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144-718

CORRECTED

VERBATIM MINUTES

of the

ONE HUNDRED FORTY-FOURTH MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Meiji Building, Tokyo, Wednesday, 18 July 1951, at 1000 Hours

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Honorable William J. Sebald, Deputy for the Supreme Commander, Chairman, and Member for the United States

His Excellency W. R. Hodgson, Member for the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India

His Excellency Lieutenant General Ho Shai-lai, Member for China

Major General A. P. Kislenko, Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Colonel L. W. Teter

Office of the Secretariat
Allied Council for Japan
18 July 1951

THE CHAIRMAN: The meeting will please come to order.

The Corrected Verbatim Minutes of the One Hundred Forty-Third Meeting have been circulated among the members and in the absence of objection (Pause) are approved. Are there any procedural matters?

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: MR. CHAIRMAN, I would like to say a few words.

THE CHAIRMAN: On a matter of procedure?

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: Not on the matter of procedure directly, but it partly concerns procedure. MR. CHAIRMAN, having in mind that the Allied Council will go into recess from this day as we agreed, and having no desire to bother the Members of the Council once again I would like to read a short petition which I have here and to call the attention of the Members of the Allied Council to it.

THE CHAIRMAN: To what does the petition relate?

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: It concerns the closing down of the RENGO TSUSHIN Agency.

THE CHAIRMAN: I don't think that would be a proper subject to raise at this meeting.

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: MR. CHAIRMAN, I had no intention to bother the Members of the Allied Council again, therefore, I shall be obliged to ask you to call a special meeting.

THE CHAIRMAN: If the matter is of urgency, according to the rules of procedure the SOVIET MEMBER can request THE CHAIRMAN to call a meeting upon twenty-four hours' notice.

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: I know about this, MR. CHAIRMAN, and in this case I ask you to call the meeting tomorrow.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do I understand correctly that the SOVIET MEMBER is now requesting the CHAIRMAN to call a meeting within twenty-four hours?

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: I will defer my decision.

RUSSIAN INTERPRETER: I beg your pardon?

THE CHAIRMAN: I will defer my decision.

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: It isn't quite clear to me, MR. CHAIRMAN.

THE CHAIRMAN: The SOVIET MEMBER made his request. I will defer my decision as to whether a meeting will be called within twenty-four hours, and notification will be given in due course. Is that clear?

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: It is clear.

AMBASSADOR HODGSON: MR. CHAIRMAN, if there is a request for a meeting to be called within twenty-four hours, I would like to know precisely the nature of the subject to be discussed so that we can be prepared.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, MR. AMBASSADOR. I was about to raise that question. I would ask the SOVIET MEMBER to inform the Council of the subject concerning which the meeting is to be called.

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: It seems to me, MR. CHAIRMAN, that my information on this subject will be longer than the subject itself. Therefore, I propose that I will be given the opportunity to read this petition and then the subject will be disposed of.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is a well established rule of procedure of the Council that we do not on the spur of the moment offer an irrelevant subject into a Council Meeting when due notice has not been given. I feel certain that the SOVIET MEMBER can in a few words, probably five or six words, give the name of the subject he is proposing to discuss at the meeting which he has asked the CHAIRMAN to call.

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: I can say only this. This subject concerns the closing down of the RENGO TSUSHIN Agency, and I cannot say anything more than this.

THE CHAIRMAN: Obviously you cannot expect the CHAIRMAN to rule on a request for a special meeting unless we know what the subject is. Shall I understand that that is the name of the subject?

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: It is up to you, MR. CHAIRMAN. At any rate I shall insist that this subject be placed on the agenda.

THE CHAIRMAN: I don't see how you can insist if you do not tell me what the name of the subject is.

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: It seems to me that the subject is crystal clear, for I mean the discussion of the petition of the RENGO TSUSHIN Agency concerning its closing down.

THE CHAIRMAN: Making due allowance for interpretation difficulties, I assume that the SOVIET MEMBER has requested a special meeting to discuss the subject "Concerning the Closing Down of the RENGO News Agency." Is that correct?

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Very well. I will give notification of my decision in due course.

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: Shall I request additionally in writing, MR. CHAIRMAN?

THE CHAIRMAN: I think it would help the SECRETARY-GENERAL if the request were placed in writing, yes. MR. AMBASSADOR, do you have anything further?

AMBASSADOR HODGSON: No, except to say, MR. CHAIRMAN, I think it was on Saturday that my Mission had a deputation from a group of people on this question raised by the SOVIET MEMBER, and left with my counsellor a petition. This deputation intimated that they were communicating with all Members of the Allied Council, and I presume that it is arising out of that petition for which this meeting is requested. I do not know whether you had the same petition, but that is all the subject

matter we have to go on. Personally, I would like a few more facts about it if they can be produced anywhere. We have only one side of it, and to discuss a question like that before the Council I think we should have full information on the whole question so that we can consider it objectively.

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: I believe I have in mind this very petition.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does the CHINESE MEMBER have any comment?

LIEUTENANT GENERAL HO: This is the first time we have heard about the subject, so we are not in a position to comment.

THE CHAIRMAN: There are no official matters on the agenda. In accordance with the agreement reached at the One Hundred Forty-Second Meeting of the Council, the Council will stand in recess until the next regular meeting which is scheduled for August 29, subject to the agreement reached at the meeting I have just mentioned. The meeting is adiourned.

(The meeting adiourned at 1014 hours).

145S-720

AGENDA

for the

ONE HUNDRED FORTY-FIFTH (SPECIAL) MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

To be held in the Meiji Building, Tokyo,
Friday, 20 July 1951, at 1000 hours

I APPROVAL OF THE CORRECTED VERBATIM MINUTES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FORTY-FOURTH MEETING (1 Session, Numbered 144-718).

II PROCEDURAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

III OFFICIAL MATTERS

1. Concerning a petition of the RENGO TSUSHIN Agency.

By Direction of the Chairman:

L. W. TETER
Colonel, U.S.A.
Secretary-General

19 July 1951

1 Incl: Agenda Item 145S-720-1

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

PROPOSED DISCUSSION AGENDA

I AGENDA ITEM NO. 145S-720-1.

II PROPOSED BY: MAJOR GENERAL A. P. KISLENKO, Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

III SUBJECT PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION: Concerning a petition of the RENGO TSUSHIN Agency.

IV DATE PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION: Friday, 20 July 1951.

Inclosure #1

CORRECTED

VERBATIM MINUTES

of the

ONE HUNDRED FORTY-FIFTH (SPECIAL) MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Meiji Building, Tokyo, Friday, 20 July 1951, at 1000 Hours

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Honorable William J. Sebald, Deputy for the Supreme Commander, Chairman, and Member for the United States

His Excellency W. R. Hodgson, Member for the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and India

His Excellency Lieutenant General Ho Shai-lai, Member for China

Major General A. P. Kislenko, Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Colonel L. W. Teter

Office of the Secretariat
Allied Council for Japan
20 July 1951

THE CHAIRMAN: The meeting will please come to order.

The Corrected Verbatim Minutes of the One Hundred Forty-Fourth Meeting have been circulated among the members and in the absence of objection (Pause) are approved.

Under official matters this morning we have the subject, "Concerning a Petition of the RENGO TSUSHIN Agency", proposed by MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO, Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. GENERAL KISLENKO?

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: I have received a petition to the following effect: "July 13, 1951. To The Member of the Allied Council for Japan. Your Excellency: We, sir, urgently call your special attention to the fact that the Special Investigation Bureau, the Attorney General Office of Japan, carried out the raid, at eight A.M., 12th July, on the organ paper, RENGO TSUSHIN (Head office - No. 22-4, Shiba-Tamuracho, Minatoku, Tokyo) in cooperation with the Metropolitan Police authorities, while the nation wide raid was made on more than 40 branches of the RENGO by the rural and municipal police forces. The news agency RENGO was ordered to suspend the publication of its news service for an indefinite period, while the seizure of materials concerned and the seal of the office room was undertaken at the RENGO head office in Tokyo. With the object of undertaking news service to all democratic trade unions, the RENGO News Agency was established in 1948 backed widely by many trade unions and democratic organizations of all trends and it has been taking very important role in its news service activities in defense of the livelihood of working people and of peace in Japan. Under the circumstances, denouncing this measure resorted to by the Japanese Government as an arbitrary repression against freedom of speech which is clearly guaranteed by the Potsdam Declaration, we petition you

to take immediate and effective action to withdraw this order unlawfully issued by the Japanese Government. Requesting your favorable consideration on this matter, Yours faithfully, Kameda Togo, Secretary General of the News Agency, RENGO."

As the U.S.S.R. Member of the Allied Council for Japan, I support this petition and state that the police raid on the RENGO TSUSHIN Agency shows that the Japanese authorities have committed an act of gross violation of the Potsdam Declaration of July 26, 1945, and the Far Eastern Commission's decision on "Basic Post-Surrender Policy for Japan" of June 19, 1947, which provide that democratic rights and freedoms of the Japanese people shall be ensured. I propose that the decision of the Japanese authorities on the dissolution of the RENGO TSUSHIN Agency should be rescinded as contradicting the Potsdam Declaration of July 26, 1945, and the Far Eastern Commission's decision of June 19, 1947. That is all.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is rather difficult for me to evaluate the purpose with which the SOVIET MEMBER has requested a special meeting to discuss the petition presumably sent by the Secretary General of the RENGO TSUSHIN AGENCY, Mr. Kameda Togo. I can only assume that the SOVIET MEMBER's purpose is probably two-fold, namely, to highlight the petition; and, secondly, to obtain information regarding the basis upon which the suspension of this agency was carried out.

I can see no useful purpose in analyzing the petition, which taken as a whole, is typical of similar petitions which are filed from time to time by front men of Communist Party reactionary organizations in Japan and elsewhere.

I will, however, on the assumption that the MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL are interested in facts, briefly relate the legal basis upon which the Japanese Government ordered the closure and suspension of business of the principal and branch offices of the

RENGO TSUSHIN AGENCY.

As the Council is aware, the SUPREME COMMANDER, by letters addressed to the Prime Minister, and dated June 26 and July 18, 1950, directed the Japanese Government to take necessary measures to cause and to maintain for an indefinite period the suspension of publication of the newspaper AKAHATA as well as its successors and affiliates. These letters also charged the Japanese Government with additional responsibilities for the administration of controls initially required by the SUPREME COMMANDER's directives relating to the dissolution of certain political parties, associations and other organizations (SCAPIN 548), the removal and exclusion of undesirable personnel from public office (SCAPIN 550), the maintenance of a free and responsible press (SCAPIN 16), the Press Code for Japan (SCAPIN 33), and further steps toward freedom of press and speech (SCAPIN 66). I presume that copies of the SCAPIN's to which reference has been made are available to the Members.

In issuing the directives which I have just enumerated the SUPREME COMMANDER acted under specific policy directives of the United States Government in accordance with the procedures established for the regime of control over Japan. There can, therefore, be no doubt but that the basis upon which the Japanese Government acted in the case under discussion is derived by delegation of administrative authority and is strictly in accordance and conformity with appropriate procedures clearly established and agreed upon by the Allied Powers.

