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DATE Feb. 8, 1956

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# OPERATIONS COORDINATING BOARD

## Washington, D.C.

OUTLINE PLAN OF OPERATIONS  
WITH RESPECT TO JAPAN

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REFERENCE: NSC 5516/1

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OPERATIONS COORDINATING BOARD  
Washington 25, D. C.



February 9, 1956

OUTLINE PLAN OF OPERATIONS

WITH RESPECT TO JAPAN

A. ACTION TAKEN BY THE OCB:

REVISED and CONCURRED in the Outline Plan of Operations.  
(February 8, 1956 Board Meeting)

B. DESTRUCTION AUTHORIZED FOR:

Previous drafts of this plan dated January 11 and January 31, 1956, and memoranda on this subject dated January 17 and January 24, 1956.

OCB Secretariat Staff

Attachment:

Outline Plan of Operations  
With Respect to Japan, dated  
February 8, 1956.



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PURPOSE AND USE OF THIS OUTLINE PLAN OF OPERATIONS

This Outline Plan of Operations sets forth courses of action, responsibilities and timing prepared by the OCB in order to carry out NSC policy with respect to Japan (NSC 5516/1) for which the President has designated the OCB as the coordinating agency.

This Outline Plan does not encompass every U. S. agency activity or program but does include major programs, particularly those requiring interagency coordination. It includes contemplated important actions as well as those already in the process of being carried out.

Each agency has agreed to carry out the actions and programs contained in the plan subject to modification or review should a change in circumstances so indicate. Such changes will be agreed through normal interagency coordination, where appropriate, and will be made in accordance with usual procedures and through usual channels, and not necessarily with any formal amendment of this Outline Plan. A new plan will be prepared as soon as practicable following approval of a new or revised NSC statement of policy.

The Department of State will normally transmit the full text of approved Outline Plans to the chiefs of mission concerned for use in exercising their coordinating responsibilities. Other agencies may transmit the complete plan or extracts thereof to senior field representatives on a strict "need-to-know" basis whenever such distribution is essential to effective implementation; provided that distribution to field representatives, when made, will normally be limited to those who are already holders of the basic NSC policy on which the Outline Plan is based.

Concurrence in this plan by the responsible agencies represented in the OCB does not automatically constitute authorization to operating officials to undertake new programs or modify existing programs, but shall serve as a basis for appropriate operating instructions to be developed by each of the participating agencies.

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OPERATIONS COORDINATING BOARD  
Washington 25, D. C.

February 8, 1956

OUTLINE PLAN OF OPERATIONS WITH RESPECT TO JAPAN

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Reference: United States Policy Toward Japan (NSC 5516/1)  
Approved by the President, April 9, 1955

B. Present Situation: (Cf. NIE 41-55, "Probable Developments  
in Japan Over the Next Decade", dated September 27, 1955.)

1. The Japanese political scene continues to be characterized by weak leadership, conservative factionalism and uncertainty regarding national objectives. Until the mid November merger of the Democrat and Liberal Parties, no party had commanded an absolute majority of the Diet since April 1953. The new Liberal Democratic Party now controls about 300 votes out of a total of 467 in the Lower House of the Diet. This merger may strengthen government leadership. Second in size among the political parties is the Socialist Party which was formed by merger of the Left and Right Socialist Parties on October 13. This Party controls 154 Lower House votes. Both the Socialist Party and the Liberal-Democratic Parties contain numerous and powerful factions which will tend to weaken party leadership and may lead eventually to a splintering of either party. The Japanese Communist Party remains an internal threat and recently has adopted an overt policy of peaceful political activity in contrast to its past record of violence.

2. Japan remains basically aligned with the U.S., primarily because of its security and economic needs. Although anti-Americanism as such has not assumed major proportions, the Japanese are becoming increasingly assertive towards the U.S. in their quest for a more independent position, and a number of Occupation-inspired reforms are being modified. As a part of a policy of greater independence in foreign affairs, Japan is engaged in negotiations with the USSR for conclusion of a peace treaty and may well establish diplomatic relations in the next year or so. Furthermore Japan has permitted and perhaps encouraged unofficial contacts with the Chinese Communists to grow rapidly during the past few months and will probably increase economic and other contacts. The Japanese are, in general, following a cautious, prudent line in communist rapprochement, however, and have been careful not to sacrifice Japanese interests or to risk loss of U.S. support. The Japanese were seriously disappointed at being denied admission to the United Nations; they publicly criticized both the Republic of China and the USSR but Japanese leaders indicated also that United States prestige suffered.



3. Japan is engaged in a modest and gradual strengthening of its armed forces but continues to rely on the U.S. for strategic security and on substantial U.S. military aid to carry out its defense plans. There is increasing pressure for a revision of U.S.-Japanese defense arrangements and for reduction of U.S. forces. Local opposition to runway extensions at airfields used by U.S. forces continues and Japanese sensitivity to nuclear weapons was indicated by the adverse reaction to the recent introduction of weapons having an atomic potential into Japan by the U.S. Developments within Japan indicate that Japan will support U.S. policies in the Far East to the extent that such policies are clearly in Japan's interest and carry little risk of military involvement.

4. Japan's exports continued to increase in 1955, imports were held down and while United States special expenditures declined about 5% (to \$545 million), there was an excess of foreign exchange receipts for the year of \$494 million. About \$170 million of this gain is accounted for by deferred trade liabilities. About 50% of the increase in Japan's exports over 1954 was to the United States. The improvement resulted primarily from (a) externally, the high levels of economic activity in the United States and throughout the free world, and (b) internally, the counter-inflationary policies and the excellent rice harvest. Improvement in productivity was probably a factor, but much remains to be done in this field. Japan's economy remains highly vulnerable to changes in world demand. A productivity program designed to increase the efficiency and productivity of Japanese industry has been inaugurated under the joint auspices of ICA and the Japan Productivity Center.

C. Timing, Emphasis and Any Special Operating Guidance:

5. The U.S. wants a friendly, cooperative and strong Japan. Japan wants to develop political and economic strength and to gain a position of greater international influence. We must be careful that our efforts to develop effective cooperation do not conflict with Japan's desire for greater freedom of action and its feeling that it is too dependent on the U.S.

6. In our operations we must persuade the Japanese that it is to Japan's benefit to do the things we want done. They know that it is in their interest to have more effective political leadership, to pursue sound economic policies and to build up a reasonable defense capability, but many Japanese think the U.S. has had selfish motives in pushing Japan toward these objectives. Since the Japanese are nationalistic and independence-minded, we must play up the advantages to them of developing their political, economic and military strength.

