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might take part in any of the discussion on the written material or be ready to answer supplementary questions.

THE CHAIRMAN: GENERAL WHITNEY has a view on this matter that I will ask him to present to the Council.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WHITNEY. From the standpoint of the American Member I should like to say that the acceptance of MR. BALL'S proposition, that information be submitted in written form, would depend to a large extent on the terms by which the question is presented in the agenda. If the statement contained in the agenda is in such form that it makes public criticism of the Supreme Commander or of the manner in which the occupation is being conducted, there is no reason why the Supreme Commander should confine his reply to representatives through a written instrument. There is no reason why he shouldn't have a representative appear before the Council and answer such criticism in such manner as to present the proposition in unmistakable terms before the public. Now the Supreme Commander in his opening address appealed for these proceedings on this Council to be conducted in a spirit of good will, mutual understanding and broad tolerance. Never was he more sincere than in that desire. Nothing would he more deeply regret than to have this Council fail to become oriented to constructive, joint effort. Nothing would he desire more than to have the Members of the Council roll up their sleeves with him and get down to assisting him constructively to work out this immense job with which he is confronted. He has the most sincere desire for these things. But the Supreme Commander is an American, a distinguished American, who firmly believes in the simple proposition that international good will and understanding is only down the road of two-way traffic, that when America gives its good will and understanding to other nations, America expects in return no less good will and

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understanding from that other nation. He feels that it is not a matter for unilateral observance alone. The Supreme Commander will reserve the right at any time to send representatives before this Council. He has opened wide the offices of the General Headquarters to Members of the Council who earnestly desire to learn the facts, to assist in a constructive effort and when he sends representatives before this Council, whether they are invited here or he wants them to come to express the views of SCAP, be they generals or be they privates, they come as representatives of the Supreme Commander--not as witnesses, not to appear before an inquisitorial board, but they are sent here to assist the Council along the lines of constructive effort and they are entitled to be considered as such by the Council. The Council is not set up for the purpose of prying into SCAP affairs, attempting to find some weak point in SCAP armor, probing for something by which to create national sensationalism. The Council is here for the purpose of constructive assistance only, and that is the spirit you will find in SCAP, so long as you extend that spirit to SCAP. If these questions on the agenda are put there merely for the purpose of publicly criticizing SCAP, or of making official the propaganda of the press of any country--

MR. BALL: Excuse me.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WHITNEY: I don't say that it is, but if SCAP is going to accept--

MR. BALL: On a point of order, MR. CHAIRMAN, may I interrupt please? MR. CHAIRMAN, didn't I understand that we were going to confine ourselves to procedural questions this morning?

BRIGADIER GENERAL WHITNEY. This is a procedural question. I am not in agreement that matters in answer to propositions placed in the agenda be submitted in written form. I say that the Supreme Commander, at any time that a criticism is publicly

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leveled at his administration, is entitled to come himself or to send representatives before this Council and just as publicly give the answer.

THE CHAIRMAN: I invite any other member of the Council to comment upon the proposal made by the Member for the British Commonwealth of Nations.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL CHU: What is that? About the meeting this morning being confined to procedural matters?

THE CHAIRMAN: MR. BALL'S suggestion that all agenda subject matter be presented in writing. There are individuals, of course, who speak extemporaneously when called upon for presentation of subject matter upon which they are considered experts.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL DEREVYANKO: I am interested to ask what is the reason for a belief that the Council Members intended to criticize the Supreme Commander. What is the reason for such a speech?

THE CHAIRMAN: I am sure that there was no inference--

LIEUTENANT GENERAL DEREVYANKO: And what is its connection with the proceedings?

THE CHAIRMAN: The proposal as propounded by MR. BALL states that there is a reason for presenting matters in writing. The reason was not clear and GENERAL WHITNEY in his speech covered various situations under which it might be undesirable and impossible to present all matters before this Council in writing prior to entering into an oral discussion. Any arbitrary action to control or limit the presentation of factual information which is to be used as a basis of recommendation by the Council I am sure are to be avoided.

