

- (4) 総会議長および議長が指名する他の二名からなる調停委員会の設置を承認する
- (5) 中共政府に対し、朝鮮からその国民および軍隊を撤退させ、国連軍と戦うことをやめるよう要請する
- (6) 侵略に対処するため朝鮮におけるその行動を継続するとの国連の決意を確認する
- (7) すべての国および当局に対し、侵略者を援助しないよう要請する
- なお、国連安保理事会は三十一日の会議で、朝鮮問題をその議事日程から取除くことを全会一致で決した。これは、国連憲章の規定上、安保理事会の審議中の問題を総会はとりあげることができないことになっているので、中共非難決議案を総会がとりあげようにするため、とくに行われたことである。

(H) 国連総会本会議は一日、中共を侵略者と非難するこの決議案を採択した。表決は三回にわたって行われたが、全体としては四四対七棄権九で採択されたものであった。たゞサウジ・アラビアからとくに表決に参加しなかつた旨を記録されるようにとの申出でなされたのに対し、議長はこれを裁定して棄権とみなした結果、棄権が一票ふえただけで、内容は政治委員会の表決と全く同じであった。当日イギリス代表ジュップは、中共に対し急速に制裁を加えることに反対し、「イギリス政府は速かにかつてざるだけ中共との平和解決策をつくすことに賛成である」と述べ、ラウ・インド代表は、この非難決議が中共とこれ以上交渉する途をふさぐものであり、そこから世界戦争が招来されようとの所信をくりかえした。またエンテザーム議長は表決の直後、「平和的解決のための交渉の門戸

が閉ざされたわけではない」と述べ、新調停委員会の設置を急ぐ態度を明らかにした。

(N) 新華社電によれば、中共政府外交部長周恩来は二日、右の国連による中共非難決議に対し、大要つぎのような声明を行つた。

- (1) 国連はアメリカ政府の支配と強圧の下に、アジア、アラブ、二カ国決議案およびソ連の修正案を拒否し、中国を朝鮮における侵略者として非難するアメリカの決議案を採択したが、これはアメリカ政府とその共犯者が平和を欲せずして戦争を欲し、平和的解決のための途をふさいでしまったことを証明している。
- (2) 国連総会および政治委員会が安保理事会の権限を越え、中共の代表の参加なしにアメリカの決議案を採択したことは、明らかに不法、中傷、無効であり、中国人民はその反対をはっきり表明する。
- (3) 中国人民は今後アメリカ帝国主義の侵略的野望を一層はつきり認識し、實際行動をもつて侵略を打破する決意をますますかためるであらう。
- (4) 中共は、アメリカ決議案の下における調停委員会に対し、決して何らの関心も払わないであらう。
- (5) アメリカの決議案に賛成投票した国はすべて、この行動の結果に対する重大な責任を負つた。
- (6) この決議案を葬り、徹底的に失敗させるために努力することは、朝鮮問題およびその他重要なアジアの問題の平和的解決に途をひらくばかりでなく、侵略戦争の反対、世界平和の擁護、国連

憲章の尊嚴回復のための基礎を樹立するであらう。

(内) かくして、アメリカと中共とは完全な対立を示すに至り、朝鮮事變の外交的解決は困難視せられ、戦乱が再び激化するおそれも生じてきたが、国連の決議はなほ調停委員会の活動に期待し、調停の試みられる間、集団措置委員会の仕事をさしひかえることとしているので、中共に対し早急に制裁を加えることに消極的態度を示してきたイギリス以下の西欧諸国が、今後できるだけ平和的解決策の発見につとめることが予想され、インドは一応静観政策をとることを表明したが、アジア、アラブ諸国は依然この外交的解決に協力してくるものと考えられる。他方、国連軍の反撃が三十八度線に近くくしたが、アメリカ当局が朝鮮の国連軍を三十八度線で停止させることに決定したとの報道も伝えられたが、アメリカ國務省筋では二日、「三十八度線に拘泥しない」旨言明したとの報道もあり、一方イギリス側では、この問題について決定が行われる前に、関係各国の話し合いが行われるべきであるとの態度を示しており、西欧各国はいずれも、平和的解決のあらゆる努力が尽されるまで、国連軍に三十八度線を越えさせてはならないとの意向であるとされている。さらに、はつきりした事變の解決とはならないとしても、国連軍が戦線保持の確信を強めた反面、中共軍の活動が引続き大規模化しない点から、結局三十八度線附近における事実上の停戦という事態となるのではないかとの見方も生じてきている。

左記要領に開する注意
新聞、通信および放送、二月十一日午前六時以後使用のこと

ダレス大使出野に際しての吉田内閣総理大臣談

ダレス大使およびその一行は、一月二十五日東京到着以来、連合
國最高司令官、総司令部、特に外交局と緊密な連絡を保ちつつ、米
國人の動向より迅速なで、対日講和問題解決の方途の探究に當
られたのである。
この二週間の間に、わたくしは、大使と三回にわたり公式の話し
合をした外、その他の席上でも数回お話しし、また、政府係官は、
この間、連日大使およびその一行と会談の結果、彼我了解極めて満
足すべきものがあつた。
連合國加盟を支持する考のあることを知ると共に、來たるべき平和條約
に際する諸問題について彼我の氣持を交換することゝなつてきたこと
は喜びに堪えない次第である。
ダレス大使がわが國民感情と國民性につい
て特別の配慮を示された事を感謝する。大使はまた政界幹部、國會
議員、言論界、実業界および労働關係の代表者の他多數の人々に努

めて面会し、意見を聴取された。斯る態度は昔日の日米親善關係
再建に資するところ少なからざるものありと信じ、これに關連し
ロックフェラー氏が兩國間の文化交流促進のため一行に加わつて
來られたことは、まことに喜ばしい次第である。
ダレス大使は、二月二日の公開講演で、集團安全保障の諸原則
と自由諸國の自衛および相互援助の必要について詳細に論ぜられ
たが、これは、國內に多大の好影響を呼んだ。朝鮮で共產勢力が
公然と假借なき侵略に出ている現実に直面して、大使は、日本本
土およびその周辺に米國軍を駐在せしめて、軍備のない日本を護
るため、米國との間に安全保障に關する取極を締結するよう招請
されたが、政府および國民大多數は、これを心から喜んで迎える
ものである。われわれは、自らを護り、自らの國土防衛のため、
できる限りのことをするといふ責務のあることは、十分認識して
いる。日本の果すべき役割の内容と範圍は、日本が獨立を回復して、
自由諸國の社会に對等の一員として仲間入りした時において、わ
が経済および産業の回復の程度に應じて決定されるであらう。
ダレス大使の出発に當り、多大の成果を収めた大使一行の熱心
な努力に謝意を表し、大使がマニラ、キヤンペラおよびウエリン
トン訪問に成功を収められ、一路平安ワシントンに帰られんこと
を祈る次第である。

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPERIOR COMMANDER FOR THE ~~Area~~
Public Information Office

11 February 1951

Statement by
JOHN FOSTER DULLES
on Departure from Japan

Our Mission is leaving Japan after more than two weeks devoted to consultation with Japanese leaders regarding the future peace settlement.

1. We have discussed here the principles heretofore discussed with our Allies, which might be embodied in a Treaty of Peace with Japan. As was indicated in connection with the prior conversations with our Allies, we foresee a peace treaty which would in simple terms formally end the war; restore full sovereignty to Japan; define the geographical area of that sovereignty; look forward to Japan's future membership in the United Nations; recognize Japan's inherent right of individual and collective self-defense; establish provisional commercial and trade relations pending the negotiation of permanent commercial agreements and provide for the settlement of claims. By the Preamble, Japan might express its resolve to adhere to the high principles of national and international conduct which have animated its post-war legislation and development.

2. We have discussed the future security of Japan. On February 2nd, with the authority of my Government, I publicly stated that if desired by Japan, the United States would sympathetically consider the maintenance of United States armed forces in and about Japan.

The Japanese Government has warmly welcomed that proposal and our many conversations here, and the manifold expressions of opinion which have come to us, convince us that it is the overwhelming desire of the Japanese nation that that proposal be accepted so that the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace will not leave a vacuum of power, with Japan totally disarmed and unable to defend itself. Accordingly, we have discussed provisional security arrangements between the United States and Japan.

此項聲明
係由杜勒斯
大使在東京
發表
其內容係
關於日本
戰後之地位
及美日關係
之重要問題
此項聲明
係由杜勒斯
大使在東京
發表

In this connection, we have pointed out that all regional or collective security arrangements of a definitive character, to which the United States becomes a party, must provide for "continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid" by all of the Parties in accordance with the basic policy laid down by the "Vandenberg" Senate Resolution of June 11, 1948.

3. We have discussed the economic problems which lie ahead of Japan. We have come to the view that Japan can develop for her people a satisfactory and rising standard of living by her own efforts and by the resourcefulness and industry of her people, on the assumption that the Treaty of Peace does not place upon Japan heavy economic or financial burdens or major commercial disabilities. We have indicated that the United States would be disposed to continue to cooperate with Japan in the effort to find ways whereby the Japanese economy can find health and vigor as a useful member of the free world community.