It is also clear that the responsibility of the Japanese Government to administer the SUPREME COMMANDER's directives in these matters is a function of the Office of the Attorney General established under Japanese law to administer all legal affairs of the Japanese Government, including matters concerning

criminal investigation and prosecution. The functions of this office include the initiation of necessary legal action to dissolve anti-democratic organizations, to control the activities of purgees, and to carry out the suspension of publications which violate the SUPREME COMMANDER's directives and Japanese Government ordinances issued pursuant thereto.

RENGO TSUSHIN, published by RENGO TSUSHIN SHA with headquarters at Tokyo and regional offices throughout Japan, after lengthy investigations beginning in May 1950 was found, as a matter of fact, by the Attorney General's Office to be an affiliate or successor of AKAHATA and as such subject to suspension for an indefinite period under the terms of the SUPREME COMMANDER's letters to which I have previously referred. This determination by the Attorney General's Office was carefully reviewed and approved by the cognizant General Headquarters Section on June 22, 1951. In consequence it became the duty of the Japanese Government to take the necessary measures to affect suspension of the publication.

While it is not my purpose -- nor do I believe it appropriately the purpose of this Council -- to reexamine an administrative determination and implementation thereof by a Japanese Government office acting under delegation of authority from the SUPREME COMMANDER, I believe it might be helpful briefly to make reference to the report of the Attorney General's Office pertaining to this investigation.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that one Shichiro Morioka, formerly managing editor of the organization, was convicted and sentenced on September 20, 1949 to two years' imprisonment for violation of the press code, a circumstance indicative of the type of organization with which we are dealing. Over the period of several years RENGO TSUSHIN

continued its type of dissemination of news -- and I quote the word "news" -- and as stated by the Attorney General's Office, and I quote, "this organization not only made a series of false, irritative, agitative, and malicious reports, but also intentionally criticized and discredited Allied Powers." The report also stated that it would be impossible, and I quote, "to give this organization the characterization of an information organ" and further, that its editorials and articles are practically identical with those of the AKAHATA.

The report points out that the columns of RENGO TSUSHIN's publications were full of dogmatism and falsehoods, designed to incite irresponsible elements, and with the intention of causing social unrest and public violence by agitating resistance against the Government and by appeals aiming at sedition. It concluded that RENGO TSUSHIN is identical with the previously suspended AKAHATA and based upon the SUPREME COMMANDER's letters to the Prime Minister, recommends that the organization be suspended for an indefinite period because of its close similarity in all respects with AKAHATA.

In view of the facts which I have just presented I am unable to find any element of arbitrary repression of freedom of speech. It is clear that a long and careful investigation of the facts was made by the responsible agency of the Japanese Government, and that those facts were carefully evaluated and considered in the light of present day conditions in Japan, and finally, that General Headquarters carefully reviewed the findings and recommendations and approved of the course of action which was subsequently taken. It appears to me to be self-evident that any reactionary organization of the type under discussion which acts in violence of laws and directives of the SUPREME COMMANDER must, as do all law-abiding organizations, submit to the proper administration of law and justice.

When clear violations of such laws and directives of the SUPREME COMMANDER have taken place as in the instant case, I am unable to perceive any ground for objection when such laws and directives are invoked in accordance with due legal process. AMBASSADOR HODGSON, do you have any comments?

AMBASSADOR HODGSON: MR. CHAIRMAN, you will recall that at the meeting on Wednesday last, I said that my Mission had received the petition that was read this morning, and I went on to say that this was only one side of the case, and we desired to hear the other side so that we could have the facts on which we could reach conclusions and form a judgment. You, this morning, have given us the other side, and we have a clear picture before us. I myself would have liked to have heard you make two points. First, if the Attorney General in his report could have provided proof that RENGO is, in fact, an affiliate or a successor of AKAHATA; and secondly, if you could have read some extracts or given us some evidence that RENGO had, in fact, discredited the Allied Powers, because Allied Powers, for example, includes the Soviet Union. It is clear, however, quite apart from the SCAP directives referred to that the Japanese Government has an inherent right, inherent authority to suppress any organ engaged in subversive activities. Therefore, there is complete legal justification for the action taken by the Japanese Government. Apart from that the only question which remains, to my mind, was it wise to take that action? Personally, I would be inclined to think that it was not wise, and here in a remarkable way I find myself on the side of the SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE for two totally different views. It is strange to me that during the past year dozens of Communist newspapers and organs have been suppressed; he has not made one protest before this council. Why, then, does he suddenly

become so tender-hearted about this particular agency. No doubt, he desires to see it continued because as it has been pointed out it is an organ for the dissemination of subversive ideas. I would be inclined to keep it open. I personally like to know what IZVESTIA says, what TASS says, what PRAVDA says, and what the PEIPING radio says. I like to know what these agencies are telling their own people, because being forewarned is forearmed, and I believe ultimately truth will always prevail, and that is why I like to know the falseness so that it can always be counteracted by truth.

THE CHAIRMAN: MR. AMBASSADOR, I will not attempt to answer your inquiries in detail. As to the first point, as I recall, you would like to see proof that RENGO was, in fact, a successor or affiliate of AKAHATA. I think that the administrative determination of that question should be sufficient. It was carefully considered, and the conclusion was reached that RENGO is, in fact, a successor or affiliate of AKAHATA. As to the second point, a reading of the mass of material published by RENGO over the past two years or so, or longer, would clearly indicate that the Agency did, in fact, attack the Allied Powers. I can give you a couple of instances which are illustrative of the point.

RUSSIAN INTERPRETER: May I interrupt you, MR. CHAIRMAN, for the sake of translation?

THE CHAIRMAN: I would ask you to bear in mind that the two extracts which I am about to read were not determinative of the decision; they are merely illustrative of the point.

> "British imperialism was unmasked again in the imprisonment, torturing and execution of some 15,000 innocent Malayans".
>
> "Americans are losing their rights as citizens as evidenced by the trial before U. S. Federal Judge

Harold Medina in New York City."

"Japan is being converted into a base for the invasion of the Far East and the world by United States Occupation Forces."

"Seamen have been placed " (Japanese seamen, that is) "under unprecedentedly difficult working conditions. They are not only pressed into service for sailing into dangerous waters, but also for unloading and minesweeping in the thick of battle. Many lives have been sacrificed, leaving many war widows." "Low class seamen are being put into slave work under the rigid surveillance of foreigners". "Their dissatisfaction has reached an explosive point. The great struggle for higher wages put up by harbor workers under the slogan 'An overall peace and racial independence' has inspired the lower echelon of seamen who are under conditions in common with that of harbor workers. The development of their current struggle is being watched with great interest by various quarters".

GENERAL HO?

LIEUTENANT GENERAL HO: MR. CHAIRMAN, freedom of speech should be protected, but if and when such freedom is flagrantly abused, some reasonable counter-measures are justifiable. But a protest coming from the SOVIET MEMBER whose Communist bloc does not even allow freedom of non-speech sounds strange. I have been informed that since the closing down of the AKAHATA in June of last year many newspapers and publications, successors and affiliates of the said paper, having subversive and unlawful intention, have been suspended according to the SUPREME COMMANDER's directives. The RUSSIAN MEMBER did not seem

particularly dissatisfied with the steps taken then. The majority of us realize that a shooting war is being conducted nearby by a portion of the Communist bloc, so security measures cannot be neglected.

I also agree with AMBASSADOR HODGSON that when the RENGO TSUSHIN Agency having a small circulation around 500 copies is being closed down, the interest of the SOVIET MEMBER becomes so keen that a special meeting has been requested, even during recess. Unless for specific reasons, it is the intent of the SOVIET MEMBER to make a special plea for an agency which disseminates malicious propaganda, I don't see how this routine matter deserves such a request. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: MR. CHAIRMAN, may I say a few words in connection with the statement made by AMBASSADOR HODGSON and your statement. First of all, RENGO TSUSHIN Agency is a democratic organ. To confirm this I can say the following. The RENGO Agency was founded with the money of trade unions and democratic parties in August 1948. The number of trade unions participating in this agency amounts at present to 25. Among them there are even such trade unions as the Japan Teachers Union which has 480,000 members; Ship Workers Union, 60,000; Compound Chemical Industry Workers Union, 40,000 members, which are affiliated with the SOHYO (General Council of the Trade Unions of Japan), which is a branch of the International Congress of the socalled Free Trade Unions. RENGO was the only agency for the dissemination of the daily bulletins in the Japanese labor world. It has supplied with its bulletins many trade unions and democratic organizations, irrespective of their participation in the agency, and many private subscribers. Its bulletins, especially the news from abroad, were highly

estimated and they constantly encouraged the Japanese working people. With the closing down of the only newspaper, RENGO TSUSHIN, there is no more democratic daily newspaper in Japan at present. The number of papers published by Japanese newspapers is extremely limited, besides, they are published once a week, two or three times a month, or once a month. Now they have lost their own news agency. The matter is serious. At this moment when the peace negotiations have just started in Korea, when the American peace treaty draft has just been published, the Japanese Government closes down a democratic agency. The aim of this attack is too obvious. Thus, MR. CHAIRMAN, there is no grounds for saying that the RENGO TSUSHIN Agency was an affiliate or a successor of the AKAHATA. As to your refutation of the fact that an arbitrary action was taken, I would like to ask you a question. What can one call the actions of the SUPREME COMMANDER when he issues directives, in this case the directive concerning the closing down of the RENGO TSUSHIN Agency, without consultation with the ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN? In my opinion this is a unilateral action, an action violating the right of the ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN and contradicting Far Eastern Commission decisions. On the basis of this order or directive, and without warning, the Japanese Government closes down a newspaper agency. I cannot think of any other definition of these actions for they are obviously arbitrary actions. As to the statement that the U.S.S.R. MEMBER of the ALLIED COUNCIL has never protested against in other cases, this is not quite true. Filing protests against other anti-democratic actions at one time, I did protest against the closing down of the AKAHATA. On the basis of the aforesaid I confirm my proposal and insist that the Japanese Government order be rescinded.

THE CHAIRMAN: The SOVIET MEMBER asked me a question, and then promptly proceeded to give me all of the answers, so I see

no point in attempting to reply to the question. I think it would be a waste of time for the COUNCIL to enter into a dispute over semantics. The SOVIET MEMBER arrogates to himself the position of the sole protector of democracy in Japan. I think this is understandable, his type of democracy; but, I, in turn would like to ask a question to which the SOVIET MEMBER might feel free to reply. I would like to know, and I am sure the other Members of the Council would like to know, just how long the Soviet Government would allow the publication of a newspaper of this kind in Moscow, an organization which is devoted, as has been shown, solely to encouraging subversion, to inciting sedition and to disseminating falsehoods.

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: I am not surprised by the fact that you call everything which is not in your interests slander, propaganda and insinuations. That is an old, played out method. I ask you, MR. CHAIRMAN, not to discuss the domestic affairs of my country because I do not discuss the domestic affairs of your country, and I suggest that we should devote our efforts here to the discussion of the subject matter raised by me.

THE CHAIRMAN: AMBASSADOR HODGSON?

