INCREASING DIFFICULTIES OF THE CONSULATE AT DAIREN DUE TO ACTIONS OF SOVIET AND CHINESE COMMUNIST AUTHORITIES; CLOSURE OF THE CONSULATE

123 Gleysteen, Culver: Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, January 11, 1949—6 p. m.
[Received January 13—10:45 p. m.]

12. Soviet refusal issue Gleysteen 2 pass (re immediate preceding telegram 3) highlights Consulate difficulties arising from peculiar international status Dairen.

On one hand is Soviet interpretation their rights here and US compliance with that interpretation—for example, acquiescence to Soviet refusal allow US ship come here with couriers. On other hand is fact Kwantung government has dual nature by being both a Soviet puppet and an extension of Chinese Communist government at Harbin.

Until recently Soviets and Chinese Communists sensitive about Sino-Soviet agreement on Dairen 4 which provided for Chinese civil administration of this port. They implied this fulfilled by “people’s democratic government” organized after “refusal” of Chinese National Government take over civil administration of Dairen 1946. However, dating from fall Mukden this sensitivity rapidly disappeared. When Chinese Communist government is formally established and given Soviet recognition, their present collaboration in Dairen probably will be conducted publicly.

It pointed out that even should US recognize Chinese Communist government it still not certain Soviet would then allow Consulate personnel or couriers enter Port Arthur naval base area [to] commute Mukden. Although value of Dairen Consulate as possible link with Mukden, as emphasized in previous telegrams, still remains, Embassy and Department should note Soviet disinclination allow Consulate personnel have slightest contact with naval base area. All requests

1 For previous documentation regarding the Consulate at Dairen, see Foreign Relations, 1948, vol. vii, pp. 787 ff.
2 Culver Gleysteen, Vice Consul at Dairen.
3 Not printed.
of present Consulate officers for passes to leave Dairen city for picnics into nearby country not even answered by Soviet Kommandatura.

It believed Embassy or Department have never given Consulate directive on how to regard Soviet occupation authorities and Kwantung government. Although Consulate obviously not able to dispute legality of Soviet-Chinese composition and although every effort made comply quietly with many irritating restrictions, there is still a sphere where Consulate doubtful how to act. Pattern of Soviet and Chinese Communist behavior in relation to Consulate emphasizes their enmity and lack of cooperation. Examples are Contels 84 to Nanking November 4, repeated Department 192, Moscow 71; 104 to Nanking November 22, repeated Department 219, Moscow 88.

In previous cases I have noted Department’s custom to draw up periodically a concise description of its overall policy for each country of [or] area. If no objection, it would be appreciated if Department would telegraph Consulate review of its policy re Dairen and Port Arthur naval base area. Such a guide will help Consulate during present changing times here. Consulate anxious to act correctly in accepting or protesting Soviet interpretation their rights, in recognizing or not recognizing jurisdiction of Kwantung government in various fields, and in doing nothing which might become unfortunate precedent for time when Chinese Communists may take over Kwantung government openly.

Sent Nanking 10, Department 12, repeated Shanghai 14, Moscow 9.

PADDOCK

123 Gleystean, Culver: Telegram

The Secretary of State to the Consul at Dairen (Paddock)

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1949—noon.

11. Urtei 12 Jan 11 rptd Nanking 10, Shanghai 14, Moscow 9. Following Dept views. Status Soviets Port Arthur naval base area and Dairen determined by agreement accompanying Sino-Soviet Treaty 1945. Soviets contend Dairen subject military supervision or control established Port Arthur naval base areas pending formal termination war with Japan. Nat Govt of China does not agree that such is meaning intent of agreement and it is palpably absurd to maintain that other than a fictitious state of war exists after unconditional surrender and occupation of Japan. US of course not party to this agreement. This Govt has taken formal cognizance undesirable situa-

*Not printed.
ation Dairen in notes to Sov and Chi Govts in Jan 1947 urging prompt consideration by those Govts current unsatisfactory situation Dairen with view implementing pertinent provisions Sino-Soviet agreements re Dairen and adding US Govt perceives no reason further delay reopening port international commerce under Chinese administration as contemplated in agreements. In Note Aug 14, 1947 to Sov Govt US reiterated these views, expressed hope Sov and Chi Govts would soon be able reconcile differing views and added in interim Sov Govt would be held responsible treatment accorded American interests Dairen. Latter responsibility Sovs categorically rejected. Basis approaching Chinese and Sovs each case US responsibility to American interests in area. From standpoint practical operating procedure it recognized Sov exercise de facto control Dairen and you will have to deal with them. In such dealings you should endeavor treat them as military authority exercising de facto control in area without attempting pass on legality control.

Notwithstanding special concessions to Sovs in area, sovereignty Kwantung remains Chinese. Kwantung civil administration has existed in defiance Govt of China recognized by US and should be treated as unrecognized authority. Continued functioning of consulate in area under control unrecognized authorities or dispatch of consular officers such territory does not itself imply recognition but in any course of action it most important leave no doubt recognition by this Govt not implied and Consul acting entirely in consular capacity. Relations with unrecognized local officials should be maintained insofar as possible on informal and personal basis. Social invitations of private nature may be accepted in discretion principal officer but acceptance should be in personal not official capacity. In general invitations to social functions of official nature should be filed without formal acknowledgement and such functions should not be attended. Foregoing applies to Kwantung govt or any successor which not established by Govt of China recognized by US.

American policy with respect Dairen has been directed toward establishment of Chinese civil administration responsible to Nat Govt China and free port open to commerce and shipping all nations, as provided Sino-Soviet agreements. While it unrealistic expect Nat Govt can under present circumstances establish civil administration Dairen, implementation free port provision agreement remains US objective. Furthermore Dept considers continued maintenance Consulate Dairen highly desirable standpoint American interests in area and believes importance office will increase with cessation hostilities.


*See telegram No. 1588, August 12, 1947, 5 p. m., to the Ambassador in the Soviet Union, ibid., 1947, vol. vii, p. 535.
Manchuria, reestablishment communications and general reconstruc-
tion. It may be possible work out arrangement whereby personnel
Dairen and Mukden interchangeable. Whatever may be the legal
basis present control and administration Dairen, Dept realizes control
by Sovs and Kwantung civil administration is reality and must be
accepted as such in working out practical operating procedure Dairen.

Acheson

893.00/3-2449: Telegram

The Ambassador in China (Stuart) to the Secretary of State

Nanking, March 24, 1949—11 a. m.
[Received 11:56 p. m.]

643. Re penultimate paragraph Peiping telegram 440 to Depart-
ment March 19 [20] which translated CCP article as explaining
Soviet occupation of Dairen and Port Arthur as motivated by inten-
tion “to protect them from Japanese aggression”. In English Morse
cast [English broadcast?] monitored by Embassy, Soviet occupation
Dairen and Port Arthur was explained rather as move to protect
them against “imperialist aggression in Far East” which, judging by
tenor of article, refers principally to US.

Sent Department, repeated OffEmb Canton 188, Shanghai 294,
Peiping 99.

Stuart

883.00B/4-249: Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

Dairen, April 2, 1949.
[Received April 2—6:52 a. m.]

92. Re two immediate preceding telegrams dated April 1, 12 Kwan-
tung Chinese Communist Party has come out of glass hiding place as
of today and ostensibly assumed responsibility for Kwantung gov-
ernment. Contel sent Nanking 51, repeated Department 79,10 Shanghai 77, Moscow 87, March 19. Heretofore Kwantung government
publicly blamed, not top part of Communist China, and this position
upheld by Soviets.

All public buildings, police stations, Soviet and Kwantung gov-
ernment-controlled commercial camps et cetera decorated today with
Soviet flags and with what is apparently Chinese Communist flag
(red field; yellow hammer, sickle and yellow outline of star), formerly

12 Not printed.
10 Chinese Communist Party.
10 Apparently Nos. 89 and 91, neither printed.
Chinese national flag crossed with Soviet flag on public occasions. In many cases "white star on blue field" of Chinese national flag merely cut out and hammer, sickle, star sewed in its place.

Sent Department 92, repeated Nanking, Shanghai 86, Moscow 45, Seoul 15, Peiping 2.

Paddock

83.00B/4–1049: Telegram

The Ambassador in China (Stuart) to the Secretary of State

Nanking, April 10, 1949—noon.
[Received April 10—5:15 a. m.]

739. Re Dairen telegram 92, April 2, to Department, repeated Shanghai 86, Hankow 45, Seoul 15, Peiping 2. Following, as it does, only some 2 weeks upon second Plenary Session Central Committee elected by 7th CCP Congress, emergence CCP in Dairen gives support our belief that that Session probably reached as yet unannounced important decisions. Parenthetically, another decision which has come to light past few days as at least having been reaffirmed is that of rejecting any compromise with Nationalists.

It seems to us that whole pattern of behavior indicates Soviets may have obtained some very important *quid pro quo* to induce them thus modify their position Dairen and make this exception their policy "correctness" toward National Government. It is worth noting that, despite obvious temptations, CCP propaganda has so far failed capitalize upon CCP achievement Dairen.

Sent Department 739, repeated Shanghai 353, OffEmb Canton 236, Dairen 28, passed Moscow 24, Seoul 6.

Stuart

83.00B/4–1249: Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

Dairen, April 12, 1949—3 p. m.
[Received April 13—11:22 p. m.]

106. Emergence of Chinese Communist Party in Kwantung and admission that it attached to Northeast Bureau of Chinese Communist Party not yet followed by any formal recognition of Kwantung administration.

Actual control this local government apparatus in Chinese Communist hands since established 1946 (re Consulate Report 10, October 15, pages 16–18). To make it purely Communist, only puppet

*Not printed.*
figureheads need be removed although change may also bring to power new cadres “to cope with new conditions”.

First indication that avowed Chinese Communists may hold top positions as well those of real power was resignation puppet Mayor Hsu and replaced by Chinese Communist Mao (re immediately preceding telegram.³⁵)

Mao referred to as “mayor” in press last few weeks but press only today announced change. Even now Mao is only Acting Mayor.

It possible Soviets and Chinese Communists awaiting some famous day like May Day to effect formal changes in Kwantung government. They perhaps also postponing action pending implementation larger plans of Chinese Communists (re paragraph 2, Nanking telegram 739 to Department, April 10, repeated Canton, Shanghai, Moscow, Peiping, Seoul).

Sent Nanking 70; repeated Department 106, Shanghai 102, Embassy Canton 19, Moscow 55, Seoul 17, Peiping 5.

Paddock

123 Gleysteen, Culver : Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

Dairen, April 15, 1949—4 p.m.
[Received April 16—8:44 p.m.]

108. Early evening April 12, two Chinese police and two Soviet soldiers arrested Vice Consul Gleysteen at point of land near Rokotan where we picnic periodically. He held 4 hours.

April 13 I discussed arrest with Soviet Consul. I agreed this not his jurisdiction but pointed out practice of Chief Soviet Kommandatura not answering my previous request for appointments. Soviet Consul said he would see regarding appointment. No word from him and today I sent formal letter to Soviet Consul reviewing arrest:

(1) Rokotan not restricted area; (2) Gleysteen there only to enjoy scenery; (3) Chinese policeman tried forcibly pull him from jeep; (4) Gleysteen taken first Povva prison nearby, then Chinese police same area, then Soviet camp in another part of Dairen, then Kommandatura headquarters; (5) not permitted telephone; (6) Kommandatura Soviet Colonel first interviewed him; then left and after hour returned with Soviet junior officer (obviously MVD); (7) this officer cross-examined Gleysteen in detail why he at Rokotan; (8) during examination, he said Gleysteen signalling with auto lights out to sea; Gleysteen said auto parked away from sea and besides lights off as still daylight; police ran up few minutes after he arrived; (9) signalling charge not pressed further and Gleysteen let go with excuse police protecting him “from being thrown in sea by bandits”; (10) in conclusion letter emphasized Gleysteen broke no regulation

³⁵ Telegram No. 105, April 12, not printed.
but held 4 hours; not allowed telephone; I said most serious aspect was signalling charge even though dropped; I asked for information which regulation Gleysteen violated thus leading to arrest.

It possible I receive answer but do not expect any.

Except for incidents of Consulate report wire July 26 “military activity at Lao-sun” and despatch 32 to Nanking August 26 “description of trip to Ta Ho Shang,” this only time Consulate officer arrested at Dairen. Consulate anxious not give impression this was major affair. Soviets may regard it as unimportant and routine.

However, Consulate feels incident clear-cut example of Soviets in wrong and that Gleysteen acted calmly, correctly.

Consulate would like Department instruct Moscow Embassy protest Foreign Office as matter record and principle unless this believed impolitic.

Sent Department 108, repeated Nanking, Embassy Canton 21, Shanghai 105, Moscow 59.

PADDOCK

123 Gleysteen, Culver : Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, April 16, 1949—1 a. m.
[Received 7:27 p. m.]

109. Chief Soviet Kommandatura today said I receive 2 or 3 days answer to points re Gleysteen arrest (reference immediately preceding telegram); thus no need action last paragraph as yet.

Sent Department 109; repeated Nanking 75, Moscow 6.

PADDOCK

123 Gleysteen, Culver : Telegram

The Ambassador in China (Stuart) to the Secretary of State

NANKING, April 20, 1949—4 p. m.
[Received April 20—6:50 a. m.]

808. Provided Dairen concurs, Embassy urges Department give fullest publicity facts stated Dairen’s 108 to Department April 17 [16] preferably at time protest despatched to Foreign Office Moscow (reference Dairen’s 109 to Department April 16, repeated Nanking, Moscow): That arrest made with assistance Soviet soldiers, that Gleysteen held incommunicado at Soviet camp and at Kom[manda]tura, and that he interrogated there by two Soviet officers are all examples of Soviet official abrogation [arrogation?] of authority in Dairen. Such

16 Neither printed.
examples would bring home to Chinese public China’s loss of sovereignty Dairen area and real meaning Sino-Soviet treaty and would provide picture future Soviet domination wherever Soviet administration officials allowed to penetrate.

Sent Department 803, repeated Dairen 28, OffEmb Canton 271, Shanghai 401, passed Moscow 26.

Stuart

123 Bacon, Leonard Lee: Telegram

The Secretary of State to the Consul General at Shanghai (Cabot) 17

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1949—6 p.m.

709. Dept apprehensive possible Commie capture Shanghai wld complicate travel Bacon and Colling 18 Dairen. Pls report present status applications Soviet transit visas and travel arrangements and take such follow-up action to expedite consideration applications as appears desirable. Can Dept be any assistance this connection?

Acheson

123 [Gleysteen, Culver]: Telegram

The Secretary of State to the Consul at Dairen (Paddock) 19

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1949—6 p.m.

54. Re Dairen’s 108 April 15 and 109 April 16 to Dept, Dept has pursuant Dairen recommendation latter ref to deferred instructing Moscow protest Gleysteen detention pending reply Soviet Kommandatura Dairen. However Dept reluctant defer this action more than stipulated 2 or 3 days; accordingly requests Dairen report present status reply.

Dept inclined concur Nanking tel 803 April 20 to Dept recommending fullest publicity Gleysteen detention at time protest despatched Moscow FonOff and requests urgently views Moscow Dairen re desirability this action.

Acheson

17 Repeated as No. 244 to the Ambassador in the Soviet Union.
18 Leonard L. Bacon and Guy Thomas Colling, assigned to relieve Messrs. Paddock and Gleysteen at Dairen.
19 Repeated as No. 250 to the Ambassador in the Soviet Union.
The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, April 23, 1949—11 a.m.
[Received April 24—9:28 a.m.]

117. No answer as yet from Chief Soviet Kom[manda]tura regarding Gleysteen arrest (Contel 109, April 16, repeated Moscow 60, and immediately preceding telegram April 13, repeated all addressees).

At interview April 16 he said Gleysteen did not have identification. This true. I replied I had asked Soviet Consul last summer for identification but nothing done. Since November we had carried Soviet Komtura curfew pass (for use after 11 p.m.) but this had expired April 1; although Consul had written March 23 for renewal, no answer. (New passes issued us day after arrest and apparently only because of arrest.) Actually Gleysteen arrest first time any identification ever asked for.

Only identification Chief Soviet Komtura could suggest for us was driving license. I said Consul had written local police chief last summer but no answer; also tried several times since then see police but no success; result we still do not have licenses. He said I should try again. Accordingly this week Consul wrote police for driving tests; we may or may not get reply.

Excuse of Chief Soviet Komtura that Gleysteen had no identification thus believed irrelevant. Soviet Colonel of paragraph 6, April 15 telegram knew Gleysteen and subject of identification never raised by him; yet Gleysteen held and questioned in Komtura for 2 hours after meeting him.

Chief Soviet Komtura said Gleysteen never under arrest. I objected, pointing out conditions under which Gleysteen held tantamount arrest. Chief made no further comment.

Nearest chief came to giving a reason for Gleysteen arrest was statement that seashores patrolled after dark. I said Dairen not part of PA naval base area and shores of Dairen city never termed restricted area.

Protest to Soviet Foreign Office plus publicity regarding this incident, in which Soviets wholly in wrong, may result in more respect to Consul in day-to-day affairs. Thus Consul concurs Embassy suggestion Nanking telegram 803, April 20, Moscow 26.

In its consideration this problem Department should note that apparently last time Dairen discussed with Soviet Foreign Office (except visas and special ship last March–April to bring personnel here) was refusal let newspapermen ashore from courier ship January 1947

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20 Telegram No. 108, p. 865.
21 Port Arthur.
[December 1946 22]. It perhaps of future value to use Gleysteen case as excuse reaffirm Department’s position regarding Dairen, particularly as local administration now in process of change.