4. We have considered the development of cultural ties between our people. The relationship which we seek for the future is one which does not depend merely upon contractual or economic relations. There is a need for a sense of personal fellowship and of mutual regard. We look forward in peace to an association which will enrich both the peoples of the United States and of Japan by enabling each to draw upon the other's reservoir of knowledge, literature and art and upon its creative and sustaining sources of spiritual power.

We leave Japan with a feeling that in all of these matters we have achieved a gratifying measure of understanding. We thank the Government, the political leaders and the many people of Japan who have, with sincerity, helped us to understand their problems and their aspirations.

We have been greatly aided by the wise counsel of General MacArthur and his staff. Ambassador Sobald has taken an active part in all of our discussions. We have also had the benefit of consultations with members of the Allied Diplomatic Corps.

- 3 -

The information we have gathered here enables us now to proceed in the further discussions with our Allies which must precede the formulation of precise treaty terms. We shall go forward hopefully in this further advancement of our mission of peace.

- 0 -

連絡局長

神連本第七四號

昭和廿六年二月十六日

神戶連絡調整事務局
局長 大隈

外務大臣 吉田 茂 殿

ダレス米特使來朝をめぐる縣下民心の動向報告について
本件に關し、兵庫縣廳外務課より入手した資料（同課より近畿民事部に提出したもの）御參考までに別添の通り報告する。

本信宛先 外務大臣
寫送附先 近畿連絡調整事務局長

連絡調整事務局



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ダレス米特使來朝をめぐる縣下民心の動向

一 ダレス特使の來朝と縣下の輿論

A 縣民は終戦以來今日まで講和によつて、先づ何よりも日本が完全な主權をもつた獨立國として國際社會に復歸することをあけて熱望して居たか、今次ダレス特使の來朝を「講和の形式かいつれにせよ、急速に促進されてアメリカを始め民主主義諸國家と今年中には必らず締結されるだろう」と非常な期待感をもつて迎えた。

B 縣民が對日講和問題がアメリカによつて急速に然も眞剣に取り上げられるに至つた根本の理由は、朝鮮動亂をめぐる、アメリカの極東政策に重大變化が起つた事と又對ソ連政策上至急日本を名實共に民主陣營に引入れることの必要性をアメリカが自覺したことに仰せらぬとして、今次のダレス特使の來朝となつたものであると観測してアメリカの對日決心の確固たることに意を強くしている。

C ダレス聲明、並びに吉田總理の國會報告に對しては(因)を除いて大部は、満足とまでは行かないが當を得たものであると贊賞を表している。

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然し肉の宣傳活動には講和を阻害する極的を行爲であると顧みりみる者は多くあり、又縣下在住の琉球、大島方面縁故者は領土問題に對するアメリカ案に深刻な不満を抱いている二點は注目される。

D 各報の意向

1 言論 界

ダレス特使の來朝は對日講和の時機を早めるチャンスを目本がアメリカから與えられ、いよ々々敗戦國から自立した民主主義國として立ち上られる希望をつかみ得たものとして地方新聞等の論調は、特使の來朝を千載一遇の好機のように日米間の緊密な今後の連繫を報道し、縣民をして英産陣營に對する民主主義國の連鎖的強化をよびかけることにつとめていた。

2 政 界

今春の地方選舉を控えて特使の來朝期間が丁度選舉熱の温存期でもあつたため政界大物その他の消放解除に何らかの示唆があるものと期待し、消放未解除者や現政界人は等しく注目していたが、昨十四日參議院に於ける首相の着席によ

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り消放は講和條約締結後自然解決の見透しが明かとなり早期講和の到來を只管期待している。

次に保守黨系にとつては黨勢擴張の好機として自黨のために相當好影響を與え、それらの議員たちの一部は自己の黨舉地で懇談會等の名目で宣傳に利用するものもあつた様である。

3 某町村長(二名)談

東京會談には敬意を表したい。これによつてアメリカの持つ誠意の太略を知つた。國民の安心感とアメリカに對する尊敬と感謝の念は大きなものがある。兵力なき獨立、兵力なき安全生活はないのであつて日本に自衛力ができるまでアメリカ軍隊を日本とその周邊に保持して東洋民主主義プロツクの發展を斷ることとは絶對必要であり、又國民の願望である。

日本が自立する爲には國民生活の安定が先決問題であり、經濟状態が悪くなれば、人心は不安動搖して共産勢力圏に傾き易くなる。

今回の會談は感銘にたぎる。云々...

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4 海運界

神戸は日本の最大貿易港であるだけに船舶を保有しなから外航につけをいため
業界が萎縮状態にある現状からして特使の來朝には外海航路に朗報があるもの
と初見したものも多く、東京會談に確言が得られずいささか失望の觀はあるが
、購和條約乃至各國との相互協定締結後に多大の期待をかけている。

三、再軍備問題に對する輿論的動向と輿論的關心の座合と方向

日本國民最大の關心事たる安全保障問題に關しては日本の國內又はその周邊にアメ
リカ軍を駐在せしめ丸はだかの日本を軍事的空白状態に殘置しないというアメリカ
案は日本國民の壓倒的願望であつて自己救済の意思と能力とを秘き専ら他助によら
んとする國民を待つ運命が自滅の外ないことは言を待たず、日本の安全保障の線に
關し満足する確たるものが東京會談の際に得られなかつたので國民一般は安全保障
問題の推移に多大の關心を寄せている。

一方武器を棄て戦争を抛棄した日本が對立する世界に生きる立場から、再軍備は共
産軍侵略防止のためには止むを得ないとする意見が漸増してきてゐる状態であるが

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(赤)

その意見は必ずしも支那的ではない。これは特に再軍備された兵力を國內自衛のため
に使用することには異論がみられないうが、海外の戦場で使用されることには贊意
を表するものが少く、又再軍備がもたらす國民の經濟生活に對する不安が大いに左
右してゐるからである。

然し輿論的關心の方向としては終局に於て國連による集團安全保障を絶対理想とし
、日本も現状では中立維持は至難であり自國の防衛とアメリカを始め民主主義國の
一環としての責任に於てその戦力の一端を分擔すべき運命にあるとみてゐる。

三、社會黨のいわる平和三原則の地方に於ける反響

當縣は神戸市に全日本海員組合本部を有し、その他阪神間の重要産業團體（總同盟
系）を擁している關係で古くより社會黨の一牙城であり、然もその中心の故米窪
亮、松浦清一、松澤兼人等は社會黨本部中央執行委員中の中間派（幾分右に近い）に
屬している關係で、社會全國大會に於て再確認された平和三原則は議決された黨議
としては尊重してはゐるが、この線を左派議員の據に死守するといつた決意は見出
し難く購和の接近とともに或る程度の内部的紛争も豫想される。

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(赤)

特に朝鮮動亂以來海軍組合員が國連軍に協力朝鮮水域に出勤しているので、社黨の
 前衛隊たる海軍組合員のなかでは黨の三原則には絶対的金科玉條としているものは
 案外少ない模様である。そのため社黨縣連でも一應は黨議決事項として尊重はして
 いるが選舉戦や大衆を前にした演説會等では、強くうって出ることか自黨に益する
 ところか少いので、これを顯著に宣傳してはいない様である。又縣民の有識層は社
 黨の三原則は早晩決議であると語っているのは注目される。

社黨兵庫縣連有馬郡支部の意向

縣連の方針に従うものであるが、鈴木委員長は東京會談に失望してゐる様だが、
 現在黨が主張している三原則は理想論としてとりあけていたのであつて侵略防止
 の自衛力は必然的にもたねげらなないであらう

再軍備とされは國民に相當の負擔を與ふる事になるうが大きな問題である。
 日本の主權の回復の爲には先づ國民生活の安定が先決條件でしかも急務である。
 「衣食足つて禮節を知る」のたとえで生活が豊にされれば亦に走る者も減少する事
 だらう。

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わが黨が共産黨と戦つてゐるからこそ労働勢力内の赤色擴大が防止されてゐるの
 である。

われ々々としては講和の條件がもつともつと明確なものになつてから態度をはつ
 きりとしたい。

四 講和條約の内容に對する輿論一致の程度と講和後の日本の政治と經濟の見透しに
 ついての關心事項

- 本問題に對する縣下各界の輿論を綜合すると、概ね左の通りである。
- 一 國家の主權を回復し内外政ともに自主權を回復する完全な日本の獨立を願ひ
 - 一 講和條約締結後の安全保障は民主主義諸國（國連參加國の一として）の永久的
 を結合の下に
 - 一 政治的にも經濟的にも獨立國として具備すべき通商貿易移民その他の自立經濟
 に必要ゆくべからざる國際的要素の緩和と復元を望む
 - 一 經濟人並びに政界人の消放が日本の復興を遅らせておりこれらの大物解除なく
 して再建も困難である

連絡調整事務局

連絡調整事項

一、労働基準法、労働契約法、労働組合法、労働争議調停法、労働関係調整法等の内容及び趣旨に相照しく、
また、労働基準法、労働契約法、労働組合法、労働争議調停法、労働関係調整法等の改正を考慮しをけられたもの。

（ホ） 様

ダレス使節団訪日関係資料

○注 意

ダレス使節団訪日関係資料に関する件

本資料にはダレス特使の外人記者クラブに於けるオフ・ザ・レコードの演説記事（六〇―七〇頁）及び新聞記者会見に於けるスポットマンの名前を引用しないことになつてゐるのを一々添けてあるから。外部には出さぬようお願いしたい。