7. At the same time we should stress the theme of continued cooperation with the U.S. and the free nations as Japan recovers its strength. We should try to give greater substance to this theme by



fuller consultation with Japanese leaders even though Japan does not respond too helpfully to our proposals for consultation. We should play on this theme of free world cooperation, especially in our economic and information programs, to stress the need for Japan to attain an important and constructive position in Asia, which is a major U.S. objective.

8. Although it is one of our major objectives in Japan, effective conservative leadership cannot be achieved by direct application of our programs and operations. We have continuously shown discreet interest in conservative mergers, and at the same time the Japanese conservatives have on their own been striving for this same result. Because of historical factionalism and personal rivalries, effective conservative leadership will be hard for Japan to develop, but we are hopeful that it will grow, largely through Japan's own effort and in the context of a democratic system.

9. Japan's economic strength can be directly facilitated by the U.S., as we have done in the past. U.S. assistance should be directed at insuring for Japan adequate competitive opportunities in free world markets, and appropriate assistance in the improved efficiency of Japan's industrial plant and management and marketing practices in order to place it in a better competitive position.

10. A substantial build-up of Japan's defense capability is a third major U.S. objective. We should seek to establish conditions by which the Japanese are willing and able to assume the responsibility for Japan's defense and to contribute to collective security in the region. We should provide military assistance within available resources as justified by Japan's defense effort. We should avoid pressuring the Japanese in a manner which would be prejudicial to Japan's economic and political stability or which would cause Japanese reactions to damage over-all U.S. interests with respect to Japan.

11. Japanese sensitivity on all nuclear matters requires the most careful handling. Even routine announcements susceptible of distorted interpretation and subsequent exploitation by communists and other unfriendly elements should be carefully reviewed and coordinated in advance with the Ambassador and CINCPAC, and whenever possible with the Japanese Government.

D. Major Program Commitments:

12. Political

Peace Treaty - Multilateral treaty marking Japan's resumption of sovereignty, effective April 28, 1952.

13. Military

a. Security Treaty - Provides for stationing U.S.



forces in Japan until Japan is capable of providing its own defense.

b. Administrative Agreement - Provides for facilities and areas for U.S. forces in Japan, jurisdictional arrangements over U.S. forces and financial and other responsibilities of the respective countries in regard to U.S. forces in Japan. Annual exchange of notes modifies the respective financial obligations of the two governments.

c. Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement - Provides military equipment and training assistance to the Japanese forces through the U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group.

#### 14. Economic

a. PL 480 agreement for \$85 million concluded May 31, 1955. (A additional \$65.8 million sale plus a \$15 million school lunch program are awaiting approval by the Japanese Diet.)

b. Friendship, Commerce and Navigation Treaty - Provides basis for conduct of commercial relations between the two countries.

c. Civil Air Transport Agreement - Provides for respective rights and duties in matters relating to civil aviation.

d. North Pacific Fisheries Treaty - Provides for conservation of certain stocks of fish in the North Pacific on the part of Canada, Japan and the U.S.

e. Agreement concerning manufacture of aircraft in Japan.

f. Industrial Productivity Agreement.

g. Investment Guaranty Agreement.

h. Agreement regarding Japanese technical missions in the field of munitions.

i. Tax Treaty.

j. Copyright arrangement.

k. Surplus property agreement.

#### 15. Atomic Energy

Agreement for cooperation in the civil uses of atomic energy.

#### 16. Educational Exchange

Fulbright Agreement.



17. General Multilateral Agreements

- a. Colombo Plan.
- b. UN Specialized Agencies.

II. ACTIONS AGREED UPON

Individual action items when extracted from this Plan may be downgraded to the appropriate security classification.

NSC Citations

OCB Courses of Action

Political

Para. 33. "Promote the development of an effective, moderate conservative government in Japan as basic to the accomplishment of U.S. objectives."

1. Encourage and assist government leaders and other important conservatives to work together, particularly by emphasizing privately to conservative leaders the importance the U.S. places on conservative cooperation.

Assigned to: State  
Target Date: Continuing

Para. 34. "Consult with the Japanese Government as an equal on matters of mutual interest, such as Communist strength and intentions in the Far East; countermeasures to be taken by Japan, the United States and the other free nations; political and economic policies in Southeast Asia; Japan's defense planning and United States military assistance; and general international developments."

2. Use the Security Treaty, Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement and normal diplomatic channels to encourage consultation on policy matters.

Assigned to: State-Defense  
Target Date: Continuing

3. Establish a bilateral U.S.-Japan group on a high level in Tokyo to confer on strategic and security problems.

Assigned to: State-Defense  
Target Date: 1956

4. Cooperate with the Japanese Defense Agency in the briefing of high-ranking Japanese Government officials on communist strength and capabilities in the Far East and Southeast Asia.

Assigned to: State-Defense  
Target Date: Continuing

5. Coordinate with and advise the Japanese Government on civil defense and disaster planning.

Assigned to: Defense-State-ICA  
Target Date: Continuing





Para. 35. "Endeavor to develop a community of interests between Japan and the Republic of Korea, the Republic of China, and the Philippines through offer of United States good offices to help resolve outstanding problems and by encouragement of joint cooperation; encourage the conditions necessary to form as soon as possible and then participate in a Western Pacific collective defense arrangement including these four nations, eventually linked with the Manila Pact and ANZUS."

Para. 36. "Encourage the development of cooperative relations between Japan and other free nations and associate Japan, to the extent feasible, with multilateral activities carried on in connection with the Manila Pact; and encourage Japan to undertake broader and more effective participation in the Colombo Plan and the United Nations specialized agencies."

Para. 37. "Broaden by personal contact, exchange of views and feasible support, the understanding and cooperation of those elements already well-disposed to the United States, in particular business men, government officials, and

6. Encourage bilateral and multilateral negotiations between Japan and the Republic of Korea, the Republic of China and the Philippines with a view to developing closer cooperation among them.

Assigned to: State  
Target Date: As feasible

7. Promote the development of commercial relations between Japan and the ROK with a view to improving political relations.

Assigned to: State  
Target Date: As feasible

8. Encourage consultation and cooperation on a bilateral and multilateral basis between Japan and other free nations. In particular encourage fuller consultation between Japan and the UK.

Assigned to: State  
Target Date: Continuing

9. Explore the feasibility of Japan's association with the Manila Pact in an observer status.

Assigned to: State  
Target Date: As feasible

10. Exploit the aspects and accomplishments of SEATO which would benefit Japan were she associated with that or a similar regional alliance.