Note: During first 2 hours of Gleysteen arrest he remained in Consulate jeep under armed guard (two Soviet soldiers with tommyguns, one Soviet officer and one Chinese police officer). Gleysteen ordered drive to Soviet guardhouse, Chinese police station at Rokotan and Soviet camp in west part Dairen before being taken Soviet Komtura. Repeated Nanking 83, Moscow 65, OffEmb Canton 27, Shanghai 113.

Paddock

125.351/4-2349: Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, April 23, 1949—noon.
[Received April 24—8:49 a.m.]

118. In last half year treatment of consular auto by Chinese traffic police of the Kwantung administration has been highly discriminatory and rude. Incidents increasing when auto stopped and chauffeur (or Consular officer if driving) subjected to 10 minutes harangue for alleged violation traffic regulations.

By now, reasons given for stopping car so picayune, it assumed police instructed step up program of petty annoyances on American Consulate. In past 3 weeks 4 such incidents when no traffic regulation broken.

Increased police pressure drove away another servant from my household only few weeks ago.

I wrote Chief Soviet Kommandatura April 9 for interview to discuss traffic police. No reply, but Gleysteen arrest produced interview April 16 which afforded opportunity bring up subject of Kwantung police. I emphasized Kwantung police are direct Soviet responsibility. He said his reply on this problem would be sent “in 2 or 3 days”. No reply yet received.

Unwarranted discourtesy and discrimination of police reported now merely for Department’s information and to give background (re immediately preceding telegram, of another phase of Soviet administration of Dairen).

Sent Department 118, repeated Nanking 84, AmEmbassy Canton 28, Shanghai 114, Moscow 66.

Paddock

123 Gleysteen, Culver: Telegram

The Chargé in the Soviet Union (Kohler) to the Secretary of State

Moscow, April 23, 1949—2 p.m.
[Received April 23—9:10 a.m.]

1018. Embassy believes propaganda value Far East of publicity Gleysteen detention and protest (Deptel 250, April 22 23) should be overriding consideration. Consequently we concur Nanking and Department views regarding protest and are prepared transmit note to Foreign Office upon receipt Department instructions.
Repeated Dairen 21, Nanking 45, Shanghai 8, Canton 13.

Kohler

123 Bacon, Leonard Lee: Telegram

The Chargé in the Soviet Union (Kohler) to the Secretary of State

Moscow, April 23, 1949—2 p.m.
[Received April 23—9:21 a.m.]

1020. Still unable elicit answer Bacon visa, reDeptel 244, 21st.24 Not informed of date Colling application but have sent note Foreign Office. Doubtful Colling visa can be obtained prior next sailing Smolny, exact date of which unknown here, but will continue press.
Repeated Shanghai 9, Dairen 22, Nanking 46.

Kohler

123 Gleysteen, Culver: Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

Dairen, April 26, 1949—4 p.m.
[Received April 27—11:47 p.m.]

120. Chief of Civil Administration Office of Kommandatura, Major General Levushkin, granted me interview today. He informed me on behalf Commanding General Soviet Dairen Garrison (believed to be Colonel Usachuk) that Gleysteen detained because (1) he had no identification; (2) seashores restricted area after dark. He refused commit himself regarding date seashore regulation put in effect other than "early April". No announcement of such restricted area in press.

I reviewed actual facts regarding main points but no further comment by him. These facts already sent Department (Contel 117 25).

23 Same as telegram No. 54 to Dairen, p. 867.
24 Same as telegram No. 709 to Shanghai, ibid.
25 Dated April 23, 11 a.m., p. 868.
DAIREN

He suggested we apply to Chinese Police Chief of Kwantung administration for identification cards; I said he [we] would do so. This dismissal of Gleysteen case by Soviets and irresponsibility regarding facts would seem justify action contemplated by Department in its telegram 54, April 22.

Sent Department; repeated Nanking 85, OffEmb Canton 29, Shanghai 116, Moscow 68.

PADDOCK

123 Gleysteen, Culver: Telegram
The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, April 26, 1949—5 p. m.
[Received April 27—11:35 p. m.]

121. It uncertain if my application to Chinese police of Kwantung administration for identification cards (re immediately preceding telegram) will be considered by Department as a form of recognition of Kwantung administration.

In short discussion regarding Chinese police, Levushkin, at same interview, said they responsible maintain order and are not under Soviet control. I replied I considered Kwantung police merely a branch of Soviet administration and that Soviets, as military authorities, are responsible for area; it was on this basis Consulate had written police for driving licenses and other matters in past year. He made no comment.

Sent Department 121; repeated Nanking 86, OffEmb Canton 30, Shanghai 117, Moscow 69.

PADDOCK

123 [Gleysteen, Culver]: Telegram
The Secretary of State to the Chargé in the Soviet Union (Kohler)

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1949—2 p. m.

273. Dept desires you protest to Sov FonOff in appropriate terms detention Gleysteen (Dairen tels 108 Apr 15, 109 Apr 16, 117 Apr 23 to Dept rptd all addresses) by Sov officials Dairen. Dept believes that after outlining circumstances Gleysteen's seizure and detention, refusal permit communication Consulate by telephone and his lengthy interrogation, you shld point out Gleysteen exercises his consular duties Dairen in accordance internatl law and practice and seizure detention of him carried out on territory Republic of China. You shld not bring up at this time question right of Sovs exercise auth in Dairen but shld base protest on arbitrariness detention and violation privileges and immunities Consuls established in internatl law and
usage. You shld request explanation this arbitrary action and assurances non-recurrence. Pls transmit text protest to Dept with view to its release here and inform when delivered.

Dept plans issue full statement re detention Gleysteen including statement AmEmbassy Moscow has been instructed protest to Sov FonOff. Since publicity likely prove more effective in China if conveys impression Sovs violating Chi territorial sovereignty, phrase re incident occurring “on territory Republic of China” shld be prominent in note, particularly since Tass may release text.

ACHESON

123 Gleysteen, Culver: Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, April 29, 1949—5 p. m.
[Received May 1—7:24 a. m.]

129. Traffic police yesterday stopped Consulate auto in Dairen commercial district for alleged traffic violation. Consulate chauffeur driving and Vice Consul Gleysteen only passenger. Police insisted chauffeur admit he had violated traffic regulations. As he definitely had not, chauffeur refused.

Gleysteen did not intervene because sudden congregation four extra police at crossroad (where known that Consulate auto would pass) and their extraordinary insulting manner indicated auto possibly halted as deliberate provocation.

When police ordered chauffeur drive to police station, Gleysteen requested them postpone [to] evening. They did not answer but entered car without permission and instructed chauffeur drive to station.

Gleysteen waited in car while chauffeur detained 20 minutes. Chauffeur on return said he had agreed with police regarding their version of facts. Obviously he had done so only to protect self.

American flag on car.

Today I sent letter protest to chief Soviet Kommandatura.

Incident possibly soured police reaction to previous Consulate protest Contel 118, April 23, to which no reply received. Status of police mentioned Contel 121, April 26.

Chauffeur said two plain-clothes men came his house late last night and questioned him how felt re his work.

It is not known if Department has reached decision whether to protest at Moscow re Gleysteen detention, Contel 108, April 15 and 117, April 23. In this connection Department should note Consulate working conditions are daily more hampered. Most recent development is response of Soviets and police re true facts of these successive incidents.
In official Soviet reply re Gleysteen detention (Contel 120, April 26) their distortion actual facts is in itself a [garbled group] provocation.

Consulate believes advisable warn Department of possibility of some truly serious incident occurring any time under prevailing conditions. Consulate unable judge if protest by Department re Gleysteen detention and effective publicity, as considered by Department at the time Deptel 54, April 22, will decrease this possibility.

Sent Department 129; repeated Nanking 9, American Embassy Canton 36, Shanghai 122, Moscow 75.

Paddock

123 [Gleysteen, Culver]: Telegram

The Secretary of State to the Consul at Dairen (Paddock)

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1949—8 p. m.

58. Ur 121 Apr 26. Dept realizes it inevitable you have to apply Kwantung authorities time to time and does not consider your application Chi police as such a form recognition Kwantung administration. To avoid possibility misunderstanding this connection you should when possible direct ur requests to appropriate official by name without title or to appropriate official by title without name, for example, to Chief Police, Dairen.

Acheson

123 Gleysteen, Culver: Telegram

The Chargé in the Soviet Union (Kohler) to the Secretary of State

Moscow, April 30, 1949—11 a. m.
[Received April 30—9:23 a. m.]

1096. Following note delivered to Foreign Office today (Deptel 273, April 28):

The Embassy of the US presents compliments to Foreign Minister and has honor state that in early evening April 12, 1949, Vice Consul Culver Gleysteen, official of American Consul[ate] General at Dairen, China, was arrested by 2 Chinese police and 2 Soviet soldiers at a point of land near Rokotan near Dairen. After being taken to a Soviet guardhouse nearby, to a Chinese police station in the same area, and to a Soviet camp in another part of Dairen, Vice Consul Gleysteen was finally taken to Soviet Kommandatura headquarters, where he was interrogated at length by Soviet officers.

Vice Consul Gleysteen was detained for a period of 4 hours during which time he was not permitted to telephone the American Consul General. The area where Vice Consul Gleysteen was arrested has never been publicly designated as a restricted area and he violated no known law or regulation.
The Embassy desires to point out that Vice Consul Gleysteen exercises his consular duties in Dairen in accordance with international law and practice and to emphasize that his arbitrary seizure and detention by Soviet authorities was carried out on the territory of the Republic of China.

The Government of the US protests this arbitrary violation of the privileges and immunities of Consuls established by international law and usage and requests from the Government of the USSR an explanation of this action and assurances that it will not recur.

Sent Department 1096, repeated Dairen 23, Nanking 50, Shanghai 10, Canton 17.

[KOHLER]

125.3513/4-3040: Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, April 30, 1949—noon.
[Received May 1—7:31 a. m.]

131. Clerk Chao (who sleeps office) says police last night midnight broke down door his house and searched house 3 hours. Took two English language books.

Contel 62, March 3 and Nanking telegram 858 to Department April 25 describe his situation here.

Police have made series visits his house questioning wife why he works American Consulate; 2 days ago he called to police station and himself questioned. He says he usually followed by plain clothesman.

Department requested instruct Consulate re action it should take in event Chao or other member staff arrested or detained by police. In such event Consulate would prefer not have to wait to communicate with Department before protesting local authorities.

Note that police visited house of chauffeur night before last, Contel 129, April 29.

Sent Department 13; repeated Nanking 93, American Embassy Canton 37, Shanghai 123, Moscow 76.

PADDOCK

123 Bacon, Leonard Lee: Telegram

The Consul General at Shanghai (Cabot) to the Secretary of State

SHANGHAI, May 3, 1949—4 p. m.
[Received May 3—8:31 a. m.]

1488. ReDeptel 709, April 21. Soviet Consul General awaiting instructions Moscow on Bacon and Colling visa applications. Soviet Consul said he understood decision deferred depending outcome ne-

26 Neither printed.
governments Washington. Nothing can be done here expedite issuance. If visas forthcoming, space will be reserved on Smolny whose next sailing date uncertain. Vessel has just left Hong Kong for Vladivostok and Dairen without calling Shanghai.

Moscow please notify Shanghai if Foreign Office needs more information regarding Colling application which filed after Bacon's.

Repeated Nanking 887, Dairen 88 and Moscow 10.

CABOT

893.00/5-449: Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, May 4, 1949—9 a.m.
[Received 10 p.m.]

134. Political changes here seem now completed. Others not expected until conditions in rest of China stabilize. Purpose this telegram to outline major steps involved in these changes and summarize information sent by Consulate in miscellaneous telegrams.

1. March 19 Preparatory Committee of New Democratic Youth Corps formed in accordance resolve of CCP Central Committee. This first public admission by a Chinese body in Kwantung of Communist connect[ion]s and hinted CCP would soon emerge here.

2. March 31 Kwantung Jih Pao (organ of Kwantung Administration) announced it would cease publication; Dairen Jih Pao (Labor Union organ) stated it would become an apparatus paged under name Jen Min Daily.

3. April 1 CCP emerged from underground in Kwantung and announced it subordinate to NE bureau of CCP. Front agencies changed names or admitted Communist connections.

4. April 12 puppet Dairen Mayor Hsu granted long leave absence. This first sign of formal changes in Kwantung Administration.

5. April 22 puppet Chairman of Kwantung Administration Chih announced resignation. People's Republic Conference summoned by Vice Chairman and leaders of "democratic groups" (all Communists) to elect new chairman and officers.

6. April 25 elections to conference held, only "democratic organs" voted which controlled by CCP.

7. April 28, April 27 conference held; positions of former puppets filled by CCP members. Name Kwantung administration changed to P[ort]A[rthurr]-Dairen Executive Administration. Regional CCP Secretary Ou-yang stated PA-Dairen is part CCP liberated area; he indicated Soviets remain PA naval base area but avoided reference to Soviet-occupied Dairen.

Summary: CCP now openly controls local government. Soviet civil administration, Soviet garrison and other Soviet organs remain in Dairen. Thus CCP-Soviet local relations appear unchanged. However, without former restraints necessitated by Soviet policy of "correctness" toward National Government, CCP expected carry out now same economic, political, social program as in Manchuria.

552-963—78—56
Sent Canton 41, repeated Department 134, Nanking 95, Shanghai 127, Peiping 12, Moscow 80, Seoul 26.

Paddock

123 Bacon, Leonard Lee: Telegram

_The Ambassador in China (Stuart) to the Secretary of State_

NANKING, May 7, 1949—noon.
[Received May 7—6:57 a.m.]

956. In view Commie occupation Nanking and lapse nearly 10 weeks without Soviet response to Bacon visa application, we suggested Dept instruct Peiping ConGen to apply legal authorities for authorization Bacon and Boorman 27 travel overland to Dairen via Manchuria or by sea on Chinese vessel out of Tientsin. Commies have announced Tientsin-Pukow railroad will be operable by June 1. Soviets may intend to base visa refusal on ground travel via Vladivostok north no longer necessary, but this argument would be invalid if application to Chinese Commies has been refused or unanswered. Same considerations would apply Colling when Shanghai falls.

Re Peiping’s 164, April 30, repeated Dept 733. 28 Embassy recommends assignment Boorman [to] Dairen soonest so that application can be made at once basis actual assignment.

Sent Dept; repeated Shanghai 520, AmEmb Canton 369, Dairen 30, Peiping 148, Moscow 27.

Stuart

125.351/5-749: Telegram

_The Ambassador in China (Stuart) to the Secretary of State_

NANKING, May 7, 1949—noon.
[Received May 7—6:57 a.m.]

957. Re Embtel 956, May 7. We feel bound to observe that, while we earnestly desire retain Dairen Consulate, our position there is becoming increasingly untenable as result Communist persecution of Consular staff, difficulties in maintaining courier and telegraphic communications and difficulties in replacing personnel. We assume Department is currently considering means, if any, to improve our position there, though in light of such telegrams as Dairen’s 121, May 1 [April 26] to Department we are beginning to question usefulness of maintaining Consulate Dairen in circumstances of increasing isolation.

27 Howard L. Boorman, Vice Consul at Peiping.
28 Not printed.
Department pass Peiping, Moscow in discretion.
Sent Department, repeated OffEmb Canton 370, Shanghai 521, Dairen 31.

128. Paddock, Paul: Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, May 10, 1949—4 p.m.
[Received May 11—11:17 p.m.]

141. Yesterday Gleysteen and I had picnic same place Gleysteen arrested April 12. When we returned to car at 2:30 p.m. Soviet officer and guards who had been waiting said Soviet Kommandatura ordered them escort us there.

Deputy Commander Dairen Garrison received us and asked re our permit go Rokoton implying it not part of Dairen city. I said no permit necessary based on information from Soviet authorities (Cotentel 120, April 28) but that I would discuss matter with General Levushkin, Chief Dairen Civil Administration. I now trying get interview with him.

It was evident yesterday Soviet officers acting on prearranged instructions from Kommandatura.

Sent Department, repeated Nanking 99, Canton 46, Moscow 84.

PADDOCK

125.3513/4-3049: Telegram

The Secretary of State to the Consul at Dairen (Paddock)

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1949—6 p.m.

64. Ur tel 131, April 30. In event Chao or other member alien staff arrested or detained by police you should request info re nature of charges and date of trial and permission interview him. Experience in other areas has tended to show that an informal and oral initial approach is most satisfactory. If no reply received within reasonable time your inquiry or if reply unsatisfactory and you convinced purpose arrest detention is embarrassment Consulate you may protest action as unwarranted interference Consulate in its legitimate functions.

In event you convinced detention for purpose embarrassment Consulate Dept would consider upon ur recommendation placing alien concerned leave without pay status with continuing payment in lieu compensation to him from other funds.

ACHESON
The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, May 14, 1949—5 p. m.
[Received 11:33 p. m.]

143. Local speculation that Soviets preparing withdraw to P[ort] A[rthurs] Naval Base area, that Dairen port will be opened, and that Dairen will be incorporated into Manchuria administratively as well as politically reached point last week where merchants perturbed and gold price started to rise.

Such rumors recurrent since CCP emergence April 1 but had died down with government reorganization before May Day. Their strong revival now reputedly based on observations of overt actions of Soviets and CCP indicating arrangements under way for such a move. However, Consulate has not itself observed any such actions.

