the overall U.S.-Japan economic cooperation plans.

In summation there is a definite desire in America to witness an early peace settlement granting Japan full autonomy providing for an expanding viable economy. There is a sincere willingness to accept Japan as a mature member of the family of Free Nations and to accord her access to markets and sources of supply so long as Japan uses both for sound domestic development and for contribution to the tranquility and development of the free world. There is every manifestation that there will be a continuing interest after the peace treaty in Japan's welfare and continued progress. Having contributed with historic munificence to Japan's rehabilitation under the Occupation, the United States does not feel committed to "bail out" Japan after the peace treaty if she should permit a recession in the salutary economic progress already achieved. Inordinate inflation will price Japan's products out of the markets of the world and would preclude access to reasonable amounts of raw materials imports.

In consequence of the investigations of the Headquarters Mission it is indicated clearly that great opportunity exists for Japan to continue her economic advancement at a rate that would be eminently satisfactory. There is a positive requirement, however, for the immediate formulation and announcement

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to the world of her long term economic policies— not necessarily those used in the United States or advocated by the Occupation so long as they are sound in principle. This long has been the SCAP position. Japan's future will be established upon the adequacy of her own actions in adopting sound future economic measures and in extending Free World industrial cooperation. The potential for success appears to be substantial.

General Ridgway has indicated that during the remainder of the Occupation period the economic agencies of the SCAP Headquarters will contribute their fullest efforts toward the further development of U.S.-Japan economic cooperation as a matter of long term mutually beneficial relationships.

Members of the SCAP-FEC Mission, in addition to General Marquat were: Mr. Terrance O. Kennedy, Dr. Sherwood M. Fine, Mr. Kenneth D. Morrow, Brig. Gen. Urban Niblo, Colonel Maylon Scott, Colonel Calvin M. Bryan, Capt. William P. Fetzer, USN, Capt. Raymond O. Bruzynaki, USN, Lt. Col. Marcus S. Griffin, Lt. Col. Robert N. Bond and Lt. Col. Leslie L. Motz.

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国際捕鯨取締条約への日本の加入に関する外務省  
あて総司令部外交局覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500  
Diplomatic Section

21 May 1951

AG-800 .217 (11 Dec 50)DS

MEMORANDUM FOR: Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SUBJECT: Japanese Adherence to the International  
Convention for the Regulation of Whaling

1. Reference is made to the Ministry's memorandum FOM  
No. 672(TT) of 6 April 1951, subject as above.

2. This Headquarters has been advised by the Department  
of State of the United States, as the depository government,  
that Japan's instrument of adherence has been received in  
Washington, D.C., and that Japan's adherence has become effective  
as of 21 April 1951. The member governments and the International  
Commission have been duly notified.

3. It is therefore suggested, in order to complete the for-  
malities of accession, that the Japanese Government communicate  
the name of its Commissioner to the Secretariat of the Inter-  
national Whaling Commission, Ministry of Agriculture and  
Fisheries, St. Stephen's House, Victoria Embankment, London,  
England, through the United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Tokyo.  
It is requested that a copy of that communication be made avail-  
able to this Headquarters.

4. In view of the foregoing, the Japanese Government is  
authorized to designate an official delegation to attend the  
next meeting of the signatories to the Convention, which will  
convene during July in Capetown, Union of South Africa.

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No formal invitation will be forthcoming to this meeting, and  
arrangements for attendance should be made directly with the  
Commission in London. It is suggested that visas and other  
travel documentation be arranged as soon as possible to assure  
timely attendance, assuming the necessary foreign exchange to  
be available from authorized budgetary sources.

5. The Department of State of the United States advises  
that preliminary documents concerning the composition and agenda  
of the coming meeting will be airmailed directly to the Japanese  
Government in the near future.

For the Chief, Diplomatic Section:

Niles W. Bond  
Deputy Chief

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特別調達庁の物資、役務調達に関する総司令部  
覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500

AG 160 (26 May 51)ESS/FIN  
SCAPIN 2154

26 May 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Authorization of Special Procurement  
Agency to Furnish Goods and Services  
on Contract to Occupation Forces.

1. In addition to all other powers and duties imposed by law, the Special Procurement Agency shall be authorized to contract with procurement agents of the United States Government for furnishing such goods and services as they may desire to buy and to bill the United States Government for goods and services supplied in accordance with such contracts.

2. Any contract entered into by the Special Procurement Agency pursuant to authority of this Memorandum shall be on the basis of a full mutuality freely agreed to by the Japanese Government. For purposes of such contracts the rate of exchange of yen to dollars shall be the prevailing parity rate.

3. For

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3. For the purpose of executing this authority there shall be created a separate Revolving Fund under the management of Special Procurement Agency. The capital of the Revolving Fund shall be seven billion, five hundred million yen (\$7,500,000,000) which shall be furnished from the General Account. Pending the adoption of a supplemental budget the funds shall be advanced as an overdraft on the treasury pool. From the Revolving Fund shall be paid the initial cost of any goods or services procured in the fulfillment of a contract entered into between the Special Procurement Agency and a United States Procurement Officer. The Revolving Fund shall be reimbursed in United States dollars by an appropriate United States Disbursing Officer for all goods and services provided pursuant to contract.

4. The administrative expenses of the Special Procurement Agency shall continue to be borne by the General Account.

5. Any receipts under such contracts which represent the payment of administrative expenses shall be disbursed by the Revolving Fund to the General Account as a Termination of War Miscellaneous Revenue. Any payments received by the Revolving Fund pursuant to a contract which represents the liquidation of United States liability where the Revolving Fund has not yet in fact made the disbursement to the Japanese supplier of the goods or services shall be held in the Revolving Fund and used solely for such payment to the Japanese supplier of such goods and services.

6. It is desired that this Directive be enforced immediately.

7. Direct communication with appropriate Sections of the General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, is authorized in the implementation of this Memorandum.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

K. B. BUSH  
Brigadier General, USA  
Adjutant General.

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外交史料館

Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records  
National Archives of Japan

- 四月分管理日誌
- 一日 ○琉球臨時中央政府の樹立式は那覇市で挙行され、民政担当発表
  - 二日 ○通産省、優先外貨融資を省議決定  
○農林省、横浜生糸取引所、豊橋乾燥廠取引所の開設を許可する旨の総司令部覚書受理  
○総司令部ベルギー(リマ)に日本政府在外事務所設置を許可
  - 三日 ○米國務省、日本が国際原料会議の綿花、リントン委員会への参加を招請されるのは大体確実と語る。(ワシントン発)
  - 四日 ○マックアーサー元帥、第十五回目の朝鮮前線視察を行う  
○政府、現行の優先外貨制度を六月末で廃止する旨の総司令部覚書受理

カナダ日本政府在外事務所に関する外務省あて  
総司令部外交局覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500  
Diplomatic Section

AG 092 (29 May 51)DS 29 May 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs

SUBJECT: Japanese Government Overseas Agency in Canada

1. Reference is made to:
  - a. General Headquarters Memorandum, 23 April 1951, AG 092 (23 Apr 51)DS, subject: "Canadian Government's Agreement to Establishment of Japanese Government Overseas Agency in Ottawa";
  - b. Memorandum from Ministry for Foreign Affairs, 27 April 1951, FOM no. 860 (PG), subject: "Acceptance of Terms Proposed by the Canadian Government with Regards to the Establishment of Japanese Government Overseas Agency in Ottawa".
2. The Ministry is informed that by communication dated 26 May 1951 the Canadian Mission in Japan stated that "the personnel nominated for the Agency in Canada are acceptable to the Canadian Government. Courtesy visas will be issued by this Mission to each member of the staff of the Agency as well as to any members of their families who may wish to accompany them. In order to ensure easy clearance into Canada it is requested that this Mission should be informed in each case of the expected port of entry and date of arrival of members of the Agency and their families".

For the Chief, Diplomatic Section:

Niles W. Bond  
Deputy Chief



- 通産省、このほど沖繩軍政部より總司令部を通じて「今後沖繩の地下資源開発に關しては戦前日本人及び日本商社の所有しをうく。鈦業権を認め、これら業者の手で行いたい」旨の申入をうく。
- 總司令部メキシコ（メキシコ・シテイー）に日本政府在外事務所設置許可。
- フィンランド賠償要求を支拂い得るとの報告をキリノ大統領に報告（マニラ発A.P.P.）
- ウルグアイ政府、ウルグアイに代理店を持つ日本船会社の船のウルグアイ諸港寄港を正式許可（ウルグアイ在外事務所報告）
- ワシントンUP通信、ダレス顧問が対日戦に積極的に参加した十五ヶ国に対し送付した対日講和條約草案を発表（ワシントン発UP）
- 政府、總司令部マーカット経済科学局長より銑鉄の割当統制停止を承認する旨の非公式覚書を受理
- 六日 政府、ワシントンに在外事務所開設許可の總司令部覚書を受理