(LIEUTENANT GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian.)

SOVIET INTERPRETER: The GENERAL says: "I understand that the suggestions by MR. BALL incorporate and not exclude the

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possibility of any verbal information if the Council desires so."

THE CHAIRMAN: Answering first your question as to GENERAL WHITNEY'S reason for mentioning criticism of SCAP, I am sure that this was intended to cite one instance in which it would be impossible to present subject matter in writing to the Council. There was no accusation on the part of GENERAL WHITNEY that any criticism has or will be made.

MR. BALL: MR. CHAIRMAN, there is a point I think, raised by what GENERAL WHITNEY has just said and it really does take us back to the last subject we discussed. The last point I think we agreed upon was that there should be a complete agreement of the Council, that all questions of procedure must be determined by the Council itself. It must always retain control over its own business. Now, do I understand GENERAL WHITNEY to indicate that it is for SCAP and not the Council in certain circumstances to determine how we shall conduct our business. I am not sure how GENERAL WHITNEY is speaking this morning--as a Member of SCAP, as a Member for the United States, or in what capacity.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, I invited GENERAL WHITNEY to speak for me in this instance. What was the question? Will you read back the last remarks, please?

(Last remark was read back.)

THE CHAIRMAN: I am sure there is no intention on GENERAL WHITNEY'S part to indicate that the procedure of the Council shall be set by anyone other than by the Council so long as that action comes within the terms of reference as I mentioned before. What the GENERAL intended to indicate is this: That there should be no muzzling, no cloture of any kind in the conduct of business in this Council. I see no reason for it, I see no reason for the Council putting itself on record either by inference or by

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direct statement, that the Supreme Commander whom we are here to advise and consult with, should at any time be restricted from enjoying the same privilege as any Council Member, of presenting full details of his plans, full explanation of his purposes, or anything else he desires to offer, especially if under any circumstances there should be an inferred criticism of his action.

MR. BALL: I would gladly concur with everything you have just said, MR. CHAIRMAN.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

In view of these discussions, I should suggest that any attempt to make an iron-bound rule as to when subject matter should or should not be put in writing, is unnecessary.

MR. BALL: Yes. I don't suggest that there should be an iron-bound rule, MR. CHAIRMAN. "Normally" was the word I used.

THE CHAIRMAN: I believe that if the Member presenting the subject for the agenda should request that it be given to him in writing or to the Council in writing, that every possible effort to do so will be made. We do, however, have complete minutes of this meeting--verbatim minutes--which are available to all Members. These minutes contain not only the subject matter intended to be presented before the presentation, but also that which comes up during the meeting.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL CHU: MR. CHAIRMAN, I am a little confused as to what is the topic under discussion now, but I did hear MR. BALL mention several times that the Council should have the right to decide the manner in which we conduct our business, and I would like to signify my hearty support to that.

THE CHAIRMAN: I fail to see where there has been any violation of that particular contention at any time. There has been no opposition to that thought, and so far as I know, no violation of it at any time. Personally, I can see no reason for the subject

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being brought up unless there is some indication that it has not been done.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL CHU: I heard it, but I want to make my own position clear.

THE CHAIRMAN: If you have any suggestions, GENERAL.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL CHU: No, I have no suggestions. I just want to say I support that statement of MR. BALL'S.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am sure in the future if you ask for these presentations to be presented in writing insofar as possible, the individuals presenting the subject matter will do so. I feel, however, that this does not restrict the individual presenting the subject matter in any way from amplifying, extending, correcting or modifying his remarks, if such action has the purpose of presenting full and complete information to this Council.

MR. BALL: Well, if the way in which he presents it has got the consent of the Council.

THE CHAIRMAN: I don't see where the Council has anything to do with the speaker once he gets on the floor.

MR. BALL: I am sorry that is the way you feel about it, MR. CHAIRMAN. Because in saying that now, you seem to be saying something which is inconsistent with what you said a little while ago, and which I so heartily approved of.