Any Soviet retreat, if only to position actually accorded them in 1945 Treaty, probably will be dressed up as voluntary renunciation of their “right”. Similar propaganda device in Kwantung when re-equipment of some factories (stripped by Soviets 1945) gave chance to pretend USSR had donated this equipment for sake Sino-Soviet friendship. Soviets also “donate” raw materials to Kwantung but export of goods to USSR not mentioned. Local Chinese Communist press supports these ruses.

If Soviet’s military forces do leave Dairen, Consulate assumes they leave behind effective organizations to guarantee continued economic control including bulk of large industries and port facilities.

Sent Nanking 101, repeated Department, Canton 48, Moscow 86, Shanghai 134, Peiping 14, Seoul 30.

Paddock

The Ambassador in China (Stuart) to the Secretary of State

NANKING, May 17, 1949—1 p. m.
[Received May 17—5:39 a. m.]

1044. Re Dairen’s 41, May 5 [4] to Embassy Canton, repeated Department 184, Shanghai 127. Suggest you may wish to mention to Nationalist Government that it is missing opportunity to capitalize on emergence of CCP in Port Arthur–Dairen area despite hypocritical Soviet recognition Nationalist sovereignty there. That organized CCP has long functioned there was succinctly announced April 19 by Peiping radio which, in referring to “conference of active elements of CCP from April 1–3 in Dairen”, stated “work of CP in area during past 3 years was discussed and CP of area was made public”; also on May 12 Peiping radio announced “workers in Port Arthur and Dairen
have made great headway in rehabilitation and reconstruction during past 3 years under leadership of CCP organization there."

Sent Embassy Canton 430; repeated Department 1044, Shanghai 591.

STUART

125.3519/5-2049: Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

Dairen, May 20, 1949—noon. [Received May 22—1 a.m.]

148. Ten p. m. last night four Chinese police came Consulate residence to "investigate the population" (interrogate Chinese staff). I told them I could not allow such irregular nocturnal visits. Although police said they would not enter house by force, they obtained reinforcements of about 14 men who surrounded building.

Eventually a superior officer arrived with whom after lengthy debate it was agreed police could come in daytime to interrogate Chinese staff residing here but they were to enter only room such as sleeping quarters of staff. Police then withdrew at 2 a.m.

In letter to this officer today I reviewed our conversation and repeated I did not wish interfere regular duties of police re Chinese population but that this building due its official character could not be treated as ordinary Dairen residence.

Affair several times threatened ugly turn and police rude and insulting.

Although interview with officer closed amicably, it [is] apparent solution of this latest example of police persecution of our Chinese staff is at best temporary.

Situation now is police able enter Consulate residence (where security room located with shield over door) any time during day even when none present, although they supposed go only sleeping quarters of Chinese staff. Due exposed position of Consulate and lack of appropriate protection by Soviets or Chinese authorities, it believed no other solution possible.

Sent Department 148; repeated Nanking 106, OffEmb Canton 51, Moscow 88.

PADDOCK
123 Gleysteen, Culver: Telegram

The Chargé in the Soviet Union (Kohler) to the Secretary of State

Moscow, May 20, 1949—4 p.m.
[Received May 20—10:01 a.m.]

1308. Following note No. 48 dated May 19 received [from] Foreign Office (re Embtel 1096, April 80):

Minister Foreign Affairs . . . 29 with reference Embassy note No. 219, April 80 has honor state following:

"On evening April 12, 1949 at oncoming darkness in a forbidden zone of naval base of Port Arthur there was detained by Soviet military authorities guarding this base a stranger who from shore was making light signals seawards with headlights of automobile. Detainee did not present documents establishing his identity and did not present pass for automobile.

"In military Kommandatura where violator of regulations of forbidden zone was brought it was established that this person was Am, Vice Consul in City of Dalny, Mr. Culver Gleysteen.

"Upon establishment of his identity Gleysteen was released.

"Minister will be grateful to Embassy for assurances that such actions of Gleysteen will not be repeated."

Sent Department 1308; repeated Dairen 24, Nanking 58, Shanghai 11, Canton 24.

Kohler

123 [Gleysteen, Culver]: Telegram

The Acting Secretary of State to the Consul at Dairen (Paddock)

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1949—8 p.m.

67. Re Moscow tel 1308 May 20 to Dept rptd Dairen 24, Dept considers it unwise permit Soviet assertions re Gleysteen remain uncorrected. Before instructing Moscow transmit reply to Sov FonOff, Dept desires receive any info not previously reported which might be useful refuting Soviet assertions.

Webb

123 Gleysteen, Culver: Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

[Received May 24—11:37 a.m.]

154. Reference Soviet Foreign Office note regarding Gleysteen detention (Moscow telegram 1308, May 20), Department will recall long confusion regarding boundary of PA naval base area and Dairen city.

29 Omission indicated in the source text.
Claim that Rokotan area is in base (made now for first time so far as Consul aware, Contel 141, May 10) again advances boundary considerably.

Note that Rokotan not isolated village, people of Dairen accept it as part of their city and it is serviced by Dairen streetcars; along chief route to it one never leaves built-up section of city. No barriers or other indication of base boundary. Doubtful if possible go there from base proper except through Dairen municipal center.

Aside from political significance, this subject is important to Consul since Rokotan and Fukusho (on coast between Rokotan and neck of peninsula) are only two beaches and picnic places left to Americans.

Attempts of Consul get identification cards and driving licenses from Chinese police, as suggested by Levushkin Contel 120 April 26, never answered. We still without proper identification.

Consulate’s officers will not go again to Rokotan or Fukusho until Department gives permission but it hoped Department will soon do so even though this leads to possibility of detention. Throughout incident Soviets have acted in wrong, have misstated facts, and now note officially repeats serious charge of Gleysteen signaling and ignores his detention and questioning for 2 hours after identification as Consulate officer.

Repeated Nanking 111, Canton 55, Moscow 90.

Paddock

123 [Bacon, Leonard L.] : Telegram

The Acting Secretary of State to the Ambassador in China (Stuart)

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1949—5 p. m.

636. Ur 956 May 7. Dept agrees desirability request Commies authorize Bacon travel Dairen via Manchuria or Chinese vessel ex Tientsin (likewise Colling if Shanghai falls). Dept suggests however that application permission more properly made Nanking since Bacon now there.

Dept deferring assignment Boorman Dairen to allow completion language course July.

Webb

123 Gleysteen, Culver : Telegram

The Ambassador in China (Stuart) to the Secretary of State

NANKING, May 25, 1949—5 p. m.

[Received May 26—1 a. m.]

1112. Re Moscow telegram sent Department 1308, May 20. Would appreciate learning whether Department has ever released story of
arrest of Gleysteen at Dairen. If not, recommend Department release
text of Soviet FonOff note of May 19 while simultaneously pointing
out that (1) Gleysteen was arrested during daytime when he could
not possibly have been signalling with automobile headlights and
(2) he was detained not within Port Arthur area but within Dairen
area which by Sino-Soviet treaty of August 14, 1945 is free port
under Chinese administration.

In general it is our conclusion that persecution of our Consulate at
Dairen just as our ConGen at Mukden is of Soviet rather than CCP
inspiration (Embtel 1076, May 21 59). Consequently short of closing
Consulate at Dairen we believe our sole defense at present time lies in
prompt and effective publicity of every violation by joint Soviet and
CCP police power of our Consular rights at Dairen. In this connec-
tion suggest Department may also wish to publicize latest violation
recounted in Dairen telegram sent Department 148, May 22 [20].

Sent Department, repeated Shanghai 626, OffEmb Canton 468,
Dairen 34, Moscow 30.

STUART

123 Gleysteen, Culver : Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, May 28, 1949—7 p. m.
[Received May 30—7:31 p. m.]

162. Consulate has no details to add to its 154, May 23 re Soviet
note re Gleysteen detention. ReDeptel 67, May 23, received today.

Sent Department 162; repeated Moscow 93, Nanking 117, Canton
61.

PADDOCK

123 Gleysteen, Culver : Telegram

The Acting Secretary of State to the Consul at Dairen (Paddock)

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1949—7 p. m.

72. Ur 162 May 28. Dept desires most specific info possible re fol
points for use in replying Sov note Gleysteen detention: (1) time
of arrest, (2) name Sov Col referred to ur 117 April 23 who knew
Gleysteen.

WEBB

59 Not printed.
The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, June 2, 1949—1 p.m.
[Received June 3—12:54 a.m.]

163. ReDeptel 72. Time of arrest between 7:30 and 8. It was dusk but not dark. Consular jeep parked facing inland, headlights off. Gleystein had used lights on Rokotan Streets as safety precaution but turned them off when out of built-up section as they unnecessary because it still daylight. Thus lights never used when jeep facing open sea while approaching parking place. Police and Soviet soldiers ran up within few minutes after Gleystein arrived.

Question of identity as American official never raised after initial request. “American Consul General” is prominently painted on front of jeep; police and soldiers accepted Gleystein as American official.

Name of Soviet officer who first questioned Gleystein at Soviet Kommandatur is Ocachuk, his rank is Lieutenant Colonel; title is Commander Dairen garrison. He never asked Gleystein who he was but definitely greeted him as acquaintance. Gleystein had met him at Army day reception at Soviet Consulate General last November. Later MVD officer brought up question identity but only if Gleystein Consul or Vice Consul. He tacitly admitted Gleystein’s arrest was mistaken by saying it took place because soldiers ignorant and trying protect him from bandits.

Paddock

The Ambassador in China (Stuart) to the Secretary of State

NANKING, June 3, 1949—noon.
[Received 11:34 p.m.]

1182. Deptel 636, May 25, repeated Shanghai, OffEmb Canton, Dairen, Peiping. Application for necessary travel documents Bacon and wife, Nanking [to] Dairen to replace Paddock as Consul filed June 2 with Aliens Affairs Office Nanking. Director of office stated no permit now available for travel as individual since areas under military control and travel regulations foreigners not established. Also stated his office not competent discuss travel as official of government and could not transmit application to competent authority; moreover he could not indicate any authority to which application could be made.

Embassy therefore urges Department request Moscow renew pressure FonOff Soviet transit visa for use Smolny ex-Shanghai or Hong Kong.
Sent Department; repeated Shanghai 642, OffEmb Canton 484, Moscow 34, Dairen 35, Peiping 193.

123 Gleysteen, Culver: Telegram

The Acting Secretary of State to the Chargé in the Soviet Union
(Kohler)

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1949—6 p.m.

409. Dept considers it undesirable permit assertions Sov note (Embtel 1308 May 20) re Gleysteen remain uncorrected and desires that unless you perceive objection thereto you reply to Sov note along fol lines: US Govt denies categorically Sov assertion Gleysteen making light signals seawards with headlights of automobile. Headlights were not on at any time when Gleysteen in area where taken into custody.

With respect to identification, AmCon Dairen has repeatedly endeavored without success obtain from Sov authorities and from local regime Dairen identification documents for himself and staff. Furthermore immed after being taken to Dairen mil Kommandatura Gleysteen interviewed by Commander of Dairen garrison who had previously met Gleysteen and apparently recognized him. Notwithstanding this Gleysteen held 2 hours, denied permission telephone AmCon which would have quickly established identity.

With respect Sov assertion Gleysteen in forbidden zone, US Govt points out no notification ever recd AmConsul Dairen or, insofar as known, made publicly that place Gleysteen taken into custody a forbidden zone. Furthermore, no sign, barricade or guards along road travelled Gleysteen to indicate he entering restricted zone.

With respect last para Sov note, US Govt assures Sov Govt Amer consular officers stationed Dairen have not knowingly entered restricted mil areas without appropriate pass from authorities and will not do so in future. On other hand US Govt expects Sov assurances that Amer consular officers Dairen will in future be free from arbitrary arrest or detention and will be permitted carry out legitimate duties accordance gen accepted standards internatl usage.

For ur info no press release re Gleysteen incident has been made as yet.

WEBB
DAIREN

893.06/6–949: Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, June 9, 1949—8 a.m.
[Received June 10—11:51 p.m.]

168. In May 30 address to educational workers conference here CCP PA–Dairen committee secretary Ou-yang Chin stated that Dairen City is included in sphere occupied "by Soviet Army for 30 years until the Japanese peace treaty is signed", Jen Min Daily June 6.

This statement not related to context of rest of speech. It possible that Ou-yang deliberately publicized it to end the numerous rumors that Soviet Army will soon withdraw from Dairen City.

Sent Nanking 122, repeated Dept 168, Canton 65, Shanghai 142, Peiping 18, Seoul 35.

Paddock

123 Gleysteen, Culver: Telegram

The Chargé in the Soviet Union (Kohler) to the Secretary of State

Moscow, June 9, 1949–5 p.m.
[Received June 9—11:28 a.m.]

1490. Note sent Foreign Office today re Gleysteen arrest accordance Department instructions Deptel 409, June 2.

Sent Department 1490, repeated Dairen 26, Nanking 65, Canton 31.

Kohler

123 Bacon, Leonard Lee: Telegram

The Chargé in the Soviet Union (Kohler) to the Secretary of State

Moscow, June 9, 1949–6 p.m.
[Received June 9—12:32 p.m.]

1491. [To Nanking:] If Embassy to be requested renew efforts re Bacon visas (reurtel 1182 to Department, repeated 35[?45?] Moscow), desirable have any information available re probable sailing date and point of departure.

Sent Nanking 66, repeated Department 1491.

Kohler

*June 3, p. 883*
123 Gleysteen, Culver: Telegram

_The Ambassador in China (Stuart) to the Secretary of State_

NANKING, June 11, 1949—noon.
[Received 1:20 p. m.]

1265. We suggest desirability at least from Far Eastern standpoint of releasing to press stories on Gleysteen incident and efforts to withdraw Mukden staff. (ReDeptel 409, June 7 to Moscow, repeated Dairen 74, Nanking 678, OffEmb Canton 304 and Shanghai’s telegram 2141 June 7 to Department, [2] repeated Nanking 1112). Implications of Soviet authority and pressure on Chinese soil should be emphasized.

Sent Department 1265, repeated OffEmb Canton 525, Shanghai 682, Dairen 36, Moscow 40.

Stuart

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125.3516/6–1449: Telegram

_The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State_

DAIREN, June 14, 1949—2 p. m.
[Received June 15—8:16 a. m.]

171–A. To keep Embassy informed re current situation Consulate: Police never returned house to examine Chinese staff after incident of Contel 148 to Department, May 20, repeated Nanking 106. Also, no other incidents in last weeks with local authorities; not even difficulties with traffic police.

Sent Department, repeated Nanking 125, Canton 69, Shanghai 14, Moscow 98.

Paddock

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893.008/6–2349: Telegram

_The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State_

DAIREN, June 23, 1949—1 p. m.
[Received 9:37 p. m.]

181. Workers of all ranks in all Soviet and Chinese Communist trusts must attend “political studies” classes several hours each week after work. It understood Mukden American Consulate spy story currently being stressed at these classes to emphasize every American Consulate “nest of spies” and to warn Soviets and Chinese against any contact with this Consulate.

Recently Soviet clerk in Soviet department store (Churin) chatted with Consulate officer about 5 minutes during purchase. After-latter

left two Soviet Kommandatura officers reprimanded clerk for being friendly to “our enemy” and threatened punishment if repeated.

Sent Nanking 132; repeated Department 181, Canton 75, Shanghai 152, Moscow 102.

PADDOCK

125.3516/6-2649: Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, June 26, 1949—2 p. m.
[Received June 27—7:53 a. m.]

187. [To Nanking:] 9:30 p. m., June 24 Consul chauffeur Ma taken from his house by five Chinese plain-clothesmen and driven to countryside. He interrogated re his role “in espionage like American Consul, Mukden”, if other Chinese on Consul staff involved, and if he had observed secret movements of consular officers. Political police released Ma at midnight but warned they “not through with him”.

Soviet accusation Gleysteen signaling to sea when arrested at Rokotan recalled Anna Bukar book on “spying” of American Embassy, Moscow, featured in Soviet bookstore. Contel 132, June 23, repeated Department 181, mentioned emphasis in local political classes that every American Consulate is “nest of spies”.

Emtel 957, May 7, to Department “questioned usefulness of maintaining Consulate Dairen in circumstances of increasing isolation”. Not known if Department commented on this telegram.

Consul would appreciate views of Embassy (or for Embassy take up subject with Department) re future plans for this post. Ma incident, due timing and implication of possible future public accusation whether Consul able operate indefinitely in face Soviet harassment.

Soviets still directly responsible for Dairen and for Consular difficulties here. Working conditions of Consul after USSR recognizes future CCP government cannot be foreseen. However, Soviet control of Dairen likely until Japanese treaty concluded.

Gleysteen and myself able cope with successive difficulties but morale Chinese staff deteriorating due exposed position. Nervous tension of many months has had effect.

It believed Consul can do nothing locally to improve situation and that only Department and Moscow Embassy (through effects of pressure at Foreign Office, publicity or other means) can restore and maintain workable conditions for this office.

Sent Nanking 138, repeated Canton 80, Shanghai 157, Moscow 106.

PADDOCK
125.3513/6-2849: Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

Dairen, June 28, 1949—9 a.m.
[Received June 29—1:17 a.m.]

192. Clerk Chao has not gone home last 2 months due fear difficulties with Soviet and CCP police (Contel 40, March 3, repeated 62³°). Rarely leaves Consulate premises. Now learned for first time his 19-year-old son arrested 3 weeks ago and just released from prison. Son was asked give information father's work at Consulate; warned that unless he told all he knew regarding father's spying activities he would suffer serious consequences.

As result pressure used on him in prison, son's mind affected.

Sent Nanking 141, repeated Department, Canton 182, Shanghai 159, Moscow 108.