- 政府「連合国占領軍財産等收受所持禁止令」を経済調査法の指定政令とすることに関議決定、これにより従来、物の面よりのみの取締を行つて来た指定生活物資の配給に關し今後は通貨の面からも取締を行うことになつた。
- 米上院海軍漁業分科委員長ウォーレン・G・マグナソン氏日本海運業実地調査のため来日
- 七日 廣川農相、このほど總司令部天然資源局より農民団体制化に關し非公式勸告をうく
- マグナソン氏山崎運輸相、秋山次官と会谈。
- 總司令部日本とポンド地域間貿易の現行支拂條件の改訂について交渉するための措置がとられてゐると発表（涉外局発表）
- 八日 リッチウエイ第八軍司令官は第八軍前總司令部で記者団と会見朝鮮動乱は政治的解決がみられぬ限り現在の軍事的諸條件ではごく近い機会に終る見込はないと言明（第八軍司令部発表A.P.特約）
- 九日 ベース米陸軍長官来日

十二日  
○リッジウエイ新最高司令官着任マ元帥と会談

十一日  
ト高司令官米大統領マ元帥に對し連合軍最高司令官、陸軍  
ヘベの職を解任する旨の命令を通報(ワシントン発UP)  
○会議九日藤田水産局長、マグナソン氏と会見、漁業協  
○川農相の藤田水産局長、マグナソン氏と会見、漁業協  
○問題米政府の意見交換を行う。米國の日本又は極東政策並  
○政府の米政府の意見交換を行う。米國の日本又は極東政策並  
○旨のメッセーを受け、ワシントンに於いて何等影響するものではない  
○米務省ダレス顧問が再び対日講和促進のため日本を訪問す  
○と司令官トリンマン大統領の命によりリッヂウエイ中將が連  
○合軍最高司令官トリンマン大統領の命によりリッヂウエイ中將が連  
○軍政官に就任と発表(渉外局発表)  
○第百三十七回対日理事會議なく散会。このほど退職したネ  
○ルソン大佐の後任として対日理事會事務局長にレスタイテ  
○イター大佐が就任

十日  
○マグナソン氏、大洋、日本、日魯、日東各漁業会社代表と講  
○和後の漁業協定問題等を中心として、東京各漁業会社代表と講  
○文すべき四原則を明らかにす。  
○戦争犯罪人裁判は九日のマヌス島における濠洲關係の裁判の  
○終了によつて全部終了。  
○総司令官カナダ(オタワ)に日本政府在外事務所設置許可  
○吉田首相、マグナソン氏、シーボルト外交局長と会談  
○マグナソン氏日本側各船主代表と日本海運再建問題について  
○会談  
○マ元帥、米第四十歩兵師団の各所属部隊の日本到着を発表(渉  
○外局発表)  
○オランダ経済省、オランダ、日本兩國間に通商協定締結と發  
○表(ヘーグ発AP)

RB'-0022

0047

十四日  
十五日

○マイシユエー。リッヂウエー中将連合軍司令部に正式に着任  
○新任米第八軍司令官ジエームス・ヴァン・フリート中将羽田  
到着

十三日  
○通産省、日本、オランダ新通商協定調印と発表  
○総司令部、総司令部予備軍団を編成し司令部を仙台に設置し  
た発表(渉外局発表)  
○政府、韓国向け硫安、過燐酸石灰輸出の可能性を検討するよ  
うにとの総司令部覚書受理

○ホイットニー総司令部民政局長マ元帥解任理由を反ばくした  
○声明書発表(渉外局発表)  
○極東委員会ワシントン旧日本大使館で開かれ、ハミルトン  
米代表がマックアーサー元帥解任に關するトルーマン大統領  
の命令を讀み上げた(ワシントン発A.P.)  
○政府外資關係の権限委譲並びに外国人の事業活動に關する諸  
制限を航空運輸事業を除き全廃する旨の総司令部覚書受理

十七日  
十八日  
十九日

○天皇マ元帥を訪問  
○マ元帥家族同伴帰國、ホイットニー総司令部民政局長も同行  
○ダレス大使一行來日  
○安本農林、通産各当局、過日の対鮮肥料輸出に關する總司令  
部覚書に對し、輸出余力なしと回答  
○ドイル。オ。ヒツキ。少將は米極東軍司令部、連合國總  
司令部、國連軍總司令部の參謀長に任命さる(渉外局発表)  
○ダレス大使「マ元帥の張した政策は米國の政策として現在も  
將來も絶対に變らなない」旨の声明を發表(渉外局特別発表)  
○ダレス大使「最高司令官と協議  
○吉田首相、リ最高司令官訪問

○運輸省、インド、パキスタン定期航路の開設を許可する旨の  
○總司令部覚書受理  
○リ新最高司令官、ダレス大使、吉田首相会談

二十六日  
○リ最高司令官北海道の軍事施設視察（渉外局発表）

二十五日  
○オクラマ州兵第四十五歩兵師団小樽港に到着（渉外局発表）  
○第百三十八回知日理事會講題なく直ちに散会  
○ソ連代表部員は北海道の選挙事情視察のため二十五日夜来札（札幌発朝日）

二十四日  
○総司令部外田投資委員会を廃止と発表（渉外局発表）

二十三日  
○ダレス大使、國際連合協会主催の会合にのぞみ日本の安全保障問題につき演説  
○ダレス大使帰途、印刷用紙三五、三六号教科書用紙等の配給及び価格統制全路につき総司令部の正式許可を得

二十二日  
○ダレス大使天皇を訪問  
○通産省、日韓新貿易計画調印を発表

二十日  
○政府、綿織物、メリヤス、生地、その他の綿織物および輸入合成染料の割当統制廃止を承認する旨の総司令部覚書受理  
○ダレス大使内外記者団と特別会見を行い声明を発表  
○総司令部、総司令部フランク・リゾー民政局長を民政局長に任命

五月分管理日誌

- 一日
  - マクソン上院議員帰米
  - リ最高司令官三日の憲法記念日の声明において総司令部の指令に基いて発せられた日本政府の諸政令を再検討する権限を日本政府に與えたと発表(渉外局発表)
  - 渡米中の黄田通産省通商局長ワシントンに日本政府代表部開設(ワシントン発共同)
- 二日
  - ミラー総司令部民間運輸局長日本船主協会総会の席上日本海運の将来に關し見解を述べ
  - 通産省、米國に於ける日本商社の事業活動に關する總司令部覚醒受理
- 三日
  - リ最高司令官沖繩空軍基地視察(第八軍司令部発表)
- 四日
  - リ最高司令官朝鮮戦線視察(第八軍司令部発表)
  - 經濟安定本部、總司令部に対し韓國向肥料の輸出に關する回答を提出

- 二十六日
  - 總司令部渉外局長エクルズ大佐本國転勤にともない後任にG.P.ウエルシュ大佐就任(渉外局発表)
- 二十七日
  - リ最高司令官、皇居前広場の使用に關し日本政府の定められた制限を守ることを期待すると発表(渉外局発表)
- 二十八日
  - 國府援助米軍事顧問団長G.チーニス少将リ最高司令官と會談
  - 總司令部インドネシア(ジャカルタ、スラバヤ)に日本政府在外事務所設置許可す
- 二十九日
  - ワシントン・フリースト第八軍司令部は共産軍の大反攻に關し声明発表(第八軍司令部発表)
- 三十日
  - 首相、リ最高司令官訪問會談
  - 米農務省一九五〇年度輸出用綿花日本割当分一萬俵追追を発表(ワシントン発U.P.)

- 十四日
  - 第一回政令諮問委員会開催
  - 軍維持費の削減
  - 日維以最高司令官、米国防省は近く議会对し一九五一年七月一
- 十二日
  - 総司令部外交局、米国外使館員とその家族のため東京に住宅
  - 政府四月二十一日付で日本が国際捕鯨條約に加盟を許された
  - 運輸省このほど総司令部民間運輸局より大阪商船に対し東南
  - 阿フリカ定期航路の開設を許可する旨の通告を受く
  - 仙合に設けられた総司令部予備軍団は、第十六軍団と改称さ
  - 是れこれと同時で極東軍管下に編入する、第十六軍団の司令官
  - 阿レン少将である一總司令部発表
- 十日
  - 総司令部の遣米經濟使節団一行帰任、マイカット団長使節団
  - の米国における動向に關し声明発表（渉外局発表）

- 九日
  - トルーマン米大統領、最高司令官を大將に昇進さす（ワシ
  - トン発INS）
  - 吉田首相、衆院本会議においてさきのダレス、吉田会談の経
  - 過を報告
- 八日
  - 米国防政府対日講和のための四國外相會議の開催を要求したソ
  - 連の提案を拒否（ワシントン発UP）
  - 総司令部民間財産管理局、在日元ドイツ資産の売上金が連合
  - 國賠償機關を通じて各連合國に配分されると発表（渉外局発
  - 表）
- 七日
  - 米國務省「アラン・カーク駐ソ米大使はソ連政府より対日講
  - 和條約問題に關する覺悟を受理」と発表（ワシントン発UP）
- 五日
  - 政府、韓国海軍に抑留された我國漁船の返還に關する總司令
  - 部覺悟受理
  - 總司令部、ロンドンに日本政府在外事務所設置を許可

十九日  
○米政府、ワシントン駐在ソ連大使にさきの対日講和條約に關するソ連覚書につき米政府の回答覚書を手交（ワシントン発U）

二十一日  
○安定本部、日本に設置を予想される米調遣政策局に關し總司令部モロコ、特別顧問の談話を發表  
○總司令部公共保健福祉局長サムス代將は解任願を提出し日本國民に對する別れのメッセージを發表（渉外局發表）