情報部 報道課 長

昭和二十六年二月十五日

ダレス使節団訪日関係資料

情報部

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第一部 ダレス特使一行訪日動靜

(注意)

一、本資料はすべて使節團スポークスマンの言明及び新聞報道に基くもののみである。

二、本資料中に引用せる参照頁は第二部の頁を示す。

ダレス特使一行訪日動靜

- 一月十七日(水)
 - 一、アチソン國務長官 (▲参照)
 - 一、ダレス使節團訪日についての発表
- 一月二十二日(月)
 - 一、ダレス使節團ワシントンから出発
 - 一、ダレス特使ステートメント発表 (一頁参照)
- 一月二十三日(火)
 - 一、マツカドサイ元帥 (二頁参照)
 - 一、ステートメント発表
 - ファイアリ氏 (二頁参照)
 - 一、使節團に先行して東京着
- 一月二十五日(木)
 - 一、ダレス使節團東京着 (随員の氏名は▲参照)
 - 一、なおファイアリ氏は二十三日に先着 (三頁参照)
 - 一、ステートメント発表
 - シーボルト総司令部外交局長 (三頁参照)
 - 一、ステートメント発表 (二頁参照)
- 一月二十六日(金)
 - 一、使節團一行
 - 一、ダレス特使夫妻
 - 一、シーボルト局長を交えて檢閲

- ドウジャン佛大使主催のガスコイン英大使送別会に出席
- アリソン氏
- 吉田首相に儀礼的訪問 (シーボルト局長同道) (五頁参照)
- 第一回新聞会見
- ロックフェラー氏
- スティートメント発表 (四頁参照)
- 一月二十七日(土)
- 使節團一行
- 吉田首相の答礼訪問を受く
- マツカサ元帥を訪問
- アリソン氏
- 第二回新聞会見 (二頁参照)
- ダレス特使夫妻
- 箱根富士屋ホテルに到着、休養 (ジョンソン氏夫妻同道)
- 一月二十八日(日)
- ダレス特使夫妻
- 夕刻帰京
- 一月二十九日(月)
- ダレス特使
- ガスコイン英大使と会談 (アリソン氏参加)
- 吉田首相と午後四時三〇分より六時五十分迄第一次会談 (ジョンソン氏、シーボルト氏、アリソン氏参加)

- 右会談に引続き吉田首相、ジョンソン氏と共に揃つてマ元帥を訪問、四者会談を行う。
- アリソン氏
- 第三回新聞会見 (一六頁参照)
- 一月三十日(火)
- ロックフェラー氏
- 左の三氏と個別的に帝國ホテルで会見
- 南原實大総長、鮎沢日本エネコス連盟顧問、本田毎日新聞社長
- アリソン氏
- 第四回新聞会見 (二〇頁参照)
- ダレス特使夫妻
- 夜、歌舞伎観劇
- 一月三十一日(水)
- ダレス特使
- 午前十一時より十二時三〇分迄、國民民主党の左記五氏と会見
- 吉田首相と午後一時五十分より三時二十五分迄第二次会談
- 松本外交委員長、三木幹事長、千葉政調会長、樺内総務会長、
- 吉田首相と内外記者團と会見 (二二頁参照)
- 四時半、内外記者團と会見 (二二頁参照)
- ステートメント発表 (二五頁参照)
- ロックフェラー氏
- 左の三氏と個別的に会見
- 巖山元東大教授、屋野津田塾大専長、三井高公

○第一回レセプション

シールホルト總司令部外交局長の招待で日本側からは左記の人々が出席
吉田首相、廣川農相、岡野國務相、天野文相、黒川厚相、増田建設相、岡崎官房長官、田中最高裁判所長官、幣原衆院議長、益谷自由党總務局長、佐藤幹事長、田島宮内廳長官、井口外務次官、木内外務局委員長、高瀬元文相、安倍學習院長、長谷部朝日新聞社長、本田毎日新聞社長、松方共同通信社理事長、佐藤帝銀社長

二月一日(木)

○ダレス特使

午後十一時、ドウジヤン佛大使と會見
午後三時、社會党の左記二氏と會談(ジョンソン・シールホルト、アリソン三氏同席)

鈴木委員長、淺沼書記長。

○午後六時、マ元帥と三度目の會談

○ロックフェラー氏

左記三氏と個別的に會談

大倉總評國際部長、潮田慶應義塾長。高木元東大教授。

○アリソン氏

第五回新聞會見

二月二日(金)

○ダレス特使

午後一時半、日米協會で演説

(二六頁参照)

(三一頁参照)

午後四時 自由党の左記七氏と會談(ジョンソン・シールホルト、アリソン三氏同席)

佐藤榮作、植原悦二郎、池田正之輔、佐々木盛雄、仲内意治、岡伊能、川村松助。

○ロックフェラー氏

左の二氏と會談

馬場恒吾、齋藤惣一。

二月三日(土)

○ダレス特使

駐日イタリヤ代表部首席レヴェエイン伯の訪問を受く。

○アリソン氏

外務省、陸島管理局長の訪問を受け會談

○ロックフェラー氏

自由人クラブの直井武夫氏と會談

○第二回レセプション(シールホルト局長主催)

日本側出席者は左の通り
池田蔵相、田村郵政相、保利労働相、佐藤參院議長、松平式部長官、米地民主委員、高橋日商會頭、淺尾日本郵船社長、根康弘、石川經團連會長、高橋日商會頭、淺尾日本郵船社長、川北興銀頭取、萩野第一銀行頭取、高崎東洋製鐵社長、問、永野富士製鐵社長、和田工大學長、小田島日經社長、安田讀賣社長、伊藤時事社長、和田工大學長、吳日經社長、野村元駐米大使

二月四日(一日)

○使節團一行

二月五日(月)

○ダレス特使

マラーカツト経済科学局長と會談。

アラソン氏。プラインズA P東京支局長と會見(五六頁参照)

井口外務次官と會談

第六回新聞會見 (四二頁参照)

第三回レセブション(シーボルト局長主催)

日本側出席者は左の通り

片山社會党最高顧問、淺沼同党書記長、曾瀨同党渉外部長、南原東大總長、金森國會圖書館長、島田早大總長、高野總同盟主事、加藤(尙)自由勞連執行委員、石井(光)日本出版協會長、馬場前讀賣社長、板倉前時事社長、兒島東京新聞編輯局長。

二月六日(火)

○ダレス特使

十一月十一時、ガスコイン英大使と會見

十二月十二時半、英大使館に於けるガスコイン大使の送別午餐會に出席

三時十五分より三〇分間、婦人議員と會見、メッセーヂを手交。

婦人議員の氏名は左の通り (四七頁参照)

中山マサ(自)、戸叶里子、山口シズエ、堤ツルヨ、松尾トシ子、加藤シズエ、藤原道子、川崎ナツ、高田なほ子、(以上社)深川タマエ(民)、奥むめお(緑)

四時、緑風會代表と會見

氏名は左の通り

徳川宗敬、高橋龍太郎、高瀬莊太郎、野田俊作、伊達源一郎

六時、元帥を訪問

左の二氏と會談(鳩山一郎、石橋達也、高橋達也、野村喜市郎、石井元次郎)

石川一郎、加藤シズエ

国際文化振興會主催の高官邸に於けるお茶の會に出席

新聞會見

(四九頁参照)

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二月七日(金)

- ダレス特使
 - 一十時半より十一時一〇分迄、吉田首相と第三次会談(米國側はアリソン氏を除く全員、日本側は井口外務次官、西村條約局長が参加)
 - 一十一時半、駐日米大使館で、イモンズ特派員と單獨会見(五頁参照)
 - 一十二時半、在野新聞記者クラブ招待の午宴会に出席
 - 吉田首相と駐日米大使館記者クラブ招待の午宴会に出席(八二、八四頁参照)
 - 第四回レセブシモン(ハートホルト局長主催)
 - 一日本側の出席者は左の通り
 - 一東安本長官、大橋法務総裁、芦田前首相、徳川宗政参議員、高橋日商會頭、古垣五五會長、津田新聞協會事務局長、小林元商工相ら約三十名
 - 一ロックフェラー氏
 - 一鶏見祐輔氏と会見
 - フイアラー氏
 - 新聞會見
 - 一信ずべき篇の見解報道さる(六〇、六二、六四、六八頁参照)
 - ダレス特使
 - 一駐日濠州代表部首席ホアソン氏主催の午宴会に出席(メンジース駐日カナダ代表、チャリス駐日ニージーランド代表も出席)
 - 一午後、井口外務次官と会談
 - フイアラー氏
 - 一新聞會見

二月九日(金)

- ダレス特使
 - 一十時十五分より井口外務次官、松井首相秘書官、西村條約局長と会談(アリソン、ジョンソン、マグルーダイ、バブコックの四氏も同席)
 - 一十時五十分、総評代表の左の三氏と会談(バリニー氏同席)
 - 一武藤議長、島上事務局長、大倉國際部長
 - 一駐日英代表部のクラフトン代理大使と会談(七六頁参照)
 - 二月十日(土)
 - 一午後二時五十分より約一時間天皇陛下と敬談(ダレス夫人、シーホルト局長同席)
 - 一特使の招待で午後五時よりレセブション
 - 一ダレス特使以下使節團全員、駐日各國外交使節、外人記者、日本側は各閣僚、政党首脳、労働界代表など約百二十名が出席
 - 一マツカサ元帥に対し返書を出す(七七頁参照)
 - 一この日、共同通信の岩立記者と單獨会見(七五頁参照)
 - 一ジョンソン陸軍次官補夫妻、マグルーダイ少將(七五頁参照)
 - 一午後七時半、一行に先立つて帰米

二月十一日(日)
○ダレス特使

午前九時半、アリソン公使、ファイアリー氏、バブコック大佐、ドイル女史及びダレス夫人と共に日本を去り、フィリッピンに向う。(ロツクフェラー氏夫妻は尙お暫らく滞在の予定)
一、ステートメント発表
ハ七八頁参照
ハ七九頁参照

第二部 参 考 資 料 集

MISSION PERSONNEL (ACHESON ANNOUNCEMENT)

ACHESON STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—(UP)—Secretary of State Dean Acheson announced Wednesday John Foster Dulles, special presidential representative, was scheduled to leave the first of next week for Tokyo to discuss the peace settlement with General Douglas MacArthur and Japanese leaders.