Paddock

893.00/7-149: Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

Dairen, July 1, 1949—10 a.m.
[Received July 2—5:42 a.m.]

199. 1. Port Arthur–Dairen executive administration announced June 15 all anti-people or anti-democratic individuals, elements or organizations must register with police within 1 month and at same time surrender their documents, member lists, correspondence codes, weapons, funds, etc. Persons formerly but not now members such organizations also must register. Informers about those failing comply promised ample rewards. Jen Min Daily June 15.

2. Since such organizations not named it thus left to individual to determine member such organization.

3. Order issued just before “exposure espionage AmCon Mukden” June 18. Content and timing suggest likelihood it connected that affair.

4. Local press reported no sensational finds and on June 25 Jen Min Daily editorial urged reactionaries voluntarily report, promising them lenient treatment.

5. Consulate chauffeur Ma who [is] Catholic says members that church pressured register on grounds Roman Catholic Church is a world-wide anti-people and espionage apparatus.

6. Gleysteen’s servant urged by his police residence area chief to register as employee of reactionary organization but no serious pressure when he declined.

³° Not printed.
Sent Nanking 146; repeated Department; Canton 86, Peiping 23, Shanghai 165, Moscow 110.

Paddock

125.3516/7-449: Telegram

The Ambassador in China (Stuart) to the Secretary of State

NANKING, July 4, 1949—4 p. m.
[Received July 4—11:50 a. m.]

1431. We have racked our brains for solutions to problems of communications, supplies, personnel which beset our Consulate Dairen, but must confess we still find no answers. We doubt whether it would be possible to use Japanese repatriation vessel for purposes envisaged in Dairen telegram 190, June 29 to Department because of time element, possibility Soviets may refuse clearance for passengers and pouches to land, and fact that replacement personnel for Dairen cannot now leave China.

1. Communications: Telegraphic communications with Dairen are still open, although there are of course no assurances that we will continue to enjoy this privilege indefinitely. As respects courier service, there seems little hope of reestablishing it in near future. Last year it was difficult, expensive operation to send couriers from Shanghai via Vladivostok but even that is no longer possible now that Soviet vessels have ceased run between Vladivostok and Chinese ports (Dairen telegram 173, June 16 [15] to Department).

2. Supplies: Apparently Consulate Dairen is running low on commissary official supplies (besides dollar exchange and fresh codes). Our only suggestion here is that Department in cooperation with Foreign Service establishments Japan, Manila, Hong Kong, Singapore might learn of sailing some foreign vessel to Dairen sufficiently in advance to arrange for purchases and shipment. Our Consul occasionally hears of presence of such foreign vessels in Dairen but he is never permitted visit them (Dairen telegram 183, June 23 to Department). In this connection we might also observe that Foreign Service establishments in Communist-occupied areas of China would have few supplies to spare even if direct shipping from Shanghai or Tientsin to Dairen were available. Whether such supplies would be allowed duty-free entry Dairen is moot question.

3. We can think of only four logical ways by which replacement personnel could travel to Dairen:

a. From Shanghai (Colling), Nanking (Bacon), and Peiping (Boorman) by Chinese vessel across Yellow Sea or by rail via Man-

*Not printed.
churia. Chinese Communists have already refused cooperation in this project on grounds they have no diplomatic relations with US and no inter-port travel regulations. In this connection we might add it is unlikely they will have diplomatic relation with US before next year.

b. From Hong Kong (or Shanghai when port reopens) on Soviet motorship Smolnya to Vladivostok for transshipment to Dairen. Soviets have refused cooperation in this project by failure to act on Bacon’s visa application which was filed February 23 or on Colling’s filed April. Also no sailings of Soviet vessels from China to Vladivostok are now even scheduled as far as we can ascertain.

c. From Japan by unarmed LCI or other small US naval vessel, unarmored plane or chartered vessel. Soviets have already shown reluctance to assist in this project by issuing visas last December for courier travel via Vladivostok in preference to permitting carrier entry in Dairen. Presumably Chinese Communists, now that they have theoretically taken over responsibilities administration Dairen area, would also object to such entry on grounds they have no diplomatic relations with US.

d. Reassignment of entire new staff from USA or Europe and travel across USSR via Vladivostok and thence to Dairen by Soviet ship. This approach might seem more promising in view facts that Bacon, Boorman, Colling are now immobilized in China, Boorman has not yet even been assigned Dairen pending completion his language course and Colling has presumably acquired bad name with CCP result his persecution on trumped-up charges brutality toward disgruntled former Chinese employee Consulate General Shanghai (see Shanghai’s 2408, June 22 to Department 38). Probabilities, however, are that Soviets would also refuse transit visas for trans-Siberian travel new Foreign Service personnel.

We clearly perceive advantages retaining our last toe hold Manchuria, not least of which are that Dairen is open port in which we are fully entitled maintain Consulate office and that Dairen is only vantage point from which to observe day-to-day joint Soviet-CCP administration. However, we reluctantly conclude that under present circumstances these advantages are outweighed by struggle expense, humiliation, danger involved in keeping post open. Indefinite continuance of Consulate in present status is unfair to Paddock, Gley- steen who have already exceeded their anticipated tours of duty. American consular officers Dairen are now hardly more than hostages awaiting Soviet retaliation against such American moves as Gubitchev arrest.37 Due solely to Soviet and CCP police measures, Consulate Dairen has for some time been more productive in administrative-personnel headaches than political-economic reporting. It is for these reasons that we find it difficult agree with theme expressed Moscow

38 Post, p. 1174.
37 For documentation on the rejection of the claim to diplomatic immunity for Valentin Alexeyevich Gubichev, arrested and tried for espionage, 1949–50, see vol. v, pp. 776 ff.
telegram 27, June 29, to Dairen, repeated Nanking 72, Canton 37, Shanghai 13, that since Soviets apparently want US to close post we should endeavor keep it open. It seems to us rather that main issue is whether, under existing circumstances beyond control, we ourselves stand to gain more than we lose by maintaining post.

We fully endorse statements in Dairen telegram 187, June 27 [26] to Department that "Soviets are still directly responsible for Dairen and for Consulate difficulties" and that "Soviet control of Dairen likely until Japanese treaty concluded". In Dairen, at least as much as in Mukden, we are dealing with Soviets. We therefore recommend that if Department and Embassy Moscow are still not convinced of futility of continuing our efforts re Dairen, we should make one final approach to Soviet Foreign Office informing that (1) CCP authorities have no facilities or inter-port regulations for travel to Dairen (thus forestalling possibility of Soviets shifting onus onto CCP), and (2) we therefore request Soviets promptly either to issue transit visas to Bacon, Boorman, Colling for use on first available ship from China to Vladivostok or to authorize their entrance into Dairen on unarmed US Government carrier out of Japan as soon as they are able to leave China with simultaneous exit permits and visas for Paddock and Gleysteen. If this approach meets with no success by August 15, we believe Department should then proceed without further delay to close office, at same time giving maximum publicity to Soviet restrictions which forced us to take step. Principal theme of such publicity should be that, following closely on heels of Mukden closure, US Government experience in Dairen constitutes impressive evidence of Soviet domination Manchuria and CCP complaisance.

For our own guidance would appreciate brief statement re Department reaction to this telegram, previous Embassy and Dairen telegrams on same subject.

Sent Department 1431; repeated Shanghai 795, Embassy Canton 607, Moscow 46, Dairen 40.

STUART

125.3516/7-649: Telegram

_The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State_

Dairen, July 6, 1949—3 p.m.
[Received July 9—4:25 a.m.]

201. Nanking telegram 1431, July 4, regarding Consulate difficulties obviously drafted after thoughtful review of Dairen telegrams

*Not printed; it reported that, since the Soviet Government would probably welcome the Consulate's departure from Dairen, the Embassy in Moscow considered it preferable to hold on as long as possible.

552-963-76—57
of past year. Unfortunately Consulate seems to have failed empha-
size to Embassy basic change in Consulate problems. Until early
spring Consulate difficulties primarily regarding couriers, supplies,
replacements. Now chief question if Consulate physically able op-
erate even when courier service resumed and replacement arrives.

Protection of Chinese staff most important problem; Consulate
anxious it not be neglected midst administrative problems of servicing
or closing post (hence this telegram for consideration of Department
re last paragraph Nanking telegram). Consulate now unable assure
staff slightest help if arrested. Deptel 64, May 16 [13], has little
application here regarding getting their release from police.

Clerk Chao and radio operator Chao live Consulate residence and
rarely leave. Yet police able enter any time to arrest them; this ex-
pected eventually. Meanwhile police terrorizing family of former
and his son’s mind affected after one course of police treatment.
Contels 131, April 30 and 192, June 28. Department’s attention again
drawn to his service of nearly 27 years and outstanding record when
Japanese police pressure applied.

Urgency of replacement for radio operator Chao far more impor-
tant than for Americans. USIS 38 promised he be replaced and leave
Dairen by January 1 which was basis he willing come here. Since
up to this spring conditions similar to those of last couple years,
promise could have been kept if proper arrangements had been made
in advance to get his replacement here. Interest of police in chauffeur
Ma noted Contel 187, June 26.

Presumably Department also unable protect staff thru channels
outside Dairen.

Plans to send additional personnel, as outlined Nanking telegram,
need be expanded to assure office can be operated if Chinese staff
resign or arrested. American radio operator should be sent in addi-
tion to American clerk. Plans also should include utmost effort
arrange departure of two Chaos when present Americans leave.

Other possible difficulties envisaged regarding Consulate operation
next couple months:

(1) Exchange of dollars: Dealers already so frightened to buy
Consulate dollars that getting local cy is constant problem;

(2) Access to press: Last couple weeks Consulate unable buy ga-
zette of PA—Dairen administration. Also delivery boy of ShiH Hua
Daily 2 days ago said he forbidden deliver paper to Consulate (deliv-
er-y however not yet stopped). Such tactics also open to other two
papers.

(3) Purchase of food and other supplies: Fear of merchants to
deal with Americans (8 characters omitted). Equally true in gov-
ernment-owned stores. See second paragraph Contel 139, May 7. 40

38 United States Information Service.
40 Not printed.
(4) Insults: All ranks classes trained to be rude to Consulate personnel or else do so for self protection. Messenger has ceased wear Consulate uniform. Department should note that anti-American propaganda definitely success here.

(5) Servants: So far they not unduly troubled by police but always latent threat they become frightened and leave. Two already done so.

(6) Social isolation: Half dozen foreigners who still willing come Consulate residence are desperately trying leave Dairen. When they succeed, isolation of Consulate complete. Most information in Cables regarding local events derived from them. On their departure Consulate reduced to press and street observations for news sources. As mentioned, press may also be eliminated.

(7) Exit visas: Soviets now blandly claim police have sole jurisdiction over exit visas for foreigners. Consulate fears trouble regarding this when couriers arrive here.

(8) Telegrams: See paragraph 1 of Nanking telegram.

(9) Some manufactured publicity incident as at Mukden: US Government then would be on defensive when Consulate closed.

(10) Official contacts: There is no official, Soviet or CCP, to whom Consulate has access. In time of trouble Consulate unable negotiate with or channel its opinion to persons of responsibility.

Importance keep post at this strategic point obvious and Consulate sincerely hopes Department able solve present difficulties. It realized other posts in Communist China probably having parallel troubles or soon will, although various Emblems seem indicate exposed position of Dairen Consulate unique.

However, Consulate discouraged regarding present and future worth of this post. Its value cannot be restored until Department able enforce Soviets to allow workable conditions here including physical protection to Chinese staff. Otherwise it appears better to close Consulate on own initiative with dignity and then perhaps Chinese staff can be withdrawn.

Nevertheless closing office also will cause many problems as Mukden shows: Exit visas, Soviet visas via Vladivostok, transport on Soviet vessels including freight at exorbitant cost, and efforts take out Chinese staff. Only efficient and cheap means close Consulate is to send special ship here to remove all staff and large amount of good office and residence furniture.

Moscow telegram 27 to Dairen June 29,11 not repeated Department, points out Soviet pleasure if Consulate closed. As yet Soviets may be unaware of extent of success of their pressure program. Thus, should Department decide close post, this situation might be exploited by Department in order to obtain favorable conditions for closing post including withdrawal of Chinese staff.

Sent Department 201, repeated Nanking 148, Moscow 112, Shanghai 166, Canton 87.

Paddock

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11 See footnote 38, p. 891.
NANKING, July 9, 1949—8 p. m.
[Received July 9—3:27 p. m.]

1468. ReDeptel 794, July 7. As may be readily verified by Embtel 1431, July 4, we hold fast as strongly as Department re necessity of relieving Paddock at Dairen and we are in complete agreement that Bacon is logical desirable replacement. However, as we pointed out in that telegram, responsibility for Bacon’s difficulties in reaching Dairen rests squarely with Soviets and, as far as we know, their obstructionism is still unresolved. Bacon has still received no reply to his Soviet visa application for travel via Vladivostok. Consequently, until some assurances are forthcoming that Soviets will cooperate, we do not believe it is worth while for Bacon to initiate his travel at this stage.

As far as we are aware, there is no shipping service between either Hong Kong or Japan and Vladivostok or Dairen. Furthermore there is little reason to feel assured that CCP authorities in Dairen will permit Bacon to replace Paddock any more than they have permitted American consular replacements in other cities under their occupation. We believe there is good chance that if Bacon were to proceed to Hong Kong (or to Japan which is more promising takeoff point for his jump to Dairen), he would merely cool his heels there indefinitely.

Finally Bacon is vitally needed here during this critical period. As Department aware, Nanking staff has been reduced to bare minimum over period past 6 months by establishing Embassy Office Canton, normal attrition, and we unable to date to receive any replacements. Even those caught Shanghai en route here still unable obtain permits enter Nanking. We are therefore most reluctant to release any key personnel and Bacon’s departure this time would be keenly felt. He has excellent command consular duties, his legal background has proven most valuable and, with incidents involving foreigners on increase, will be even more so. Furthermore, he is capable assuming supervisory functions administrative officer when Hinderer departs and until latter’s successor permitted enter Communist China (see Embtel 1467, July 9).

Unless Department has reasons unknown to Embassy to believe that Soviet visa can be shortly obtained, or if Department contemplates use of chartered merchant vessel or unarmed naval craft in attempt transport Bacon [to] Dairen direct from Japan, we urgently

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42 Not printed; it instructed the Ambassador to arrange transportation for Consul Bacon to Hong Kong to await further travel arrangements from there to Dairen.
43 Harry A. Hinderer, Attaché of the Embassy at Nanking.
44 Not printed.
request that Department reconsider its instruction re Bacon's departure and authorize us retain him until way for his travel is more open, if it ever opens at all, and until Department has given fuller study to refelt July 4.

As far as accommodations on plane are concerned, we could include Mr. and Mrs. Bacon on flight to Okinawa if desired, although with limited amount luggage for them and us all. I had already planned to take Cabot out with me and am delighted Department contemplates issuing him order for this flight. I have been in communication with him and will apply for his exit visa here on Monday.

Because of looting of Air Attaché plane during turn over, involving loss seats, safety equipment, passengers' accommodations C-47 limited. In consultation my Air Attaché, I had planned following passenger list out of Nanking in addition to myself, which I do not intend to enlarge unless Department directs otherwise:

(1) Consul General Cabot, (2) Attaché Hinderer, (3) personal secretary Fugh, (4) Air Attaché Colonel Dunning, (5) co-pilot Vanaus Dall, and crew of two.

Sent Department 1468, repeated Embassy Canton 616, Shanghai 818, Canton pouch Hong Kong 39.

STUART

123 Bacon, Leonard Lee : Telegram

The Secretary of State to the Ambassador in China (Stuart)

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1949—8 p. m.

814. Urtel 1468, July 9. Dept's intention in recommending departure Bacon and wife on plane with Amb (Deptel 794 July 7*5) was to explore possibility chartering merchant vessel for trip Dairen. If suitable vessel available (possibly SCAJAP*6 vessel from Japan), efforts arrange permission enter Dairen bringing new staff and supplies and evacuating Paddock, Gleysteen and certain of Chinese staff wld represent final effort maintain post at Dairen. In event these efforts fail, Dept will promptly give serious consideration closing Consulate Dairen and withdrawing all staff by most practicable means.

[Here follows recommendation regarding travel of Foreign Service personnel, including application of travel permit for Consul Bacon by way of Peiping.]

ACHESON

*5 Not printed.
*6 Shipping Control Administration, Japan.
The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, July 22, 1949—3 p. m.
[Received July 24—6:17 a. m.]

216. Radio operator Chao compelled attend 2-hour “meeting” yesterday obviously staged just to threaten him to register as reactionary (Contel 146, July 1, repeated Dept 199).

Police said American spies and running dogs of imperialism must register [( ] these categories omitted in press) and must sign voluntarily by August 1 deadline, or be arrested.

All Consulate staff and servants refuse register as they realize it is against their interests.

Sent Nanking 160, repeated Department 216, Canton 96, Shanghai 173, Moscow 118.

Paddock

123 Gleysteen, Culver: Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, July 22, 1949—4 p. m.
[Received July 24—6:59 a. m.]

217. One of the five persons with whom Consulate has cordial relations rumored arrested week ago and people who called his house turned away by police. Past evening I asked Gleysteen go there verify rumor man had returned home.

Police admitted Gleysteen, took his identification papers (retained only with difficulty) and took him under guard to district police station (branch of Port Arthur-Dairen Executive Administration). There he was treated insultingly and police refused recognize his official position (calling him merely “overseas American[?]”) and refused let him telephone American Consulate. Fortunately in 15 minutes telephone instructions received by police from superiors and Gleysteen released.