二十二日  
○政府、米田の對日援助打切りを備え外貨節約のため邦人の海外渡航を抑制する方針を閣議決定

二十三日  
○ヴァンデンバーグ米空軍參謀長は極東米空軍司令官ストラット、イアン中将の後任にオットー・P・ウエイランドが任命され、極東第五空軍司令官バトリック・P・ウエイランドが任命された旨發表（ワシントン発UP）

十六日  
○總司令部マーカット経済科学局長、日米經濟協力に關する声明發表（渉外局發表）  
○田邊世界保健機關第四回總會日本の同機關への加入を正式に認む（ジ・ネーブル）  
○政府、改正商法の施行期間につき、總司令部ネーピア民政局長より書簡受理  
○ウイロロビリー少將の後任として總司令部幕僚第二部長に任命され元ライリー・フィンレイ・エンス代將東京に到着（總司令部發表）

十七日  
○ノールウェー、船ラングレン航路ハイリー号で、香港から戦犯七〇名帰田直ちに集鴨柳置所へ入る

十八日  
○總司令部経済科学局長特別補佐官R・D・モロコ氏十六日のマーカット声明について補足的説明を行う  
○安定本部、總司令部より電気料金の決定及び認可権は公益委員にある旨の正式覚書を受理

三十日  
 ○リッヂウエイ大將は、二日間わたつて朝鮮前線を視察中であつたが三十日羽田に着、直ちに放送会館におもむき記者団と初会見を行つた（A P 東京支局）

二十四日  
 ○法務府特審局、左翼反米機關紙「労働者」新青年新聞「平和婦人新聞」祖田と學問のため「元帥書簡」をアカハタ同類紙と認定無期限発行停止処分を行う日英支拂協定更新のための会議は総司令官経済科学局で開会（渉外局発表）

二十五日  
 ○政府、総司令官経済科学局ケネディ顧問よりの電力と国家経済に關する書簡を受理

二十六日  
 ○政府、進駐軍關係の物資及び勞務の調達のための回轉基金設置に關する総司令官覚書を受理

二十七日  
 ○太平洋岸木船主協會、木田務省に対し日本商船隊の再建、世界貿易復帰に關し勸告書を提出（サンフランシスコ発A P）

二十八日  
 ○総司令官七月一日より日本人雇用規定を大幅に改正する旨発表（渉外局発表）



文  
記  
録

昭和二十六年六月、七月号

管 理 月 報 (第二十五、二十六合併号)

73/11/0.3  
極  
秘

執務参考  
引用禁止

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外交史料館

Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

RB'-0022

0054

(1) 解説  
 在 門 外 係 事 項 の 管 理 緩 和  
 總 務 部 令 第 一 九 七 五 号 付 覚 書  
 P 一 九 四 七 年 四 月 十 四 日 付 覚 書  
 日 本 政 府 と 在 日 外 交 使 節 団 と の 直 接 折 衝 許 可 関 係  
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 Japan Center for Asian Historical Records  
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白おつとせいの獲獲に... 六月十七日、米間に司令部渉外局は... 同業を許可しつたか海戦の途を開き、昭和十八年以降の...

ることを承認した。この会議は、西欧諸国が中心となり、世界的な稀少物資の需給を調節する国際機関として、去る二月発足した。...







この省令には、外國自動車の定義、販売取扱業者の登録、譲受の許可、制限、罰則、等が規定されておられる。販売取扱業者の登録、譲受の許可、制限、罰則、等は、この省令に於て規定されておられる。販売取扱業者の登録、譲受の許可、制限、罰則、等は、この省令に於て規定されておられる。販売取扱業者の登録、譲受の許可、制限、罰則、等は、この省令に於て規定されておられる。

終戦後日本人の外國製中古自動車の買入許可が使用してゐる外國製自動車は、外國人が日本に輸入する際に携えてきたものである。この省令第七八号（昭和二十五年）「指定輸入自動車等販売規則」によつて販売される輸入自動車も、外貨をもつて買入れたものである。この省令第七八号（昭和二十五年）「指定輸入自動車等販売規則」によつて販売される輸入自動車も、外貨をもつて買入れたものである。





わが國のインフレーションの抑制... 米價の暴落... 農産物の生産... 政府の政策...

令部が懸念するような状態にはならぬ... 米價の暴落... 農産物の生産... 政府の政策...

旅券発行の権限に関する総司令部覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500

AG 014.331 (2 Jun 51)GA 2 June 1951  
SCAPIN 2155

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Authority for Issuance of Pass-ports

1. Rescissions:

a. Memorandum for the Japanese Government from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, AG 00074 (14 Apr 47)GA, SCAPIN 1609, 14 April 1947, subject: Travel Documents for Japanese Nationals Traveling Abroad.

b. Memorandum for the Japanese Government from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, AG 014.331 (14 Apr 47)GA, SCAPIN 1609/1, 25 August 1948, subject: Issuance of Pass-ports or Certificates of Identity or Nationality to Japanese Nationals.

2. References:

a. Memorandum for the Japanese Government from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, AG 014.331 (5 Jan 50)AG, SCAPIN 2072, 5 January 1950, subject: Applications for Travel of Japanese Nationals Abroad.

b. Memorandum for the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs from Diplomatic Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, AG 095 (10 Apr 51)DS, 10 April 1951, subject: Additional Functions for Japanese Government Overseas Agencies.

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3. The Japanese Government is hereby granted authority to issue passports and to establish regulations for issuance of such passports, which comply with the following:

a. Japanese nationals residing in Japan and desiring to travel abroad will continue to receive approval from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in accordance with established regulations. The following indorsement will be placed in the passport:

The bearer has been authorized by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers under instructions AG 014.331 (5 Jan 50)AG, SC&PIN 2072, 5 January 1950, to depart from Japan in order to proceed to \_\_\_\_\_ for the purpose of \_\_\_\_\_ This authorization is valid until \_\_\_\_\_ and may be extended only upon the express authorization of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

b. Japanese nationals residing abroad and desiring to travel to Japan may be issued a passport. To facilitate travel of these individuals, the Japanese Government or agencies thereof are authorized to indicate in the passport that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has granted entry clearance into Japan for such nationals. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers assumes no responsibility in the matter of reentry into the country of origin or travel in countries enroute to or from Japan.

c. Japanese nationals residing abroad may be issued Japanese passports as established by Japanese passport regulations. However, recognition of the validity of such passports as a travel document is a matter of concern of the country of residence or the country to or through which individuals desire to travel.

4. Overseas Agencies may be designated by the Japanese Government to accept applications for passports from Japanese nationals residing abroad and to issue passports to Japanese nationals abroad in accordance with such regulations as the Japanese Government may prescribe.

5. The proposed passport and regulations will be submitted to this headquarters for approval.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

K. B. BUSH  
Brigadier General, USA  
Adjutant General

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日本の国際会議参加についての認可に  
関する総司令部覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500  
Diplomatic Section

AG 092 (4 Jun 51)DS 4 June 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs

SUBJECT: Authorization for Japanese Attendance  
at International Meetings

1. The Ministry is advised that it will no longer be necessary for the Japanese Government to secure the approval of this Headquarters in each individual instance prior to the consideration of invitations to regular meetings of recognized international organizations of which Japan is, or in the future shall become, a member.

2. The normal travel documentation procedure applicable to individuals who may attend such meetings as the official representatives of the Japanese Government will remain unaltered. The processing of travel documentation in such instances will be authorized if the pertinent papers bear an indication that the traveler is designated to attend, as an official Japanese Government representative, a meeting of an international organization of which Japan is an authorized member.

3. This Headquarters should be notified immediately of any invitations of the foregoing nature which the Japanese Government may accept, but communication with the secretariat of the relevant international organization should be conducted as authorized in paragraph 3(a) of SCAPIN 2110, dated 29 June 1950 and paragraph 3(g) of SCAPIN 2142 of 13 February 1951.

4. This in no way alters the requirement that the Japanese Government shall secure the approval of this Headquarters in each individual instance prior to the

consideration

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consideration of invitations to attend meetings of international organizations of which Japan is not an authorized member.

For the Chief, Diplomatic Section:

Niles W. Bond  
Deputy Chief

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小笠原諸島におけるデリス根採取申請に  
関する総司令部経済科学局覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Economic and Scientific Section  
APO 500

720(6 Apr 51)ESS/PD

7 June 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Minister of International Trade and  
Industry

SUBJECT: Petition for Harvesting Derris Roots  
on Ogasawara Islands

1. References are:

a. Petition for Permission to Harvest Derris  
Roots Cultivated on the Ogasawara Islands, dated  
November 1950.

b. Letter from Vice-Minister of International  
Trade and Industry, dated 7 March 1951 to Major General  
W. F. Marquat, Chief, Economic and Scientific Section.

c. Memorandum from Economic and Scientific  
Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for  
the Allied Powers, to Minister of International Trade  
and Industry 720(6 Apr 51)ESS/PD, subject: Petition  
for Harvesting Derris Roots on Ogasawara Islands, 6  
April 1951.

d. Letter from Vice-Minister of International  
Trade and Industry, dated 28 May 1951, to Chief, Economic  
and Scientific Section, General Headquarters, Supreme  
Commander for the Allied Powers, subject: Project to  
Harvest Derris Roots Cultivated in Haha Island of the  
Ogasawara Islands.