Allison, a foreign service officer, will serve as Dulles' deputy.

The text of Acheson's statement said:

"John Foster Dulles, special representative of the President, expects to depart the first of next week by a military transport plane.

"Mr. Dulles, as announced on January 11, will confer with General MacArthur and with Japanese leaders on the means of making further progress toward a peace settlement.

"John M. Allison, foreign service officer, has been assigned to the Office of the Political Adviser in Tokyo as special assistant with the personal rank of Minister and will serve as Mr. Dulles' deputy.

"Accompanying Mr. Dulles on his trip will be Assistant Secretary of Army Earl D. Johnson who has general responsibility for occupied areas, Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder who has for some time dealt with occupation problems in both Japan and Germany and Col. C. Stanton Babcock of the Department of Army.

"John D. Rockefeller III who had extensive experience in cultural, humanitarian and social affairs will serve in a consultant capacity to discuss with Japanese civic leaders opportunities for developing long-range cultural relations between the United States and Japan.

"Robert A. Fearey of the Department of State and Miss Doris A. Doyle, secretary to Mr. Dulles, will also be in the party."

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DULLES' STATEMENT (LEAVING WASHINGTON)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—(USIS)—John Foster Dulles, named by President Truman, as his special representative with the rank of Ambassador, left Washington today. Prior to the departure of Dulles and his party, State Dept. press officer McDerrott told newsmen that Dulles would limit his mission to a discussion of the proposed Japanese Peace Treaty and not take up any other subject.

The full text of Dulles' statement (issued today) said:

"We are going to Japan to find a way to put our future relations on a long-term friendly basis. We shall in our effort rely greatly on the advice and consultation of General MacArthur, who has already laid a good foundation for our present effort. We are working in close contact with our allies and we have talked over our plans with the Committees of Congress.

"For over five years, the Japanese have loyally complied with the surrender terms. We believe that they are now entitled to the peace which will make them the masters of their own destiny and give them the opportunity to take part in all the varied, peaceful aspects of national and international life.

"Restored freedom will come to the Japanese people at a critical time. Even before World War II has been formally ended, new armed aggression has broken loose in the world.

"It is showing its viciousness close to Japan. The present state of the world places a heavy responsibility upon all free people. We have confidence, however, that the Japanese people, now that their militaristic ambitions have been buried, will become worthy members of the free world, sharing honorably its opportunities, its responsibilities and the common purpose to surmount the dangers.

-more-

MACARTHUR STATEMENT

PIO PRESS RELEASE, Jan. 23, 1950: In commenting on the trip of Mr. Dulles to Japan, General MacArthur today said:

"I am delighted that at last a determined and concrete effort is being made to formulate a treaty with Japan. It is long overdue. It should not be unduly difficult to arrive at a just and honorable agreement. Certainly the Japanese are entirely ready to accept a solution in a broad and statesman-like spirit. The New Japan is well equipped and well prepared to play its full and enlightened part in world affairs. The United States could have sent no more welcome representative to conduct its present discussion than Ambassador Dulles, and we all hail with enthusiasm the arrival and portent of his mission in Tokyo."

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SEBALD STATEMENT

PIO PRESS RELEASE, Jan. 25, 1950: With reference to a report appearing in today's press concerning Japanese with whom Ambassador John Foster Dulles will meet during his stay in Japan, Ambassador William J. Sebald, Chief of SCAP's Diplomatic Section, said that he wishes to make it clear that no one has been authorized to set up the criteria of Japanese for this purpose, and that Ambassador Dulles will make his own decisions regarding interviews. He further said that any report to the contrary is entirely without foundation.

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DULLES STATEMENT (ARRIVING IN TOKYO)

BY WILLIAM J. JORDEN

TOKYO, Jan. 25--(AP)--Text of the Dulles statement made at the airport on his arrival tonight:

"I am happy to be again in Japan on a mission of peace which the President has asked me to pursue in collaboration with General MacArthur".

"Since I was here the latter part of last June the United Nations General Assembly has held its fifth session which brought to Lake Success many who are deeply interested in a Japanese peace settlement. We took the opportunity to discuss informally many of the problems involved. There was general agreement that there should be a prompt peace settlement. Accordingly I have returned to discuss the situation further at Tokyo for we look upon Japan as a party to be consulted and not as a vanquished nation to be dictated to by the victors.

"The other members of the United States peace mission are: The honorable Earl D. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of the Army; the honorable John M. Allison, who has been assigned with the rank of Minister to Tokyo and who will act as my personal deputy; Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder who has had long experience with military occupation problems; Mr. John D. Rockefeller III who will concern himself with the field of cultural relations where he is uniquely qualified; Colonel C. Stanton Babcock of the Department of Defense, formerly associated with SCAP and Mr. Robert Fearey of the Department of State who will act as Secretary of the mission.

"Ambassador Sebald will, of course, be intimately associated with our work.

"Our purpose is to find the way shortly to restore to Japan the full exercise of sovereignty and to open to Japan a new era of friendly intercourse with the free people of the world.

"The Japanese people were subject to the hideous nightmare of total war. Then followed the surrender period which placed much authority over Japan in the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers. Now that second phase is drawing to an end a third phase dawns. It will require the Japanese nation to assume responsibility for its own destiny. This transition will come at a dangerous period and will bring with it the need for decisions in great matters.

"All of this will be the topic of our discussions with Japanese leaders".

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ROCKEFELLER STATEMENT

PIO PRESS RELEASE, Jan. 26, 1950: In reply to inquiries as to his particular field of interest as a member of the Dulles Mission, Mr. John D. Rockefeller III said today:

"My present visit to Japan as a member of Mr. Dulles' mission is my third visit to your country. I am very pleased to have this opportunity to return to a country in which I have long been interested. The purpose of my coming is to learn more of the Japanese point of view on ways of developing and strengthening long-range cultural relations between the United States and Japan.

"The people of Japan and the people of the United States have been in touch with each other for nearly a hundred years. They have many things in common. They have a common love of independence, a common aspiration for progress in cultural affairs and in the improvement of living standards, and a common desire to play their full part as responsible members of the family of nations.

"Closer cultural relations will provide a sound basis for mutual respect and better understanding between the people of our two countries. We have much to gain by working together.

"The greatest benefits will be achieved if each of us contributes according to his own genius. It is important that we remember that cultural relations must travel along a 'two way street.' We Americans are as interested in receiving the benefits of Japan's culture as we are in offering to the Japanese whatever they feel may be of benefit and value from our culture.

"We look forward to increasingly close ties with the Japanese people in the years ahead."

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ALLISON PRESS CONFERENCE--JAN. 26

BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO, Jan. 26--(AP)--John Foster Dulles and members of his mission will meet Gen. MacArthur Saturday to discuss the Japanese peace treaty question, a mission spokesman announced.

The meeting, scheduled for 11 a.m. in the general's office, will be the first MacArthur-Dulles session of the ambassador's current fact-finding visit to Japan.

Members of the mission laid the groundwork for their work here during a prolonged session this morning with W. J. Sebald, chief of SCAP's Diplomatic Mission.

Mr. Dulles probably will see Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida Monday for his first session with the Japanese leader. Minister John Allison and Mr. Sebald paid a brief courtesy call on the Prime Minister this afternoon and discussed some procedural matters.

No plans have been made yet for conferences with other Japanese, the spokesman said, but these sessions probably will be scheduled later.

The spokesman emphasized that the mission will not have a treaty "wrapped up" when it leaves Japan. The purpose is to gather additional information, on terms of equality with the Japanese, and then discuss the proposition further with Allied powers which are members of the Far Eastern Commission.

"Don't expect great immediate results from this trip," he added.

Nevertheless, he indicated that tangible progress toward a treaty could be expected from this mission.

With the exception of Russia, he said, the difference with other Allied nations over a Japanese treaty are "minor and mostly of a technical nature."

Even the differences with Russia, expressed in a recent exchange of official notes, are insufficient to say "at this stage that there is complete and final disagreement," he added.

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Specifically,

Specifically, the visiting officials are here to learn Gen. MacArthur's latest views on the problem and to learn what "the Japanese are thinking themselves about the transition from a state of war to peace."

It is understood that Gen. MacArthur holds strongly to his consistent opinion that a treaty is long overdue and that there is a good chance that it can be concluded within a relatively short period.