AMBASSADOR HODGSON: MR. CHAIRMAN, I only wanted to ask a question relating to fact, because there is a doubt in my mind as to this RENGO. I was under the impression that it was just a news agency, that is, it collects and disseminates certain items which other papers can or do not publish as they see fit. Now, the SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE has referred to RENGO as publishing a newspaper, the newspaper being suppressed. You yourself in your statement mentioned its editorials. Well, a newspaper agency does not go in for editorial work, so I have just a doubt what this RENGO is. Is it an agency or is it a newspaper, or is it both?

THE CHAIRMAN: I can, I believe, answer that question, MR. AMBASSADOR. I have a report here which says this service furnishes two daily news releases, a domestic and a foreign edition. In addition, the agency publishes a foreign special edition which appears three times a week, and a domestic English edition once a week. The agency also has a news photo service.

AMBASSADOR HODGSON: It is an agency.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, but it goes beyond that. GENERAL HO, do you have any further comments?

LIEUTENANT GENERAL HO: No.

AMBASSADOR HODGSON: As I see it, MR. CHAIRMAN, the position is this. We as a Council do not vote. We are to give advice and assistance to the SUPREME COMMANDER. He will note the views expressed and he will take any action he deems appropriate, and as I see it, there is nothing further for this Council to do. His attention will, no doubt, be drawn in due course to the records of this meeting this morning, and it is entirely within his discretion as to what action he may or may not take.

THE CHAIRMAN: I concur. The meeting is adjourned.

...(The meeting adjourned at 1104 hours.)

146-829

AGENDA

for the

ONE HUNDRED FORTY-SIXTH MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

To be held in the Meiji Building, Tokyo,
Wednesday, 29 August 1951, at 1000 hours

I APPROVAL OF THE CORRECTED VERBATIM MINUTES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FORTY-FIFTH (SPECIAL) MEETING (1 Session, Numbered 145S-720).

II PROCEDURAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

III OFFICIAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

By Direction of the Chairman:

L. W. TETER
Colonel, U.S.A.
Secretary-General

24 August 1951

146-928

CORRECTED

VERBATIM MINUTES

of the

ONE HUNDRED FORTY-SIXTH MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Meiji Building, Tokyo, Wednesday, 29 August 1951, at 1003 Hours

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Honorable William J. Sebald, Deputy for the Supreme Commander, Chairman, and Member for the United States

Major General A. P. Kislenko, Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Mr. CHEN Yen-chuin, Acting Member for China

Mr. P. A. G. Westlake, Representing the Member for the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and India

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Colonel L. W. Teter

Office of the Secretariat
Allied Council for Japan
29 August 1951

THE CHAIRMAN: The meeting will please come to order. The Corrected Verbatim Minutes of the One Hundred Forty-Fifth (SPECIAL) Meeting have been circulated among the members and in the absence of objection (Pause) are approved.

Are there any procedural matters?

There are no official matters on the Agenda for today. That would appear to conclude the meeting.

The meeting is adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at 1004 hours).

147-912

AGENDA

for the

ONE HUNDRED FORTY-SEVENTH MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

To be held in the Meiji Building, Tokyo,
Wednesday, 12 September 1951, at 1000 hours

I APPROVAL OF THE CORRECTED VERBATIM MINUTES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FORTY-SIXTH MEETING (1 Session, Numbered 146-829).

II PROCEDURAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

III OFFICIAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

By Direction of the Chairman:

L. W. TETER
Colonel, U.S.A.
Secretary-General

7 September 1951

147-912

CORRECTED

VERBATIM MINUTES

of the

ONE HUNDRED FORTY-SEVENTH MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Meiji Building, Tokyo, Wednesday, 12 September 1951, at 1000 Hours

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr. Niles W. Bond, Chairman pro tempore and representative of the Member for the United States

His Excellency W. R. Hodgson, Member for the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India

Major General A. P. Kislenko, Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Mr. CHEN Yen-chuin, Acting Member for China

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Colonel C. E. Rothgeb

Office of the Secretariat
Allied Council for Japan
12 September 1951

THE CHAIRMAN: The meeting will please come to order.

The Corrected Verbatim Minutes of the One Hundred Forty-Sixth Meeting have been circulated among the Members and in the absence of objection (Pause) are approved.

Are there any procedural matters? (Pause)

As there are no official matters on the agenda, that would appear to conclude the meeting for today.

The meeting is adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at 1001 hours.)

148-926

AGENDA

for the

ONE HUNDRED FORTY-EIGHTH MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

To be held in the Meiji Building, Tokyo,
Wednesday, 26 September 1951, at 1000 hours

I APPROVAL OF THE CORRECTED VERBATIM MINUTES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FORTY-SEVENTH MEETING (1 Session, Numbered 147-912).

II PROCEDURAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

III OFFICIAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

By Direction of the Chairman:

C. E. Rothgeb

C. E. ROTHGEB
Colonel, U.S.A.
Secretary-General

21 September 1951

148-926

CORRECTED

VERBATIM MINUTES

of the

ONE HUNDRED FORTY-EIGHTH MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Meiji Building, Tokyo, Wednesday, 26 September 1951, at 1000 Hours

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Honorable William J. Sebald, Deputy for the Supreme Commander, Chairman, and Member for the United States

His Excellency W. R. Hodgson, Member for the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India

His Excellency Lieutenant General Ho Shai-lai, Member for China

Major General A. P. Kislenko, Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Colonel C. E. Rothgeb

Office of the Secretariat
Allied Council for Japan
26 September 1951

THE CHAIRMAN: The meeting will please come to order.

The Corrected Verbatim Minutes of the One Hundred Forty-Seventh Meeting have been circulated among the members and in the absence of objection (Pause) are approved.

Are there any procedural matters? (Pause)

There are no official matters on the agenda today. That would, therefore, appear to conclude the meeting.

The meeting is adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at 1001 hours).

149-1010

AGENDA

for the

ONE HUNDRED FORTY-NINTH MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

To be held in the Meiji Building, Tokyo,
Wednesday, 10 October 1951, at 1000 Hours

I APPROVAL OF THE CORRECTED VERBATIM MINUTES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FORTY-EIGHTH MEETING (1 Session, Numbered 148-926).

II PROCEDURAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

III OFFICIAL MATTERS

1. Concerning a petition of a group of Diet Members.

By Direction of the Chairman:

C. E. Rothger

C. E. ROTHGER
Colonel, U.S.A.
Secretary-General

1 Incl: Agenda Item 149-1010-1

5 October 1951

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

PROPOSED DISCUSSION AGENDA

I AGENDA ITEM NO. 149-1010-1.

II PROPOSED BY: MAJOR GENERAL A. P. KISLENKO, Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

III SUBJECT PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION: Concerning a petition of a group of Diet Members

IV DATE PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION: Wednesday, 10 October 1951

Inclosure #1

Govt Section

149-1010

CORRECTED

VERBATIM MINUTES

of the

ONE HUNDRED FORTY-NINTH MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Meiji Building, Tokyo, Wednesday, 10 October 1951, at 1000 Hours

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Honorable William J. Sebald, Deputy for the Supreme Commander, Chairman, and Member for the United States

His Excellency W. R. Hodgson, Member for the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India

Major General A. P. Kislenko, Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Mr. CHEN Yen-chuin, Representing the Member for China

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Colonel C. E. Rothgeb

Office of the Secretariat
Allied Council for Japan
10 October 1951

THE CHAIRMAN: The meeting will please come to order.

The Corrected Verbatim Minutes of the One Hundred Forty-Eighth Meeting have been circulated among the members and in the absence of objection (Pause) are approved.

Are there any procedural matters? (Pause)

Under official matters, we have a subject proposed for discussion by Major General Kislenko, Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, concerning a petition of a group of Diet members. GENERAL KISLENKO?

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: On September 29, 1951, I received the following petition of a group of Diet members dated September 27, 1951, which as was stated by the persons that handed it in, was also sent to other members of the ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN on the same date:

"Mission of U.S.S.R.
Allied Council for Japan.

Gentlemen:

Eight members of the Japan Communist Party including three members of the Diet and one member of the Metropolitan Board of Education were arrested by the Yoshida Government on September 4, 1951, on the charge of violating the Government Ordinance No. 325 (anti-Occupation activities) in connection with their particular activities as members of the party's provisional central guidance department. Simultaneously with their arrest, the Government purged these eight members from public posts for the same reason on the strength of the Ordinance for Purge from Public Offices and banned them from all political activities. On September 26, 1951, the Government, however, finding that all of them lacked incriminating evidence, released

six of them without resorting to indictment and on the other hand indicted the remaining two on other charges. In spite of this action, their purges from public offices have not yet been cancelled. Needless to say, this is flagrantly an unjust action, constituting an infringement on the basic human rights. Diet members and members of the Board of Education, in particular, were elected by the public through an election and their status is guaranteed by the Constitution. If their political activities could be prohibited by a unilateral and incorrect judgment on the part of the Government, the basic principles of democracy would be frustrated. Moreover, not only is the road not open for their relief but the Government is attempting to avoid its responsibility taking the attitude that the action was suggested and approved by GHQ. This, we believe, is clearly against the Potsdam Declaration as well as the basic policy of the Allied Council for Japan.

"Submitting data in separate papers, we appeal and request you that appropriate measures be taken to promptly cancel the unjust purge from public posts imposed upon these eight party members and restore the three Diet members and one member of the Board of Education to their respective public offices.

Signed, H. Hayashi".

As the MEMBER for the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS I support the petition of the group of Diet Members and propose that the unlawful decision of the Japanese Government on the persecution of the persons mentioned in the petition be rescinded and that their right to be engaged in public activities be restored to them. That's all.

THE CHAIRMAN: AMBASSADOR HODGSON, would you care to make any comment?

AMBASSADOR HODGSON: I think I would like to hear from you first, MR. CHAIRMAN, because you might have some facts on this case which would further enlighten the members of the Council. All we have so far are the statements as set out in the petition.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would the MEMBER FOR CHINA care to make any comments?

MR. CHEN: MR. CHAIRMAN, since we are not in possession of all the necessary facts, we wish to support AMBASSADOR HODGSON'S request.

THE CHAIRMAN: This looks like a concerted action to smoke me out. I take it you are actually requesting me to make a statement.

AMBASSADOR HODGSON: No. I am prepared to make some observations, but I thought before I did make those observations, you might be in a position to give some additional facts.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, I am in a position to place some of the facts before the Council and some of the reasoning that lies behind the action that was taken as well as some observations which I would like to make.

AMBASSADOR HODGSON: I think that would be very useful.

THE CHAIRMAN: At the outset, I must confess, that I am somewhat surprised that the SOVIET MEMBER should complain in this Council at the purge action involving a few persons of misguided character. This is in startling contrast to his protestations on previous occasions here, not over the fact that some hundreds of thousands of persons were purged by the Japanese Government, but rather, that many more hundreds and thousands had not been purged. It is indeed ironic that the SOVIET MEMBER should now be the one to protest the implementation of the SUPREME COMMANDER's so-called "purge" directives.

However, in order to understand the actual situation involved in the petition under discussion, it may be well briefly to review the facts of this case in order that the members of the Council can adequately understand how, why and under what authority the individuals concerned were initially arrested and subsequently purged by the appropriate authorities of the Japanese Government.