2.

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2. No objection is interposed to the request  
in reference 1d above for the extension of the  
termination date of the project from 31 July to 31  
August 1951.

3. It is desired that upon completion of the  
project a summary report be submitted to this head-  
quarters, attention: Economic and Scientific Section.

1 Incl  
a/s in  
para 1d

W. F. MARQUAT  
Major General, U. S. Army  
Chief, Economic and Scientific Section

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(参考)  
小笠原諸島におけるデリス根採取許可に  
関する総司令部経済科学局覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Economic and Scientific Section  
APO 500

6 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Minister of International Trade and  
Industry

SUBJECT: Petition for Harvesting Derris Roots  
on Ogasawara Islands

1. References are:

a. Petition for Permission to Harvest Derris  
Roots Cultivated on the Ogasawara Island, dated  
November 1950.

b. Letter from Vice-Minister of International  
Trade and Industry, dated 7 March 1951 to Major General  
W. F. Marquat, Chief, Economic and Scientific Section.

2. No objection is interposed to implementation  
of the project outlined in the above references provided  
it is executed within existing regulations of the Japa-  
nese government and in accord with the following condi-  
tions:

a. Not more than two hundred (200) persons shall  
comprise the working party.

b. Activities shall be limited to Ha-Ha Island  
in the Ogasawara Group.

c. All members of the party shall depart Ha-Ha  
Island not later than 31 July 1951.

d. The Japanese government shall accept responsi-  
bility to ensure the activities of the group in no way  
infringe upon the properties or right of those native  
residents presently inhabiting the island.

3. It is desired that prior to departure of any per-  
sons for the island the appropriate agency of the  
Japanese government forward to this headquarters,  
Attention: Economic and Scientific Section, a firm  
schedule of departures for all members of the group  
to include a list of those persons.

W. F. MARQUAT  
Major General, U.S. Army  
Chief, Economic and Scientific Section

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(参考)  
小笠原諸島におけるデリス根採取に  
関する総司令部経済科学局あて通産  
省覚書

May 28, 1951

TO : Chief, Economic and Scientific Section,  
General Headquarters, Supreme Commander  
for the Allied Powers

FROM : Vice-Minister of International Trade and  
Industry

SUBJECT : Project to Harvest Derris Roots Cultivated  
in Haha Island of the Ogasawara Islands.

1. References are:

a. Petition for Permission to Harvest Derris  
Roots Cultivated on the Ogasawara Islands, dated November  
1950.

b. Letter from Vice-Minister of International  
Trade and Industry, dated 7 March 1951 to Major General  
W. F. Marquat, Chief, Economic and Scientific Section.

c. Memorandum for the Minister of International  
Trade and Industry from Chief, Economic and Scientific  
Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the  
Allied Powers, Subject: Petition for Harvesting Derris  
Roots on Ogasawara Islands, dated 6 April 1951.

2. In compliance with provisions of reference memo-  
randum 1c above, there is attached a specific plan for  
implementation of the proposed project for harvesting  
derris roots on Ogasawara Islands, Salient features of  
the attached plan are:

a. Working party shall not comprise in excess  
of 200 persons as indicated,

b. Harvesting activities will be limited to  
Haha Island,

c. The Japanese Government shall dispatch re-  
presentative to accompany the group to ensure their  
activities in no way infringe upon properties or rights  
of native residents.

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3. In view of unforeseen and unavoidable delays  
in coordinating this project within the Japanese Gov-  
ernment, it is requested that the approved date of  
termination of the project be revised from 31 July to  
31 August in order to insure efficient completion of  
the project.

4. Upon receipt of memorandum indicating there  
are no objections to the implementation of the project  
in accordance with details of the attached plan, the  
Japanese Government will execute same.

Takayuki Yamamoto,

Vice-Minister of International Trade  
and Industry



小笠原諸島におけるデリス根採取申請に  
 関するマーケット経済科学局長の横尾通  
 産大臣あての書簡

TO : Major General W. F. Marquat,  
 Chief, Economic and Scientific Section,  
 GHQ, SCAP

FROM : Shigemi Yokoo,  
 Minister of International Trade and Industry

SUBJECT : Covering Letter Forwarding the Attached  
 Petition for Harvesting Derris Roots in  
 Ogasawara Islands

DATE : 7 March 1951

1. The Ministry has received the attached petition for permission to harvest Derris Roots in the Haha-Island of the Ogasawara Islands from Mr. J. Yanagisawa representing the Ogasawara Repatriates League consisting of former inhabitants of the aforementioned Islands in general and the cultivators of Derris Roots in particular.

2. The current conditions of the supply of Derris Roots leave room for improvement and such a project itself would contribute to the welfare and improvement of the agriculture and chemical industries.

3. The Ministry, in view of the present circumstances concerning the Ogasawara Islands, desires your early and favorable consideration if the project is adequate in your opinion. It is desired that the matter be considered as confidential unless or until otherwise indicated by SCAP.

FOR THE MINISTER:

Takayuki Yamamoto,  
 Vice-Minister of International  
 Trade and Industry

小笠原諸島商品取引所開設に関する総司令  
 部覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
 SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
 APO 500

AG 004(26 Apr 51)ESS/STP  
 SCAPIN 7440-A

8 June 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Commodities Exchanges

1. References are:

a. The following Memoranda for the Japanese Government from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers:

(1) AG 091.3(5 May 49)ESS/FIN, SCAPIN 2004, 11 May 1949, subject: Securities Exchanges.

(2) AG 091.3(28 Sep 50)ESS/FTP, SCAPIN 7292-A, 13 October 1950, subject: Commodities Exchange.

b. Memorandum for General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, FOM No. 859 (AFM), dated 26 April 1951, subject: Opening of Otaru Commodity Exchange and Hakodate Marine Products Exchange, requesting authorization to open the Otaru Commodity Exchange and the Hakodate Marine Products Exchange at the earliest practicable date.

2. No objection is interposed to opening of the Otaru Commodity Exchange and the Hakodate Marine Products exchange as requested in reference 1b, above.

3. Direct communication is hereby authorized with appropriate agencies of this headquarters.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

K. B. BUSH  
 Brigadier General, USA  
 Adjutant General.

米価改訂に關するマーケット経済科学  
局長の吉田首相あて要簡

Economic and Scientific Section

12 June 1951

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

It is a matter of grave concern that the responsible ministers of the Japanese Government to date have been unable to arrive at a satisfactory basis for establishing an approved policy for producer and consumer pricing of the 1951 indigenous grain crops.

Information available to me indicates that payment to producers is being made on the basis of an unapproved provisional price pending settlement of the 1951 price policy. Proposals received include in the producer price certain bonus and retroactive allowance considerations threatening to the overall cost of living in Japan. Consumer price levels adjusted to the new producer prices, however, are not scheduled to be made effective until October.

Analysis of the proposed procedures indicates the creation of inordinately inflationary pressures and a complete disregard of the principles of economic stabilization to which the Japanese Government is committed in connection with United States - Japan economic cooperation and in continued support of the United States Nine Point Stabilization Program.

It is

- 2 -

It is imperative that costs of the food program be held within the budgeted amounts available for this purpose or that satisfactory arrangements be made for meeting financial obligations not currently provided. The prime essentiality is that of considering the interest of all the people of Japan rather than that of any single segment of the economic society. The existing plan can result only in imposing an excessive burden upon the urban consumer and the general taxpayer of Japan for the special benefit of the farmer whose interests are protected adequately by movements of the parity index.

It is urgently requested that the Japanese Government prepare without delay a food policy, to be effective 1 July, providing:

1. Payment to the farmer of a fair price for rice, barley and wheat.
2. Establishment concurrently of consumer prices at minimum levels consistent with meeting producer prices plus collection and distribution charges.
3. Full contemplation of existing commitments with respect to the United States - Japan Economic Cooperation and the continuation of the Nine Point Stabilization Program.

The services of Occupation Headquarters, Economic and Scientific Section specialists will be available at all times to assist your representatives in arriving at a satisfactory

solution

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solution to this most vital problem.

With cordial regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W. F. MARQUAT  
Major General, U. S. Army  
Chief, Economic and Scientific Section

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida  
Prime Minister of Japan  
Tokyo

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オットセイ捕獲禁止に関する外務省、米政治  
顧問間の覚書交換に関する総司令部発表

0930  
12 June 1951

THIS IS A FUTURE RELEASE

The following release is given IN ADVANCE and  
IN CONFIDENCE for release after 1200 hours, Tuesday,  
June 12, Tokyo time:

EXCHANGE OF MEMORANDA BETWEEN THE OFFICE OF THE  
UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISOR AND THE JAPANESE  
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS ON THE SUBJECT OF  
PELAGIC FUR SEALING, RELEASED IN TOKYO JUNE  
12, TOKYO TIME.