Some information concerning the Japanese views was obtained during Mr. Dulles' previous visit here last June, the spokesman said. Now the conversations will go into more detail.

He said Mr. Dulles had intended returning to Japan for more information, under any circumstances, after conversations in the United States with EFC nations, but that the outbreak of Korean hostilities made a second trip more imperative.

The question of maintaining military bases in Japan after a treaty is one of the problems for discussion "but only one of them," the spokesman added.

He said there is now unanimity of belief in Washington that a treaty should be concluded soon. It is believed that one reason for previous delays was opposition by some American military authorities who feared that the security of military bases would be jeopardized if Japan regained full autonomy. That position now has changed.

The information collected during this visit will be assessed by members of the mission, and then Mr. Dulles will confer with EFC powers in the United States.

He intends to see Jakob Malik of the Soviet Union and to outline the results of the trip, the spokesman said. Mr. Dulles conferred with Malik last Saturday and reported to him the mission's purpose in coming here at this time.

The spokesman cited this point in saying that the door had not been definitely closed on Russian participation. But he added it was anyone's guess whether the present apparent differences between the United States and the USSR would be final.

The mission started its work today during its session with Mr. Sebald in the latter's office. Future plans have yet to be worked out in detail, however, and the mission has not yet mapped out a detailed schedule.

It was tentatively scheduled to remain here two weeks, but this is subject to change. A decision also has not been reached whether the members of the group will visit Australia and New Zealand, in response to invitations to discuss the peace treaty question with officials of those countries.

Mr. Dulles and other members of the group probably will see members of the diplomatic corps, particularly those from EEC powers, during their stay. But it is now known whether these will include Maj. Gen. A. P. Kislenko, head of the Soviet mission.

The ambassador has not yet decided whether, as last June, to interview Japanese from all walks of life or to limit his conferences to officials, the spokesman said.

In any case the approach will be "not as victor and vanquished but as people who have to get along together" in peace.

In response to a question, he said he could not outline what appeared to be the main points to be settled by American officials in working out a treaty proposal acceptable to all of the Western powers.

The spokesman did mention the "psychological factor" among Asiatic countries, once overrun by the Japanese, which has led to some fear of a resurgent Japan.

But there is general agreement among the Allied countries on the principles of a treaty, he said.

The mission is working together "as a team," the spokesman said, and for the present there will be no subdivision of the factfinding investigation into specialists. Representatives of the Defense Department are considered part of the mission and are working closely with it.

The spokesman pointed out that Earl D. Johnson, assistant secretary of the Army, and Maj. Gen. Carter B. Marguder both long have worked with occupation problems and are interested in the technical details that must be worked out if the occupation organization is disbanded.

Mr. Allison paid a courtesy birthday call today on Gen. MacArthur, and Mr. Dulles was scheduled to see him briefly this evening. But the first long talk on the peace treaty will not be until tomorrow's session, the spokesman said.

This indicated that the general and the ambassador may have discussed some aspects of the question during their ride back to Tokyo from Handada airfield Thursday night.

It is likely that all members of the mission will join in this first session with the general. The whole mission then will be guests of Gen. and Mrs. MacArthur at luncheon Saturday afternoon at the Embassy.

The spokesman said an effort would be made to announce full details of the mission's daily work. Some aspects of the conversations obviously cannot be revealed, he pointed out, but in general the emphasis would be to keep newsmen abreast of main developments.

He met representatives of Kyodo News Agency and foreign news agencies at the first of a series of daily press conferences in the public information office of the Diplomatic Section. As far as possible, these sessions will be held daily at 5 p.m. and will cover the day's developments.

Mr. Dulles and Mr. Allison will be guests tonight at a dinner at the French Embassy given in honor of retiring British ambassador Sir A. D. F. Gascoigne.

BY GENE SYMONDS

TOKYO, Jan. 26--(UP)-- John Foster Dulles' task in Tokyo is to conduct exploratory talks leading toward a peace treaty with Japan but his mission will not draw up a completed document, a spokesman for the Dulles mission said tonight.

"We do not expect when we leave here to have a treaty wrapped up in a bright, pink package ready for the Senate," the spokesman said. "That is not our purpose."

The spokesman said that Dulles and the entire peace mission would meet Saturday with General Douglas MacArthur at 11 a.m. for their "first long talks" on the treaty problem.

He said the mission would see Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida "probably some time Monday" but a definite appointment had not yet been made.

The spokesman's statements indicated that no definite program of meetings with either Occupation or Japanese officials had been set up. The mission will start at the top with MacArthur and Yoshida and progress as circumstances dictate.

"We have come to talk with General MacArthur and the Japanese leaders and to put out relationship on a rational basis," he said. "The talks will be of an exploratory nature and we will not make commitments at this time."

"We want to find out what the Japanese are thinking themselves and to study the transition from a state of war to a state of peace."

The first meeting of the entire mission was in the Mitsui Building today where Dulles and U.S. Ambassador William J. Sebald conferred for more than two hours on general procedure and "laid out the job of work we are going to do."

Dulles' assistant, John M. Allison, and Sebald later paid a courtesy call on Yoshida.

The spokesman said there were no plans at present to meet with other specific Japanese officials since "that will come later."

He said the mission was working closely with America's allies and getting their ideas on the matter. He said there were no plans to talk with the Russian representative on the Allied Council in Tokyo.

He said, however, that Dulles had conferred with Jacob Malik in the United States--as he did with other members of the Far Eastern Commission--before coming to Japan and will discuss the results of the present talks with the Russian and other Allied officials on his return.

The spokesman said the mission would spend approximately two weeks in Tokyo and had at the present time no plans to leave the capital. He pointed out, however, that the mission's operations were being kept flexible so that all phases of the treaty question could be explored thoroughly.

"We want to test our thinking up to-date," the spokesman said. "And we shall talk in much more detail than we did in ~~last June~~ last June."

He said the entire mission would meet every morning in Dulles' office to review the previous day's work and plan the coming day's operations.

He said that no decision had been made on invitations for Dulles to visit Australia and New Zealand but intimated that an affirmative decision was possible.

Asked how long it would require for a formal peace treaty to be drawn up and signed if everything went well, the spokesman answered, "Your guess is almost as good as mine." He said there was "a general agreement on the principle" of a treaty among the Allied Powers with the exception of Russia.

"Even then, I would not say at this stage that there is complete final disagreement," he said. "The differences with the other Allies are really of a technical nature."

The spokesman pointed out that there was a different feeling toward Japan on the part of her immediate Pacific neighbors not held by the United States.

"There is a psychological problem with countries near to Japan—a sense of danger—that must be allayed."

The spokesman said Dulles and a few members of the Mission would attend the farewell party for British Ambassador Sir Alvary D.F. Gascoigne at the French Embassy tonight. He said it is purely a social function and he did not expect peace treaty matters would be discussed.

The spokesman said the war situation had colored "to some extent" the discussions concerning the peace treaty but added that the mission had planned to return at this time and its trip was not a direct reflection of the Korean conflict.

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ALLISON PRESS CONFERENCE--JAN. 27

BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO, Jan. 27--(AP)--Gen. Douglas MacArthur and members of the John Foster Dulles mission were in "very close agreement" on all points concerning a Japanese peace treaty during a two-hour meeting today. This was reported by a mission spokesman this afternoon.

The spokesman said the session, held in the general's Dai Ichi office, covered the full range of the seven points recently announced by the State Department as the basis upon which the United States is working for a formal Japanese peace.

Other meetings between MacArthur and Mr. Dulles probably will be held while the mission is here to gather additional information. None have been scheduled, but the Supreme Commander told members of the mission he would be available to them at any time.

The spokesman said Mr. Dulles will hold his initial conference with Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida at 4:30 p.m. Monday afternoon. The session will be held in Ambassador W.J. Sebald's office at the Mitsui Bank building.

At that time the Japanese leader and the visiting diplomat probably also will discuss all seven points underlying the proposed treaty. Additional meetings between Mr. Yoshida and Mr. Dulles also are expected before the mission leaves Japan.

A full and frank exchange of views was made during today's session with Gen. MacArthur, the spokesman said. He added that all members of the mission had been greatly encouraged by the general's support for their fact-finding trip.

Gen. MacArthur gave his visitors a full briefing on the Korean war; a topic which the spokesman said of great importance to the mission but not specifically being investigated by it.

The general then reviewed his experience as the Supreme Commander during the past five years and gave his opinions on some of the main problems surrounding a treaty.

The

The spokesman said Gen. MacArthur had not changed the beliefs he had voiced during Mr. Dulles' visit to Japan last June.

After the session, all the visitors were luncheon guests of the General and Mrs. MacArthur at the American Embassy. Also present were some of the top staff officers at headquarters.

Mr. and Mrs. Dulles may leave Tokyo briefly tomorrow for a rest, the spokesman said, but their destination was not known. Other members of the mission also will rest Sunday.

They will resume work Monday morning with the regular 10 a.m. staff conference attended by all members of the mission. In these sessions general points of the investigation are discussed.

Mr. Dulles is expected to see Sir Alvary Gascoigne, the British ambassador, Monday morning. This meeting, like all of the conferences except with Gen. MacArthur, will be held in the offices of SCAP's Diplomatic Section.