Assigned to: USIA  
Target Date: Continuing

11. Continue present practices aimed at influencing important Japanese such as: (a) encourage regular participation of prominent U.S. personnel in Japan in the activities of the America-Japan Society; (b) Continue to invite prominent Japanese personalities including Socialist leaders and trade union officials of moderate views to official functions sponsored by U.S. personnel in



"officers of Japan's defense forces; and also seek to develop and expand contacts with Socialist leaders and trade union officials of moderate views to win their confidence and understanding."

Japan; (c) Continue to maintain friendly and productive relationships between officials of the Japanese Defense Agency and officials of the U.S. Forces Japan.

Assigned to: State-Defense-ICA-USIA

Target Date: Continuing

12. Foster and continue Community Relations Advisory Councils in localities of U.S. Forces Japan installations.

Assigned to: Defense-USIA

Target Date: Continuing

13. Encourage the visits of Japanese leaders to the United States and the display and exhibition of products of Japanese culture.

Assigned to: State-USIA

Target Date: Continuing

14. Undertake the following activities in the field of Exchange of Persons: Funds permitting, maintain the educational exchange programs with Japan under PL 584 and PL 402 at approximately 385 grants annually. Fifty Japanese leader grants will concentrate on the labor, mass media, education, cultural, government, political and economic fields. 170 awards will enable Japanese students to undertake study in the U.S. in the fields of labor management, education, business administration, social sciences and the humanities. Twelve Japanese teachers will receive specialized training in the U.S. Ten awards will be made to Japanese professors and research scholars in American studies, social sciences and the humanities, economics, and business administration. Several Japanese journalists will observe and study in the U.S. A minimum of 50 American Fulbright professors, researchers, secondary school teachers of English and specialists will visit Japan.

Assigned to: State

Target Date: FY 1956

15. Undertake the following information activities:

a. Continue publication of a prestige journal on American social science and



intellectual research for distribution to Japanese scholars and writers.

Target Date: Continue during 1956

b. Produce a large exhibit of models demonstrating American progress in the peaceful uses of atomic energy and the benefits which Japan can obtain from American pioneering in this field. Tour this exhibit under newspaper sponsorship throughout Japan for at least a year beginning November 1955.

Target Date: Continuing during 1956

c. Show other major U.S. cultural exhibits in Japan, including the Family of Man photographic exhibit.

Target Date: 1956

d. Continue to place radio programs produced in Japan or relayed from the VOA in Washington for broadcast over Japanese commercial and government radio stations. Include news and commentary on U.S. policy to the extent compatible with acceptance for use.

Target Date: Continuing

e. Increase the placement of TV programs as Japanese TV stations grow in number.

Target Date: As feasible

f. Sponsor seminars bringing together Japanese and American professors, and seek to attract effective American military personnel and civilians into joint Japanese-American programs in local communities.

Target Date: Continuing

g. Exploit the press and public relations aspects of U.S. musical and theatrical troupes sent to Japan by the Department of State under the President's Fund program in order to spread the impact of these groups as far as possible beyond the theatrical audiences in attendance.

Target Date: Continuing.

h. Continue standard operations of news distribution and placement.

Target Date: Continuing

All above assigned to USIA.



1. Continue to produce documentary films on U.S.-Japanese relations, including troop relations and U.S.-Japanese cultural exchange. Exhibit these films through the American cultural centers and through distribution to the Japanese prefectural audiovisual libraries. Refrain from showing in U.S. facilities films which revive or perpetuate World War II animosities before audiences of mixed nationalities. Discourage the export of such films for display in Japanese theaters.

Assigned to: USIA-Defense-State  
Target Date: Continuing

Para. 38. "Encourage and as appropriate assist the Japanese Government to take effective internal security measures striking at the organizational basis of Communist power and undermining Communist financial and political strength."

16. A special study pertinent to this paragraph is taking place in response to NSC Action 1290-d, for consideration by the OCB.

17. Determine the extent and methods of communist penetration into Japan and exchange information with the Japanese Government on these subjects.

Assigned to: State-Defense  
Target Date: Continuing

18. Urge and assist the Japanese Government to set up an effective internal security system, including the passage and subsequent enforcement of adequate security and anti-subversion laws, which will serve to identify and eliminate security risks from government positions and to protect official information.

Assigned to: State-Defense  
Target Date: Immediate

Para. 39. "Encourage the development of a moderate trade union movement."

19. See paragraphs 11-15 above and 89-91 below.

20. Cultivate selected individual labor leaders through personal contacts.

Assigned to: State-USIA-ICA  
Target Date: Continuing

21. Under the continuing labor project it is proposed to make awards to 10 Japanese labor leaders and 10 Japanese students in labor management for study and observation in the United States.



Assigned to: State  
Target Date: FY 1956

22. Continue to assist ZENRO, the anti-communist labor federation, in the publication of pamphlets attributed to ZENRO or other Japanese organizations and distributed via ZENRO channels downward from headquarters and outward to neutral and wavering leftist unions.

Assigned to: USIA  
Target Date: Continuing

23. Maintain direct USIA contact also with lower echelon ZENRO unions and with locals of SOIYO unions where possible in order to place USIA films and printed materials in use by these unions.

Assigned to: USIA  
Target Date: Continuing

24. By the indirect and direct routes offered in paragraphs 22 and 23 above, seek to exploit the vulnerabilities of SOIYO leaders on the grounds of political unionism, pro-Communism, useless jaunts to the communist orbit, and lack of concern for the workers' real interests.

Assigned to: USIA-State  
Target Date: Continuing

25. Release through commercial channels a full-color feature film on the anti-communist Seaman's Union depicting the successful activities of a moderate union despite communist attempts at sabotage.

Assigned to: USIA  
Target Date: FY 1956

Para. 40. "Make full use of U.S. political means and, as practicable and appropriate, economic and military aid, including offshore procurement contracts, in order to induce private Japanese groups, particularly employers and unions, to combat Communism vigorously."

26. In carrying out assistance programs and OSP contracts, emphasize to Japanese officials, employers, and unions the need to combat communist influences and the unwillingness of the U.S. to provide indirect financial assistance to communists. In evaluating the responsibility of prospective OSP contractors, give full consideration to the extent of communist influences in the firm's management and labor force.

Assigned to: State-Defense  
Target Date: Continuing



Para. 41. "Expand U.S. programs for offsetting Marxist attitudes among intellectual leaders of the non-Communist left and for enlightening the general public and in particular intellectual groups on the Communist danger."