(In conformity with principles laid down  
in an exchange of letters between Ambassador  
John Foster Dulles and Prime Minister Shigeru  
Yoshida on the subject of post-treaty fisheries,  
made public in Tokyo Feb. 13, 1951.)

Memorandum of the Office of the United States  
Political Advisor:

Tokyo, April 3, 1951

It will be recalled that Japan, along with  
the United States, Great Britain and Russia, was  
a party to the Fur Seal Convention of 1911, which  
prohibited pelagic sealing in waters of the North  
Pacific Ocean, north of the thirtieth parallel of  
north latitude and including the Seas of Bering,  
Chukchi, and Okhotsk. The Convention also provided  
that the island of Kamchatka, and the waters  
adjacent to it, were to be closed to pelagic sealing.

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Kamchatka, Okhotsk and Japan. It will be recalled further that the 1911 Convention was abrogated by the Japanese Government in October 1941. Since the denunciation of the 1911 Convention by Japan had the effect of terminating the entire Convention, the United States and Canada entered into an executive agreement in 1942 governing seals in the northeast Pacific area; this agreement was renewed in 1947.

In view of the interest of the United States in obtaining an international agreement to prohibit pelagic sealing, active consideration is now being given to renegotiation of such a convention among the interested parties after a Japanese peace settlement.

Pending the negotiation of a convention on this subject, the United States Government believes that it would be desirable if the Japanese Government were to effect a prohibition of pelagic sealing on the part of its own nationals, and believes further that it might be agreed that a commitment to that effect, as well as one to enter into renegotiation of a fur seal convention should it be deemed desirable, is to be considered as falling within the scope of the exchange of letters of February 7, 1951, between Prime Minister Yoshida and Ambassador Dulles.

The fourth paragraph of the Prime Minister's letter reads as follows:

"In the meantime, the Japanese Government will, as a voluntary act, implying no waiver of their international rights, prohibit their nationals and vessels from carrying on fishing operations in presently conserved fisheries in all waters where

arrangements

- 3 -

arrangements have already been made, either by international or domestic act, to protect the fisheries from over-harvesting, and in which fisheries Japanese nationals or vessels were not in the year 1940 conducting operations."

It is believed that the first condition established in the foregoing paragraph can be met on the ground that, while the executive agreement between the United States and Canada relates only to the northeast Pacific Ocean, the United States Government has passed domestic legislation prohibiting its nationals from engaging in pelagic sealing in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean. In this connection, Section Two of Public Law 237 of February 26, 1944, reads as follows:

"It shall be unlawful, except as hereinafter provided, for any citizen or national of the United States, or person owing duty of obedience to the laws or treaties of the United States, or any vessel of the United States, or person belonging to or on such a vessel, to engage in pelagic sealing or sea otter hunting in or on the waters of the North Pacific Ocean."

So far as the second condition is concerned, the Japanese Government as of 1940 was a party to the Fur Seal Convention and consequently at that time its nationals were not legally entitled to engage in pelagic sealing in the North Pacific Ocean.

In the light of the foregoing considerations, the United States Government is desirous of knowing whether it is the view of the Japanese Government that Prime Minister Yoshida's letter of February 7 to Ambassador Dulles may be regarded as extending to pelagic fur sealing.

Memorandum

Memorandum of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

April 7, 1951

On the U. S. Memorandum of April 3, 1951 Concerning Pelagic Fur Sealing.

The Japanese Government has no objection to the interpretation of Prime Minister Yoshida's letter of February 7, 1951, as extending to pelagic fur sealing. That is to say, pending the conclusion of a new convention on the subject after the coming into force of a peace treaty, the Japanese Government will, implying no waiver of their international rights, voluntarily prohibit her nationals and vessels from carrying on pelagic fur sealing in the waters in question, and is moreover prepared to enter into negotiations toward the conclusion of a new convention.

The Japanese Government, according to the domestic law of 1912 concerning Control of Sea Otter and Fur Seal Hunting, is issuing at present no permit for pelagic sealing operations either in Japanese territorial waters or on high seas.

The Japanese Government avails itself of this opportunity to express its hope that negotiations on a new convention will be started at the earliest possible date, also that pending the conclusion of the convention after the signing of a peace treaty the government of the United States of America will be good enough to see that an equitable share as under the 1911 Convention is allotted to Japan.

制限会社に関する指令の廃止に関する  
総司令部覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500

AG 004 (19 Jun 51)ESS/FTP  
SCAPIN 2157

10 June 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Rescission of Certain Directives  
Affecting Restricted Concerns

Rescissions:

a. The following Memoranda for the Japanese Government from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, are hereby rescinded:

(1) AG 091.3 (20 Oct 45)ESS, SCAPIN 162,  
20 October 1945,  
subject: Dissolution or Liquidation of Major Financial  
or Industrial Enterprises.

(2) AG 091.3 (20 Oct 45)ESS, SCAPIN 162/1, 9  
September 1949,  
subject: Dissolution or Liquidation of Major Financial  
or Industrial Enterprises.

(3) AG 319.1 (22 Oct 45)ESS/IE, SCAPIN 177,  
25 October 1945,  
subject: Reports to be Made by Certain Business Firms.

- (4) AG 004 (31 Oct 45)ESS/AC, SCAPIN 215, 31 October 1945, subject: Sale or Transfer of Securities of Certain Business Firms.
- (5) AG 004 (8 Dec 45)ESS/AC, SCAPIN 403, 8 December 1945, subject: Establishment of a Schedule of Restricted Concerns.
- (6) AG 004 (8 Dec 45)ESS/AC, SCAPIN 403/1, 9 November 1948, subject: Disposal and Acquisition of Securities of Restricted Concerns.
- (7) AG 004 (24 Dec 45)ESS/AC, SCAPIN 490, 24 December 1945, subject: Application for Transfer of Shares.
- (8) AG 004 (31 Dec 45)ESS/AC, SCAPIN 520, 31 December 1945, subject: Dissolution of Holding Companies.
- (9) AG 150 (23 Feb 46)ESS/AC, SCAPIN 767, 23 February 1946, subject: War Damages and Government Indemnity Claims on Companies on the Schedule of Restricted Concerns.
- (10) AG 004 (4 Apr 46)ESS/AC, SCAPIN 858, 4 April 1946, subject: Addition of Subsidiaries of Nomura and Company, Ltd. to Schedule of Restricted Concerns.
- (11) AG 004 (8 Jun 46)ESS/AC, SCAPIN 1008, 8 June 1946, subject: Limitation of Activities of and Requiring of Reports from Certain Concerns.
- (12) AG 004.05 (4 Oct 46)ESS/AC, SCAPIN 1250, 4 October 1946, subject: Amendments to Memoranda Affecting Restricted Concerns.
- (13) AG 386.7 (22 Oct 47)ESS/PI, SCAPIN 1806, 22 October 1947, subject: Approval to Abrogate Imperial Ordinance No. 243 Concerning Prohibition of and Restriction on Dividend Payments.

(14) Paragraph 3a, AG 004(10 Mar 49)ESS/AC, SCAPIN 1983, 10 March 1949, subject: Regulations Affecting Restricted Concerns.

(15) AG 004 (10 Mar 49)ESS/AC, SCAPIN 1983/1, 2 May 1949, subject: Amendment to Regulations Affecting Restricted Concerns.

b. The rescission of the above memoranda shall not in any way affect any actions heretofore taken pursuant thereto, nor shall it have any retro-active effect whatsoever; and all references to such memoranda in other directives of the Supreme Commander to the Japanese Government shall from the date hereof be construed to refer to this memorandum.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

K. B. BUSH  
Brigadier General, USA  
Adjutant General.

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ロンドン日本政府在外事務所設置許可  
に關する總司令部外交局覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500  
Diplomatic Section  
20 June 1951

AG 092 (20 Jun 51)DS

MEMORANDUM FOR: Japanese Ministry of Foreign  
Affairs

SUBJECT: United Kingdom's Agreement to  
Establishment of Japanese  
Government Overseas Agency

1. Reference is made to the Headquarters  
memorandum, 4 May 51, AG 092 (1 May 51)DS,  
subject: Approval of Establishment of Japanese  
Government Overseas Agency in London.

2. The General Headquarters has now received  
from the United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Japan  
note no. 142 of 14 June 1951 referring to the  
Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs' memorandum  
of 18 April 1951 and stating that "His Majesty's  
Government in the U.K. agrees to the establish-  
ment of a Japanese Government Overseas Agency in  
the United Kingdom under the conditions set  
forth in the memorandum from the Japanese  
Minister for Foreign Affairs referred to above,

subject

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subject only to the amendment of para. 2(d)  
of the schedule of functions enumerated therein  
to read as follows:

'2(d) Protection and administration of  
property of deceased Japanese  
nationals, in so far as such action  
is in conformity with state laws,  
except property subject to control  
under Trading with the Enemy or  
Analogous legislation.'

3. The General Headquarters has no  
objection to the proposed amendment to para  
2(d) and requests the Japanese Government to  
state whether or not it agrees to this amendment.

4. The United Kingdom Liaison Mission note  
states further that "His Majesty's Government  
has no objection to an initial complement of  
4 Japanese officers and 2 Japanese clerks" as  
the staff of this Agency. It is requested,  
therefore, that the Japanese Government submit  
directly to the United Kingdom Liaison Mission  
in Japan the names and personal history state-  
ments of the officials who will serve as the  
staff of the Agency in the United Kingdom.