I wrote Chief of Civil Administration today protesting this treatment by police agents of Soviet authorities as violation international law in line with Deptel 273 to Moscow April 28, repeated Nanking 531.

Sent Nanking 161, repeated Department, Nanking 97, Shanghai 174, Moscow 119.

Paddock
The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, August 1, 1949—3 p. m.  
[Received August 2—9:59 p. m.]

227. Last information regarding communication to Soviet Foreign Office re Gleysteen detention was Moscow’s 1490 to Department, repeated Nanking 65.  
Consulate wonders if any new development regarding this matter.  
Sent Department 227, repeated Moscow 121, Nanking 164.

PADDOCK

The Counselor of Embassy in China (Jones) to the Secretary of State

NANKING, August 4, 1949.  
[Received August 4—4:27 p. m.]

1712, Re Deptel 479, July 23 [22]. Bacon’s application exit permit via Tientsin, destination Dairen by way of Tokyo, filed August 3. Application received for consideration only. Statement made that foreigners travel Nanking–Tientsin not yet authorized. Similar statement made to AMilAt  
Beebe August 1.  
Sent Department 1712 repeated Peiping 317 Dairen 46.

JONES

The Ambassador in the Soviet Union (Kirk) to the Secretary of State

Moscow, August 6, 1949—2 p. m.  
[Received August 6—10:16 a. m.]

1966. Embassy has not received reply its note June 9 to Soviet Foreign Office re Gleysteen (Dairen’s 121, August 2, sent Department as 227) nor does it expect reply unless possibly as result further note specifically reiterating request assurances re treatment US Consular officers mentioned last sentence June 9 note. However, should be pointed out that maximum to be expected in event request for assurances were repeated would be Soviet reply to effect that of course they treat foreign consuls accordance generally accepted standards in usage as long as consuls act properly within scope legitimate duties, et cetera, with implication Gleysteen was not so acting.
If Consulate Dairen to be closed soon with accompanying publicity re treatment our staff, it might be well to leave matters stand as they are, i.e., with Soviet Foreign Office having failed to give assurances requested. A second note revealing our continued interest in treatment Consulate Dairen would probably be interpreted by Soviets as indicating our intention stay Dairen and “fight it out.” Such interpretation might lend [lead] Soviets and their Chinese Communist friends to make position of our Consulate more untenable than ever and thus endeavor force closing Consulate under humiliating conditions.

Though this Embassy has felt in past that pleasure which closing our Dairen Consulate would afford Soviets was good reason persist in maintenance Consulate, we now believe that since overall situation China will probably force us close down Dairen sooner or later in any event, we should seriously consider whether present time not most propitious for graceful exit on basis failure receive Soviet assurances.

Sent Department 1966; repeated Dairen 28, Nanking 86.

Kirk

125.3513/8-1349: Telegram

_The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State_

DAIREN, August 13, 1949—1 p.m. [Received August 13—7:21 a.m.]

240. Concern of Consulate for departure of radio operator Chao and clerk Chao and family emphasized previous telegrams. Situation now is Soviet transit visas through Vladivostok applied for but not expected. Consulate has taken all preparations which were taken June 1948 for departure of former radio operator who also of Chinese nationality.

Consulate told Soviets that Consulate is planning for Chao's go with next couriers through Vladivostok and not await replacements. Soviets possibly let them go just to reduce office efficiency but this not counted on.

Best chance for them go is by one of freighters, Contel 167, August 5, repeated Department 232[a]. Consulate intends asking Tokyo, Seoul, Manila to rearrange passage for them on freighter calling here. Consulate will then make all possible efforts get them away. Similar efforts if special ship diverted here with couriers Bangkok, telegram 699 to Department August 9,[n] not repeated Nanking. If departure prevented, it will be on basis Chinese police refuse exit

[a] Not printed.
permits. Same time it assured Soviets will disclaim all responsibility re such permits, Contel 154, repeated Department 207, July 11. Soviets already have made similar assertion re police action in various incidents affecting Consulate.

Before beginning affair of two Chaos, Consulate would appreciate following information from Embassy or Department:

1. Is Consulate's opinion correct that Soviets are in fact still responsible, from US Government viewpoint, in event two Chaos not allowed leave Dairen after passage arranged?
2. If opinion correct, is there any form of help or pressure which Embassy or Department able exert to enable them leave later (whenever passage again arranged)?
3. Is American Consulate position in Dairen sufficiently analogous to Soviet Mission in Japan to justify and warrant pressure in that direction (such as on arrival and departure of Soviet personnel and courier visitors)?

Soviets contend Dairen is subject to military control pending Japanese peace treaty, hence American Consulate must submit to Soviet military regulations. US also in military occupation of Japan until peace treaty and Soviets there presumably obliged abide by military regulations. It would seem that if Consulate personnel prevented move in and out of "free port" of Dairen similar restrictions could be applied to Soviets [in] Japan.

It realized Embassy and Department may not wish express opinion these points until proven two Chaos unable leave Dairen. However, same points are important re couriers as police may possibly refuse allow them land at Dairen if they do not come via Vladivostok, that is, if they come on diverted vessel or commercial ship such as in Tokyo telegram 276 to Department August 4 [5] not repeated Nanking. If such situation develops, no time telegraph Department. Hence it seems advisable for Consulate receive reaction of Embassy and Department now to points raised this telegram. Consulate then able avoid incorrect action if difficulties develop re two Chaos or couriers or both.

Sent Nanking 172; repeated Department, Moscow 12.

PADDOCK

123 Bacon, Leonard Lee: Telegram

The Counselor of Embassy in China (Jones) to the Secretary of State

NANKING, August 13, 1949—3 p. m.
[Received August 13—8:52 a. m.]

1777. As reported Embtel 1712, August 4, Bacon complied with recommendation made in Deptel 814, July 11 for him to apply for

travel permits himself and wife to proceed Tientsin as first leg on journey to Dairen. This application has met with no success. Alien Affairs Office August 12 again indicated his exit from Nanking must be through Shanghai and stated that no permits are being granted foreigners for overland travel from Shanghai area to North China. To Embassy’s best knowledge, no such permits have been granted. Difficulties confronting foreigners attempting leave China via Shanghai are, of course, already well known.

It being apparent that this effort has failed, we suggest Department now give serious consideration closing Consulate Dairen and withdrawing all staff by most practicable means as stated in Department’s reference telegram. In this connection, we refer also to Moscow telegram 1966, August 6 to Department which suggests that now may be more propitious time to close Consulate Dairen.

We further refer to Depinfotel August 8 \( ^{54} \) which reports that four tankers, presumably either American or British, are now en route Dairen from Constanza. If Consulate is to be closed, we suggest that cheap and effective way to withdraw Paddock and Gleysteen would be on board one of these vessels.

Sent Department 1777, repeated Shanghai 982, Canton 744, Moscow 56, Dairen 49.

Pass Peiping 328.

JONES

123 Gleysteen, Culver : Telegram

_The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State_

_Dairen, August 13, 1949—4 p. m._

[Received August 14—3:04 a. m.]

242. Consulate agrees with Moscow Embassy’s reasons against pressing for answer from Soviet Foreign Office regarding Gleysteen detention (Moscow telegram 1966 to Department, repeated Nanking 86, August 6).

However, while subject still alive, it well point out that as result series of unpleasant incidents, Consulate officers now hesitate go outside two-square-mile area bounded by residence, office and main shopping district. Any movement outside threatens difficulties with Soviets (whose military activities throughout Dairen peninsula continue) and with Chinese police (for whose actions Soviet disclaim responsibility).

Only exception is main road to Fukusho public beach; auto also has been stopped for examination on this road but without irritating incident.

Sent Nanking 174; repeated Department 242, Moscow 130.

Paddock

\(^{54}\) Not printed.
The Ambassador in the Soviet Union (Kirk) to the Secretary of State

Moscow, August 19, 1949—4 p.m.
[Received August 19—12:32 p.m.]

2093. If Department decides close Dairen (Nanking's 1777, August 13 to Department), Embassy strongly assumes that our actions this respect will be carefully planned with view to (1) minimum impairment US dignity and prestige; and (2) maximum public and diplomatic exploitation reasons for our withdrawal to disadvantage Soviet and Chinese Communists. Embassy believes achievement these ends could be accomplished by notification to Soviet Foreign Office at appropriate time US decision close Consulate on account unreasonable and onerous restrictions and vexations imposed by Soviet-dominated regime (including pertinent details) and failure Soviet Government give assurances requested in Embassy note June 9 (Embtel 1490, June 9) that our consular staff would be treated in accordance international law and practice. Our note should be given full publicity in due course.

Embassy also recommends that serious consideration be given to use US naval vessel for physical withdrawal consular staff and effects and that our intention to dispatch such vessel this purpose be included in proposed note Soviet Foreign Office. Evacuation by this means would not only have advantages from standpoint US dignity and prestige but would also simplify otherwise difficult transportation problems. It might also enable US save faithful alien employees from unhappy fate at hands Chinese Communists.

It might be well inform Soviets that use naval vessel necessary to obviate “well-known difficulties and delays now prevailing with respect to ordinary means of travel into and out of Dairen area.” Whether Soviets would place obstacles in way implementation such plan problematical. Although last request for permission send courier Dairen US naval vessel turned down by Soviet Foreign Office on ground alternative facilities via Vladivostok available (Embtel 2751, November 27, 1948 44) Soviets would this time have difficulty suggesting feasible alternatives and furthermore might view final “withdrawal” voyage in different light from previous requests for periodic courier service. If Soviets should flatly refuse permit vessel enter Port Dairen, arrangement off-shore embarkation similar which took place on withdrawal mission from Albania in 1946 might be feasible.

Sent Department 2093, repeated Dairen 31, Nanking 90.

Kirk

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The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, August 25, 1949—4 p. m. [Received August 27—5:16 a. m.]

252. Chinese police refused exit permits to 11 Germans and 1 Italian listed Tokyo telegram 76 [276] to Department, repeated Berlin only. SS Harpalycous sailed yesterday.

Group made determined efforts get permits. Soviets insisted that although they were willing for group to go decision lay with Chinese police. Only reason given by Chinese police for refusal was that they had not yet investigated Dairen foreigners enough.

For parallel case of only foreigner allowed so far to leave, see Contel 154 to Nanking, July 11, repeated Department 207, Moscow 116, Tokyo 18.

Department might consider advisability suggesting that Italian Ambassador at Moscow protest detention his national here—Carlo Polesello, Italian passenger, No. 746188–P issued April 21 last year by Italian CG, Shanghai, address Valleritti 24, Rome.

Tripartite agreement June 25 (authorizing French Embassy, Nanking, to document and handle other questions affecting repatriation of Germans from China to Western Germany) may not be sufficient basis for French Ambassador at Moscow to query refusal of Soviets to allow these Germans to leave for Western Germany. However, situation would seem warrant such query at least in Berlin.

Note that passage on Harpalycous already paid Dairen to Liverpool, exit visas through UK arranged, and each of Germans possessed proper document to enter Western Germany. All details thus settled but still they not allowed leave.

Year and half ago Soviets told these and other foreigners they could leave Dairen whenever transport arranged. When Soviets turned over exit permits to Chinese police last May, each member this group again made proper application to that office but no answer received.

Consulate is not sending this telegram in behalf of this group. Matter has direct bearing on Contel 172 to Nanking, August 12, repeated Department 240, Moscow 128 re Consulate plans for departure its alien employees and re possible complications re courier entry and departure.

Also pertinent that Soviets seem by trying hard make Chinese in Dairen, and perhaps in China generally, believe that Chinese, not Soviets, are administering Dairen. Yet all evidence verifies Soviet

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56 Dated August 5, not printed.
57 Not printed.
58 Consul General.
domination all phases Dairen life. Depending on Department’s answer to Contel last paragraph, is perhaps worth while to emphasize whenever possible Soviet responsibility for Dairen.

It should be difficult for Soviets to justify their refusal (that is, of their agents, the police) to let this group foreigners leave despite previous Soviet promises they could go when transportation available.

Sent Department; repeated Nanking 181, Moscow 124, Tokyo 3, Berlin unnumbered.

Paddock

125.3513/8–2849 : Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, August 28, 1949—4 p. m.
[Received August 29—6:22 a. m.]

257. Person believed to be at Soviet Kommandatura telephoned yesterday to say Soviets not responsible Chinese police. This was answer to Consulate’s letter last paragraph Contel 161 to Nanking, July 22, repeated Department 217. I stated Consulate unable accept telephone call as reply and requested letter giving whatever information desired.

Regardless if such letter received, Consulate anxious for Department to reply Contel 172 to Nanking, repeated Department 240, August 12[13].

Sent Department 257, repeated Nanking 183.

Paddock

125.351/9–149 : Telegram

The Secretary of State to the Consul at Dairen (Paddock) 59

WASHINGTON, September 1, 1949—noon.

131. Dept has reached decision to close Consulate at Dairen as soon as necessary arrangements can be made. No publication yet being given to closure therefore you shld not make closure known to other than yourself and Gleysteen.

Dept is particularly anxious that all possible measures be taken to assure the departure of loyal Chi employees and their families simultaneously with the Amers. Propose if possible transfer Chi staff including radio operator to other China post. However, give no promise continued employment after evacuation. Could Chi staff be evacuated before announcement made of closing.

59 Repeated to the Ambassador in the Soviet Union as telegram No. 613.
Inform Dept possibility obtaining exit visas for Chi and Amer staff, transportation facilities available, proposed routes of travel, whether difficulties anticipated obtaining exit visas for Chi staff, recommendations on possibilities selling, evacuation or storing Govt-owned property. View cost evacuating Govt property do not anticipate evacuation property where evacuation cost exceeds value property. What do you recommend on Brit interest Dairen.

Courier not being sent Dairen. Inform Bangkok disposition desired mail supplies held for Dairen.

Closing instrs will fol soonest after receipt ur recommendations.

Sent Dairen. Rptd Nanking, Shanghai, OffEmb-Canton, Moscow, Tokyo, Bangkok.

ACHESON

125.351/9-149 : Telegram

The Secretary of State to the Ambassador in the United Kingdom
(Douglas)

WASHINGTON, September 1, 1949—6 p.m.

3154. Inform FonOff Dairen and Hankow Consulates have been ordered closed. No public announcement by Dept of closing Dairen at present. Will announce closing Hankow as soon as formal reply from Brit (Deptel 3067 Aug 26 #6) received.

AmCon Dairen now has custody Brit Con there. Also paying salaries caretakers. Ask FonOff what disposition should be made Brit interests by AmCon upon closing his office.

ACHESON

120.34 Transportation/9-349 : Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, September 3, 1949—2 p.m.

[Received September 3—11:05 p.m.]

262. ReDeptel 131, September 2 [7], repeated Moscow 613.

1. Transportation facilities:

(a) Soviet ship to Vladivostok, thence Soviet plane to Tokyo or trans-Siberia to Moscow or Soviet ship. Plane ordinarily difficult due our possibly large party and personal effects. Cost exorbitant. No Soviet ship now out of Vladivostok as shown by courier difficulties. No Government-owned property worth sending via Vladivostok.

(b) One of foreign freighters calling here under Soviet charter Impossible for Consul see captain arrange passage. No time for representatives to try contact ship before arrival and not certain Soviets

#6 Not printed.
even then allow our departure on it. Soviets however may allow it if it is made part of any discussions with them re closing posts.

(c) Diversion special ship by Department. This is cheapest due size party and considerable amount good pieces office and house furniture and equipment for use by American post at first port of call. Whether Soviets able prevent such ship is not known.

2. Department please inform if confidential files should be destroyed or taken, also non-confidential files.

3. Due lack funds Consulate must sell jeep with trailer, Oldsmobile, transmitter, radios, coal supply, in order close office properly. Please authorize. No other inventory items to be sold due bad market.

4. If we go via Vladivostok, Moscow must arrange pay all our expenses there as we will arrive without funds.

5. Moscow Embassy should arrange laissez passer for Americans take personal effects out at Dairen and in and out of Vladivostok without examination; also for Soviets to recognize us as couriers (Consulate will issue courier letter).

6. Regardless transport used, Consulate will take out effects of British couriers and assume British Government will pay costs but Department please verify Consulate should do this.

Deptel garbled; if additional information requested Consulate will answer after request.

Sent Department 262, repeated Moscow 140, Nanking 188.

Paddock

129.34 Transportation/9-549: Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, September 5, 1949—6 p. m.
[Received September 5—1:37 a. m.]

268. This continues immediately preceding telegram.

7. Chinese staff consists clerk Chao Shou-yu [with] no family, clerk Chao Yi-hsien with family of 5, messenger Lee Yun-ssu [with] no family, chauffeur Ma Hing-hwa with family of 5. Thus 14 Chinese and 2 Americans (not known if Lee and Ma will wish go).

8. All Chinese without passports except [Chao] Shou-yu who has expired Chinese passport. He and [Chao] Yi-hsien family have new passports in courier mail but these, of course, cannot now be received. These all must use some sort certificate which Soviets will recognize in lieu of passport.

9. Without couriers to accompany them, sufficient funds or passports, it useless now try get Chinese out ahead of Americans.

10. Soviet transit visa through Vladivostok for both Chinese and Americans, delays and difficulties are well known.
11. Re exit visa from Dairen, if decision is left to Chinese police, answer will be refusal re our Chinese staff (and possibly also for Americans). Local Soviets will not override that refusal unless instructed by Moscow.