27. Continue to award the maximum number of grants under the Fulbright program, funds permitting, to American and Japanese professors, teachers, leaders and students. (See also comment under NSC para. 37 above.)

Assigned to: State  
Target Date: FY 1956

28. Produce at least three new unattributed anti-communist films for theatrical release in Japan, including a feature on Soviet spy activities, a comedy satire on Japanese fellow-traveler jaunts to Soviet orbit, and story treatment of Communist sabotage of anti-communist Seamen's Union. (See NSC para. 39.)

Assigned to: USIA  
Target Date: FY 1956

29. Continue to support, without USIA attribution, publication of the Japanese edition of the intellectual journal, Problems of Communism.

Assigned to: USIA  
Target Date: Continuing

30. Increase the mass sale of USIA book translations including anti-communist titles by the inauguration of a pocket-book series for newsstand sale at very cheap prices.

Assigned to: USIA  
Target Date: Immediate

31. Include subtle anti-communist themes to the extent possible in the local radio serials produced by USIA in Japan for unattributed broadcast over Japanese commercial stations.

Assigned to: USIA  
Target Date: Continuing

32. Through discreet personal contacts, influence Japanese writers and professors to see the dangers of communism and to put this awareness into their writings and lectures.

Assigned to: USIA and other agencies.  
Target Date: Continuing



33. Support the publication of a Japanese scholastic anti-communist newspaper for distribution by student groups.

Assigned to: USIA

Target Date: Continuing

34. Implement courses of action directed toward Japanese intellectuals upon approval of the paper by the OCB. The paper will be considered as an annex to this outline plan assigned to agencies indicated in the paper, target dates as indicated in paper.

Para. 42. "Take the position with the Japanese Government that the United States does not object to the establishment of diplomatic relations with the USSR, but does oppose establishment of diplomatic relations with Communist China and would object strongly to political association by Japan with Communist nations in such actions as non-aggression pacts or efforts to facilitate entry of Communist China into the United Nations."

35. Continue to consult with Japanese Government and political leaders during the course of Japan's negotiations with the Soviet Union, and offer advice as appropriate on probable Soviet intentions and tactics.

Assigned to: State

Target Date: Continuing

36. Discourage the Japanese Government from establishing any relations with the puppet regime of North Korea.

Assigned to: State

Target Date: Continuing

37. Keep Japan advised of our policy toward Communist China and seek to ensure Japanese coordination with the U.S. of any official action it takes regarding Communist China. Emphasize to Japanese leaders the political and economic value of Japan's ties with Taiwan.

Assigned to: State

Target Date: Continuing.

Para. 43. "Support Japan's claim against the Soviet Union for sovereignty over the Habomai Islands and Shikotan; do not concede the Soviet Union's claim to sovereignty over the Kurile Islands and Southern Sakhalin."

38. Consult with the Japanese Government and use other appropriate means, including support of any proposal to refer territorial issues to the International Court of Justice.

Assigned to: State

Target Date: Continuing - as feasible.

Para. 44. "Support and encourage Japan's claims against the Soviet Union

39. Consult with the Japanese Government and use other appropriate means, including support of Japan's claims through the UN.



"and Communist China for repatriation of former military personnel and civilians and for cessation of seizures of Japanese fishing vessels."

Assigned to: State  
Target Date: Continuing - as feasible.

Para. 45. "Seek to associate Japan with United States and international planning for cooperative development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy; make nuclear equipment and training facilities for peaceful uses available to Japan and exchange nuclear information under appropriate conditions."

40. Exploit, as appropriate, verifiable accounts of Soviet atrocities against captured Japanese civilian and military personnel and unjustified seizures of Japanese fishing vessels.  
Assigned to: USIA  
Target Date: As feasible

41. Give sympathetic consideration to Japanese membership on the Board of Governors of the proposed International Atomic Energy Agency.  
Assigned to: AEC  
Target Date: 1956

42. Encourage Japan to participate with other Asian nations in the work of the Asian Nuclear Center in the Philippines.  
Assigned to: State-ICA-AEC  
Target Date: Immediate

43. Assist Japanese efforts to supplement rapidly the Agreement for Cooperation and consider sympathetically possible Japanese requests for a power reactor.  
Assigned to: State  
Target Date: Immediate

44. Continue the exchange of qualified scholars in the field of atomic energy between the U.S. and Japan.  
Assigned to: State-ICA-AEC  
Target Date: Continuing

Para. 46. "Expedite the parole of those Japanese war criminals subject to United States control, in a manner not inconsistent with the German war prisoner program, with a view to elimination of this issue if possible no later than beginning of 1956."

45. Continue to expedite consideration of Japanese applications for parole and reduction of sentence on basis of standard clemency principles.  
Assigned to: State-Defense-Justice  
Target Date: Continuing

Para. 47. "Continue to press efforts to gain

46. Continue to support Japan's application for UN membership.





"Japan's fuller association with and membership in the United Nations."

Assigned to: State  
Target Date: Continuing

Military

Para. 48. "Encourage and assist Japan to develop military forces which will eventually be capable of assuming primary responsibility for the defense of Japan. The amount and timing of the build-up of Japanese military forces should be related to the necessity for developing political and economic stability, as well as military strength, in Japan. The United States should avoid pressing the Japanese to increase their military forces to the prejudice of political and economic stability."

47. Encourage Japanese approval of and adherence to the Six-Year Defense Plan (referred to below as Six-Year Program), if possible with mutually acceptable modifications more in line with U.S. objectives. Implement the Internal Security Plan for Japan, which is based on Japanese execution of the Six-Year Program as soon as approved.  
Assigned to: Defense-State  
Target Date: As feasible

48. The U.S. will provide the following military assistance to Japan:  
Assigned to: Defense  
Target Date: As indicated

a. General

(1) Continue MAAG-J functions to assist the Japanese in development of their defense forces in consonance with the announced Japanese Six-Year Plan or a modification of it. This program is based on the assumption that the U.S. will provide substantial MDAP assistance in the form of MSDF and ASDF aircraft procurement, specialized components for naval construction, and the repair and replacement of military equipment previously provided.

(2) MAAG-J functions consisting of programming actions, observing and evaluating development of Japanese forces, advising the Japanese military, performing inspections of Japanese defense forces, reporting on the utilization of U.S. assistance, and assisting in the planning, organizing and training of these forces.

(3) The MDA Program, including Facilities Assistance and Mutual Weapons Development Programs if the Japanese Government requests them and submits qualifying projects.



b. Army

(1) Assist in the development of Japanese forces to the end that an effective strength of at least 180,000, as in the Six-Year Plan, will be reached during JFY 58 (by March 31, 1959); and assist in a further strengthening of Japanese Ground Forces, and the development of an effective reserve program.