5. There is inclosed for reference purposes  
a copy of the United Kingdom Liaison Mission's  
note to this Headquarters dated 14 June 1951.

For the Chief, Diplomatic Section:

Incl:  
Copy of U.K. Note no. 142  
of 14 June 51.

Niles W. Bond  
Deputy Chief

RB' -0022

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外交史料館

Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

持株会社整理委員關係指令の廢止に關  
する總司令部覺書。

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500

AG 004 (21 Jun 51)ESS/FTP 21 June 1951  
SCAPIN 2158

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Rescission of Directives  
Affecting the Holding Company  
Liquidation Commission

1. Reference the following Memoranda for  
General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the  
Allied Powers, from:

a. The Imperial Japanese Government,  
dated 4 November 1945, subject: Dissolution of  
Holding Companies.

b. The Japanese Government, dated 18  
June 1951, subject: Dissolution of Holding  
Companies.

2. The measures proposed in the memorandum  
of the Japanese Government, dated 18 June 1951,  
reference paragraph 1b, above, are approved and  
incorporated herein by reference for implementa-  
tion.

3. The

3. The following Memoranda for the Japanese  
Government from General Headquarters, Supreme  
Commander for the Allied Powers, are hereby  
rescinded:

a. Paragraphs 1 to 4, inclusive, of  
AG 004(6 Nov 45)ESS/ADM, SCAPIN 244, 6 November  
1945; subject: Dissolution of Holding Companies.

b. AG 319.1(19 Jan 46)ESS/AC, SCAPIN  
626, 19 January 1946, subject: Reports to be  
Made by Certain Business Firms.

c. AG 004(4 Apr 46)ESS/AC, SCAPIN  
859, 4 April 1946, subject: Holding Company  
Liquidation Commission.

d. AG 091.4(3 Jun 46)ESS/AC, SCAPIN  
995, 3 June 1946, subject: Reports to be Made  
by Certain Families.

e. AG 091.3(23 Jul 46)ESS/AC, SCAPIN  
1079, 23 July 1946, subject: Ordinances and  
Regulations Affecting the Holding Company  
Liquidation Commission.

f. AG 095(26 Nov 46)ESS/AC, SCAPIN  
1363, 26 November 1946, subject: Transfer of  
Zaibatsu Family Properties to Holding Company  
Liquidation Commission.

4. The rescission of the above memoranda, or  
parts thereof, shall not in any way affect any  
actions heretofore taken pursuant thereto, nor  
shall it have any retroactive effect whatsoever;  
and all references to such memoranda in other

directives



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directives of the Supreme Commander to the Japanese Government shall from the date hereof be construed to refer to this memorandum.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

K. B. BUSH  
Brigadier General, USA  
Adjutant General

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ボン日本政府在外事務所設置許可に關する  
總司令部外交部覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500  
Diplomatic Section

AG 092 (28 June 51)DS

28 June 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs

SUBJECT: Approval of Establishment of Japanese Government Overseas Agency at Bonn, Germany

1. Reference is made to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' memorandum, 20 June 1951, FOM No. 1334(PG), subject: "Request for Approval of Establishment of a Japanese Government Overseas Agency in the Federal Republic of Germany".

2. The General Headquarters has no objection to the establishment of a Japanese Government Overseas Agency in Bonn, Germany. It is understood that the estimated cost of the establishment and operation for one year of this Agency will be \$106,796 and that this expenditure will be accomplished within general foreign exchange budgetary limitations.

For the Chief, Diplomatic Section:

Niles W. Bond  
Deputy Chief

RB' -0022

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外交史料館

Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records  
National Archives of Japan

米国の対日輸出優先援助に関する総  
司令部経済科学局覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Economic and Scientific Section  
APO 500

091.31 (28 June 1951) ESS/IND 28 June 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Economic Stabilization Board

SUBJECT : Priority Assistance for United States  
Exports to Japan

1. A procedure has been developed whereby friendly foreign governments, operating through United States Government representatives abroad, may appeal for export priority assistance in special individual cases where,

a. the equipment or materials are needed for defense programs of friendly foreign governments; or,

b. the equipment or materials are for use in production of strategic materials to be exported to the United States or friendly countries; or,

c. the equipment or materials are need to maintain the basic economy of friendly foreign countries, or to maintain or complete projects with which United States interests are closely identified.

2. It would appear, for the most part, that any United States export priority assistance to Japan will fall within the provisions of paragraph 1c above, and it is this last category which requires a maximum of justification and documentation.

3. In

3. In the interests of orderly and uniform practice in requesting export priority assistance, the following procedure is proposed for implementation:

a. Importers would proceed to negotiate with the United States suppliers (manufacturer and/or exporter) in the usual manner. After signing a procurement contract, and/or being advised in writing by a United States supplier of inability to effect delivery without priority assistance, the concerned Japanese importer would approach the Japanese Economic Stabilization Board for guidance.

b. The Japanese Economic Stabilization Board would obtain from the importer requisite information to support a request for export priority assistance. These data would be submitted to this Section for transmission to appropriate United States Government agencies. A separate petition would be prepared by the Japanese Economic Stabilization Board for each potential United States supplier and would contain information substantially as follows:

- (1) Name and address of buyer or buyers or
- (2) Name and description of item of equipment including make, model, capacity, specifications and quantity where applicable; if material is desired give quantity, unit and specifications
- (3) Desired delivery date
- (4) Name and address of supplier
- (5) Detailed end-use and justification information
- (6) Date and number of purchase or contract number

- (7) Import license number
- (8) Foreign exchange allocation certificate number
- (9) Copy of letter or other communication from potential United States supplier citing inability to deliver in absence of export priority assistance
- (10) Stocks on hand
- (11) United States export application case number or license number
- (12) Could used equipment be substituted
- (13) Any other information which may serve to strengthen petition.

c. The Industry Division of this Section will review petition for completeness and accuracy, and then, after adding such Headquarters endorsement as may appear warranted by the instant facts, will forward petition to the Department of the Army for appropriate action.

4. The economic Stabilization Board will be advised of any amended instructions which are received from the United States Government concerning subject export priority assistance. For purposes of facilitating the processing of requests for priority assistance, it is suggested that this Section be advised of the specific Division within the Economic Stabilization Board which will be responsible for handling requests for priority assistance for shipments from the United States.

W. F. MARQUAT  
Major General U.S. Army  
Chief, Economic Scientific Section

クレーム処理に関する総司令部経済科学  
局覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Economic and Scientific Section  
APO 500

150 (10 July '51) ESS/FIN 10 July 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Ministry of International Trade  
and Industry

SUBJECT: Claims Disposition

1. In consonance with the policy of progressive return of full responsibility for trade affairs to the Japanese Government, authority is hereby given to the Japanese Government to handle all questions of claims, insurance, etc., arising out of trade transactions which have heretofore been handled by Accounts and Claims Branch of Finance Division, Economic and Scientific Section. Files of that Branch pertaining to the cases in process will be transferred to the Japanese Government immediately.

2. The SCAP Foreign Trade New York Office has been closed and it is intended that the functions of that office shall be remanded to the Japanese Overseas Agencies now established and operating in New York and Washington. However, in order to insure continuity of litigation now in process in New York, Mr. Alvin Barber, former Chief of the New York Office, has been retained on a temporary basis. The Japanese Government should advise this headquarters for transmission to

Mr.

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Mr. Barber of any instructions it may have regarding the disposition of cases now pending and which are being handled by him under power of attorney from the Japanese Government. It should also be prepared to transfer power of attorney to handle those cases to the Japanese Overseas Agency of New York as soon as that agency is authorized to discharge the functions of the former SCAP Foreign Trade New York Office.

W. F. MARQUAT  
Major General, U. S. Army  
Chief, Economic and Scientific Section.

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日本政府による旅券の発行に関する總  
司令部外交局覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500  
Diplomatic Section

AG 041.331(11 Jul 51)DS

11 July 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs

SUBJECT: Issuance of Passports by the Japanese Government

1. Reference is made to the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Memorandum FOM No. 1344(OP) dated 21 June 1951, subject: Submittal of Specimens of Passports and Draft of Cabinet Order.

2. Subject to the alterations suggested below, the General Headquarters has no objection to the passport and Cabinet Order submitted by the memorandum under reference:

- a. An additional two pages of the passports should be designated for amendments to the passports, leaving the remaining pages for visas.
- b. Draft cabinet order:
  - (1) In Article 2, Para. 2 the phrase "in the overseas-issued passport" should be inserted after the phrase "there must be stated."
  - (2) In Article 2, sub-para (1), "Two copies" should replace the words "One copy."
  - (3) In Article 8, the phrase "an extension of period of validity or an addition of destinations" should replace the phrase "those provided for in Articles 5 to 7."
  - (4) In Article 8, sub-para (1), "Two copies" should replace the words "One copy."