On September 4, 1951, action was taken against 18 designated persons, of whom 8 were apprehended by the appropriate authorities, these 8 being the ones referred to in the petition under discussion. Ten additional persons have not yet been apprehended and it is my understanding are still at large and presumably in hiding.

Information and evidence gathered by the appropriate investigative agency of the Japanese Government indicated that the 18 persons involved in this action, and one other already serving a prison sentence, were acting in common accord in the issuance of certain Japan Communist Party directives containing false and inflammatory statements concerning the Occupation. The purpose and intent of such statements were to incite the recipients of such directives to mass violence and terrorist activity. In addition, according to further information and evidence gathered by the Japanese Government, these persons as individuals and also acting with others, issued additional statements and publications of a similar nature and with similar intent and purpose.

As it is indicated to some extent by the "reference data" filed with the petition under discussion, an examination of available evidence revealed that six of the accused persons could probably not, in the opinion of the procurators, have been successfully prosecuted for criminal acts. In consequence, prosecution against these six persons was dropped and the individuals

released. These six persons were the following: FUKUMOTO Kazuo, HORIE Muraichi, HOSOKAWA Karoku, KAMIMURA (UEMURA) Susumu, SUNAMA Kazuyoshi (Ichiro), and YAMABE Kentaro.

In the case of IWATA Eiichi and KAWAKAMI Kanichi, sufficient evidence regarding separate illegal acts was available to the procurators to justify prosecution for the following charges:

a. IWATA Eiichi:

On or about August 24, 1951 at the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Office, IWATA sold or distributed to four persons, Official Bulletin No. 2 of the Japan Communist Party in which were articles containing false and destructive statements against the Occupation.

b. KAWAKAMI Kanichi:

On March 1, 1951, KAWAKAMI published in the ATARASHII SEKAI (The New World) an article containing false and destructive statements concerning the Occupation. This was a reprint of a speech given by KAWAKAMI in the House of Representatives on January 7, 1951, a speech which resulted in his explusion from the Diet.

Based upon available information and evidence, however, it was administratively determined by the appropriate authorities of the Japanese Government that there was sufficient evidence in hand to warrant the application of the relevant "purge" directives of the SUPREME COMMANDER dealing with matters of this kind. The eight individuals in question were therefore purged in consequence of this administrative determination.

In some respects the present action is based upon the same considerations as those which I explained to the Council at the

145th (Special) Meeting held on July 20, 1951 in the matter of the petition of the RENGO TSUSHIN AGENCY, a subject which was also proposed for discussion at that time by the MEMBER for the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS. In the interest of clarity and completeness, however, I shall once again briefly reiterate the basis upon which purge action was taken in the cases under discussion.

As might be expected, this action is, in part, based upon SCAPINS 548 and 550 of January 4, 1946. I shall not attempt to read these SCAPINS, they are of considerable length, but the pertinent provisions of SCAPIN 548 are as follows:

"1. You will prohibit ... any activity on the part of any individual or group whose purpose or the effect of whose activity is the following:

a. Resistance or opposition to the Occupation Forces or to orders issued by the Japanese Government in response to directives of the SCAP.

g. Alteration of policy by assassination or other terroristic programs, or encouragement or justification of a tradition favoring such methods."

Furthermore, in his letter of June 6, 1950 to the Prime Minister of Japan, the SUPREME COMMANDER, in referring to the activities of the members of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, said as follows:

"Acting in common accord, they have hurled defiance at constituted authority, shown contempt for the processes of law and order, and contrived by false and inflamatory statements and other subversive means to arouse through resulting public confusion that degree of social unrest which would set the stage for the

eventual overthrow of constitutional government in Japan by force."

And in the concluding paragraph of his letter the SUPREME COMMANDER directed the Japanese Government to take the necessary administrative measures to remove certain persons from public service and render them subject to the provisions, restrictions and liaibilities of the directives of January 4, 1946 (SCAPINS 548 and 550) and their implementing Ordinances.

The SUPREME COMMANDER's letter of June 6, 1950, therefore, is the authority for placing the purge restrictions of SCAPIN 550 upon individuals who have violated the provisions of SCAPIN 548. These SCAPINS are in turn implemented in Japanese law by Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 and Cabinet Order 64 of April 4, 1949. In other words, the authority and instructions of the SUPREME COMMANDER's letter of June 6, 1950 constitute the basis for removal from public office of the eighteen persons involved in this case, as it is obvious that the offenses in the instant case and those dealt with in the SUPREME COMMANDER's letter of June 6, 1950, are almost identical.

The complaint here appears not to be against the right of the Japanese authorities to institute criminal proceedings upon the basis of sufficient evidence to justify a criminal action in a Japanese court, but rather, against the fact that the individuals concerned were purged on the basis of information and evidence of such character that an administrative determination would be justified.

In order properly to understand the procedure which was followed in this case--a procedure similar to that followed in numerous other cases--I would explain that upon the preparation of the administrative action by the Japanese Government the appropriate section of General Headquarters was consulted and requested to give its sanction to the contemplated administrative

action. After study of the relevant documents and information available to the Japanese authorities, sanction was given by GHQ, SCAP, of the administrative determination, with the result that notifications of the purge action were given.

We are, therefore, it appears to me, faced with the question whether information and evidence sufficient, in the administrative discretion of GHQ, SCAP and the Japanese Government to justify a purge action must be such evidence and information which would likewise be sufficient for a prosecutor to lodge a criminal complaint in a court of law having criminal jurisdiction. As the Members are aware, it is not the purpose or function of this Council, either by its terms of reference or by practice or precedent to determine by review whether an administrative action of the Japanese Government based upon directives issued by the SUPREME COMMANDER and duly approved by the General Headquarters of the SUPREME COMMANDER is justified, or in fact, can be subject to review by this Council. Similarly, it would be inconsistent with the overriding prerogatives of the SUPREME COMMANDER for a Japanese court of any kind to look behind an administrative action approved by the SUPREME COMMANDER or his General Headquarters with a view to determining whether such action is valid or consistent with the rules of evidence or other rules of law applied in courts of law.

It therefore appears to me that the complaint of the petitioners and of their advocate in this Council, the SOVIET MEMBER, lacks any validity whatsoever, and that further time should not be spent in considering what in effect is an academic question. The problem involved, stripped of all excess verbiage and non-essential trappings, resolves itselt to a determination of the question whether this Council is in accord with the principle that the Japanese Government, through its appropriate

agencies, shall carry out the expressed directives of the SUPREME COMMANDER. I fail to see how there could be but one answer to this question.

AMBASSADOR HODGSON, I hope I have at least in part answered your question. I presume you wish to comment.

AMBASSADOR HODGSON: Yes, MR. CHAIRMAN, it appears to me that this question is largely a procedural one and I notice that you, MR. CHAIRMAN, have mainly dealt with it on that basis, and the issue as I see it resolved itself into the proposition -- is this Council, in the light of its functions of consulting with and advising the SUPREME COMMANDER in matters arising out of the Occupation, the implementation of the Potsdam Declaration, and terms of surrender, competent to deal with an administrative determination of the Japanese Government?

The SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE has not questioned the right of the SUPREME COMMANDER to issue the directives of 1946 and the letter of June 1950, to which you referred, and I gather he did not question the right at the time of issue. Therefore, it is assumed that he accepts them as being valid, and it clearly follows that the Japanese Government were fully authorized to take action with regards to placing on the purge list certain categories of Japanese nationals. There have been and are many political parties in Japan, and some of their members were placed on the purge list. I do not think the SOVIET MEMBER protested at any of these other political party members being purged, and it would seem to me that to protest now for the first time indicates that he is not acting on principle, but in the interests of one particular party.

The decision to arrest and to place on the purge list is one for the Japanese Government as is also the decision whether the evidence is sufficient to support a criminal charge. It is then

for the court to decide whether the evidence justifies a conviction. These matters are not within the competence of this Council. We have no jurisdiction in those fields. Even if we had all the evidence before us this morning, which we have not, it would make no difference, because this Council is not a tribunal to review administrative acts, nor is it a court of law to pass judgment.

The petition we are considering makes two allegations: First, that the action taken was an infringement of basic human rights, and that it was in opposition to the terms of the Potsdam Declaration. I desire to touch on those two points. In drawing up the Declaration of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the Commission on Human Rights soon discovered that no human right was absolute. Even one of the most fundamental, the right to life, had certain limitations in certain circumstances. The Potsdam Declaration provides that freedom of thought, of speech, of expression, of religion, shall be established, and many people find it difficult to reconcile the rights mentioned in the Potsdam Declaration and other basic Occupation directives with the arrest of certain Japanese for speaking and writing freely their thoughts. I find no such difficulty. Every one of those rights mentioned in the Potsdam Declaration are subject to one or more limitations. That is recognized in every system of jurisprudence in the world. They are subject to limitations of the laws of libel, the rules of slander, of blasphemy, of advocating the overthrow of constitutional government by violence and, particularly, in this case of actions prejudicial to the security of the Occupation. Therefore, by those tests those allegations are completely affirmed.

Having stated that, a question comes to my mind. I gather that in the main purge most of them were placed on the purge list on account of activities prior to and during the war, and it seems to me that these new ones are in a slightly different category. The effect of being placed on a purge list without

trial is in itself a severe punishment, particularly if it involves a loss of public office, and the question which comes to my mind is -- Has the SUPREME COMMANDER or the Japanese Government considered the question of giving these people a right of appeal to an appropriate tribunal?

MR. CHAIRMAN, I think you have given us a clear picture as to the facts and generally, I support your views on those facts. We have not been asked to take any firm action. There is no clear proposal before us. We are not asked to consult and advise the SUPREME COMMANDER on this question, which is our only function. Therefore, I would suggest to you that the statements made this morning be recorded in our annals, and that the attention of the SUPREME COMMANDER be invited to the various observations made.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, MR. AMBASSADOR, for a very clear succinct analysis of the problems before the Council. I can assure you that the SUPREME COMMANDER takes a direct interest in the proceedings of this Council and carefully studies the recorded verbatim minutes as soon as they are received by him, and he will in due course, I'm certain, note the various remarks and the statements that have been made at this Council today. Does the CHINESE MEMBER have any comments?

MR. CHEN: MR. CHAIRMAN, the CHINESE MISSION has also received a signed petition that is identical with the one brought up for discussion today. No one has ever denied that the basic human rights as mentioned in the Potsdam Declaration and the basic Post-Surrender Policy for Japan ought to be strictly observed by the Japanese Government. Referring to MR. CHAIRMAN's statement, it has now been revealed that these rights have been repeatedly violated by persons to incite and cause disturbances for subversive purposes, then some countermeasures to preserve public security and social order would be a justifiable sequence,

THE CHAIRMAN also referred to the similarity of this issue to the RENGO TSUSHIN AGENCY case which was discussed and disposed of at the 145th Meeting. I believe that future cases of similar nature should not be brought up for discussion. I am also of the opinion that the SOVIET MEMBER in bringing up this question has not considered the scope and function of this Council, and therefore suggest that an unnecessary waste of time should be avoided. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, MR. CHEN. Is there any further comment by the SOVIET MEMBER?