(2) By administering the approved allocation of \$29.2 million in the MDA Program for USFY 1950-55 and the support of Japanese Self Defense Forces.

(3) Training of Japanese Ground Force personnel under MDAP fund authorization in Continental U. S. Special Service schools has developed the following planned program:

(a) 174 spaces authorized for training in USFY 1955.

(b) 142 spaces have been programmed for USFY 1956.

c. Navy

(1) Assist the Japanese in the development of the Six-Year Program naval forces of 120,000 tons and naval air forces comprising some 220 aircraft.

(2) The Navy FY 1950-55 combined MDA Materiel Program is designed to assist the Japanese MSDF in the build-up of their forces. This program is valued at \$60.8 million and furnishes in limited number, escort ships, support craft, maritime patrol aircraft and specialized components for new ships constructed by the Japanese. Plans for FY 1956 include 11 additional maritime aircraft and miscellaneous equipment valued at \$3.2 million. Future Navy materiel programs will be devoted to furnishing aircraft and supporting equipment to continue outfitting 8 maritime patrol aircraft squadrons by 1959 and a limited quantity of specialized components for new ships of Japanese construction.



(3) The refined program for FY 1956 includes 224 spaces for formal training of Japanese military personnel in Navy schools in Continental U.S.; 82 Japanese personnel for ships transfer; 19 spaces for Mobile Training Teams have been approved and 10 additional spaces pending, awaiting receipt of equipment; and 4 orientation visits have been approved for three key Japanese officers each.

d. Air Force

(1) Assist the Japanese Air Self Defense Force by furnishing under MDAP, aircraft and supporting equipment to be used in connection with training and equipping 30 squadrons by 1960. The refined FY 1950-1955 MDA Program involves a total of \$187.1 million. This program provides aircraft and supporting equipment for 12 jet fighter and two transport squadrons (four of these squadrons are FY 1956 requirements but are funded under FY 1950-55 program). Tentative planning contemplates the FY 1957 through FY 1959 MDA Programs will provide for equipping the remaining 16 squadrons (15 jet type plus a third transport squadron).

(2) In order to assist in the development of political and economic stability in Japan, it is planned to equip 12 of the 30 squadrons through MDAP sponsored assembly of jet fighters in Japan. Similar assembly of jet trainers is also planned. (Cf. Courses of action paragraphs under NSC para. 56.)

Para. 49. "Consult with the Japanese Government about the rate of Japan's defense build-up and the scope of United States military assistance, in order to make a realistic appraisal of what forces Japan is willing to support."

49. Consult with Japan regarding its defense plans and U.S. military assistance and encourage Japan to develop an official long-range plan. (Cf. courses of action paragraphs under NSC para. 48.)

Assigned to: Defense-State  
Target Date: 1956

50. In order to stimulate a large Japanese defense effort and to decrease Japanese antipathy to planning for the use of atomic weapons, actively seek increased Japanese



participation in:

a. Bilateral planning with the U.S. for the defense of Japan.

b. Multilateral planning for regional defense.

Assigned to: Defense-State

Target Date: 1956

51. Continue consultation with the Japanese through appropriate committees and working groups in furtherance of U.S. objectives with a view toward encouraging the Japanese to improve on their Six-Year Defense Plan as to ultimate goals and balance of forces.

a. Advise the Japanese of U.S. views concerning the desired Japanese force objectives toward which Japan should direct her future defense build-ups.

b. Assist in the establishment of an orderly induction procedure for Japanese forces.

c. Attempt to convince the Japanese that an adequate training and reserve program are essential to their internal defense posture.

d. Take the necessary steps to indicate to the Japanese that U.S. support in end-item replacement, ammunition, and spare parts anticipated in the Six-Year Plan is overly optimistic and not justified in view of Japan's capability to produce these items for her own use.

Assigned to: Defense

Target Date: Continuing

Para. 50. "Based upon such an appraisal, re-examine United States goals for Japanese forces and the timing for their achievement, and the deployment of United States forces in the area; in order to ensure that the minimum requirements for the security of Japan are met."

52. Determine force bases and force objectives for Japan's forces and planned U.S. military assistance.

Assigned to: Defense-State

Target Date: 1956

53. Continue surveillance of Soviet and Chinese Communist capabilities in order to appropriately estimate the U.S. forces needed for the defense of Japan - Ryukyus Area.



Assigned to: Defense-State  
Target Date: Continuing

Para. 51. "Develop with the Japanese Government a general understanding on a long-range plan for the build-up of Japanese defense forces, a phased withdrawal from Japan of United States forces as consistent with United States and Japanese security interests, and related reductions of the Japanese contribution to the support of United States forces in Japan; and make such understanding public at a suitable time. In such understanding, seek to obtain Japanese agreement that the amounts released by any reductions in Japanese contributions to the support of U.S. forces in Japan will be devoted to the development of Japanese defense forces."

54. By consultation with representatives of the Japanese Government reach agreement with Japan on a long-range plan for the defense of Japan.

Assigned to: Defense-State  
Target Date: 1956

a. Continue operations as outlined in above paragraphs which contribute to the finalization of the desired long-range plan.

Assigned to: Defense-State  
Target Date: Continuing

b. Attempt to increase Japan's comprehension of the valuable assistance rendered by the MDA Program and that any future reductions in U.S. forces must be related to the building of her own defense force capability.

Assigned to: USIA  
Target Date: Continuing

c. Consult with Japanese officials as appropriate to convey timely information concerning the redeployment of U.S. forces affecting Japan.

Assigned to: Defense-State  
Target Date: As appropriate

55. Agree to progressive reduction of Japan's annual contribution to the support of U.S. forces pursuant to Article XXV 2(b) of the U.S.-Japan Administrative Agreement, looking to its elimination within four years, provided Japan devotes the amounts thus released to the development of its defense forces.

Assigned to: Defense-State  
Target Date: As appropriate

56. Develop procedures for annual review of long-range defense plans, plans for the development of the Japanese forces and the phased withdrawal of U.S. forces, reduction in the yen contribution to the U.S. forces, MDA, and other matters of major importance to U.S.-Japanese defense relations.

Assigned to: State-Defense  
Target Date: Immediate



Para. 52. "Maintain ground, naval and air facilities in Japan which, with the cooperation of Japanese forces, will serve to deter or resist aggression."