The remainder of Monday's schedule, except for the meeting with Mr. Yoshida, has not yet been decided, the spokesman said.

Before seeing Mr. Dulles, the prime minister will appear at the Diet. This appointment is responsible to the late hour set for the session with the visiting ambassador. It also will mean that Monday's regular press conference with the mission spokesman will be later than the usual 5 p.m. time.

The spokesman said Mr. Dulles would seek the prime minister's ideas and comments on the seven main treaty points.

While it has been emphasized that Mr. Dulles is not here to conduct negotiations for a treaty, this and subsequent meetings will give Mr. Yoshida an opportunity of fully presenting the Japanese position.

There probably will be several talks between the two officials.

Mr. Dulles will accept an invitation to attend the luncheon next Friday of the American-Japan Society, the spokesman added, and at that time it is possible he will make a public statement.

Mr. Dulles

Mr. Dulles has not yet decided the remainder of his schedule or announced what Japanese he will see.

The spokesman said, however, that Mr. Yoshida will select the government officials he wishes to be with him during conferences with Mr. Dulles.

Some members of the mission may see Japanese individually, particularly those who have been here before and who have old friends. But time is too short for the mission as a group to consult individuals, the spokesman said.

Mr. Dulles has no plans to see Emperor Hirohito and has not considered yet whether to appear before the Japanese diet.

The spokesman said all members of the mission were impressed by the great interest shown by the Japanese in their trip. He said some of this interest was apparent in newspaper reports reaching the United States but that the visitors did not realize how deeply the question of a peace treaty has affected the Japanese people.

BY GENE SIMONDS

TOKYO, Jan. 27—(UP)—John Foster Dulles and General Douglas MacArthur found themselves "in close agreement on everything" Saturday on the Japanese peace treaty question.

A spokesman for the Dulles peace mission said that the two-hour meeting between MacArthur and the entire mission in MacArthur's office at the Dai-Ichi Building was "a very fruitful conference."

He said that the meeting covered "a multitude of topics" with the general reviewing his experiences with the Japanese during the five-year occupation and giving his advice on the treaty question.

"All the men of the mission were encouraged by his advice," the spokesman said Saturday at the regular press briefing in the Mitsui Building where Dulles has his office.

Prime

Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida will come to Dulles' offices Monday at 4:30 p.m. for the first of his conferences with the mission, the spokesman said.

General MacArthur first reviewed for the mission the military situation in Korea and then reviewed his experiences of the last five years. Then the general gave his advice on the treaty.

The spokesman said the conference was a give and take meeting with the general and all the members of the commission asking question on a multitude of topics.

"We found ourselves in close agreement on everything", he said.

Following the meeting, Dulles and the mission had lunch with General and Mrs. MacArthur and top members of MacArthur's staff at the American Embassy.

There are no meetings scheduled for Sunday and Dulles and Mrs. Dulles are expected to make a trip into the country.

The spokesman said the mission probably would have numerous conferences with MacArthur as the work progresses.

"General MacArthur said he would be available and that we could call at any time," the spokesman said. "We will want to. There will be many meetings with him."

He said that except for the meetings with MacArthur, all conferences would be in Dulles' offices.

He said there were no plans for Dulles to call on the Emperor or for him to address the Diet.

If Dulles decides to visit Australia and New Zealand, the mission will undoubtedly make a stop in Manila since it is on the way, the spokesman said.

He declared there were no plans yet for Dulles to make a public address while here but that he may do so, possibly when attending the luncheon meeting of the America-Japan Society Friday noon.

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It is too early to express a feeling of how the mission will turn out, the spokesman said, but added, "Everybody in the mission is tremendously impressed by its reception by the Japanese people," and their interest in the mission's work.

Monday's schedule for Dulles will include a meeting with Yoshida and possibly a meeting with British Ambassador Sir Alvary D.F. Gascoigne.

The discussions that the Dulles mission will carry out during its stay in Tokyo with top-level Occupation and Japanese leaders will not immediately result in a drawn-up peace treaty, ready for signing.

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ALLISON PRESS CONFERENCE--JAN. 29

BY RUSSELL BRINES.

TOKYO, Jan. 29--(AP)—Mr. John Foster Dulles and Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida called on Gen. MacArthur tonight, a few minutes after concluding their first conference, on a Japanese peace treaty.

A Dulles mission spokesman said the meeting with Gen. MacArthur was to explain the procedure and to describe how the talks held so far have gone.

Mr. Dulles and the prime minister conferred for one hour and thirty minutes this afternoon, ending shortly after 6 p.m., in what the spokesman said was a "get acquainted" meeting.

The meeting covered in a general way the seven points which underlie the United States approach to a Japanese peace treaty. No new items were introduced, the spokesman said.

It was a frank exchange of views to determine the meaning of these points, and both men expressed their viewpoints, the spokesman added. Mr. Yoshida did not present any formal documents to the American ambassador.

Presumably, the following meeting with Gen. MacArthur was to outline the extent of the initial Dulles-Yoshida conference. The general doubtless will be kept fully informed of all aspects of treaty conversations.

Mr. Yoshida called on Mr. Dulles promptly at 4:30 p.m. today for their scheduled meeting. He left the Mitsui Main Bank building shortly after 6 p.m.

The spokesman said the whole range of topics which may be included in a peace treaty was discussed. Mr. Dulles explained the philosophy upon preliminary treaty proposals have been based—fundamentally the approach that the Japanese are to be treated equally as not as a conquered race.

Today's talks was preliminary and exploratory, to determine what these basic principles mean. The two officials will deal with more specific points in later sessions, several of which may be held.

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2. TOKYO AP (held.)

No specific schedule has been outlined for these meetings, the spokesman said, because the prime minister is devoting so much of his time to the Diet session.

At the conclusion of the meeting, during which both men talked about an equal length of time, no attempt was made by the Americans to determine whether Mr. Yoshida was satisfied, the spokesman added.

He declined to give any indication of the questions asked by the prime minister.

Mr. Dulles said he would be willing to see Mr. Yoshida at any time, and the premier replied that he, too, would be available throughout the visit of the American mission.

Earlier in the day Mr. Dulles conferred for one hour with Sir Alvary Gascoigne, retiring British ambassador. Sir Alvary outlined a general view of the Japanese situation, the spokesman added, declining details.

This meeting had been desired by both the British and American officials to explore other viewpoints on Japan. Mr. Dulles probably will see the Tokyo ambassadors and ministers of other nations belonging to the Far Eastern Commission. But the spokesman said there had been no request from the Russians for an interview.

No schedule has been set for Tuesday. The mission members will hold their customary 10 a.m. session, to discuss the points which have come up thus far. But the spokesman said no outside meetings have been scheduled, and it was not known yet whether any would be held.

The Dulles mission is still scheduled to leave Japan some times next week, but this date is still tentative. It will go to Manila and then to Australia. The spokesman said there were no plans to visit Formosa. Some mission members probably also will go to New Zealand.

Before departing, the visiting American officials will make an effort to see as many Japanese concretely concerned by the treaty problem as possible. The spokesman said a series of teas and other social events are planned soon, when Mr. Dulles and other officials will see leading financiers, industrialists and other top Japanese.

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3. TOKYO AP (Japanese.)

Mr. Yoshida also will be empowered to bring any Japanese officials or advisers he considers necessary to his meetings with Mr. Dulles.

The spokesman said previously that time was too short to permit Mr. Dulles to see Japanese leaders individually or to canvass opinions from Japanese in all walks of life.

His remarks today indicated he would confer with only those Japanese directly concerned with the treaty, which probably would confine the group largely to government officials.

BY GENE SYMONDS

TOKYO Jan. 29--(UP)--John Foster Dulles and Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida concluded a one hour and 40 minute "friendly get-acquainted meeting" on Japanese peace treaty questions Monday night and immediately left for a conference with General MacArthur.

A spokesman for Dulles' "peace mission" said no attempts were made by Dulles and the Prime Minister to come to any agreement. He said the meeting which started at 4:30 p.m. in Dulles' private office and was attended by John M. Allison, Dulles' assistant and William J. Sebald, MacArthur's political advisor, covered only the seven points outlined earlier by the State Department in Washington for the Japanese treaty.

The spokesman said Dulles and Yoshida made a "courtesy call" on the Commander-in-Chief to keep him filled in on the progress of the discussions.

He said the meeting would be short, to explain to MacArthur the procedure of the discussions which Dulles and Yoshida agreed on in today's talk.

"We hope to keep in close touch at all times," with MacArthur, the spokesman said.

Yoshida was accompanied to the American diplomatic building by an assistant but there were no Japanese officials with him during the conference which was conducted in English.

"Dulles explained our philosophy of the treaty," the spokesman said. "We did not attempt to come to any conclusions."

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4. TOKYO UP (conclusions.)

Earl Johnson, assistant Secretary of the Army, also attended the meeting in Dulles' office.

The spokesman said Monday's meeting was the first of "probably many" with either the Prime Minister or Japanese officials named by him.

He said no definite schedule for appointments between Yoshida and members of the peace mission could be established until the Prime Minister finishes the interpellations now going on in the Diet and which are expected to end Wednesday noon.

He said it was possible there will be another meeting between Dulles and Yoshida tomorrow or the next day.

Dulles and Allison met with British Ambassador Sir Alvery Gascoigne at 11:00 a.m. Monday for about an hour in a mutually desirable meeting.