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: I would like to make a few comments. First of all, MR. CHAIRMAN, I would like to state that I did not raise any general subject. I have read a petition, and therefore, I request that our discussions should be confined to it. Second, I fully concur with MR. HODGSON that the ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN is not a tribunal. In this connection I must say that MR. CHAIRMAN evidently called me an advocate by mistake. However, MR. CHAIRMAN, attempting to act as a prosecutor here, and obviously seeking the applause from the audience placed himself in a very strange position. Generally speaking, it is better to be an advocate of peoples who have no fault whatsoever than to be a prosecutor of them. As to the directives of the SUPREME COMMANDER it is widely known and it has been confirmed by MR. HODGSON that the ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN is a consultative body.

THE CHAIRMAN: Please repeat that.

RUSSIAN INTERPRETER: Consultative body.

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: (Continued) In the light of this, it is permissible to ask whether the SUPREME COMMANDER has ever consulted with this body before issuing his directives.

As to the placing of the subject under discussion on the agenda for today's meeting, it seems to me that there is no doubt

that it has been placed in connection with a violation of the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration in their part concerning the basic human rights. Your attempts to accuse those whom the Japanese authorities themselves failed to accuse, even with the help of the pressure from without, are quite baseless.

THE CHAIRMAN: May I ask who "you" is: Is that me?

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: Yes, sir. Therefore, I insist upon my proposal that the unlawful decision of the Japanese Government be rescinded and that the rights of the persons mentioned in the petition be restored to them.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is that all?

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: I don't think further discussion will lead anywhere except into a lot of blind alleys, and places that we have already explored. We certainly don't wish to get personal here at the Council Table. We never have, and we are not going to begin today. I will make only one comment, and that is as to the last remark of the SOVIET MEMBER. I take it that this is a response to my question in my statement in which I said, "The problem involved, stripped of all excess verbiage and non-essential trappings, resolves itself to a determination of the question whether this Council is in accord with the principle that the Japanese Government, through its appropriate agencies, shall carry out the expressed directives of the SUPREME COMMANDER." Now I take it from what the SOVIET MEMBER has insisted upon that his answer to that question is "No". Is that correct?

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: I haven't given such an answer. I only stated that unlawful decisions of the Japanese Government can and must be condemned by the Council.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any further comment: AMBASSADOR HODGSON:

AMBASSADOR HODGSON: I gather that the SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE is asking this Council to rescind the action taken and to restore the rights of the people in question. But he has agreed with my contention that this is not a tribunal, and he is now in effect asking us to constitute ourselves without any authority into a supreme court of appeal. In my opinion, that is an impossible request to lay before this Council. I do think the SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE has a point though, when he refers to this Council being consulted as to directives, but he quoted with respect to the Potsdam Agreement. It is not the Potsdam Agreement, but the Moscow Declaration of '45, Article 5, where it says the SUPREME COMMANDER will consult and advise with the Council in advance of the issuance of orders on matters of substance, exigencies of the situation permitting.

THE CHAIRMAN: As I said before, AMBASSADOR HODGSON, the matter of going up all sorts of blind alleys will lead us nowhere, but I do wish to make one comment about this matter of consulting with the Council before these directives are issued. I presume you are aware that the Council was not in existence when SCAPINS 16, 548 and 550 were issued to the Japanese Government. Therefore, the Council could not be consulted.

AMBASSADOR HODGSON: I wasn't speaking of those. I was speaking generally.

THE CHAIRMAN: The SOVIET MEMBER requested that we confine ourselves to the issue here. Therefore, I do not wish to get into the broad field of consultation with the Council.

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: Let me, MR. CHAIRMAN, reply to MR. HODGSON. With due respect to you, MR. HODGSON, I should state that you are grossly mistaken. We are discussing here not the subject of the liability of the persons in question to criminal prosecution, but an unjust decision of the Japanese Government. It was confirmed by the Japanese authorities themselves that there is no grounds for bringing indictment against them. I

referred to the Potsdam Declaration when I was speaking about human rights, and not in connection with the procedure or the aims of the ALLIED COUNCIL, which are dealt with in the Moscow Declaration.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any further comment? CHINESE MEMBER?

MR. CHEN: MR. CHAIRMAN, I fear I see no good purpose could be served by going over the same ground which has been fully explored. This Council has a special function and should not be treated as an organization for obvious publicity. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: (To Russian Interpreter) Do you wish to interpret that?

RUSSIAN INTERPRETER: I have already.

THE CHAIRMAN: As there are no further comments, the meeting will adjourn.

(The meeting adjourned at 1119.)

150-1024

CORRECTED

VERBATIM MINUTES

of the

ONE HUNDRED FIFTIETH MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Meiji Building, Tokyo, Wednesday, 24 October 1951, at 1000 Hours

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Honorable William J. Sebald, Deputy for the Supreme Commander, Chairman, and Member for the United States

His Excellency W. R. Hodgson, Member for the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India

His Excellency Lieutenant General Ho Shai-Lai, Member for China

Major General A. P. Kislenko, Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Colonel C. E. Rothgeb

Office of the Secretariat
Allied Council for Japan
24 October 1951

THE CHAIRMAN: The meeting will please come to order.

The Corrected Verbatim Minutes of the One Hundred Forty-Ninth Meeting have been circulated among the members and in the absence of objection (Pause) are approved.

Are there any procedural matters?

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: I have a procedural matter, MR. CHAIRMAN.

THE CHAIRMAN: The SOVIET MEMBER.

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: MR. CHAIRMAN, the next regular meeting of the ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN falls on November 7 which is a national holiday in the USSR. I, therefore, would like to request that the next regular meeting be scheduled for November 6 or November 9.

THE CHAIRMAN: The 6th or the 9th?

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: I see no objection to the SOVIET MEMBER's proposal. Any objection?

AMBASSADOR HODGSON: No.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL HO: No.

AMBASSADOR HODGSON: Unless we omit that meeting altogether.

THE CHAIRMAN: I would have no objection to that suggestion either. However, the SOVIET MEMBER has moved that the next meeting be held on either the 6th or the 9th. As CHAIRMAN I rule that the meeting will be held November 6. The SECRETARY GENERAL will please take note.

COLONEL ROTHGEB: Yes, Sir.

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: As there are no official matters on today's agenda, that would appear to conclude today's meeting. The meeting is adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at 1004 hours.)

151-1106

AGENDA

for the

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-FIRST MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

To be held in the Meiji Building, Tokyo,
Tuesday, 6 November 1951, at 1000 Hours

I APPROVAL OF THE CORRECTED VERBATIM MINUTES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIFTIETH MEETING (1 Session, Numbered 150-1024).

II PROCEDURAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subiects for this Agenda.

III OFFICIAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subiects for this Agenda.

By Direction of the Chairman:

C E Rothgeb

C. E. ROTHGEB
Colonel, U.S.A.
Secretary-General

1 November 1951

CORRECTED

VERBATIM MINUTES

of the

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-FIRST MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Meiji Building, Tokyo, Tuesday, 6 November 1951, at 1000 Hours

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Honorable William J. Sebald, Deputy for the Supreme Commander, Chairman, and Member for the United States

His Excellency W. R. Hodgson, Member for the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India

His Excellency Lieutenant General Ho Shai-Lai, Member for China

Major General A. P. Kislenko, Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Colonel C. E. Rothgeb

Office of the Secretariat
Allied Council for Japan
6 November 1951

THE CHAIRMAN: The meeting will please come to order.

The Corrected Verbatim Minutes of the One Hundred Fiftieth Meeting have been circulated among the Members and in the absence of objection (Pause) are approved.

Are there any procedural matters? (Pause)

As there are no official matters on the agenda, that would appear to conclude the meeting for today.

The meeting is adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at 1001 hours.)

150-1024

AGENDA

for the

ONE HUNDRED FIFTIETH MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

To be held in the Meiji Building, Tokyo,
Wednesday, 24 October 1951, at 1000 Hours

I APPROVAL OF THE CORRECTED VERBATIM MINUTES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FORTY-NINTH MEETING (1 Session, Numbered 149-1010).

II PROCEDURAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

III OFFICIAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

By Direction of the Chairman:

C. E. Rothgeb

C. E. ROTHGEB
Colonel, U.S.A.
Secretary-General

19 October 1951

152-1121

AGENDA

for the

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-SECOND MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

To be held in the Meiji Building, Tokyo,
Wednesday, 21 November 1951, at 1000 Hours

I APPROVAL OF THE CORRECTED VERBATIM MINUTES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-FIRST MEETING (1 Session, Numbered 151-1106).

II PROCEDURAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

III OFFICIAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

By Direction of the Chairman:

C. E. ROTHGEB
Colonel, U.S.A.
Secretary-General

16 November 1951

CORRECTED

VERBATIM MINUTES

of the

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-SECOND MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Meiji Building, Tokyo, Wednesday, 21 November 1951, at 1000 Hours

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Honorable William J. Sebald, Deputy for the Supreme Commander, Chairman, and Member for the United States

His Excellency W. R. Hodgson, Member for the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India

His Excellency Lieutenant General Ho Shai-Lai, Member for China

Major General A. P. Kislenko, Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Colonel C. E. Rothgeb

Office of the Secretariat
Allied Council for Japan
21 November 1951

THE CHAIRMAN: The meeting will please come to order.

The Corrected Verbatim Minutes of the One Hundred Fifty-First Meeting have been circulated among the Members and in the absence of objection (Pause) are approved.

Are there any procedural matters? (Pause)

As there are no official matters on the agenda, that would appear to conclude the meeting for today.

The meeting is adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at 1001 hours.)

154-1219

CORRECTED

VERBATIM MINUTES

of the

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-FOURTH MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Meiji Building, Tokyo, Wednesday, 19 December 1951, at 1000 Hours

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Honorable William J. Sebald, Deputy for the Supreme Commander, Chairman, and Member for the United States

His Excellency W. R. Hodgson, Member for the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India

His Excellency Lieutenant General Ho Shai-Lai, Member for China

Major General A. P. Kislenko, Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Colonel C. E. Rothgeb

Office of the Secretariat
Allied Council for Japan
19 December 1951

THE CHAIRMAN: The meeting will please come to order.

The Corrected Verbatim Minutes of the One Hundred Fifty-Third Meeting have been circulated among the Members and in the absence of objection (Pause) are approved.

Are there any procedural matters? (Pause)

As there are no official matters on the agenda, that would appear to conclude the meeting.

The meeting is adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at 1001 hours.)

153-1205

AGENDA

for the

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-THIRD MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

To be held in the Meiji Building, Tokyo,
Wednesday, 5 December 1951, at 1000 Hours

I APPROVAL OF THE CORRECTED VERBATIM MINUTES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-SECOND MEETING (1 Session, Numbered 152-1121).

II PROCEDURAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

III OFFICIAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

By Direction of the Chairman:

C. E. ROTHGEB
Colonel, U.S.A.
Secretary-General

30 November 1951

153-1205

CORRECTED

VERBATIM MINUTES

of the

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-THIRD MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Meiji Building, Tokyo, Wednesday, 5 December 1951, at 1000 Hours

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Honorable William J. Sebald, Deputy for the Supreme Commander, Chairman, and Member for the United States

His Excellency W. R. Hodgson, Member for the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India

His Excellency Lieutenant General Ho Shai-Lai, Member for China

Major General A. P. Kislenko, Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Colonel C. E. Rothgeb

Office of the Secretariat
Allied Council for Japan
5 December 1951

THE CHAIRMAN: The meeting will please come to order.

The Corrected Verbatim Minutes of the One Hundred Fifty-Second Meeting have been circulated among the Members and in the absence of objection (Pause) are approved.

Are there any procedural matters? (Pause)

As there are no procedural matters and also there are no official matters on the agenda, that would appear to conclude the meeting for today.

The meeting is adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at 1001 hours.)

155-102

AGENDA

for the

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-FIFTH MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

To be held in the Meiji Building, Tokyo,
Wednesday, 2 January 1952, at 1000 Hours

I APPROVAL OF THE CORRECTED VERBATIM MINUTES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-FOURTH MEETING (1 Session, Numbered 154-1219).

II PROCEDURAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

III OFFICIAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

By Direction of the Chairman:

C E Rothgeb

C. E. ROTHGEB
Colonel, U.S.A.
Secretary-General

28 December 1951

CORRECTED

VERBATIM MINUTES

of the

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-FIFTH MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Meiji Building, Tokyo, Wednesday, 2 January 1952, at 1000 Hours

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Honorable William J. Sebald, Deputy for the Supreme Commander, Chairman, and Member for the United States

His Excellency Lieutenant General Ho Shai-Lai, Member for China

Major General A. P. Kislenko, Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Mr. Thomas W. Eckersley, representing the Member for the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Colonel C. E. Rothgeb

Office of the Secretariat
Allied Council for Japan
2 January 1952

THE CHAIRMAN: The meeting will please come to order.

The Corrected Verbatim Minutes of the One Hundred Fifty-Fourth Meeting have been circulated among the Members and in the absence of objection (Pause) are approved.

Are there any procedural matters? (Pause)

As there are no official matters on the agenda, that would appear to conclude the meeting.

The meeting is adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at 1001 hours.)

156-116

AGENDA

for the

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-SIXTH MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

To be held in the Meiji Building, Tokyo,
Wednesday, 16 January 1952, at 1000 Hours

I APPROVAL OF THE CORRECTED VERBATIM MINUTES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-FIFTH MEETING (1 Session, Numbered 155-102).

II PROCEDURAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

III OFFICIAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

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By Direction of the Chairman:

C. E. ROTHGEB
Colonel, U.S.A.
Secretary-General

11 January 1952

157S-117

AGENDA

for the

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-SEVENTH (SPECIAL) MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

To be held in the Meiji Building, Tokyo,
Thursday, 17 January 1952, at 1000 hours

I APPROVAL OF THE CORRECTED VERBATIM MINUTES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-SIXTH MEETING (1 Session, Numbered 156-116).

II PROCEDURAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

III OFFICIAL MATTERS

1. Concerning the Budget of the Japanese Government for the 1952-53 Fiscal Year".

By Direction of the Chairman:

C. E. ROTHGEB
Colonel, U.S.A.
Secretary-General

1 Incl: Agenda Item 157S-117

15 January 1952

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

PROPOSED DISCUSSION AGENDA

I AGENDA ITEM NO. 157S-117

II PROPOSED BY: MAJOR GENERAL A. P. KISLENKO, Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

III SUBJECT PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION: Concerning the Budget of the Japanese Government for the 1952-53 Fiscal Year.

IV DATE PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION: Thursday, 17 January 1952.

Inclosure #1

156-116

CORRECTED

VERBATIM MINUTES

of the

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-SIXTH MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Meiji Building, Tokyo, Wednesday, 16 January 1952, at 1000 Hours

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Honorable William J. Sebald, Deputy for the Supreme Commander, Chairman, and Member for the United States

His Excellency W. R. Hodgson, Member for the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India

His Excellency Lieutenant General Ho Shai-Lai, Member for China

Major General A. P. Kislenko, Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Colonel C. E. Rothgeb

Office of the Secretariat
Allied Council for Japan
16 January 1952

THE CHAIRMAN: The meeting will please come to order.

The Corrected Verbatim Minutes of the One Hundred Fifty-Fifth Meeting have been circulated among the Members and in the absence of objection (Pause) are approved.

Are there any procedural matters? AMBASSADOR HODGSON?

AMBASSADOR HODGSON: MR. CHAIRMAN, We have received notice of a special meeting for tomorrow morning with an item listed by the SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE entitled, "Concerning the Budget of the Japanese Government for the 1952-53 Fiscal Year". Now ordinarily, a discussion on a budget can take a very wide range, from cabbages to kings; and I would like to know if the SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE would be good enough to indicate what particular aspect of the budget he is going to raise, or any particular subject or subjects, so that we can know what the course of the discussion will take.

THE CHAIRMAN: A question has been directed to the SOVIET MEMBER.

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: First of all, I do not know why the matter has been placed on the Agenda in such a form that it implies a discussion by the Members of the Allied Council. I didn't have that in mind. My intention is to make an inquiry concerning the budget, tomorrow.

THE CHAIRMAN: It appears to me as CHAIRMAN that if the SOVIET MEMBER'S intention is to make an inquiry, the placing of the item as worded on the Agenda is entirely irregular. If the sole purpose is to obtain information, there is a standard procedure, of which the SOVIET MEMBER is fully aware, whereby he can gain answers to his questions and certainly the COUNCIL is not a body which supplies information.

I might say for your information, AMBASSADOR HODGSON, that although I realized that the agenda item which was placed before the COUNCIL for tomorrow's meeting is extremely nebulous, as

CHAIRMAN, I am somewhat loathe to refuse to place an item on the Agenda. I feel that if the item is one which can appropriately be discussed here, even though the wording of the item, itself, is nebulous, we should discuss it. However, the SOVIET MEMBER has just indicated that he wishes to make an inquiry. I think that puts an entirely different complexion upon the proposed agenda item.

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: As to the information which I allegedly seek to receive from you, I would like to point out that this is not the case. On the contrary, on the basis of the information available to me, I would like to receive from you, MR. CHAIRMAN, some clarifications. As far as clarifications are concerned, there has been no refusal on your part, MR. CHAIRMAN, to furnish them in the past.

AMBASSADOR HODGSON: Would you mind repeating that? It was not clear.

CHAIRMAN: No, it was not clear to me, either.

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: As to the information about which MR. CHAIRMAN was speaking, I was not attempting to receive it, for on the basis of the official information available to me, I just wanted to receive some clarifications from MR. CHAIRMAN. As to clarifications, up until now we had no such case when MR. CHAIRMAN refused to give them.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think that goes to the root of AMBASSADOR HODGSON'S question as to what the SOVIET MEMBER desires to have clarified. A budget takes in the entire national economy of Japan. To say that the SOVIET MEMBER requests clarification, immediately raises the question, clarification concerning what?

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: It seems to me that I have indicated clearly that I was going to make an inquiry concerning the budget of the Japanese Government for the 1952-53 fiscal year. If I try to indicate specifically what I have in mind,

that will amount to the making of that inquiry right now. If MR. CHAIRMAN wants me to do this, I can do it here right now.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am still not clear. From the SOVIET MEMBER'S explanation, I think it merely compounds the confusion. The only question which AMBASSADOR HODGSON has raised, and I wish to align myself with his question, is what aspect of the budget are we to discuss at the meeting which has been called for tomorrow morning. It seems to me that the answer can be in less than ten words. AMBASSADOR HODGSON?

AMBASSADOR HODGSON: I don't wish to prolong this short discussion. I, so far as my mission is concerned, have no official information such as the SOVIET MEMBER said he had about the budget. We understood that the budget hasn't even been cleared with GHQ. All we have seen is an alleged draft of a budget with global figures, in one of the Japanese newspapers. So, is the inquiry going to be some hypothetical question as to what might be in the budget, or what is the question based on--what budget?

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: It is precisely because the budget has not been cleared yet that I wanted to receive some clarification concerning reports on the budget which are being published by the press.

AMBASSADOR HODGSON: Yes, that is clear.

THE CHAIRMAN: As I understand the situation as of this moment, we now have two questions: First of all, what budget are we to discuss tomorrow? Is it a hypothetical budget--is it a real budget--is it a budget which has been compiled by the press? Secondly, what aspect of that budget are we to discuss? Are we to discuss education--sociological reforms--the cost of running the Diet--equalization funds--or any myriad number of questions which could arise under the budget? It appears to me that if this COUNCIL is to approach the subject intelligently, the Members

are entitled to know what they are going to talk about tomorrow in order that they can prepare themselves. That the SOVIET MEMBER has not done. He has given us a nebulous wording which he has now explained by saying he wishes to discuss press reports concerning an alleged budget, if I may use that phrase.

AMBASSADOR HODGSON: Yes, that's clear.

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: I think, MR. CHAIRMAN, that we could expedite the settlement of this matter if I would make the proposed inquiry today. I agree to receive your reply tomorrow. From my inquiry, it will be clear what I have in mind.

THE CHAIRMAN: If we receive the inquiry, then we are going into a matter of substance. We are now discussing a procedural matter.

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: The procedural side of the picture is clear.

THE CHAIRMAN: The procedural side is as I have previously expressed it. We still do not know what we are going to discuss, except in a very general and nebulous sort of way.

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: I repeat once more, MR. CHAIRMAN, that I have no intention to discuss anything. My only intention is to receive from you some clarification concerning the budget.

THE CHAIRMAN: But I am not the Japanese Government.

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: I know this perfectly, but I also know that very much is dependent on you, MR. CHAIRMAN, in this respect. And if this were not the case, I would not try to make an inquiry.

THE CHAIRMAN: AMBASSADOR HODGSON?

AMBASSADOR HODGSON: Well, the matter is entirely for you to rule, sir, but as far as I am concerned, I would have no objection to your ruling that the procedural matter is finished, and by agreement you can say, "Well, after then, on a matter of business, we can allow the SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE to ask his

question". Then you may be in a position, instead of prolonging the discussion, to supply the information if it is available. All I am seeking is to try to get an idea of what it is going to be. If he says he is prepared to put a short question just to let us know what it is, I don't think there is any objection. It is entirely up to you, sir, as CHAIRMAN.

THE CHAIRMAN: I appreciate your viewpoint, MR. AMBASSADOR, but as CHAIRMAN, I rule that subject to the discussion under procedure at this meeting, the special meeting called for tomorrow will be held as scheduled.

As there are no official matters on the Agenda, that would appear to conclude the meeting.

The meeting is adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at 1026 hours)

CORRECTED

VERBATIM MINUTES

of the

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-SEVENTH (SPECIAL) MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Meiji Building, Tokyo, Wednesday, 17 January 1952, at 1000 Hours

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Honorable William J. Sebald, Deputy for the Supreme Commander, Chairman, and Member for the United States

His Excellency W. R. Hodgson, Member for the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India

His Excellency Lieutenant General Ho Shai-Lai, Member for China

Major General A. P. Kislenko, Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Colonel C. E. Rothgeb

Office of the Secretariat
Allied Council for Japan
17 January 1952

THE CHAIRMAN: The meeting will please come to order. The SECRETARY-GENERAL has informed me that the corrected verbatim minutes of the 156th meeting have not yet been circulated. The approval of those minutes will therefore be deferred until the next meeting.