57. Continue to maintain facilities sufficient to accommodate U.S. forces deployed in Japan. At the same time, adjust U.S. facility requirements to the maximum extent practicable to the growing Japanese desire for more independence from the U.S.

Assigned to: Defense

Target Date: Continuing - as feasible

a. Urge the Japanese Government, when the political situation is suitable, to protect U.S. Forces Japan against strikes by those Japanese nationals employed by the U.S. through the Japanese Government procurement agency. Develop with the Japanese Government adequate machinery for adjudication of grievances.

Assigned to: State-Defense

Target Date: As feasible

b. Seek to establish the basis for negotiations with the Japanese Government of: (1) long-term base rights; (2) long-term fly over rights.

Assigned to: State-Defense

Target Date: 1956

58. Progressively provide more space in USFJ controlled and operated facilities for joint use with Japanese defense forces especially for research and development and maintenance purposes.

Assigned to: Defense

Target Date: 1956

Para. 53. "Continue to develop arrangements with Japan for coordinated military planning and operations, and transfer responsibilities to Japan's defense forces as rapidly as consistent with United States security interests."

59. Reach agreement with Japan on coordinated military activity and on progressive transfer of military responsibility to Japan.

Assigned to: Defense-State

Target Date: 1956

60. Continue defense planning with combined Planning Committee and Japanese Joint Staff Council and other Japanese authority.

Assigned to: Defense

Target Date: Continuing

Para. 54. "During the present international tensions in the Far East, maintain

61. Consider and adopt measures which will not weaken full U.S. control over these islands but will permit freer relations



"the degree of control and authority over the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands now exercised pursuant to Article 3 of the Peace Treaty with Japan. In the interest of good relations with Japan, consider Japanese requests for fuller relations with the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands in such areas as trade, cultural relations, and interchange of nationals, and accede to such requests so far as consistent with United States security or other interests in the area."

between them and Japan

Assigned to: Defense-State

Target Date: 1956

62. Expedite the resolution of problems (e.g. the problem of land acquisition, utilization and compensation) which give rise to dissatisfactions readily exploitable in Japan; also try to prevent the emergence of issues affecting Japanese-Ryukyuan relationships.

Assigned to: Defense

Target Date: 1956

63. Provide adequate supervision of and assistance to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands (GRI) through the U.S. Civil Administration, Ryukyu Islands (USCAR), which functions in behalf of the Executive Agency (Department of Army); also support action to achieve the enactment of appropriate organic legislation for the Ryukyus, acceptable both to the GRI and to USCAR.

Assigned to: Defense

Target Date: 1956

64. Encourage negotiations for increased trade relations with Japan but not to the extent of permitting Japan to gain dominant interests on Ryukyuan contracts to the expulsion of all other friendly Far Eastern nations.

Assigned to: Defense-State

Target Date: Continuing

a. Assistance in the establishment and development of additional industry to the extent of Ryukyuan capability.

Assigned to: Defense

Target Date: Continuing

b. Continue to devote effort toward the influencing of adequate port development and improvement of the major port of Okinawa.

Assigned to: Defense

Target Date: Continuing

Para. 55. "Work with the Japanese Government in seeking to improve labor

65. Continue efforts to improve indigenous labor relations including consideration of designating qualified industrial relations



"relations involving indigenous personnel furnished to United States facilities."

advisors within the three component service commands to implement existing labor relations programs through orientation at all levels and supervision of effective industrial relations techniques.

Assigned to: Defense

Target Date: Continuing

Para. 56. "Develop with Japan a program for Japanese development of defense and defense-supporting industries and support such a program by offshore procurement with Defense and Mutual Security funds."

66. Continue efforts to impress upon the Japanese the importance of their assuming greater responsibility in the establishment and maintenance of an adequate defense production base.

Assigned to: Defense-State

Target Date: Continuing

a. Assist in the establishment of such a base to the extent feasible, through participation in joint defense production planning with Japan, technical production assistance, offshore procurement and the following specific programs.

Assigned to: Defense-State

Target Date: As feasible

b. Evaluate the current situation in friendly Far Eastern countries in respect to the utilization of commercial Japanese sources for purchases of military end-items, and encourage Japanese efforts to develop such a market when appropriate and feasible.

Assigned to: Defense-State

Target Date: As appropriate and feasible

c. Application of Mutual Weapons Development program to Japan.

Assigned to: Defense

Target Date: Indefinite

d. Application of Facilities Assistance Program to Japan.

Assigned to: Defense

Target Date: Indefinite

e. Continued emphasis on the Joint U.S.-Japan program for production in Japan of jet fighter and trainer aircraft.

Assigned to: Defense

Target Date: Continuing





f. Facilitate and expedite the release of specifications and drawings for the manufacture of unclassified U.S. military type equipment in Japan.

Assigned to: Defense  
Target Date: As feasible

g. Provide the Japanese Defense Agency with sample items of U.S. military equipment along with technical information and assistance for research and development purposes.

Assigned to: Defense  
Target Date: Continuing

h. U.S. should participate more effectively with Japan in industrial mobilization planning and defense production program development.

Assigned to: Defense  
Target Date: Continuing

i. Continue plans to implement as soon as practicable a production line in Japan for maritime aircraft.

Assigned to: Defense  
Target Date: Continuing

67. Plan and negotiate for a working formula to assist Japan in continued production over a period of time by which U.S. support in procurement of items can be reduced to a minimum and Japan will progressively assume increased responsibility.

Assigned to: Defense  
Target Date: Continuing

Economic

Para. 57. "Encourage Japan to expand and stabilize its economy so that it will be self-supporting and capable of maintaining gradually improving living standards and defense forces and of contributing to the strength of the free nations of Asia."

68. In addition to operations planned under courses of action under NSC paragraphs 58 - 69 below, encourage the Japanese Government to give increased attention to the promotion of tourism; acquaint appropriate Japanese Government official and businessmen with the foreign exchange earnings potentialities of the tourist trade and the tourist promotional techniques employed in the U.S. by the UK and other countries; offer Japan technical assistance in this field.

Assigned to: State and others as appropriate  
Target Date: Immediate



Para. 58. "Encourage the Japanese Government to continue and strengthen appropriate measures of self-help to eliminate non-essential imports, maximize savings, and channel capital into essential areas of the economy."

Para. 59. "Actively support Japan's accession to GATT and promote the expansion of trade between Japan and other free nations, including the United States, in accordance with GATT principles through the general lowering of tariffs and the removal or relaxation of other government-imposed trade restrictions."