For the Chief, Diplomatic Section:

Niles W. Bond  
Deputy Chief

RB'-0022

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国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records  
National Archives of Japan

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日本政府と在日外交使節団との直接  
折衝許可に関する総司令部外交局覚  
書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500  
Diplomatic Section

AG 091 (12 Jul 51)DS 12 July 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Japanese Ministry of Foreign  
Affairs

SUBJECT: Authorization for Direct Communication  
Between the Japanese Government  
and Foreign Diplomatic Representatives  
Accredited to the Supreme Commander  
for the Allied Powers

1. Reference is made to paragraph 8 of the  
memorandum to the Japanese Government, SCAPIN 2142,  
AG 091 (26 May 50)DS, 13 February 1951, subject as  
above.

2. The list of diplomatic representatives  
accredited to the Supreme Commander for the Allied  
Powers with which the Japanese Government may  
communicate directly under the provisions of the  
memorandum under reference is modified by the  
addition of the following:

Indonesian Mission in Japan  
Peruvian Diplomatic Mission in Japan:

3. It is requested that the appropriate agencies  
of the Japanese Government be informed.

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For the Chief, Diplomatic Section:

Niles W. Bond  
Deputy Chief

RB'-0022

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国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records  
National Archives of Japan

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米国の対日輸出優先援助に関する覚書の一部訂正に関する総司令部経済科学局覚書

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Economic and Scientific Section  
APO 500

12 July 1951

091.31 (12 Jul 51) ESS/IND

MEMORANDUM FOR : Director General, Economic Stabilization Board

SUBJECT: Priority Assistance for United States Exports to Japan

1. Reference memorandum for Economic Stabilization Board from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied powers, Economic and Scientific Section, date 28 June 1951, subject as above.

2. The first sentence of paragraph 3b shall be amended as follows:

"The Japanese Economic Stabilization Board would obtain through the ministries concerned requisite information rity assistance."

W. MARQUAT  
Major General, U.S. Army  
Chief, Economic and Scientific Section.

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特許権、実用新案権、意匠権及び商標権の返還手続に関する件

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500

AG 072 (8 Apr 49)CPC/OD 18 July 1951  
SCAPIN 1990/8

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Procedures for Restoration of Patents, Utility Models, Designs and Trade-Marks

1. Reference is made to the following memoranda for the Japanese Government from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers:

a. File AG 072 (8 Apr 49)CPC/FP, SCAPIN 1990, 8 April 1949, subject, "Procedures for Restoration of Patents, Utility Models, and Designs to Allied Nationals"

b. File AG 072 (8 Apr 49)CPC/FP, SCAPIN 1990/1, 16 May 1949, subject, "Procedures for Restoration of Patent Property in Japan to Allied Nationals"

c. File AG 072 (8 Apr 49)CPC/FP, SCAPIN 1990/2, 27 August 1949, subject, "Procedures for Restoration of Patents, Utility Models, and Designs to Allied Nationals"

d. File AG 072 (9 Sep 49)CPC/FP, SCAPIN 2042, 9 September 1949, subject, "Trade-Marks, Trade Names, and Marking of Merchandise in Japan"

e. File AG 072 (8 Apr 49)CPC/FP, SCAPIN 1990/3, 21 March 1950, subject, "Procedures for Restoration of Patents, Utility Models, and Designs to Allied Nationals"

f. File AG 072 (9 Sep 49)CPC/FP, SCAPIN 2042/1, 2 May 1950, subject, "Trade-Marks, Trade Names, and Marking of Merchandise in Japan"

E.

RB'-0022

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g. File AG 072 (8 Apr 49)CPC/OD, SCAPIN 1990/1, 4 August 1950, subject, "Procedures for Restoration of Patents, Utility Models, and Designs to Allied Nationals"

h. File AG 072 (8 Apr 49)CPC/OD, SCAPIN 1990/6, 16 December 1950, subject, "Procedures for Restoration of Patents, Utility Models and Designs to Allied Nationals"

1. File AG 072 (8 Apr 49)CPC/OD, SCAPIN 1990/7, 17 January 1951, subject, "Procedures for Restoration of Patents, Utility Models, Designs and Trade-Marks."

2. The Japanese Government is directed to take necessary action to revive all procedures which existed on 31 March 1951 for the restoration of patents, utility models, designs, trade-marks and trade names as a result of compliance with the memoranda cited above. The Japanese Government is further directed to provide for the continuance in force of these procedures until 30 September 1951.

3. The Japanese Government will submit to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for approval, not later than fifteen (15) days from the date hereof, proposed legislation, Cabinet orders, and/or Ministerial orders setting out the laws, procedures, and practices intended to carry out the provisions of this memorandum.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

K. B. BUSH  
Brigadier General, USA  
Adjutant General

ドル管理権の日本政府への移譲に関する  
総司令部渉外局発表

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Information Office

ADVANCE RELEASE 19 July 1951

The following release is given IN ADVANCE and  
IN CONFIDENCE for publication at 10 a.m. Japan

Daylight Time, Friday, July 20:

CONTROL OF UNITED STATES DOLLAR FUNDS TO BE TRANSFERRED  
TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

General Matthew B. Ridgway today announced the finalization of arrangements to transfer to the title of the Japanese Government all United States dollar funds heretofore operated by the Japanese Foreign Exchange Control Board under a power of attorney from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Officials of the Occupation and representatives of the Japanese Government at a meeting in the office of Maj. Gen. W. F. Marquat, Chief, Economic and Scientific Section, signed the legal documents necessary to make the transfer of dollar funds effective as of the close of business on 15 August 1951.

The action, taken in furtherance of the Supreme Commander's policy to return financial operational authority to the Japanese Government as soon as the Japanese are prepared to exercise such responsibility, will provide the Japanese Government with title to the dollar funds and will permit the restoration of normal commercial relationships between Japanese  
and

五  
日  
○ ○ ○  
第十通令閉  
最高司令官  
第一師團  
を視察し、  
ダレス大使  
と記者会見  
（ロンドン五  
日）

○ ○ ○ ○  
米国の改革  
ヤルタンの  
協定の経緯  
に言及  
米上院軍事  
外交合同委員  
会における証  
言で、

○ ○ ○ ○  
島に於ける  
政府の特殊  
権限の開始  
と総司令部  
公衆衛生局  
長に就任（  
総司令部発表）

六月分管理日誌

and foreign banks in their private negotiations for dollar credit arrangements.

The mechanisms and procedures of exchange control will be unaffected by the subject transfer since the Foreign Exchange Control Board will retain responsibility on behalf of the Japanese Government for operation of the foreign exchange funds available to Japan. Overall policy surveillance by the Occupation headquarters of the Japanese foreign exchange budget will continue.

Transfer to the Japanese Government of sterling funds now operated by the Foreign Exchange Control Board under power of attorney from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has been deferred pending conclusion of financial arrangements currently being negotiated between the United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Japan and the Japanese Government.



○ 總司令部経済科学局生産公共事業部長テランス・ケネディ氏離日(渉外局発表)

○ 駐日通商使節団W・ヘズ博士一行五名来日

○ 駐日イシンドネシア初代大使ラーデン・スジョノ氏着任

○ 駐日イシンドネシアのイングリッシュ・スピ・キン・グエニオに於いて対日講和の演説(ロンドン特電AEP)

○ 政府、総司令部より機構縮少を前提とする各省庁及び附屬機関の現状報告方を指令する。

八日 ○ マーシャル米国防長官来日

○ 政府、終戦処理費の一部ドル拂にそなえて「特別調達資金設置令」を閣議決定

九日 ○ ダレス特使、ロンドンからパリに到着

十日 ○ ソ連政府、カーク駐ソ米大使に、対日講和條約に關する第二次対米覚書手交(モスクワ発タス)

十一日

○ 日独通商會談開始

○ 吉田首相、米国防長官、記者団会見に於いて訪日の目的を語る。

○ 本日帰國

○ フランス側は二十億ドルの対日賠償を要求

十二日

○ 總司令部民間運輸局長ミラー大佐、日本船舶が日本北米航路に就航を許可されたと発表(渉外局発表)

○ 運輸省、パンコック航路は月三航海を許可されたと発表

○ 總司令部退職(渉外局発表)

○ 三日付および四月七日付覚書を發表(渉外局発表)

十三日

○ 總司令部民間運輸局、大阪商船に對しアフリカ東岸定期航路を一月一航海で許可

○ 公益事業委員會、總司令部経済科学局クラス工業課より発電用石炭の確保につき覚書受理

十六日  
 ○政府、公職追放のメモ、ケースは一切廃止する旨の総司令部覚書受理  
 ○吉田首相、最高司令官訪問  
 ○ワシントンで開催中の国際原料会議、日本の加入を承認（ワシントン特使、米上院外交分科委員会委員及びラスケ國務次官補と会見、ワシントン発A.P.）

十八日  
 ○総司令部経済科学局は、貿易サーピス部長にラッセル・ヘイル氏、外務省貿易課長にカール・キヤンベル氏が就任した旨発表（渉外局発表）

十四日  
 ○最高司令官、北海道地区の米第四十五州兵師団を視察、即日帰京  
 ○総司令部経済科学局、日本の特定産業特殊技術訓練のための契約が労働省とクリイブランドのトレイニング・ウイズイン・イロンドンで開催中の国際小委員会理事会、日本の国際小委員会加入を全会一致で承認（ロンドン発ロイター）  
 ○英外務省、ダレス特使とモリソン英外相との対日講和に関する最終会談終了にもない公式コミュニケを発表（ロンドン発U.P.）  
 ○ダレス特使帰米