Under official matters for today's meeting, we have the subject proposed by the SOVIET MEMBER "Concerning the Budget of the Japanese Government for the 1952-53 Fiscal Year".

GENERAL KISLENKO?

GENERAL KISLENKO: MR. CHAIRMAN, According to the report of the newspaper NIPPON TIMES of January 9, 1952, the Japanese Government on January 7 requested the General Headquarters, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, to approve its plan of appropriating ¥221,000,000,000 in the 1952-53 fiscal year for the expenses connected with the so-called joint defense with the United States, that is, the expenses for the maintenance of the American armed forces in Japan, the National Police Reserve expenses, etc. In response to it the General Headquarters, insisting that ¥250,000,000,000 be appropriated for the above-mentioned expenses, declined the request of the Japanese Government.

Since the assumption of such unwarrantable expenses by Japan would mean a further increase in prices of food-stuffs and articles of general consumption, a decline of real wages of workers and employees and an increase in taxes to be extracted from farmers and town-dwellers, in other words, since it would affect fundamental economic interests of the entire Japanese people, it would be desirable to receive from MR. CHAIRMAN a reply to the following question:

Do the above-cited reports of the Japanese press correspond to the facts and what is the opinion of the General

Headquarters, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, of the above-mentioned report of the newspaper NIPPON TIMES? That is all.

THE CHAIRMAN: As indicated during the procedural discussion at yesterday's meeting, I was rather puzzled by the method employed by the SOVIET MEMBER to obtain information by means of a special meeting of this Council, when the simplest and correct procedure would have been to address an appropriate letter to the SECRETARY-GENERAL of the Council. For reasons already clear, I nevertheless concurred in the SOVIET MEMBER'S request and, consequently, called the special meeting for today.

The wording of the agenda item unfortunately gave us no hint whatsoever concerning the kind of inquiry which the SOVIET MEMBER desired to make. I can only assume that the nebulous wording of the agenda item -- and the COMMONWEALTH MEMBER and I, at yesterday's meeting, were unable to elicit more specific information -- is purposely so drawn as to take the Members by surprise and to make it almost impossible fully to prepare for today's meeting.

This, therefore, leads me to ask the SOVIET MEMBER with what purpose has this item been placed upon the Agenda for today's special meeting? In the absence of an appropriate reply which could easily have been given, I can only assume, as I have assumed so many times in the past, that the SOVIET MEMBER has placed this item on the Agenda not for the purpose of eliciting information -- which he could accomplish by other means -- but rather, to use this Council table as a sounding-board directed towards certain elements in Japan assumed to be friendly towards the Soviet Union and its previously demonstrated objectives towards Japan and the Japanese people. I feel certain that the great mass of the Japanese people, with their native intelligence and knowledge

of the SOVIET MEMBER'S previous attitudes in this Council, will not be seriously affected or concerned by what the SOVIET MEMBER has made so abundantly clear in his brief statement of today.

I am, further, considerably puzzled as to why the SOVIET MEMBER should have placed this subject before the Council for discussion, seeking information on a problem the formulation of which has not even been crystallized by the Japanese Government, has not yet been introduced into the Diet, and, consequently, has not had the benefit of the give and take of free, democratic parliamentary discussion. This leads me to ask a second question. Is the purpose of the SOVIET MEMBER by this discussion an attempt to influence legislation which is yet to be placed before the Japanese Diet?

Notwithstanding my suspicions regarding the genuineness of the purpose and motives of the SOVIET MEMBER in raising this nebulous question here today, I believe it might be helpful to say a few words concerning the as yet incomplete draft budget for the 1952-53 fiscal year. My remarks will, I hope, at least bestow some validity and purpose on our meeting here today.

Insofar as I am aware, the draft budget involves, in round figures, some 852 billion yen. It is a balanced budget. In its aggregate amount it compares with the budget of the current fiscal year quite favorably, in that it is only 7.4 percent greater -- an increase fully accounted for by the genera rise in prices, increase in wages, and growth of governmental expense and activities which will inevitably increase as Japan resumes a soverign status. If these factors are fully taken into account, I believe it can be said with reason that the 1952-53 budget, in terms of absolute values, envisages a lesser magnitude of expenditure than does the current budget.

An examination in detail of the expenditures of the budget under discussion reveals to me, at least, that no reasonable question can arise over the individual items which have appeared in the press. The one possible exception might relate to the proposed - according to the press - reserve funds amounting to some 221 billion yen. On inquiry, however, I find that this sum is, in fact, a proposed reserve to meet various real and contingent expenditures, some of which still remain to be determined, falling under three general headings. These are as follows:

1. Payments to Japanese bereaved and war-injured families.

2. Payment of reparations, U. S. economic assistance, resumption of service on the Japanese Government external bonded debt, and indemnification for Allied property damage.

3. Maintenance of internal security forces, including the construction of needed facilities, expansions of the Maritime Safety Agency, and administration of the Japan - U. S. Security Treaty.

Now, it appears to me that these three general subjects give rise to difficult and complex problems, requiring intense study and based upon intangible factors which cannot now be foreseen with any degree of certainty. For example, on the question of reparations, there is presently in session a conference between the representatives of the Governments of Indonesia and Japan. In due course, later this month, a Japanese mission is to proceed to Manila for the purpose of exploring with representatives of the Government of the Philippines, the question of reparations payments to that Government by Japan. There may be, and probably are, other reparations claimants.

Then there is the question of the resumption of service on Japan's external debt. The Japanese Government, wisely,

wishes to maintain its international credit by making provision for its external bonded debt. Only in this way can it hope to maintain its fine reputation for paying its obligations.

Indemnification for Allied property damage in Japan is provided for by a law recently adopted by the Japanese Diet, the details of which are part of the public record.

The question of payments to Japanese bereaved and war-injured families is one which, in the opinion of the Japanese Government and people, is a long felt need to take care of these unfortunate people, literally numbering in the millions. Included among these unfortunates are the families of some 370,000 prisoners of war and civilians who have disappeared in Soviet-controlled territories, who have become eligible for and dependent upon this relief because the Soviet Government has refused to permit the repatriation of their loved ones or to furnish any information whatsoever concerning those who have disappeared.

I very much doubt that any reasonable exceptions can be taken to the necessity for the maintenance in Japan of internal security forces. The subject of the establishment of the National Police Reserve has already been explored by this Council and, in any event, is not under discussion today. It should be noted, however, that the need for internal security forces in Japan is, to a large extent, occasioned by external forces entirely beyond the control of the Japanese people. We need only recall the ruthless agression by Communist-dominated forces which is taking place in Korea, the unwarranted occupation of the Japanese Habomai Islands, the persistent and illegal confiscation of Japanese fishing vessels in northern waters, the return to Japan some years ago of Communist-indoctrinated prisoners of war whose purpose it was to engage in subversive activities, the underground

machinations of the Japan Communist Party sworn to overthrow the legitimate Japanese Government by violent and revolutionary means, and the consequent ever-present threat of forces in Japan inimical to a peaceful and stable Japanese society. If we may agree upon the need of a National Police Reserve, then it should be self-evident that that entity requires facilities which in turn cost money.

That the Maritime Safety Agency requires rehabilitation and modest improvement of equipment, including small-sized medium-speed vessels, should also be self-evident from the information supplied by THE CHAIRMAN when that Agency was discussed here.

Finally, the Treaty of Peace signed at San Francisco on September 8, 1951, by 49 nations, in Article 5 (c) provides, in effect, that Japan as a sovereign nation possesses the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense referred to in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, and further, that Japan may voluntarily enter into collective security arrangements.

Pursuant to Article 5 (c) of the Treaty of Peace, the United States and Japan entered into a Security Treaty, the terms of which are part of the public record. Among other provisions, this Treaty provides, in effect, that Japan grants and the United States accepts the right to dispose United States land, air, and sea forces in and about Japan. Article III of the Security Treaty provides that the conditions governing the disposition of armed forces of the United States in and about Japan shall be determined by administrative agreements between the two governments.

It, therefore, appears to be only reasonable prudence for the Japanese Government to consider the necessity of anticipating what share of the burden of this collective security

arrangement it shall bear. No one is, as yet, in a position to state, or even to guess at, the required amount, as the requisite arrangements remain to be negotiated.

In summary, therefore, I can only conclude that the purpose underlying the SOVIET MEMBER'S inquiry concerning the 1952-53 fiscal year budget is, at best, nebulous and, at worst, an endeavor to capitalize on the opportunity, which this Council so conveniently affords, to make propaganda. Perhaps, also, the purpose may be the hope that the SOVIET MEMBER'S bait presented today will be swallowed by participants at this meeting, as well as by unsuspecting segments of the Japanese people. In conclusion, and regarding the budget and its detailed provisions, I would recommend to the SOVIET MEMBER, with his not inconsiderable and experienced staff, that the public debates in the Japanese Diet be followed for information which will answer his inquiries.

THE CHAIRMAN: AMBASSADOR HO, would you care to make any comment?

LIEUTENANT GENERAL HO: Not just yet.

THE CHAIRMAN: AMBASSADOR HODGSON, would you care to make a comment?

(The SOVIET MEMBER began to speak in Russian).

THE CHAIRMAN: I beg your pardon -- the other members should have an opportunity to speak. The SOVIET MEMBER will be given ample opportunity to respond in due turn.

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: MR. CHAIRMAN, first of all I would like to answer you.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am afraid the SOVIET MEMBER is out of order. The other members should have an opportunity to comment if they so wish. The SOVIET MEMBER will be given ample opportunity to respond. AMBASSADOR HODGSON --

AMBASSADOR HODGSON: Mr. Chairman, at this stage I have very little to say although I may intervene later on. I would express regret, however, that the suggestion I made at yesterday's meeting was not adopted; namely, that the SOVIET MEMBER pose his question which could have been immediately disposed of. Now I have many questions and many inquiries to make of the Diplomatic Section. I take it that my Chinese colleague has many questions. He would like to know, for example, is it correct that the Prime Minister wrote to Mr. Dulles and said, "I am prepared to enter into treaty negotiations with Nationalist China"? But, the proper course of procedure has been laid down. On all those kinds of questions we are told to address ourselves to the Diplomatic Section and the statement which the CHAIRMAN made -- that this question should be addressed to the SECRETARY-GENERAL of the Council, is not correct. With all respect to our Soviet colleague and the CHAIRMAN, I think the question and the reply are quite out of order. It should never have been raised because the function of this Council is to consult with and give advice to the SUPREME COMMANDER on questions arising out of the Occupation. This particular question and the answer given this morning does not fall within our functions or our jurisdiction and in my opinion should not have been raised because we cannot give that advice. I have no answer to the question. I am sure my Chinese colleague has no answer to the question, and it should not have been raised at this Allied Council meeting. That is all I have to say at this present stage, MR. CHAIRMAN.