Para. 60. "Assist the Japanese economy through the appropriate extension of public credit to Japan, the use of technical assistance, the use of local currency proceeds of agricultural surpluses . . .

69. In the absence of other capabilities continue present diplomatic efforts in this direction.

Assigned to: State-ICA-Treasury.  
Target Date: Continuing

70. Encourage removal of Article XXXIV invocations vis-a-vis Japan by 14 GATT members which are in force.

Assigned to: State  
Target Date: As feasible

71. Encourage Japan to adhere closely to GATT trading principles.

Assigned to: State  
Target Date: Continuing

72. Propose to the British Government, at an appropriate time, high-level consideration by U.S. and British officials of achieving a greater degree of coordination and understanding between the two governments with respect to their economic policies vis-a-vis Japan.

Assigned to: State  
Target Date: As appropriate

73. Encourage removal or relaxation of domestic (U.S.) barriers to Japanese trade and discourage imposition of new barriers, such as tariff and quota restrictions, where such action would not have a seriously adverse effect on U.S. industry. Support H.R. 5222 or equivalent legislation to exempt scarves made of plain surface fabrics from the provisions of the Flammable Fabrics Act (PL 88, 83rd Congress).

Assigned to: State  
Target Date: Continuing

74. Inform the National Advisory Council that the continued extension of short-term EX-IM Bank credits to Japan for the purpose of financing U.S. cotton and possibly coal and the extension of IBRD loans and EX-IM Bank loans, as appropriate, to Japan for sound development projects, including loans for the modernization and expansion of



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"and the widening of opportunities for the investment of Japanese capital."

electric power facilities, would be in the U.S. security interest.

Assigned to: State-Treasury  
Target Date: As appropriate

75. To the extent that surplus agricultural sales programs can be justified for Japan under the criteria of U.S. enabling legislation, make available the bulk of local currency proceeds of such sales to the Japanese Government for economic development purposes.

Assigned to: State-ICA-Treasury  
Target Date: Continuing

76. Continue to give financial and administrative support to Japanese productivity program.

Assigned to: State-ICA  
Target Date: Continuing

77. Encourage other countries of the free world, as appropriate, to permit Japanese capital investment in domestic enterprises on a non-discriminatory basis. (This might be accomplished through conclusion of bilateral FCN treaties similar to that which exists between the U.S. and Japan.)

Assigned to: State  
Target Date: As appropriate

78. Encourage the free nations of Asia to adopt more liberal and realistic policies with respect to private foreign investment.

Assigned to: State-ICA  
Target Date: As feasible

Para. 61. "Promote the expansion of Japan's trade through United States participation in programs of economic development in free Asia; give particular emphasis to development projects which would tend to increase sound intra-regional trade; use Japan as a source of supply to the extent practicable in connection with United States-financed aid programs;

79. Encourage maximum Japanese participation in international organizations, particularly ECAFE, the Colombo Plan and the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

Assigned to: State-ICA  
Target Date: Continuing

80. Increase the facilities, with U.S. financial help, of a cottage industry and small industry training center in Japan for training of technicians from South and South-east Asia.

Assigned to: ICA  
Target Date: As feasible



"encourage Japan to contribute to the development of South and Southeast Asia by providing technical assistance and financing."

81. Increase the facilities of the Tokyo Training Office to provide for industrial training for technicians from South and Southeast Asia in the operations of basic industries (electric power, communications, steel, textiles, etc.).

Assigned to: State-ICA  
Target Date: As feasible

82. Consider establishing somewhere in South or Southeast Asia with U.S. and Japanese participation an institute of scientific research on utilization of the area's resources.

Assigned to: State-ICA  
Target Date: As feasible

83. Explore the possibility of utilizing Japanese investment capital and capital of other Asian countries in connection with development projects undertaken with the U.S. regional aid fund.

Assigned to: State-ICA  
Target Date: Continuing

84. To the extent consistent with global U.S. procurement policies, encourage the use of Japan as a source of supply wherever ICA procurement is involved.

Assigned to: State-ICA  
Target Date: Immediate

85. Support, as appropriate, Japanese trade promotion efforts through trade fairs, sample exhibits, etc.

Assigned to: State-Commerce  
Target Date: As feasible

Para. 62. "Urge Japan to continue to cooperate with the multilaterally agreed level of export controls on trade with Communist nations; endeavor to handle questions of routine exceptions in such manner as to preserve and foster Japan's willingness to retain the present level of controls; and seek to prevent Japan's becoming

86. Preconsult Japan, whenever possible, regarding U.S. policies on strategic trade controls and, in particular, try to include Japan in any important U.S. negotiations with other countries on strategic trade control matters in which Japan may have a signal interest, e.g. the CHINCOM controls.

Assigned to: EDAC  
Target Date: As feasible

87. Give sympathetic consideration to Japanese requests for exceptions of an



"dependent upon Communist areas for essential food and raw material supplies and export markets."

insignificant nature so as not to intensify Japan's sensitivity to the COCOM-CHINCOM differential.

Assigned to: EDAC  
Target Date: As feasible

88. Recognizing that the Japanese pressure for expanded trade with communist areas is symptomatic of and stems from Japan's foreign trade imbalance, encourage and foster Japan's trade with the free world, including that financed by U.S. aid funds, particularly in those commodities most likely otherwise to figure in Red China trade.

Assigned to: State-Defense-EX-IM Bank-7  
Target Date: Continuing

Para. 63. "Encourage and assist the expansion, rehabilitation and modernization of Japan's industries on a sound economic basis; encourage and assist competitive enterprise and improvement of the productive, managerial and marketing efficiency and labor relations of Japanese industry, especially through technical assistance."

89. During FY 1956, \$950,000 will be devoted to a continuation of the Technical Cooperation program with Japan. Centering around the activities of the Japanese Productivity Center, the major elements of the program will be: supporting teams of participants to the U.S. in the fields of Industry, Agriculture and Labor; the financing of two university contracts involving the exchange of professors between educational institutions; the sending of U.S. technicians to Japan as specialists in management, design production, packaging and marketing; and the consummation of contracts for programs of training within Japanese industry by qualified U.S. contractors. In addition, top American industrialists, selected for their broad experience and established reputation, will visit Japan to conduct seminars for the benefit of top and first echelon Japanese management.

Assigned to: ICA  
Target Date: FY 1956

90. Continue to provide financial and administrative support to the Japanese productivity program; in this connection, emphasize in particular the advantages of free competitive enterprise and the need for sound labor-management relationships.

Assigned to: ICA  
Target Date: Continuing



91. Take all feasible steps to gain support for and full participation in the productivity program on the part of Japanese labor.