十五日  
 ○最高司令官、北海道地区の米第四十五州兵師団を視察、即日帰京  
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 ○ダレス特使帰米

二十七日  
 ○○シヤーマン米海軍作戦部長来日（渉外局発表）  
 ○○総司令部。七月一日から占領軍の直接使用する日本人には、すべて日本の労働関係法規が適用されると発表（AP特約）

二十六日  
 ○アソク公使。在日米商工会議所主催歓迎会食会において、対日講和問題に關し非公開の演説を行う（渉外局発表）  
 ○政府。連合財産である株式の回復に關する政令およびドイツ財産管理令の一部改正の二政令を閣議決定。七月一日公布施行する。  
 ○リ最高司令官朝鮮前線視察（東京UP）

二十五日  
 ○○アソク公使。放送会館において記者会見  
 ○○リ最高司令官。朝鮮動乱一周年記念日にあたり声明を発表  
 ○○政府。次官會議に於いて。七月一日より外貨資金の優先使用に關する政令廃止を決定。七月一日より外貨資金の優先使用に關する政令廃止を決定

○アソク公使来日  
 ○ダレス特使。ワシントンにおいて「対日講和條約は朝鮮動乱終結前に調印されると思う」と語る（ワシントン発UP）

十九日  
 ○韓国政府、金龍周駐日公使に帰国を命令

二十日  
 ○○政府。公職追放解除方針および第一次公職追放解除者名発表  
 ○○政府は。ロンドン在外事務所設置許可に關する總司令部外交局覚書受理

二十一日  
 ○○国際労働機構（ILO）第三十四回總會。日本の同機構への加入を承認（ジュネーブ発IMS）  
 ○パリで開會中のユネスコ總會。日本の加盟を承認（パリ発ロイター）  
 ○政府は。持株会社整理委員会の解体に關する總司令部覚書受理

二十三日  
 ○○政府。新經濟基本政策発表  
 ○○アソク公使マニラ出發  
 ○○マリクソン連國連代表。ニュー・ヨークに於けるラジオ放送で南北鮮の和平交渉を提案（ニュー・ヨーク、AFP）

二十四日



二十八日  
 ○運輸省、イタリア諸港のプランケット・クリアランスが許可された旨の総司令部覚書受理  
 ○西独、ボン日本政府在外事務所設置許可に関する総司令部外  
 局覚書受理  
 ○アリナボルド、アレキサンダー米陸軍次官来日  
 ○吉田首相、アリソン公使と会談

二十九日  
 ○シイボルト総司令部外交局長釜山訪問

三十日  
 ○アレキサンダー米陸軍次官、京浜地区米軍各主要施設視察（渉外局発表）  
 ○来日中のシャーマン米海軍作戦部長帰国  
 ○井口外務次官、アリソン公使会談  
 ○リ最高司令官、ラジオを通じ、北朝鮮共産軍司令官に対し、休戦会  
 談提案のメッセージ伝達（渉外局発表）  
 ○政府、マイカット経済科学局長より米價改訂に関する吉田首相  
 へて書簡を受理

七月分管理日誌

一日  
 ○金日成北朝鮮、彭徳懐中国人民義勇軍、両総司令、北京放送を通  
 じ、リ国連軍総司令部提案の休戦会談を受諾する旨発表（東京  
 R P）  
 ○吉田首相、井口外務次官、アリソン公使と箱根において会談

二日  
 ○アリソン公使、井口外務次官要談  
 ○W司令官、厚生局を廃止し、これに代つて医務局を新設、エド  
 ガ司令官、厚生局を廃止し、これに代つて医務局を新設、エド  
 され、運輸局を新設、ホラルド・T・ミラー大佐が局長に就任  
 （渉外局発表）

三日  
 ○アリソン公使帰米  
 ○第百四十三回対日理事会開会、議題なく直ちに散会  
 ○総司令部、広報部を新設し、フランク・A・アレン代将を部長  
 に任命（渉外局発表）  
 ○吉田首相、リ最高司令官訪問後、大橋法務総裁を招き、警察予

○ 備隊強化につき協議  
○ リ最高司令官、さきの北鮮、中共両軍の停戦交渉提案を受諾  
と、北鮮中共両軍に回答（国連軍司令部発表）  
○ 総司令部経済科学局歳入課は廃止され、新設の金融課に歳入班  
として併合

四日

○ デュレイ、米、ニューヨーク州知事来日  
○ 内閣改造、六閣僚入替え、認証式挙行

五日

○ 運輸省、日本船のタンジール港へ包括的出入港許可を得たと発表  
○ 政府、次官会議において「指定外国証券の報告」に関する政令  
を決定

○ 総司令部経済科学局モス歳入課長退職  
○ 北海道、東北の米州兵師団に遊撃二個中隊増加（極東軍総司令  
部発表）

○ 賠償庁、賠償機械設備の使用に関するGPO覚書受理

○ デュレイ氏、日米協会主催の晝食会において、日米友好につき

六日

○ デュレイ氏、日米協会主催の晝食会において、日米友好につき

演説

○ 総司令部、六月三十日で期限切れとなった日比貿易計画は一ヶ  
年を超えない範囲で延長されることになったと発表（渉外局発  
表）

八日

○ 開城休戦予備会談開始

九日

○ 米、AP通信社、米政府が目下極東委員会各国に回付中の対日  
講和條約新改訂草案（米英共同草案）を入手発表（ワシントン  
発AP）

○ 米、対日講和に関する六月十日付ソ連政府覚書を拒否する対ソ  
覚書を駐米ソ連大使に手交、十四日、国務省から発表（ワシン  
トン十四日AP）

○ 米、対日講和に関する六月十日付ソ連政府覚書を拒否する対ソ  
覚書を駐米ソ連大使に手交、十四日、国務省から発表（ワシン  
トン十四日AP）

十日

○ 総司令部、朝鮮における第一回休戦会談に關しコミュニケを發  
表（東京UP）

○ 連合軍司令部及び国連軍総司令部、朝鮮における休戦会談記

- 来日中のデューイ、ニューヨーク州知事台北へ出発
- 十五日  
○ 極東視察中のウイリアム・ボーレー米大使台北より空路入京
- 十七日  
○ 駐日英国代表部英国の対日政策と題する声明を発表
- 十八日  
○ 駐米韓国大使、韓国の対日講和参加要求声明  
○ 第四百四十四回対日理事会開催、八月二十九日まで夏期休暇に入ることを宣し散会  
○ 政府、特許、実用新案、意匠、商標権の返還手続に関するGPO覚書受理
- 二十日  
○ 総司令部、従来総司令部が持つていた外貨管理権のうち米ドル管理権を八月十六日から日本政府に移すことに決定したと発表（渉外局発表）  
○ 対日特別理事会開催、ホスレンコ、ソ連代表提案の「連合通信社の無期限発行停止に関する件」を討議  
○ 米國務省、対日参戦五十カ国に対し対日講和会議参加招請状を

- 事報道のため日本人新聞記者の朝鮮派遣を許可  
○ 吉田首相、総司令部マーカット経済科学局長に対し米価改訂問題について書簡を送る  
○ 総司令部、クレイム処理に関する権限を通産省に移譲する旨の覚書を手交
- 十一日  
○ ダレス大使、ワシントンにおいて対日講和公式草案発表に際し声明を発表（ワシントン発十二日UP）  
○ 開城休戦会談開始
- 十二日  
○ 通産省、日本、インドネシア間の現行貿易計画は新貿易協定締結まで暫定的に延長されると発表  
○ ダレス大使、対日講和條約草案の全文を正式発表（ワシントン発AP）
- 十三日  
○ 外務省、「日本国との平和條約草案」仮訳の全文を正式に発表
- 十四日  
○ 総司令部、日本と琉球間の新通商協定調印と発表（渉外局発表）

○ 総司令部マーカット経済科学局長、政府に対し、ジョン・キース氏の作成した「日本における財産課税についての報告書」の写を覚書として提示した

二十七日

○ 吉田首相、リ最高司令官訪問用談  
○ フォスター米経済協力局長官、同局事務所を東京に設置と発表  
(ワシントン発AFP特電)

○ 政府、シーボルト外交局長より井口外務次官を通じ、講和会議の正式招請状を受理  
○ 極東委員会、夏期休暇前の最後の会議を開き、日本の略奪資産に対する賠償額四百万ドルを配分するための委員会設置を決定  
(ワシントン発AFP)  
○ 英政府、サー・エスラー・デニング無任所大使がアルヴェリー・ガスコイン氏の後任として駐日英代表部首席代表に任命された旨発表 (ロンドンAFP)

二十四日

○ 外務省管理局長、ソ連地区の抑留者中、生存者七万七千、生死不明二万八千余と発表

二十五日

○ 外務省、去る五月十四日、六月十九日の二回にわたり吉田外相より国連議長に対し、国連の仲介による引揚げ促進と被抑留者の待遇改善を要望するとともに、国連捕虜問題特別委員会の来日を要請した書簡を発表

二十六日