The spokesman said the mission contemplated other meetings with other members of the Allied Council while here although no request has been made by the Russian member for a meeting.

There was a flurry of excitement this evening when a Russian officer left the diplomatic building about 30 minutes before Dulles and Yoshida left.

A spokesman said at a later press briefing, however, that there was no connection.

The spokesman said Dulles and Yoshida will meet "as often as necessary" and added both agreed to see each other at any time.

There was no definite schedule for Dulles to see specific Japanese business leaders but Ambassador Sebald was planning to give two or three teas at which time the Japanese will be given a chance to express their views on the treaty.

The first tea may be given Wednesday, the spokesman said. The spokesman said, "It was a pretty even amount of talk," when asked by a Japanese reporter who did most of the talking during the conference. There was no definite schedule Tuesday for Dulles and members of his mission.

ALLISON PRESS CONFERENCE--JAN. 30

BY NATE POLOWETZKY

TOKYO, Jan. 30--(AP)--John Foster Dulles will hold his second meeting with Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida tomorrow on questions affecting a Japanese peace treaty,

The two will meet at the office of American Ambassador William Sebald at two p.m., a spokesman for the Dulles mission disclosed tonight.

He said the conference will be an "extension" of yesterday's talks between the prime minister and the presidential adviser on foreign affairs. Yesterday's meeting has been described as a "get acquainted" session.

The spokesman declined to say exactly what topics the two men will take up tomorrow.

Before he meets with Yoshida, Dulles will confer with leaders of the Japanese Democratic Party "to get their viewpoint" on the treaty. This meeting will be held at 11 a.m.

The party leaders expected to confer with Dulles are Gizo Tomabechi, chairman, Takeo Miki, general secretary, and Saburo Chiba, Tatsuro Sakurachi, and Takizo Matsumoto.

Tomorrow night Ambassador Sebald will give a reception at his home for Dulles. Prime Minister Yoshida is expected to attend.

The mission spokesman said there will be "two or three" more such receptions in order to give Dulles the opportunity to meet other Japanese leaders.

He emphasized that the receptions will be strictly informal "as sort of get to know affairs."

The mission spokesman said that Dulles held no meetings today with Japanese leaders.

He said he had a "private luncheon with old friends. Nothing official."

Dulles, the mission spokesman said, spent much of the day going over papers and documents from individuals and organizations containing "their views of what the peace treaty should or should not contain."

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2. TOKYO AP (contain.)

The spokesman said Dulles, in this way, is "trying to find out the thinking of the Japanese and to clear up our own thinking."

BY GENE SYMONDS

TOKYO, Jan. 30--(UP)--John Foster Dulles and Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida will meet at 2:00 p.m. Wednesday in a second conference and will discuss in greater detail treaty questions raised at their first meeting Monday.

A spokesman for Dulles' peace mission said Dulles would meet with leaders of the Japanese Democratic Party to get their views on the treaty.

Those scheduled to attend the conference in Ambassador William Sebald's office include Gizo Tomabechi, leader of the Democratic Party, Takeo Miki, Saburo Chiba, Tatsuro Sakurachi and Takizo Matsumoto.

The spokesman said Wednesday's meeting between Dulles and Yoshida would be an "extension" of Monday's conference when the two discussed in the broadest terms treaty problems and the seven-point statement on the treaty, released by the State Department in Washington.

There was no formal meeting Tuesday between Japanese leaders and members of the mission, the spokesman said. He added the mission concentrated primarily on "getting our own thinking more in order" and studying documents presented to the mission by Japanese individuals and organizations. The mission also digested editorial opinion and press reports on the treaty.

The mission held a daily discussion session at 10:00 a.m. in the diplomatic building. Dulles and his assistant, John M. Allison, lunched at the American Club with old friends.

The spokesman said Sebald, General MacArthur's political advisor, will hold the first of two or three receptions Wednesday evening at which time Dulles and members of his mission will be enabled to meet a greater number of Japanese leaders.

The spokesman said Yoshida and members of his cabinet and the Diet would attend the informal reception.

Dulles was scheduled to attend the daily press briefing Wednesday afternoon at 4:30 p.m. The meeting with Democratic Party leaders will take place Wednesday morning.

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DULLES PRESS CONFERENCE—JAN. 31

(At Diplomatic Section, 16:30 Hours, January 31, 1951)
(Stenographic Record)

DULLES: I'm glad to be with you today. I have a little statement here which I will first make and of which copies are available for distribution after I have made it.

(Dulles reads statement.) (Text of Statement on page ²⁵ 84)
You will get a mimeographed copy of the statement so that you will be sure to have it accurately. Now, if any you have any questions to put to me, I will be glad to answer or else tell you that I can't or won't answer them.

QUESTION: How long will you be in Australia?

ANSWER: I suppose about three days. There is no exact schedule as to our date of arrival or departure.

Q: Will you state your opinion whether Japan's security should be handled in the body of the treaty or separately?

A: No, I don't care to go into that. It involves drafting of the treaty, which we haven't gone into.

Q: What issues are brought up most frequently by Japanese leaders?

A: The problem of security from armed aggression and the problem of economic security.

Q: Would you put them in that order?

A: Yes.

Q: What do you mean by economic security?

A: The ability of the Japanese nation to maintain a reasonable and rising standard of living for their people.

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Q: You were reported as saying before leaving New York that the peace treaty might be signed within six months. Would you elaborate on that?

A: No, I don't know that it calls for elaboration.

Q: What foundation did you have for making that statement?

A: I said I hoped that a treaty would be signed within six months. One is entitled to hope.

Q: Do you have any strong hope of concluding a separate peace between Japan and America?

A: What do you mean by a "separate peace treaty"?

Q: Between Japan and America.

A: We are not expecting to establish a separate peace treaty. We are (trying) to establish, I hope, a treaty between all the Allied nations and Japan.

Q: Do you think you can succeed?

A: Of course, that depends upon many things. Upon the Japanese as well as some of the other powers. There is nothing we contemplate in the treaty which ought not to be acceptable to all of the powers if they really want peace.

Q: Could you go into the conference you held with Prime Minister Yoshida?

A: No, it was merely a conference for a further exchange of views. I hope and expect to have several of those conferences.

Apart

Q: Apart from the treaty would you state your views as to whether Japan should have some forces for her own self-defense in view of the present world situation?

A: The Charter of the United Nations, which represents what you might call international law, provides that every nation has the right of collective and individual self-defense. I take it for granted that Japan which has had sovereignty restored to it would have what the United Nations Charter calls the inherent right of individual and collective self defense.

Q: That means that Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution should be amended?

A: No. I have no desire or license to deal with the internal affairs of Japan. All I am speaking of is the right of Japan under international law to defend herself individually or collectively.

Q: Haven't you overlooked the part of the Constitution of Japan which says that the Constitution can be amended?

A: I have not attempted to familiarize myself with or study the matter for an internal standpoint. That is for the Japanese people to deal with.

DULLES PRESS CONFERENCE STATEMENT-- JAN. 31

"We are having useful consultations which will help us to apply the principles which we believe should govern the peace settlement.

"I shall set forth these principles in the address which I shall make at the Japan American Society lunch on February 2nd.

"Consultations, such as are now in progress, are not the same thing as negotiations. Consultations are exchanges of views from which both sides learn. From our talks and from the study of responsible memoranda submitted to us, we are acquiring the knowledge which should precede decision. We are aware of the deep interest which the whole Japanese nation takes in the re-establishment of peace. That is a healthy condition which we welcome. I want to assure all those who communicate their views to our Mission that what they write is considered by us.

"After our visit here is ended, we shall confer further with our allies and then will come the time for decision.

"I should like to make two things clear: First, neither our present consultations nor future decisions can be expected to reopen specific decisions already made and accepted by the Surrender Terms. Secondly, our Mission has no responsibility to deal with Occupation matters. These are, and remain, the sole responsibility of the Supreme Commander, of the Far Eastern Commission, and of the Allied Council for Japan.

"I wish to express personally, and on behalf of the Mission has been greeted."

(end of prepared statement)

ALLISON PRESS CONFERENCE-- FEB. 1

(Diplomatic Section-1700 Hours, 1 February 1951)

(From Notes)

ALLISON: Mr. Dulles met the French ambassador this morning and discussed general peace treaty and Far Eastern problems with him.

At noon, he had lunch with Mr. Sebald.

In the afternoon we met with the leaders of the Socialist Party, Mr. Suzuki and Mr. Asanuma. There was long general talk in which they expressed their ideas and asked for our comments. They left with us a paper on the peace treaty policy as decided by the central executive committee of their party. Mr. Dulles has not yet read the paper. We will read it in the same way we are reading other documents submitted to the mission and give it the same consideration.

At 6:00 p.m., Mr. Dulles will call on General MacArthur to bring him up to date on the progress made and the people contacted since he last saw him.

Tonight there is nothing special scheduled.

Tomorrow the main thing is the speech by Mr. Dulles at the Japan-America Society.

In the afternoon we are meeting with the leaders of the Liberal Party other than Prime Minister Yoshida. I'm not sure yet which members will be coming, but we can give you the names tomorrow.

QUESTION: At what time will the Liberal Party leaders call?

ANSWER: At 4:00 o'clock.

QUESTION: Who were the Socialist Party representatives?