Assigned to: ICA-USIA-Labor

Target Date: Continuing

92. Undertake in cooperation with the Japanese Government and Japanese industry, possibly in connection with the productivity program, a program of applied scientific and industrial research.

Assigned to: ICA

Target Date: Continuing

93. Encourage private foreign investment. (See courses of action under NSC para. 65.)

Assigned to: State-ICA-Commerce

Target Date: Continuing

94. Under the continuing productivity program it is proposed to increase emphasis on training of middle and top management in market analysis and techniques to avoid capital waste resulting from application of production facilities to goods for which a limited market exists. Market analysis will be studied as a means of determining needs, tastes and desires of prospective customers.

Assigned to: ICA

Target Date: Continuing

Para. 64. "Encourage Japan to follow internationally accepted trade practices; avoid cartel arrangements; prevent the pirating of designs, infringement of patents and other unfair practices by Japanese businessmen, and to publicize actions taken in this respect."

95. Bring specific cases of alleged unfair trade practices, pirating of designs or trademarks and infringement of patents to the attention of appropriate Japanese Government officials and urge corrective measures.

Assigned to: State

Target Date: Continuing

96. Encourage Japan to adopt, in cooperation with other governments and private organizations, adequate means of registering designs, copyrights and patents so as to facilitate government enforcement measures in this field.

Assigned to: State

Target Date: Continuing



97. Encourage Japan to conclude bilateral FCN treaties with other countries of the free world.

Assigned to: State  
Target Date: Continuing

Para. 65. "Encourage Japan to relax or remove legal and administrative barriers and to improve the climate for private investment, domestic and foreign."

98. Encourage the Japanese Government to liberalize its foreign investment practices.

Assigned to: State and others as appropriate  
Target Date: Continuing

99. Support specific foreign investment applications, made by U.S. businessmen or corporations, when the proposed investment appears to be in the best interest of Japan.

Assigned to: State and others as appropriate  
Target Date: Continuing

100. Endeavor to convince the Japanese Government and private businessmen that implementation of the U.S.-Japan Investment Guaranty Agreement is in Japan's self-interest; publicize investments made in other countries which involve a U.S. Government investment guarantee; reconsider the desirability of modifying the Investment Guaranty Program to include coverage of war risk.

Assigned to: State-USIA-EX-IM Bank-ICA  
Target Date: Continuing

101. Encourage Japan to take the necessary steps to get U.S.-SEC approval for the listing of Japanese corporations on the New York and American stock exchanges.

Assigned to: State-SEC  
Target Date: As feasible

102. Encourage U.S. investors in Japan to make maximum use of Japanese managerial and technical personnel, to adopt and practice fair labor standards and employment practices, and to scrupulously adhere to Japanese laws and administrative regulations.

Assigned to: State and others as appropriate  
Target Date: Continuing



103. Publicize by means of the Contact Clearing House Programs and through Department of Commerce Outlets, investment opportunities in Japan; actively encourage U.S. business concerns to invest in Japan.

Assigned to: ICA-Commerce  
Target Date: Continuing

104. Encourage the Japanese Government to continue to give tax treatment to foreign businessmen which will tend to encourage private foreign investment in Japan and foreign commercial representation in Japan. Bring promptly to the attention of the Japanese Government any cases in which Japanese tax laws are applied to Americans in a discriminatory manner or in a manner inconsistent with Article XI of the FCN Treaty.

Assigned to: State  
Target Date: Continuing

Para. 66. "Keep the Japanese Government advised of impending major developments affecting United States expenditures in Japan so as to help the Japanese Government avoid any sudden adverse impact on the Japanese economy."

105. Periodically forecast the level of U.S. special expenditures in Japan and, to the fullest extent security considerations permit, inform appropriate Japanese officials of such forecasts, and the factors which are expected to cause major changes in the level of expenditures. Care will be taken to avoid any commitment, expressed or implied, with respect to the future level of such expenditures.

Assigned to: State-Defense  
Target Date: As appropriate

Para. 67. "Take appropriate steps, with due regard for security considerations, to exchange technical and scientific information on a reciprocal basis."

106. Continue negotiations of bilateral patent and technical information agreement pursuant to Article IV of the MDA Agreement of March 8, 1954.

Assigned to: State-Defense  
Target Date: Continuing

107. Seek to maximize the exchange of unclassified technical information through private technical assistance arrangements.

Assigned to: State-ICA-Commerce  
Target Date: Continuing

108. Take steps leading to the conclusion of an agreement to safeguard classified





articles, services or information furnished pursuant to the MDA Agreement of March 8, 1954.

Assigned to: State-Defense  
Target Date: 1956

109. Give appropriate support to the Japanese productivity program. (See courses of action under NSC para. 63.)

Assigned to: ICA  
Target Date: Continuing

Para. 68. "Urge Japan to settle as soon as possible GARIOA claims and other property and claims matters arising from the war and Occupation; and assist through good offices the settlement of Japan's reparations obligations."

110. Seek early settlement of GARIOA claims in accordance with NAC decision and consult with NAC if as a result of negotiations it is determined that best terms obtainable are not in accordance with that decision.

Assigned to: State  
Target Date: Indefinite

111. Assist American nationals in achieving satisfactory settlement of claims against Japan for war damage to property in Japan in accordance with Article 15(a) of peace treaty. Seek relaxation of Japanese restrictions on convertibility of yen compensation paid in settlement of such claims.

Assigned to: State  
Target Date: Continuing

112. Continue negotiation between U.S. and Japan under Article 4(b) of Peace Treaty for settlement of claims as between Japan and the Trust Territory. Use good offices to assist in settlement of claims between Japan and Korea.

Assigned to: State  
Target Date: Continuing

113. Encourage prompt and just settlements of reparations claims but do not attempt directly to influence the nature of the settlements unless good offices appear desirable in particular cases.

Assigned to: State  
Target Date: Continuing

114. Support before the Congress legislation to provide for limited return of Japanese assets in U.S. to relieve hardships

to small owners caused by vesting program.

Assigned to: State-Justice

Target Date: 1956

Para. 69. "Relate United States support and assistance to Japan to Japan's actions with respect to the matters discussed in paragraphs 58, 62, 64, and 65 above."

115. See NSC paragraphs 58, 62, 64, and 65 above.



III. ACTIONS AGREED UPON AS DESIRABLE BUT WHICH REQUIRE FURTHER DECISION, STUDY, OR AUTHORITY

None.

IV. ACTIONS NOT AGREED UPON

None.