THE CHAIRMAN: AMBASSADOR HODGSON, your views of course are entitled to great weight and I appreciate the frankness with which you have commented. I would say, however, that on the question of procedure as to how questions are raised, I

would refer you to a memorandum dated September 13, 1951, which was sent to all Diplomatic Missions, including your Mission, and to the office of the SOVIET MEMBER. Since the inception of the Occupation the SOVIET MEMBER has not seen fit to be known as a Diplomatic Mission. He prefers to be known as the SOVIET MEMBER of the Allied Council for Japan. His proper channel, therefore, for directing questions to General Headquarters is through the SECRETARY-GENERAL of the Allied Council for Japan. In the case of the Australian Mission you would, of course, correctly use the facilities of the Diplomatic Section. That would also be true for the Chinese Mission in Japan. I do not wish to belabor the point, but that is the correct procedure. GENERAL KISLENKO?

GENERAL KISLENKO: As MR. CHAIRMAN is aware, I use this council table only within the limits which are provided for by the Terms of Reference of the Allied Council for Japan. And, in this respect I do not agree either with MR. CHAIRMAN or MR. HODGSON that a member of the Allied Council cannot put a question. Now I would like to ask a question: Does MR. CHAIRMAN deem it decent to use the Council's table for making a statement which teems with slander against a friendly nation? Let us take, for instance among other things, his allegation concerning 370,000 prisoners of war allegedly remaining in the Soviet Territories. This is the same sort of a truth as would be an allegation that presently there are no American soldiers in Japan, including MR. SEBALD. In the light of this, I would like to ask you, MR. SEBALD, not to evade the question which I have put, to give a direct reply and not to resort to slander. That is all.

THE CHAIRMAN: In strict interpretation of the Terms of Reference, I think there is no question but that the SOVIET MEMBER would have been out of order in raising this agenda

item. I think AMBASSADOR HODGSON to that extent is entirely correct. However, as I have already intimated at yesterday's meeting, I am most reluctant to stifle discussion when there is the slightest cause, however tenuous, to allow the item to appear on the Agenda. I think the SOVIET MEMBER would do well to bear in mind that he raised the question. I have merely given some of the considerations in a factual manner which must enter into the formulation of something as important as a National budget. If, from what I have said, the SOVIET MEMBER considers that I have slandered him, I wish to reassure him that that was not my purpose. My purpose was to give a factual account of some of the matters which enter into a budget. I have not evaded his question. I think I have answered in considerably more detail than the question raised would ordinarily warrant. It is, and I hope the SOVIET MEMBER well understands, impossible for me to answer a question which is so nebulous and is based on considerations which as yet do not exist in crystallized form.

GENERAL KISLENKO: Excuse me -- one correction: You were not slandering me, you were slandering my country.

THE CHAIRMAN: My remarks apply mutatis mutandis to the SOVIET MEMBER'S country.

AMBASSADOR HO, you have indicated that you wish to comment.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL HO: MR. CHAIRMAN, I fully agree with AMBASSADOR HODGSON that this question should not have been raised and certainly not at this time. Also, I think the SOVIET MEMBER said yesterday that he does not intend to discuss the budget -- he will only ask clarification on a few points. I think his points have been more than clarified. We did not intend to be here to listen to any further Soviet propaganda; and talking about slander -- I think the SOVIET MEMBER has an excellent record in this Council. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any further discussion? (Pause).

The meeting is adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at 1055 hours).

158-130

AGENDA

for the

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-EIGHTH MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

To be held in the Meiji Building, Tokyo
Wednesday, 30 January 1952, at 1000 Hours

I APPROVAL OF THE CORRECTED VERBATIM MINUTES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-SIXTH AND ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-SEVENTH (SPECIAL) MEETINGS (2 Sessions, Numbered 156-116, 157(S)-117).

II PROCEDURAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

III OFFICIAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

By Direction of the Chairman:

C. E. Rothgeb

C. E. ROTHGEB
Colonel, U.S.A.
Secretary-General

25 January 1952

158-130

CORRECTED

VERBATIM MINUTES

of the

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-EIGHTH MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Meiji Building, Tokyo, Wednesday, 30 January 1952, at 1000 Hours

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Honorable William J. Sebald, Deputy for the Supreme Commander, Chairman, and Member for the United States

His Excellency W. R. Hodgson, Member for the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India

His Excellency Lieutenant General Ho Shai-Lai, Member for China

Major General A. P. Kislenko, Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Colonel C. E. Rothgeb

Office of the Secretariat
Allied Council for Japan
30 January 1952

THE CHAIRMAN: The meeting will please come to order.

The Corrected Verbatim Minutes of the One Hundred Fifty Sixth Meeting have been circulated among the Members and in the absence of objection (Pause) are approved.

The Minutes of the 157th Special Meeting have been circulated among the Members, and in the absence of objection (Pause) are approved.

Are there any procedural matters? (Pause)

As there are no official matters on the Agenda for today, that would appear to conclude the meeting.

The meeting is adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at 1001 hours.)

159-213

AGENDA

for the

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-NINTH MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

To be held in the Meiji Building, Tokyo
Wednesday, 13 February 1952, at 1000 Hours

I APPROVAL OF THE CORRECTED VERBATIM MINUTES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-EIGHTH MEETING (1 Session, Numbered 158-130).

II PROCEDURAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

III OFFICIAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda

By Direction of the Chairman:

C. E. Rothgeb

C. E. ROTHGEB
Colonel, U.S.A.
Secretary-General

8 February 1952

159-213

CORRECTED

VERBATIM MINUTES

of the

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-NINTH MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Meiji Building, Tokyo, Wednesday, 13 February 1952, at 1000 Hours

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Honorable William J. Sebald, Deputy for the Supreme Commander, Chairman, and Member for the United States

His Excellency W. R. Hodgson, Member for the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India

His Excellency Lieutenant General Ho Shai-Lai, Member for China

Major General A. P. Kislenko, Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Colonel C. E. Rothgeb

Office of the Secretariat
Allied Council for Japan
13 February 1952

THE CHAIRMAN: The meeting will please come to order.

The Corrected Verbatim Minutes of the One Hundred Fifty-Eighth Meeting have been circulated among the Members and in the absence of objection (Pause) are approved.

The 22nd of February is a National Holiday in my country, and I believe also a National Holiday for the Soviet Union. That happens to be the usual Agenda day. If the members have no objection, I propose that the closing time for the Agenda for the ensuing meeting be 3 P. M. on the 21st instead of 10 A. M. on the 22nd.

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: MR. CHAIRMAN, if I am not mistaken, the next meeting falls on the 27th.

THE CHAIRMAN: I appreciate that. I am speaking merely of the time for closing the Agenda. My proposal is merely a matter of administrative convenience.

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: I have no objection.

THE CHAIRMAN: MR. AMBASSADOR, have you any objection?

AMBASSADOR HODGSON: No.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does the CHINESE MEMBER have any objection?

LIEUTENANT GENERAL HO: No.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Agenda for the next meeting will close at 3 P. M. February 21st.

Are there any other procedural matters? (Pause)

As there are no official matters on the Agenda for today, that would appear to conclude the meeting.

The meeting is adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at 1002 hours.)

160-227

AGENDA

for the

ONE HUNDRED SIXTIETH MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

To be held in the Meiji Building, Tokyo
Wednesday, 27 February 1952, at 1000 Hours

I APPROVAL OF THE CORRECTED VERBATIM MINUTES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-NINTH MEETING (1 Session, Numbered 159-213).

II PROCEDURAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

III OFFICIAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

By Direction of the Chairman:

C. E. ROTHGEB
Colonel, U.S.A.
Secretary-General

21 February 1952

160-227

CORRECTED

VERBATIM MINUTES

of the

ONE HUNDRED SIXTIETH MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Meiji Building, Tokyo, Wednesday, 27 February 1952, at 1000 Hours

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Honorable William J. Sebald, Deputy for the Supreme Commander, Chairman, and Member for the United States

His Excellency W. R. Hodgson, Member for the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India

His Excellency Lieutenant General Ho Shai-Lai, Member for China

Major General A. P. Kislenko, Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Colonel C. E. Rothgeb

Office of the Secretariat
Allied Council for Japan
27 February 1952

THE CHAIRMAN: The meeting will please come to order.

The Corrected Verbatim Minutes of the One Hundred Fifty-Ninth Meeting have been circulated among the Members and in the absence of objection (Pause) are approved.

Are there any procedural matters? (Pause)

As there are no official matters on the Agenda, that would appear to conclude the meeting.

The meeting is adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at 1001 hours.)

DLC

161-312

AGENDA

for the

ONE HUNDRED SIXTY-FIRST MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

To be held in the Meiji Building, Tokyo
Wednesday, 12 March 1952, at 1000 Hours

I APPROVAL OF THE CORRECTED VERBATIM MINUTES OF THE ONE HUNDRED SIXTIETH MEETING (1 Session, Numbered 160-227).

II PROCEDURAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

III OFFICIAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

By Direction of the Chairman:

C. E. ROTHGEB
Colonel, U.S.A.
Secretary-General

7 March 1952

CORRECTED

VERBATIM MINUTES

of the

ONE HUNDRED SIXTY-FIRST MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Meiji Building, Tokyo, Wednesday, 12 March 1952, at 1000 Hours

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Honorable William J. Sebald, Deputy for the Supreme Commander, Chairman, and Member for the United States

Major General A. P. Kislenko, Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The Honorable Wang Kungkee, Representing the Member for China

Mr. J. P. Waterfield, Representing the Member for the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and India

SECRETARY GENERAL

Colonel C. E. Rothgeb

Office of the Secretariat
Allied Council for Japan
12 March 1952

THE CHAIRMAN: The meeting will please come to order.

The Corrected Verbatim Minutes of the One Hundred Sixtieth Meeting have been circulated among the Members and in the absence of objection (Pause) are approved.

Are there any procedural matters? (Pause)

As there are no official matters on the agenda for today, that would appear to conclude the meeting.

The meeting is adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at 1001 hours.)

Gen File Attc

162-326

AGENDA

for the

ONE HUNDRED SIXTY-SECOND MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

To be held in the Meiji Building, Tokyo
Wednesday, 26 March 1952, at 1000 Hours

I APPROVAL OF THE CORRECTED VERBATIM MINUTES OF THE ONE HUNDRED SIXTY-FIRST MEETING (1 Session, Numbered 161-312).

II PROCEDURAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

III OFFICIAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

By Direction of the Chairman:

C E Rothgeb

C. E. ROTHGEB
Colonel, U.S.A.
Secretary-General

21 March 1952

162-326

AGENDA

for the

ONE HUNDRED SIXTY-SECOND MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

To be held in the Meiji Building, Tokyo
Wednesday, 26 March 1952, at 1000 Hours

I APPROVAL OF THE CORRECTED VERBATIM MINUTES OF THE ONE HUNDRED SIXTY-FIRST MEETING (1 Session, Numbered 161-312).

II PROCEDURAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

III OFFICIAL MATTERS

None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.

By Direction of the Chairman:

C. E. Rothgeb

C. E. ROTHGEB
Colonel, U.S.A.
Secretary-General

21 March 1952