12. Thus Consulate believes best if closing of Consulate first broached to Soviets at Washington or Moscow. Consulate will then inform local Soviets re closing and will apply for exit visas. However, Consulate should know type of transport to be used and how exit visas requested.

[13.] Specifically we want from Soviets:

(a) Permission leave Dairen on whatever transport Department selects.
(b) Exit visa for all staff who wish leave.
(c) Recognition of certificate in lieu of passport for Chinese.
(d) Laissez-passer to avoid customs examination for Americans.
(e) Recognition Americans as couriers.
(f) Transit visas through Vladivostok if we go that route.

14. Consulate is unable suggest effective approach to Soviets to ensure we receive all of above. Problem of exit visas described Contel 172, August 12,\(^{61}\) repeated Moscow 128. Background of Soviet military occupation of Dairen given Deptel 49 to Moscow January \([February]\) 1.\(^{62}\)

15. Closure of this Consulate may receive much publicity on basis isolation of Consulate, cooperation of Soviets, and exposed position of Consulate staff. Although propaganda along these lines effective in US and non-Communist Asia, it is uncertain if Soviet Government will consider issue important.

16. However, Soviet position with Chinese public possibly hurt by propaganda emphasizing their anomalous position, Dairen:

(a) Military occupation due no Jap treaty.
(b) Diplomatic relations with Nationalist China but no Nationalist officials allowed here.
(c) Status of its Port Arthur–Dairen Executive Administration never explained. Some of its officials are in Northeast people’s government. Communist Party and other local organizations are mere branches of parent bodies in NE.
(d) Soviets try make local populace believe this administration ruling Dairen and disclaim all responsibility out \([about]\) such things as exit visas.
(e) Yet Soviet civil administration office unchanged and no decreases in Soviet personnel. When Soviets give order, officials of Executive Administration obey. Whatever friction may develop from this situation, currently it is accepted.

17. Closing of Consulate affects paragraph 16 \([garbled group]\). If visas refused to Chinese staff, it would seem Department has legitimate

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\(^{61}\) Not found in Department of State files.

\(^{62}\) See telegram No. 11, February 1, noon, to the Consul at Dairen, p. 861.
basis for publicizing points in that paragraph. It thus appears to
Soviet advantage to "persuade" Chinese police issue visas and arrange
for all staff leave Dairen quietly. If Department believes this line of
reasoning correct, it may provide arguable point with Soviets in ar-
rangeing these visas.

18. Consulate hopes Department can arrange in 10 days the two
problems of type of transport to be used and exit visas for Chinese
staff.

19. Basis of Consulate desire for haste is recognition by Soviets of
CCP soon as central government organized. Perhaps Department
aware this not imminent but locally it constantly [apparent omission].
Since Chinese Communists regard Dairen as extension of Manchuria,
we expect be kept in quarters after Soviet recognition of CCP same
as apparently done to Mukden Consulate. As our provisions are ex-
hausted and we bankrupt, we foresee long difficult period before De-
partment arranges our departure. Since decision now made to close
Consulate, we anxious leave before such recognition.

20. Moscow telegram 2093, August 19 should be given careful con-
sideration. If Soviets hesitate to arrange for Chinese police to issue
exit visas for our passportless Chinese staff, it is possible they could
be persuaded do so if pointed out that without encumbrance of Chinese
staff Department is much freer to arrange evacuation of Americans
either by special diverted freighter or by naval vessel. If naval vessel
of adequate size used, it could have useful propaganda effect not only
here but throughout Manchuria.

Sent Department 263, repeated Nanking 189, Moscow 141.

PADDOCK

125.351/9-849: Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, September 8, 1949—11 a. m.
[Received 9:54 p. m.]

276. Events past 2 days eliminate time margin for selecting most
suitable method for withdrawal Consulate staff, propaganda effect,
etc.

Contel 272, September 6 63 described projected change in status
Dairen City. If this occurs before staff gets away, closure possibly
not effected for many months.

When restraint placed on local CCP by Soviet diplomatic re-
quirement is removed, Consulate will be as exposed as Mukden Consulate.

63 Not printed; it reported possibility of Dairen's detachment administratively
from the rest of the Kwantung area which would affect the city's international
status (893.00/9-649).

552-963-73—58
Lack supplies and funds plus precedent of long record unpleasant incidents, in which helplessness of Consulate proved, are expected make Consulate position worse than Mukden Consulate. Nothing in experience Mukden to indicate Department can arrange departure of staff quickly under such conditions.

Either due announcement of change in Dairen City or merely as another recurring wave, another series petty incidents involving Consulate with Chinese police began 2 days ago.

Consulate began efforts sell jeep as it is most saleable item without awaiting Department authorization. So far, limited circle who able buy it afraid even discuss purchase with American Consulate. Perhaps sale possible later but this factor re difficulties heretofore not realized as serious.

Thus Consulate needs to insist on last minute Department arranging departure of Consulate staff (Contels 262, and 263, September 3). No couriers here since April 1. Problem of closing Consulate before Department for several months. Situation now such that Department has no alternative but to act immediately and decisively.

In past Moscow Embassy often hampered by difficulty in getting appointment with responsible Soviet official. Accordingly, Consulate recommends Department itself take up problem of departure of Dairen staff at most effective level in Washington within 24 hours after receipt this telegram.

Until notified to contrary by Department, Consulate will plan on Department arranging for Consulate staff to leave Dairen by Soviet ship to Vladivostok, by foreign freighter under Soviet charter (couple such ships in harbor now including Panamanian which has not yet begun unload), by specially chartered vessel from Korea, by specially diverted freighter, or by naval vessel within 10 days.

As Department has now decided to close Consulate and since announcement made of reorganization of Dairen City administration, Department should not postpone, for any reason whatever, departure of Consulate staff.

Paddock

125.351/9-649 : Telegram

The Ambassador in the Soviet Union (Kirk) to the Secretary of State

Moscow, September 9, 1949—6 p. m.
[Received September 9—1:59 p. m.]

2255. Reference Department’s decision close Consulate Dairen (Deptel 613, September 1 94), Embassy suggests that as alternative

94 Same as telegram No. 131 to Dairen, p. 903.
use naval vessel for evacuation personnel and effects (Embtel 2093, August 19) consideration be given despatch one or more planes for this purpose. Since use military planes less likely receive Soviet approval, perhaps arrangements could be made charter commercial plane or planes.

Embassy notes Dairen funds virtually exhausted (Dairen's 256, August 29 to Department) and wonders whether as precautionary measure advantage should not be taken of recent Soviet offer provide air transportation couriers Tokyo–Vladivostok (Deptel 605, August 30) prior to making any public or formal move re closing Dairen. This would ensure availability funds during what might be protracted period of negotiations re evacuation personnel and would also enable carefully selected courier (preferably a Russian area expert like McSweeney) to make survey Dairen situation in consultation with Paddock and Gleysteen who have been working under handicap of almost complete isolation from outside world for more than year. Upon completion this task, courier could proceed Tokyo or other appropriate post to act as principal field coordinator in implementation evacuation plan. Principal courier might be accompanied by assistant qualified in technical aspects air transportation if that means evacuation to be given serious consideration. Embassy recognizes that round-trip couriers might take several weeks and thus appear delay closing Consulate, but from standpoint funds and morale Dairen courier project might well be indispensable preliminary evacuation.

Embassy agrees with Dairen that only by pressure on Soviet Foreign Office (Dairen's 263, September 3 [5] to Department) is there any likelihood obtaining exit visas for Chinese employees Consulate and is prepared to raise this question when Department authorizes transmission note Soviet Foreign Office re closing Dairen (Embtel 2093). This connection Embassy would appreciate fullest information re length service with US Government of Chinese employees, posts at which service rendered and post to which Soviet may be told employees are being transferred. Even though transfer only hypothetical, suggest choice Hong Kong for obvious reasons. Re chauffeur and messenger (Dairen's 263 to Department), Embassy seriously doubts wisdom trying to evacuate these locally employed Chinese who presumably are long time residents Dairen. To include them may jeopardize possibility obtaining exit visas for the Chaos, who present much better case and to whom Embassy understands certain commitments were made at the time their assignment Dairen.

Sent Department 2255, repeated Dairen 33, Nanking 96, Tokyo 37, Hong Kong 2.  

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Kirk

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Not Not printed.
The Secretary of State to the Ambassador in the Soviet Union (Kirk) 68

WASHINGTON, September 9, 1949—9 p. m.

635. Dairen tel 276 Sept 8 to Dept being rptd separately to you urges immed action re closing Consulate and withdrawal staff in view expected change in status Dairen city, which if carried out prior withdrawal staff wld probably greatly complicate problem.

Pls convey personally message along fol lines Vyshinsky 67 or in his absence Acting FonMin.

Owing to obstacles to functioning US consulate Dairen, including extreme difficulty or impossibility effecting transfers personnel, maintaining courier service, sending supplies and funds, US Govt has instructed Consul Paddock Dairen close consulate and withdraw immed with staff from Dairen. In view this decision US Govt requests Sov Govt instruct officials Dairen facilitate closing office departure staff.

Specifically US Govt requests Sov cooperation in issuance exit permits Consul Paul Paddock, Vice Consul Culver Gleysteen, and Chi members staff of consulate. Consul Paddock and Vice Consul Gleysteen will travel as couriers and will be provided with identification as such. It is assumed that their personal and official baggage will be exempt from customs examination. Chi staff members referred to above will fol[owing] their departure from Dairen be assigned other Amer consular posts. Those not possessing valid Chi passports owing difficulty communications with Dairen will be provided by Consulate Dairen with suitable identifying documents in lieu passports.

With respect transportation facilities from Dairen, US Govt wld appreciate being informed as matter of urgency whether Sov Govt prefers Consul Paddock and staff depart by means of (a) Sov vessel, (b) fon vessel under Sov charter, or (c) unarmed US Govt vessel. If departure by means (a) or (b) it is requested Sov Govt make necessary arrangements immed and if vessel proceeding via Vladivostok or other Sov port, that Sov Govt issue appropriate transit visas, laissez passers and courier lists. If departure by means (b) it suggested Panamanian vessel under Sov charter now reportedly in Dairen be used.

Owing urgency and importance which it attaches this matter, Dept considers it desirable that Amb deliver message along foregoing lines soonest and press for immed reply. If Amb unable obtain appointment or if other evidence Sov stalling, pls inform Dept at once in order that Dept can convey similar message to Sov Amb Wash.68

ACHESON

68 Repeated to the Consul at Dairen as telegram No. 137.
68 A. S. Panyushkin.
The Secretary of State to the Consul at Dairen (Paddock)

WASHINGTON, September 10, 1949—2 p. m.


Auth[orized] evacuate or sell motor vehicles, typewriters and other office machines, office and household furniture. Deposit proceeds sale passenger-carrying vehicles special deposit Acct 19F5796, proceeds trucks, jeeps, typewriters, office machines Acct 1906690, proceeds other items Misc Receipts Acct 195196. If unable evacuate or sell auth place custody friendly for power US Govt property left behind. Inform Dept re this. Dept doubts advisability evacuation large pieces furniture equipment since evacuation costs probably greater than value property.

In ur discretion, evacuate or destroy seals, stamps, blank passports, blank certificates identity registration, fee stamps, crypto material, stationery bearing official insignia, letterheads, files and archives. Furnish Dept certificates on items destroyed. Evacuate all accts, especially those not cleared GAO for protection clearance financial responsibilities.

Auth evacuate Chi staff imported to Dairen and such other loyal local employees whose life wd be endangered and otherwise jeopard-ized by remaining Dairen result working for Cons. However, Dept believes preferable personnel employed locally Dairen might be dis-charged there. For employees discharged, make lump sum payments accordance FSReg. Auth make severance payments local employees based local custom, i.e., severance payment approx 2 or 3 months salary those discharged; no lump sum or severance payments payable those evacuated. Dept will attempt place evacuated Chi employees Taipei or Hongkong. Tel Dept soonest names local employees being evacuated and possible destinations.

To enable you refund Civil Service retirement deductions plus interest immed to local employees being discharged, tel full name each employee carried on payroll followed by gross dollar amt retirement deductions Dec 26, 1948 through probable date separation. Dept will compute total deduction and interest for period service and inform by tel amt to be refunded by post. Full instrs for payment by post accordance FSS 726, Aug 21, 1947 will be given when payment auth. State n[umbe]r years service for each local employee and indicate if additional service credit purchased.

As of date post officially closed furnish Dept, if possible, form FS-354 reporting departure personnel, termination allowances ur post; submit that time statement unobligated balances remaining each allot-ment by object class for withdrawal by Dept.
Maintain radio contact until departure; if impossible evacuate radio, destruction auth. Do not permit radio equipment fall into Commie hands intact.

[In] view shortage funds ur post cld Dept transfer needed amts for local needs by tel through local bank or Moscow bank. If necessary and feasible, inform Dept amt to be transferred. Also inform Dept need for funds at Vladivostok or other port entry after departure Dairen so that Dept can arrange transfer funds to you that point if necessary.

Charge expenses closing office allotment OA-229043 (and OMy-423043 for any USIE payments) except lump sum payments, refund retirement deductions, severance pay local employees. Use local employee salary allotment for lump sum and severance payments. Allotment for refund CS retirement deductions will be given after receipt urtel giving amts deductions requested above.

To's covering consultation Dept Paddock Gleystien being telegraphed separately however do not delay departure awaiting orders.

If unable follow completely above procedure, auth proceed most feasible means close office ur discretion.

Keep Dept informed and indicate when last message sent.

Inform Nanking names destinations local employees to be evacuated so that Nanking can issue evacuation To's.

If possible, ascertain tel Dept next destination Panamanian vessel in port. If SCAP*9 clearance forthcoming immed cld German refugees depart this or other vessel?

Sent Dairen, repeated Moscow, Nanking.

ACHESON

125.351/9-1049 : Telegram

The Ambassador in the Soviet Union (Kirk) to the Secretary of State

Moscow, September 10, 1949—8 p.m.
[Received September 10—3:19 p.m.]

2274. Handed note on Dairen Consulate to Vyshinsky at 2005 (urtel 635, September 9) and explained briefly its contents. Emphasized clearly our desire for prompt reply and importance we attached to Soviet action, which Vyshinsky acknowledged as evident by my personal intervention. He assured me matter would be dealt with as rapidly as possible, and that he would avail himself of my offer to come personally to receive their answer.

KIRK

*9 Supreme Commander, Allied Powers in Japan (MacArthur).
125.353/9-1449: Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, September 14, 1949—6 p. m.  
[Received September 16—3:47 a. m.]

289. Consulate informed Chinese staff today re closing post but 
instructed them not repeat this information (except for this and 
landlord’s agent no publicity given by Consulate re closing).

It verified that Chao Yi-hsien and Chao Shou-yu definitely want 
go with us.

Talks with chauffeur and messenger indicated they probably able 
withdraw into general Chinese population without too serious diffi-
culty with police. Hence, Consulate did not suggest possibility of 
their evacuation. They will be discharged upon closing post.

Moscow telegram 2255, September 9 to Department received only 
today. Following points in reply to last paragraph: Chao Yi-hsien 
employed 1922 by American Consulate Antung which closed 1927. 
Next year he employed Dairen Consulate, remaining until now. 
Thus, approximately 27 years (minus war years when Consulate 
closed). Consul Chase in special despatch cited [him for his?] 
able work when post under considerable pressure by Japanese police. 
After Americans repatriated he was in Japanese jail long time.

Chao Shou-yu has worked for USIS since war in Shanghai and 
was transferred here on basis of being replaced within 6 months. 

Paddock

125.3513/9-1649: Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, September 16, 1949—3 p. m.  
[Received September 18—4:10 a. m.]

290. Last night 7 p. m. Chinese police from station for this residence 
area summoned clerk Chao Yi-hsien accompany them. I did not learn 
of this until 2 hours later and then sent Gleysteen to police station to 
inquire reasons for police action. Police told him they had asked Chao 
few questions and released him before 8 p. m.

However, Chao has not returned. It is assumed he is in hands of 
police, whether Soviet or Chinese not known.

This morning I sent letter to Chief of Soviet Civil Administration 
asking on what grounds Chao detained. I urgently requested reply 
today by letter or interview. However, only reply was telephone call

*Augustus Sabin Chase, Consul at Dairen, 1939–December 7, 1941.
by junior officer who said chief refused both letter and interview and merely insisted matter for Chinese police without Soviet responsibility.
I have written saying Consulate cannot accept telephone call as official reply and again requesting letter in reply or interview. Deptel 64, May 13 designed for emergency of Chao arrest was commented on in Contel 201, July 6.
Consul unable suggest action to secure Chao release as Soviets acting on direct orders Moscow or else will not release him except on such instructions. It is feared if arrest is not protested effectively and immediately Soviets will be in still better position to prevent evacuation of radio operator Chao Shou-yu.
Sent Department. Department pass Nanking 203, Moscow.

Paddock

123.3513/9-1649 : Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, September 16, 1949—4 p. m. [Received September 18—4:50 a. m.]

291. Re immediately preceding telegram re arrest Chao Yi-hsien.
Contel 240, August 12 [73], asking Department's opinion as to Soviet-Chinese police relations, not answered. See also Contels 252, August 25 and 257, August 28.
In event of interview with Chief of Civil Administration, I shall say it is Consulate's opinion Soviets are responsible for all actions against American Consulate whether carried out by Soviets or through Chinese police. Latter regarded as branch of Soviet administration. Last Soviet statement re Dairen known to Consulate is that Soviets will remain in military occupation of Dairen until Japanese treaty. Deference to Soviet authority in Dairen City itself evident from presence of Soviet troops, Kommandatura and civil administration. Soviet relations with Nationalist China unchanged as Soviet Embassy still in Canton and Soviet ConGen continues functioning in Dairen although in Communist China Soviet Consulates closed. No public announcement ever made that Soviets have turned over control Dairen City to PA—Dairen Executive Administration to which Chinese police claim to be subject.
Sent Department; Department pass Nanking 204, Moscow 158.