ANSWER: Mr. Suzuki and Mr. Asanuma.

QUESTION: Were they agreeable and reasonable?

ANSWER: (Laughing) Well, they were understandable. I don't want to say whether we agreed or disagreed. But we listened to them just as we are listening to leaders of other parties. We will take all their views into consideration before the final decision is made.

QUESTION: Was there any difference between the views expressed by the National Democratic Party and the Socialists?

ANSWER: It wouldn't be appropriate for me to say what their attitude was. They went along the general lines of already published party policy, only they went into more detail. What the party leaders have said has not been surprising in view of the fact that their views had already been published in the Japanese press.

QUESTION: Are you disappointed?

ANSWER: (Laughing) No, I'm not disappointed.

QUESTION: Hensley of UP reported today that the question of the Ryukyu and Bonin islands will be discussed in Tokyo. On the other hand, Parrott of the New York Times says that they will not. Which is correct?

ANSWER: Well, Hensley is writing a long way off in Washington. Actually it is being discussed in the sense that all the Japanese we have conferred with have brought it up. We had anticipated this, because their views in this respect had already been published in the press. But, as Mr. Dulles stated yesterday, we are not here to change the surrender terms. We are not discussing it in detail. Perhaps, to some extent both are correct and also to some extent both are wrong.

QUESTION: Does the purge come within the Occupation matters referred to by Mr. Dulles in his statement?

ANSWER: Yes it does.

QUESTION: Are you going back with Mr. Dulles as reported in the evening papers?

ANSWER: I had always intended to, but I may come back to Japan later.

QUESTION: Then were previous reports to the effect that you would stay behind incorrect?

ANSWER: I think it was a misunderstanding. I have been assigned to peace treaty matters, and I may come back.

QUESTION: Then, there has been no change in your assignment?

ANSWER: No, there hasn't.

QUESTION: Have there been any changes in the schedule?

ANSWER: No.

QUESTION: When you go to Australia, how deeply will you go into discussions there? Will what they have to say have weight in the final decision.

ANSWER: What is said by all the Allies will carry weight. No one country alone can do it. It will require the cooperation of all. We have already had talks in New York with Australian representatives, including Mr. Spender, New Zealand representatives and with General Romulo of the Philippines. When we meet them, we will carry on where we left off and give the benefit of what we will have learned in Japan.

QUESTION: When will Mr. Dulles leave Japan?

ANSWER: It is tentatively set for the 11th or 12th of this month, but it's not absolutely fixed yet.

QUESTION: Will Mr. Dulles visit other places in Japan?

ANSWER: I don't know that he will have the time.

QUESTION: Is he going to Kyoto?

ANSWER: There are not plans at present to do so.

QUESTION: What about you?

ANSWER: No time. Of course, I'd like to.

QUESTION: Will you meet with leaders of other parties such as the Farm-Labor-Party and the Communists?

ANSWER: We have already met with the National Democrats and the Socialists; tomorrow we will see the Liberals. There are no plans to see leaders of other parties.

QUESTION: In the statement issued by Mr. Dulles yesterday, he said he wanted to assure all those who wrote to him that their views would be considered. At the same time, he stated that there would be no changes in the surrender terms. As the Japanese expressing their views generally call for changes in the surrender terms, isn't there a contradiction in the statement?

ANSWER: Not necessarily. We will consider all views put before us, but we are not authorized to go into the surrender terms. After careful consideration the views will be passed on to the United States government.

QUESTION: What attitude did the Socialist leaders take?

ANSWER: Well they took the same attitude as the others. That is, they insisted only that they be able to say what they wanted to say, and we insisted that they do so. They expressed their views frankly. That is what we wanted them to do.

QUESTION: Who did most of the talking?

ANSWER: Well, it was about 50-50. They first made known their views and then Mr. Dulles commented on them. Then there was an exchange back and forth.

QUESTION: Is immigration being considered as a part of the economic security referred to by Mr. Dulles at his press conference yesterday?

ANSWER: It is not directly a peace treaty problem. I don't expect any prohibition on Japanese immigration in the peace treaty. There is nothing about it in the seven points advanced by the United States. The immigration problem is one to be settled by Japan with other countries after the treaty.

QUESTION: Are there plans to confer with New Zealand leaders?

ANSWER: Yes. We may visit Wellington. But may be the New Zealanders will come over to Australia and we will meet the Australians and New Zealanders at the same time. But we are not yet certain.

QUESTION: How long will you stay in Manila?

ANSWER: It has not yet been decided. Probably a couple of days. But we can't be gone very long. We may stay a couple of days in Manila, two or three days in Canberra and a day in Wellington, but I'm not sure.

QUESTION: Have you any idea how long Mr. Dulles will be conference with General MacArthur this evening?

ANSWER: Mr. Dulles is not planning a long conference unless General MacArthur wants to go into details.

QUESTION:

ANSWER: ... peace settlement or a peace treaty. There are several ways to end a state of war.

QUESTION: Does Mr. Dulles have anything on his schedule tomorrow before his speech?

ANSWER: I don't think so. There may however be a last minute appointment.

QUESTION: Is Mr. Dulles scheduled to meet representatives of other countries in Tokyo, for instance, India?

ANSWER: Nothing is scheduled, but he will have opportunities to meet them at social functions.

QUESTION: Who talked with Mr. Iguchi today?

ANSWER: Mr. Johnson and I. Mr. Iguchi came here as Vice Foreign Minister. He will have quite a bit to do with the peace treaty.

QUESTION: Why did Mr. Johnson meet with General Stratemeyer today?

ANSWER: Well, Mr. Johnson was an Air Transport Command pilot during World War too, so he's interested in aviation.

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ALLISON PRESS CONFERENCE FEB 5

(Diplomatic Section -- February 5, 1951)

(From Notes)

ALLISON: Yesterday we were guests at an Imperial duck-netting party. Mr. Dulles got four ducks. The rest of us were not so good.

QUESTION: How did the ducks taste?

ANSWER: Pretty good.

ALLISON: Today there was no regular meeting. I met Mr. Iguchi, and Mr. Dulles came in four five or ten minutes to say how do you do. The talks were on general treaty matters.

Tonight Mr. Sebald is holding a reception from five to seven for a group of Japanese. It will be the same type of reception as have been held before. The Japanese who will be present include: Mr. Katayama, Mr. Asanuma and Mr. Sone, of the Socialist Party, Mr. Nambara of Tokyo University; Mr. Shimada of Waseda University; Mr. Takano of the Sodomei; Mr. Kato, the Japanese representative on the ICFTU; Mr. Ishii, president of the Japan publishers association; Mr. Baba of the Yomiuri, Mr. Itakura of the Jiji; and Mr. Kohima of the Tokyo Shimbun.

Tomorrow Mr. Dulles will attend a farewell luncheon for Mr. Gascoigne at the British Embassy.

In the afternoon he will see members of the Ryokufukai.

In the evening he will call on General MacArthur and report to him on the progress made. All during his talks here, Mr. Dulles has kept in touch with General MacArthur and various staff sections. Mr. Dulles has personally seen some of the section heads. He is seeing General Marquat right now. I think that's about all.

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QUESTION: When will he meet the Ryokufukai members?

ANSWER: About four or four-thirty.

Q: Could you give us the names of the Ryokufukai members?

A: Not right now.

Q: What time will Mr. Dulles call on General MacArthur?

A: At six.

Q: At this stage could you say that the talks are progressing--going as well as you expected?

A: They are going much better than we expected. The Japanese have been expressing concretely what they have in mind and we are also. We are making good progress. But I want to caution you that this doesn't mean that we are near the signing of a peace treaty here at this time. At the same time, we are understanding each other more in detail than we did when we were here last June.

Q: Then would you say that the talks have progressed so well that the general outline of the peace treaty has been agreed upon?

A: As to the general outline, yes, as far as we can at this time. That doesn't mean that we are near a final U.S. government decision. We must talk with other Allies before the final decision is made. We understand the Japanese and the Japanese are beginning to understand us too. Once we have that understanding, we shall be able to talk with other governments to reach final agreement.

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Q: Could I quote you as saying that Japanese government beginning to understand so well that.....?

A: I don't know if this is a good answer to what has been just asked. That Japanese asked us the Japanese government is getting an increasingly better understanding. We presented our views expanded went more into detail on the seven point plan. We understand their reaction and have a much better basis to make recommendations to the government for the next step and see whether any adjustments should to be made. I think we will get a definite idea before we leave of what the Japanese government and people want. When we came here last summer the impression was that the Japanese government had not given enough thought to the matter, but since they have and they have given us definite ideas.

There is nothing exciting in future on the calendar. On Friday night Mr. Dulles will have dinner with Prime Minister Yoshida. The dinner is to be given by Mr. Yoshida. Thursday night Mr. Sebald will give a dinner for some Japanese and the diplomatic corps as well as missions.

Q: Will Mr. Yoshida be there?

A: I think that the Prime Minister Yoshida will be attending, but I don't know yet.

Q: Are these social meetings taking on a business like aspect?

A: To some extent yes. For instance Mr. Dulles has an opportunity to walk among groups of Japanese and give them his ideas and answers question. He doesn't have the opportunity to see them all individually.

Q: Is this the second reception?

A: No it's the third. There will be another one on Wednesday. Approximately twenty Japanese are attending each one.

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