Paddock
The Secretary of State to the Ambassador in the Soviet Union (Kirk)\textsuperscript{71}

WASHINGTON, September 18, 1949—1 p. m.

661. ReDeptel 635, Sept 9, and Dairen's 290, Sept 16 to Dept rptd Moscow. See also Dairen's 201, July 6, to Dept rptd Moscow 112. In view Dairen's failure elicite satis reply to representations Chao's behalf, request Emb protest in most effective and expeditious manner possible this most recent unwarranted interference Consulate in its legitimate functioning by local auths Dairen. Pls rpt text any note presented to Dept and Dairen.

ACHESON

The Ambassador in the Soviet Union (Kirk) to the Secretary of State

Moscow, September 19, 1949—11 p. m.

[Received September 19—6:13 p. m.]

2358. Reference Deptel 661, September 18. Note addressed Acting Minister Foreign Affairs as follows delivered by Barbour\textsuperscript{72} 10 p. m., Moscow time, to Saksin,\textsuperscript{72a} head American Section, who promised bring attention Gromyko\textsuperscript{73} tonight.

"I have honor to refer to my note No. 518 of September 10, 1949, in which Soviet Government was informed of decision of my Government to close American Consulate at Dairen, in which Soviet Government was requested to instruct its officials in Dairen to facilitate closure of Consulate and departure of its staff. Although reply to this note has not yet been received, it will be recalled that at time of my delivery of this note to Foreign Minister Vyshinsky on September 10, 1949, I pointed out that my Government urgently desired cooperation of Soviet Government in this matter, that Foreign Minister assured me that reply to my note would be forthcoming expeditiously.

"Meanwhile, on September 15, 1949, Mr. Chao Yi-hsien, Senior Chinese clerical employee of American Consulate at Dairen, has been arrested by local police, his whereabouts is unknown. Repeated efforts of Consul Paddock to communicate with Mr. Chao have proved fruitless, Soviet authorities at Dairen have refused to receive Consul Paddock or to accept any communication from him in connection with this case. Clerk Chao Yi-hsien has been an employee of US Government for past 27 years.

"In light of these circumstances, and of position maintained by Soviet Government in Dairen, it is impossible for Soviet Government to avoid ultimate responsibility for Mr. Chao's detention and con-

\textsuperscript{71} Repeated to the Consul at Dairen as telegram No. 146.

\textsuperscript{72} Walworth Barbour, Minister-Counselor of Embassy in the Soviet Union.

\textsuperscript{72a} Georgy Filippovich Saksin.

\textsuperscript{73} A. A. Gromyko, Soviet Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.
tinued absence from his duties in American Consulate. Accordingly,
in protesting this most recent interference by local authorities with
legitimate functioning of Consulate and attitude of Soviet authorities
in Dairen in refusing to permit Consulate to communicate with or to
interview clerk Chao, my Government has instructed me to impress
upon Soviet Government importance of latter's urgent intervention
in this matter with view to ascertaining Mr. Chao's whereabouts, effect-
ing his release, and, as requested in my note under reference, arranging
for early departure from Dairen of Consul Paul Paddock, Vice
Consul Culver Gleysteen, and Chinese members of Consulate staff
which includes clerk Chao Yi-hsien and his five family dependents,
and clerk Chao Shou-yu.
"Please accept, Excellency, renewed assurance of my highest
consideration."

Sent Department 2358; Department pass Dairen 37.

Kirk

125.351/9-2149 : Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, September 21, 1949—noon.
[Received September 21—10:47 a.m.]

296. First Jap repatriation ship already left Dairen. Other one,
September 28.

"Several" British and other freighters, according Tokyo, due Dai-
ren this month to take soybeans to Japan under transaction especially
approved by SCAP.

Unless plans definitely maturing for even sooner transport, it re-
commended Department and Embassy press for our evacuees either
means.

No answer to note presented by Ambassador Kirk Sept. 10 altho
arrest of Chao Sept. 15 might be regarded as one form of answer.
Surveillance past week of Consulate officer residence auto and officers
on foot is more intensive and ostentatious than ever before. Soviets
perhaps stalling in order turn over problem to China later. For this
see Contels 276 and 291, repeated Moscow 158. Danger of further
arrests of Chinese staff exists.

Financial crisis of Consulate worsening. No items yet sold. Con-
sulate cannot even pay money due staff upon closing.

It is suggested that unless Department can obtain assurances from
Soviets that Consulate evacuation can be made at latest on second
Jap repatriation ship (due here 2 days after Dairen City conference
closes), consideration be given to retaliatory measures re this area—
such as obstructing further soybean transactions with Japan and if
possible discourage British, French, etc., ships coming here under
Soviet charter. See Contel 172, August 12 re possibly analogous position of Soviet Mission at Tokyo.

Regardless route which Soviets may finally permit, office will not be closed until specifically informed by Department that no further efforts being made obtain release of Chao and therefore Consulate should not delay departure his behalf.

Also, unless local or Moscow Soviets promise no examination of official mail or of personal luggage of Americans and no restriction as to departure of radio operator Chao with us, we will refuse leave until Department instructs me acquiesce to such examinations and the abandonment of radio operator Chao.

Sent Department 296 (Department pass Moscow 159).

Paddock

125.3615: Telegram

The Acting Secretary of State to the Consul at Dairen (Paddock)

WASHINGTON, September 21, 1949—7 p. m.

148. Dept concerned ur need funds and anxious assist any way possible. Pls advise on fol points:

1. Can you cash drafts?
2. Any way funds remittable through local banks?
3. Shld we approach Soviets with view getting them transfer funds?
4. Any other way you can suggest?

If 1 or 2 possible, state rates as Dept would not consider unfeasible
even though exchange rates unfavorable in view costs difficulties
transmitting funds by courier and fact office being closed.

Dept anxious about welfare you and staff. Pls inform Dept any
additional steps possible here expedite ur departure.

Sent to Dairen, rptd to Moscow.

Webb

125.351/9-2349: Telegram

The Ambassador in the Soviet Union (Kirk) to the Secretary of State

Moscow, September 23, 1949.

[Received September 23—6:20 a. m.]

2392. Following is text note from Foreign Office dated September 22
delivered by messenger to Embassy this morning (reDeptel 635,
September 9, 9 p. m., repeated Dairen 137 and Embltel 2274, September
10, 8 p. m., repeated Dairen 36).

*Not found in Department of State files.
“In connection with your note of September 10 of this year, containing the request of the Government of the USA to the Government of the USSR to give instructions to its officials in the city of Dairen to facilitate the closing of the American Consulate in that city and the departure of the employees of the Consulate, I inform that corresponding instructions have been given to the Soviet Military Command.

“As for your assertion, in the note of September 19 of this year, that the Soviet authorities were apparently responsible for the arrest by the local police of an employee of the American Consulate in the city of Dairen, the Chinese citizen Chao Yi-hsien, I am obliged to reject it, inasmuch as questions concerning Chinese citizens enter into the competence of the Chinese authorities.

“Accept (etc.), (Signed) A. Gromyko.”

Embassy will endeavor to learn from Saksin today competent Soviet military organ or official Dairen authorized to handle details with Paddock, and will press for release Chao. Meanwhile, suggest Paddock endeavor directly contact Soviet Commander.

ReDeptel 675, September 21, 7 p.m., repeated Dairen 148. Embassy is approaching Soviet bank today to request TT of funds to Dairen and will report results. Please advise amount local funds desired.

Sent Department 2392. Department pass Dairen 39.

KIRK

125.351/9-2549: Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, September 25, 1949—11 a.m.
[Received September 26—10:21 p.m.]

301. As result Moscow’s 2392, September 23, I today sent letter to Chief of Civil Administration; following is summary.

Ambassador Kirk in personal call September 10 informed Vishinski of Consulate’s closing and requested Soviets facilitate departure of staff and give preference as to transport for their departure—Soviet ship, foreign freighter under Soviet charter, unarmed American naval vessel.

Soviet note of September 22 stated appropriate instructions sent Soviet Military Command. Since no preference re transport given in note, I assume it immaterial to Soviets which type transport used. Thus Civil Administration requested either itself arrange passage for Consulate staff on one of foreign freighters now here or allow me contact captains personally; if Soviet ship leaving earlier, it is satisfactory with me go that route.

Ambassador pointed out to Vishinski that Gleysteen and I traveling as couriers and official mail thus exempt from examination; also our personal baggage should be exempt.
Chao Shou-yu to go with me; question of release and departure from Dairen of Chao Yi-hsien is being taken up by Moscow Embassy.

Reply by letter or interview requested. End of summary.

Department: In event we in fact free go next few days, Department's statements re last two paragraphs Contel 296, September 21 requested urgently.

Sent Department, Department pass Moscow 161.

Paddock

125.351/9-2749: Telegram

_The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State_

_Dairen, September 27, 1949—6 p.m._

[Received September 28—5:36 p.m.]

303. Chief of Civil Administration today in interview said departure of Americans of Consulate staff would be arranged on foreign freighter due here “in first days of October”. Matter of examination of official mail and personal luggage not yet decided. Departure of Chinese clerk Chao Shou-yu for Chinese police to decide, not Soviets. He did not know name or destination of freighter.

I said it certain Department would not permit me leave if official mail subject to examination; personal luggage, however, matter of international courtesy and I could not insist on exemption. Also I absolutely unable go without Chao Shou-yu; however, I said I would have him make application for exit visa at Chinese police at a branch of Soviet Administration in Dairen.

Although Chief definite about our departure on this ship, Department should note that it presumably still for captain to decide if he gives us passage. It hoped matters now arranged for our departure but it realized many opportunities for Soviets to delay it until CCP government organized.

Answers still needed last paragraph Contel 301.

Sent Department 303. Department pass Moscow 163.

Paddock

393.6215/9-2849: Telegram

_The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State_

_Dairen, September 28, 1949—noon._

[Received September 29—10:25 p.m.]

304. All foreigners including German group refused exit visas. Thus none to go on repatriation ship.

German representatives told officially by Chinese police their names had been sent to Northeast Administrative Committee, Mukden; this
committee had sent names to Central Revolution Committee, Peiping; only after Peiping gives permit will local foreigners be allowed leave Dairen.

Intermittent claims of Soviets of no responsibility over Chinese police reported various previous telegrams.

Consul yesterday wrote Chief Civil Administration for verification above and asking information on following points:

1. If above true, on what basis Peiping allowed by Soviets to decide matter of exit visas, or any other question regarding Dairen, since USSR diplomatic relations with Nationalist China unchanged as evidenced by continued functioning Soviet ConGen Dairen and since USSR announced its military occupation of Dairen until Japanese treaty.

2. On what basis Soviet citizens able travel freely in and out Dairen to Vladivostok and Manchuria but citizens of other countries unable leave city.

3. On what basis Civil Administration able in its own name give permit to Japanese residents of Dairen to be repatriated when it denies permit to citizens of other countries.

Consul requested Soviet authorities reconsider departure these foreigners. In case of Germans due type of small ships coming here Consul pointed out no chance again arrange transportation in foreseeable future except with great difficulties and delays: Whereas if allowed go now they home in few days.

Consul’s opinion of Soviet responsibility for exit visas reaffirmed. No answer to letter expected.

Consul might have added to above queries why civil administration able permit departure of myself and Gleysteen but not other foreigners.

Nanking please pass to French Embassy. It is hoped French Embassy will accept its responsibility of initiating vigorous protest in Moscow that this group German residents in China prevented by Soviets from using repatriation facilities especially arranged for it; in Dairen all action by American Consulate in this connection done in name of French Embassy.

Sent Department; Department pass Tokyo 34, Frankfort unnumbered, Moscow 164, Nanking 205.

PADDOCK

125.351/9-2149 : Telegram

The Acting Secretary of State to the Consul at Dairen (Paddock)

WASHINGTON, September 28, 1949—7 p. m.

157. Re Contel 296 Sept 21 passed Moscow 159. Penultimate para: Dept agrees not close office until every effort obtain release Chao Yi-hsien exhausted. This connection Dept requests Moscow report any further results its representations and you continue local efforts ob-
tain release. Dept, appreciating your desire depart soonest, commends your loyalty to Chinese staff, likewise realizes may be forced eventually abandon Chao, in which case decision will be made by Dept.

Last para: Dept considers highly unlikely local or Moscow Soviets will give such promises, in which case:

a. Under no circumstances submit to exam official mail or other official documents.

b. If absolutely unavoidable you may acquiesce exam pers[onal] luggage.

c. Refuse depart unless Chao Shou-yu accompanies you.

WEBB

125.351/9-2940: Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, September 29, 1949—6 p. m.
[Received September 29—2:52 p. m.]

305. After reviewing my interview with Chief Civil Administrator (Contel 303, September 27, repeated Moscow 163) and after analyzing Soviet and Chinese policy subterfuges and broken promises in refusing exit visas to foreigners (re immediately preceding telegram), I am convinced real danger exists that Consulate staff unable leave Dairen “in first days of October” as promised by chief. It definitely certain Chao Shou-yu unable go under present circumstances; run-around as to exit visa already begun.

Following points pertinent:

1. No reason why Soviets should ask us await some particular future ship as foreign freighters in harbor now.

2. No reason why chief should be unwilling give details re this ship; as result we completely in Soviet hands as to “unforeseen delays”.

3. No way for Soviets to know now if captain of this ship is willing and able take passengers.

4. Most important is subject of exit visas for foreigners. My opinion is that relations between Soviets and local Chinese have become so “touchy” on this matter that Soviets may well believe only way to escape difficulties with Chinese is to postpone departure for all foreigners for time being; this may well include us.

5. No indication what future of Dairen will be after CCP government formed. Press states Chairman of PA–D Executive Administration exhorted Dairen Municipal Conference to be prepared obey gladly all laws of new government as soon as it formed. I cannot emphasize too much that all evidence indicates Chinese police will deal harshly both with Chinese and American members of staff. American Government’s helplessness re Mukden staff has provided good propaganda for CCP prestige; similar prolonged situations perhaps of value to Communists and Soviets here.
To prevent any chance of Consulate staff remaining here beyond next week, it is recommended Department act on top priority basis along following lines:

1. If Department has itself definite information (that is, no need to query various posts) of foreign freighter arriving Dairen harbor by October 4, Department is requested to establish by wireless with captain that he agrees to accept Consulate staff as passengers; it is necessary to agree before arrival as once in Dairen he isolated like American Consulate.

2. If no information of such ship at Department or if no agreement with captain in 24 hours, Department is requested to instruct Seoul arrange special freighter to come Dairen in order arrive here by October 4. Unimportant how small ship may be.

3. Department is requested have Moscow Embassy inform Foreign Office (and Consulate do same Chief Civil Administrator) along following lines:

   (a) Department appreciates assurances of Chief Civil Administrator that local Soviets will facilitate departure of Consulate staff and that it will arrange evacuation in first days of October.

   (b) However, it noted that Soviet plans as reported to American Consulate are vague—no specific information re name or destination of vessel, no assurances as to exemption of official mail or personal baggage of officers, no assurances of permit for Chao Shou-yu accompany.

   (c) Department reiterates its position that USSR as military occupying power of Dairen with [apparent omission] and for exemption customs examination.

   (d) Because it seems no definite arrangements yet made for transport of Consulate staff from Dairen, Department has itself arranged for special ship to call at Dairen by October 4 to evacuate Americans and Chao (or else has arranged with captain of freighter to accept staff as passengers).

If impasse should then arise that Soviets refuse admit ship or allow us board it or refuse departure of Chao, it will be necessary for Department finally to take definite and public stand on status of Dairen. It realized Department's ability protest behalf Consulate weakened by not raising issue when Soviets first claimed no responsibility when Chinese police began persecution of Consulate. A review of Contels will show, however, that Soviet position at Dairen is highly vulnerable and that Department should be able exploit it effectively.

Sent Department 305, Department pass Moscow 165.
DAIREN, September 30, 1949—7 p.m.

[Received October 1—4:08 p.m.]

306. Contel 296, September 21 sent when still hope effecting release Chao Yi-hsien. This now realized as impossible unless Department utilizes means other than now being tried.

Contel 305, September 28 sent when still believed departure Chao Shou-yu could be arranged. Now realized definitely impossible get exit visa for him unless Department able force Soviets to order Chinese police to issue it.

We thus at following impasse: (1) Yi-hsien cannot be freed; (2) Shou-yu cannot leave Dairen; (3) If he left behind by Americans, he immediately seized by police; (4) If Americans remain, he probably arrested anyway; (5) If Americans remain, local authorities will soon place even more stringent restrictions on them whether on basis of Dairen incorporation into CCP China or other excuse; (6) We not prepared for siege in Mukden style as stores long ago exhausted; (7) Although Soviets promised transportation for American officers to leave Dairen “in first days of October”, little reason to expect promise to be kept; (8) No assurance of exemption official mail from customs examination as well as personal luggage of Americans; (9) If luggage examined, it possible considerable humiliation will result as well as confiscation of whatever takes fancy of inspectors (see Contel 207, July 11).

Consulate has no suggestion for solving impasse. Concerning specific point of Shou-yu, it would seem situation re Chinese staff at other posts is pertinent. However, it probable Chinese police here more vicious than elsewhere due Soviet training plus thorough indoctrination with anti-American propaganda.

It is believed advisable for Department to scrap all previous decisions and instructions re Dairen, review pertinent Contels, and decide next course of action. As stated in previous telegrams, Consulate believes Soviet position in Dairen to be highly vulnerable. It is difficult to believe that examination of that position would not reveal lever that would force Soviets to let Shou-yu go.

It is hoped Department will reply to this telegram within 12 hours after receipt. Consulate still convinced [deadline] to be date CCP government is established and Soviets grant recognition. Thus Consulate suggestions of Contel 305 still in order.

Sent Department 306, Department pass Moscow 166.

Paddock

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Not printed.

552-963—78—59
The Acting Secretary of State to the Ambassador in the Soviet Union (Kirk) \(^7\)

WASHINGTON, October 1, 1949—2 p.m.

717. Re Dept's tel [1023] to Hong Kong of Oct 1 \(^7\) rptd Moscow as [716], Dept desires you inform FonOff at once US Govt negotiating diversion Butterfield and Swire merchant vessel from north China or Korean port to Dairen purpose evacuating staff Am Consulate Dairen and expects if negotiations successful vessel will arrive Dairen within next 3 or 4 days. Request FonOff as matter of urgency inform appropriate officials Dairen expedite issuance exit permits and clearances vessel.

WEBB

The Ambassador in the Soviet Union (Kirk) to the Secretary of State

Moscow, October 2, 1949—6 p.m.

[Received October 2—1:04 p.m.]

2481. Following note (reDeptel 717, October 1, 2 p.m., repeated Dairen 163) delivered to Foreign Office 5:45 p.m. today:

"No. 570. Excellency: I have the honor to refer to my notes numbers 518, 538 of September 10 and September 19, 1949, in which Your Excellency's Government was informed of the decision of the United States Government to close the American Consulate at Dairen, and in which your Government was requested to facilitate this closure and the departure of the American and alien members of the Consulate's staff, and their dependents. In my note of September 19, 1949, I brought to your attention the arrest on September 15, 1949, of the senior Chinese clerical employee of the Consulate, Mr. Chao Yi-hsien, and requested the assistance of the Soviet authorities at Dairen in obtaining his release.

"As a result of receipt by the Soviet authorities at Dairen of instructions referred to in your note on September 22, 1949, Consul Paul Paddock was informed by the competent Soviet authorities on September 27, 1947 [1949], that departure would be arranged by vessel from Dairen in the first days of this month. As no information could be obtained from the authorities as to the exact vessel or the date of departure, in order to facilitate closure of the Dairen Consulate and the departure of its staff my Government is arranging for a merchant vessel operated by the British firm of Butterfield and Swire to be diverted from a North China or Korean port and to call at Dairen for this purpose within the next 3 or 4 days.

"In view of the imminent arrival at Dairen of this British merchant vessel to take aboard the American Consul and his staff, it will be appreciated if Your Excellency's Government, as a matter of urgency,

\(^7\) Repeated to the Consul at Dairen as telegram No. 163.

\(^7\) Not printed.
will inform the appropriate officials at Dairen, requesting them to expedite clearance for the vessel and the issuance of exit permits to Consul Paddock, Vice Consul Gleysteen, and the alien staff members and their dependents.

"Please accept, Excellency, etc."

Sent Department 2481, repeated Dairen 41.

Kirk

125.3513/10-349: Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, October 3, 1949—9 a. m.

[Received October 4—5:03 a. m.]

307. For the record, following is summary of Consulate's efforts on behalf Chao Shou-yu exit visa:

September 27 I told Chief Civil Administration Chao would apply visa at Chinese police (Contel 303). September 28 Chao accompanied by Gleysteen called at Port Arthur–Dairen police headquarters and were referred to Dairen municipal police and then local police station. At latter they told come back several times succeeding days. Each time official not there for appointment. Chao was informed last time "it not certain if he ever would be there".

September 29 Consulate wrote Chief Civil Administration reviewing difficulties and asking him to request proper authorities to accept and expedite visa application. No answer and impossible arrange interview with Chief.

September 30 Gleysteen called Port Arthur–Dairen police headquarters; not allowed past guard but talked with minor official who reiterated application must be made at local police station.

October 1 Chao went local police alone (due belief Gleysteen's presence may have prejudiced previous efforts). He unable see official and was told all government offices closed 3 days in honor new CCP government. This first time Chao out of house alone for many months.

During these days Gleysteen repeatedly tried contact police official who once said (during one of our incidents) to telephone him if in need. As usual he unavailable.

No effort made see other Chinese officials as they consistently have refused receive Consulate officers.

Thus Soviets disclaim responsibility for Chao visa and Chinese police refuse even permit him make application.

Sent Department 307. Department pass Moscow 168.
The Consul General at Hong Kong (Rankin) to the Secretary of State

HONG KONG, October 3, 1949—3 p.m.
[Received October 3—9:10 a.m.]

788. Diversion Soochow not practicable, reference Department’s 1028, October 1, 2 p.m., to Hong Kong. Diversion Hupeh arrangeable provided assured early departure Dairen. Hupeh is coal burner and if delayed Dairen could run out of fuel, water and food. Definite diversion also subject confirmation Tientsin office Butterfield and Swire and has been requested.

Failing Hupeh, B and S suggests Shansi due sail Taku Bar October 19. Please confirm reasonable assurance Dairen authorities will not delay Hupeh beyond time required embark passengers and load freight, which should not exceed 48 hours.

Sent Department 788. Department pass Dairen unnumbered, Seoul unnumbered, Moscow unnumbered.

Rankin

The Acting Secretary of State to the Consul at Dairen (Paddock)

WASHINGTON, October 3, 1949—6 p.m.

164. Assume you answering Hong Kong’s 788 to Dept Oct 3 re assurances requested.

Webb

The Acting Secretary of State to the Consul at Dairen (Paddock)

WASHINGTON, October 4, 1949—2 p.m.

166. If evac ship plans reported to you in recent tels materialize and if Chaos unable leave aboard such ship, Dept reluctantly of opinion your [and] Gleysteen’s departure shld not be delayed if exit permits Chaos not forthcoming. Publicity only lever which might be effective this situation, but Dept of opinion such pressure wld not result in favorable action re either Chaos, wld probably have undesirable effect further jeopardizing your departure and possibly make more difficult position Chaos if they have to remain Dairen. Pressure through SCAP believed impossible.

78 Not printed.
79 Repeated to the Ambassador in the Soviet Union as telegram No. 729.
When time comes to leave you shld therefore make payments Shou-yu and family Yi-hsien accordance instructions separate tels.
As for official documents, you already authorized destroy all classified material. This shld leave only acts which may be examined provided (1) exam cannot be avoided and your departure wld otherwise be impossible (2) you destroy or render innocuous all compromising material.

WEBB

125.3513/10-449: Telegram
The Acting Secretary of State to the Consul at Dairen (Paddock)

WASHINGTON, October 4, 1949—2 p. m.

167. Since due arrest Chao Yi-hsien you will probably be unable make lump sum severance payments and dire needs his family auth[orize] payment not exceeding $500 in lieu lump sum salary severance payment to family chargeable allotment OK-138220, Approp 1900522 emergencies arising Diplomatic Consular Service 1950.

Inform Dept action taken.
Chao Yi-hsien eligible for annuity upon receipt his application. Suggest you inform family of this matter. This connection inform Dept details his case requested Deptel 149, Sep 22.80

WEBB

125.351/10-549: Telegram
The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, October 5, 1949—noon.
[Received October 6—10:14 p. m.]

310. Consulate staff can embark with few hours notice, Deptel 164. However, unable give assurances as to possible delays arising from local authorities. As emphasized previous telegrams, they act only on basis orders from Moscow. Thus it would seem Department is in better position answer Hong Kong telegram than Consulate.

It is hoped Department’s action re diversion ship has not been held up by referring subject to Consul: Telegram was transmitted without priority rating.

USSR recognition of CCP government expected to alter situation here radically. However, as Soviets not yet withdrawn military occupation of Dairen, presumably advisable for Department continue plan evacuate Consulate staff on basis Soviets are responsible for city and port.

80 Not printed.
Contel 306, September 30 unanswered; thus Consulate will continue act on basis Deptel 157, September 25.

Paddock

125.351/10-749: Telegram

The Ambassador in the Soviet Union (Kirk) to the Secretary of State

Moscow, October 7, 1949—11 p. m.
[Received October 7—3:35 a. m.]

2531. Note from FonOff dated October 6 just received states no objection to Butterfield and Swire vessel (reDeptel 717, October 1, 2 p.m., repeated Dairen 163, and Embltel 2481, October 2, 6 p. m., repeated Dairen 41) calling at Dairen to pick up staff Consulate. Note reiterates authority Chinese police in Chao Yi-hsien case.

Sent Department, Department pass Hong Kong 5, Dairen 41.

Kirk

125.3513/10-849: Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (Paddock) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, October 8, 1949—10 a. m.
[Received October 9—12:54 a. m.]

316. Chao Shou-yu states Chinese secret police met him nights of October 6 and 7. Second night he signed 4 statements under threat personal safety. In summary:

1. He works for American imperialism.
2. American Consuls in China are here for aggressive purposes.
3. He will tell all he knows re Dairen Consulate.
4. He will not tell of interviews.

I did not blame his actions. Without signing, his position hopeless; perhaps this way he has chance survive.

His next meeting October 10.

Possibility exists of course of similar statements by Chao Yi-hsien. Neither Chao ever had contact with confidential material.

This possibly build-up for spy charges similar to Mukden Consulate. Department should note that Mukden spy story of immense propaganda value; still used regularly in political classes in factories, etc. Temptation to Soviets and Chinese Communists to repeat their success here is obvious.

Three-day meeting of highest local officials reported now at Port Arthur. Perhaps this to determine new Soviet-Chinese relations in naval base and particularly Dairen.
Recurrent rumors refer Soviet soybean ship leaving Dairen next couple days for Japan. If Soviets intend for us to use this or any other ship, no indication.

No information from Department why its plans evacuate staff by ship from Korea by October 4 not materialized.

Sent Department, Department pass Moscow 170.

PADDOCK

125.351/10-849: Telegram

The Consul at Dairen (PADDOCK) to the Secretary of State

DAIREN, October 8, 1949—11 a.m.

[Received October 9—1:03 a.m.]

317. No information of any kind from Soviets re our departure since Contel 303, September 27, repeated Moscow 163.

Regardless assurances Kommandatura might give that official mail will not be examined at customs, it realized there may be trouble with Chinese at customs without opportunity to return pouches to Consulate for burning. Also Chao Shou-yu affair (immediately preceding telegram) makes future developments highly uncertain.

To be freer to meet contingencies and because believed unwise postpone action longer, Consulate today burned its files both classified and unclassified.

There remains only small packet current material of which Department does not have copies, copies of Consulate letters to local authorities, and accounts.

Matter of examination still important, however, for 7 months' accumulation Consulate mail.

Sent Department. Department pass Moscow 171.

PADDOCK

125.351/10-1549: Telegram

The Secretary of State to the Consul General at Hong Kong

(Rankin) 81

WASHINGTON, October 15, 1949—noon.

1125. Reurtel 858 to Dept Oct 15. 82 Moscow's 2531 to Dept Oct 7 rptd Hong Kong 5 stated Sov FonOff has no objection ButSwire vessel calling Dairen pick up Cons staff. Dept's 1064 to Hong Kong Oct 7 82 noted Dairen Cons staff can embark with few hours notice. Dept believes these factors constitute reasonable assurance Shansi

81 Repeated to the Consul at Dairen as telegram No. 175 and to the Ambassador in the Soviet Union as telegram No. 759.

82 Not printed.
will not be delayed Dairen beyond 48 hours. However, if embarka-
tion impossible within 48 hrs, you authorized inform ButSwire Shansi
free leave Dairen without Cons staff if necessary in view considera-
tions enumerated ur 788 to Dept Oct 3. On other hand, if necessary
and in event Shansi able remain in Dairen beyond 48 hr limit, you
authorized pay demurrage other fees long as total cost diversion does
not exceed maximum authorized Dept's 1023 to Hong Kong Oct 1.53
Dept emphasizes absolutely imperative Shansi be diverted to Dai-
ren. Proceed make final arrangements urgently without further
delay. Inform Dept rpt Dairen by tel

(a) Shansi's ETA 54 Dairen
(b) itinerary after leaving Dairen.

ACHESON

761.93/10-2449: Telegram

The Ambassador in Korea (Muccio) to the Secretary of State

Seoul, October 24, 1949—3 p. m.
[Received October 24—3:56 a.m.]

1312. From Paddock. Press conference this morning reviewed
Sino-Soviet relations at Dairen. Provisions of 1945 treaty agreements
outlined. No interpretation of provisions given other than factual
irregularities of Soviets including:

1. Communization of Dairen began immediately Soviet occupation
in disregard Nationalist Government laws.
2. Nationalist Government officials not admitted although National-
ist Government sovereignty recognized.
3. Communist Party came above ground April 1 admitting publicly
it has operated in Dairen since before war and it subordinate to North-
est Bureau CCP. Nationalist flags replaced by CCP flag.
4. When Port Arthur-Dairen Executive Administration established
April 28, 1949, puppets dropped and all important posts filled by
Communists.
5. Soviet ConGen continued functioning in Dairen although else-
where in CCP Chinese [China?] Soviet Consulates closed.
6. Foreign freighters entered Dairen despite Nationalist decree
closing port.

Also outlined extent of control over populace by Chinese gendarm-
erie, which more stifling to personal freedom than pao chiia system
which CCP attacked in past propaganda.

Stated that whereas Chinese given jurisdiction over Chinese popu-
lace, Soviet retained control over foreigners and that Soviet Komtura
and Civil Administration still function in Dairen City. [Paddock.]

Muccio

53 Not printed.
54 Estimated time of arrival.
123.351/10-2549: Telegram
The Ambassador in Korea (Muccio) to the Secretary of State

Seoul, October 25, 1949—3 p. m.
[Received October 25—4:42 a. m.]

1323. From Paddock: Reference last paragraph Deptl 898, October 24 to Seoul. I sent plain language telegram October 21 from Dairen through usual Soviet Consulate General channel, saying we embarking that day. Soon as ship left harbor, I sent telegram to American Embassy, Seoul, to relay to Department (radio operator said this fastest method) stating we had embarked without difficulties and requesting Department notify interested posts Consulate closed as of October 21. Now find Embassy never received this telegram. [Paddock.]

Muccio

123.351/10-2649: Telegram
The Acting Political Adviser in Japan (Sebald) to the Secretary of State

Tokyo, October 26, 1949.
[Received October 26—6:31 a. m.]

445. From Paddock. Summary of press conference at Tokyo on afternoon October 26th. Three Seoul conferences on Soviet treatment of Consulate Dairen, Sino-Soviet relations in Dairen, and Kwantung economy were summarized for newsman.

(1) Chief difficulties were servicing post, isolation of Consulate officers and harassment of staff. Soviets controlled servicing post by permitting entry couriers and replacement only through Vladivostok. Due failure issue transit visas, Soviets prevented more than average of one courier trip per 4 months and only replacements since period of opening post were Paddock and Gleysteen in June 1948. Staff members assigned Dairen waited 4 to 6 months for Soviet transit visas, mostly without Soviets taking any action.

During past 14 months we had mail from outside only twice. Office supplies and funds ran short. Soviets imposed many other forms restrictions on Consulate staff—such as stopping car, jamming broadcasts of our intels from Taipei, et cetera. These restrictions petty but over long period built up to impressive total, which definitely hampered all operations of Consulate.

Most serious was persecution of Chinese staff of [by? Chinese gendarmerie. When I protested to Soviet authorities, they disclaimed any responsibility for actions Chinese local government. Since be-

65 Not printed.
gingning year, 2 Chinese staff members arrested; we had to abandon third when Consulate closed. Soviet official in charge Dairen, Chief of Civil Administration, altogether received me five times and never answered written communications of Consulate.

Repeated story of Gleysteen detention incommunicado by Soviet Kommandatura in April on trumped-up charge of signalling with jeep lights to sea. Two weeks later we both arrested by Soviet officers.

Due above restrictions, Consulate officers effectively isolated to small triangle of several square miles from Consulate office-resident-main shipping area.

Newsman asked since all functions curtailed if Consulate remained Dairen only for observation. Replied that Consulate like hardware store where one can go to get all sort of things; however, restrictions on Consulate became more constant and embarrassing comparatively recently.

(2) Sino-Soviet relations in Kwantung summarized most briefly. I said Soviets in military occupation in complete control for practical purposes but that Port Arthur-Dairen Executive Administration handled matters affecting Chinese. Executive Administration only recently admitted connection with Chinese Communist Party government in China; but Communists who control it said publicly on April 18 subordinate to Northeast Bureau in Mukden. They also described Port Arthur-Dairen as "liberated area".

Questioned on attitude on Chinese Communists in Dairen on Soviets. Answered that I could [not?] reply specifically but that according local press Han Kuang, Chairman of Executive Administration, was native Heilungkiang and studied in Moscow during war.

Questioned whether Dairen connection with Soviet recognition of Peiping regime. Replied there no way to answer such questions because we had no communication with China or even Manchuria.

(3) Survey of Kwantung economy identical to Seoul press conference on same subject, reported in telegram from Seoul October 25 [24]. [Paddock.]

SEBALD

125.351/10–2649 : Circular telegram

The Secretary of State to Certain Diplomatic and Consular Offices in China

WASHINGTON, October 23, 1949—5 p. m.

Consulate Dairen closed Oct 21. All Amer personnel departed.

ACHESON