THE CHAIRMAN: No, I believe that the curtailment of free speech is a violation of the principles of democracy espoused by all the nations represented here.

MR. BALL: Well, there are four members, one representing our three groups of government, and one representing the Supreme Commander and the United States. Now it would be a dreadful thing if any one of these members was prevented from expressing himself freely and frankly, but surely anybody else who attends the Council meeting at the request of the Council in order to do

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something the Council has asked him to do--surely then it must remain with the Council to decide how and in what form he shall give his information. If, because he has launched out on a speech or address, the Council must feel bound not to interpolate or interrupt, but let him run on for three, or five, or six hours, that would not be letting the Council control its own business, would it?

THE CHAIRMAN: MR. BALL, it is my opinion that a pre-censorship of the remarks of anyone who appears before the Council, be he a Member himself, or someone invited here or sent here, is definitely undemocratic and my Government would never agree to such an arrangement. I see no reason for that. Muzzling is out in the democratic concept and I think that any attempt at pre-censorship is certainly not within the prerogatives of this Council.

MR. BALL: It may sometimes be difficult to distinguish between "muzzling" and "filibustering."

THE CHAIRMAN: Of course, the term "filibustering" refers to voting and there is no voting procedure here. There is no reason to hold up progress any longer than is necessary to present full factual information as a basis for this Council to conduct its business and to make its recommendations to the Supreme Commander.

MR. BALL: Well, MR. CHAIRMAN, I think the point you have just made is very important and I must record my complete dissent from the view that once a speaker invited to give information to the Council begins to speak, it would be improper for the Council to intervene or interpolate in any way, but must allow him to continue as long as he sees fit. I must record my complete dissent to that ruling.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have a full right to question a speaker when he has finished. I think it is parliamentary rule and a courtesy to allow a speaker to present the full subject matter

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while on his feet. He is the only one who knows what the complete information is, MR. BALL. I fail to see wherein the Council has the capacity to curtail in any way the remarks of any individual presenting facts to the Council. If we had that capacity, we shouldn't ask the individual to speak. He is there to give facts and information. The assumption is he has the facts and information. How can we tell him how many facts, or what facts? If we already know, why do we propose that the subject be discussed at all?

MR. BALL: I think there must be some misunderstanding. I can't believe that if we ask him to come along to answer certain questions and we find that he wants to answer these questions in a way so comprehensive and so detailed so as to reduce our question and our Council to ridicule, that we as a Council have not the right to intervene. Of course to give the complete answer to any question would take a week or a month--but people don't usually want the complete answer, but a relevant answer to the particular point about which they are inquiring.

THE CHAIRMAN: Who decides as to the pertinence?

MR. BALL: We decide. The Council decides. And the Council has as one of its four members, the CHAIRMAN, who is a representative of the Supreme Commander.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL CHU: I am very sorry to hear those words "muzzling" and "filibustering" used, because I don't think it was GENERAL WHITNEY'S intention to filibuster, neither MR. BALL'S intention to muzzle. I think the fault lies largely with the Council what happened last time. Because as MR. BALL said himself, we did not indicate very clearly what we wanted from SCAP. What we are now trying to do, is to indicate very clearly what exactly we want, and I am sure any person called upon to give information will try his best to cooperate with us. He certainly

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will not attempt anything like filibustering, or anything else. I think if we approach the problem in a spirit of cooperation we can reach some kind of solution. Not otherwise. Name-calling will never solve any problem.

THE CHAIRMAN: I agree with you.

Has the Member from the USSR any comment?

(No comment made.)

I feel, gentlemen, that it is the duty of the Council to hear the facts regardless of the physical discomfort that may be at sometime imposed. I assure you that there is no deliberate attempt on the part of anybody that I know of to do other than present complete facts in as brief, concise and acceptable manner as possible.

MR. BALL: MR. CHAIRMAN, I would like very much to support what GENERAL CHU has just said. I do think it is tremendously important to remember that we are a corporate body and that the job we have to do is a job about which we are all agreed in fundamentals. If the governments we represent had not reached an agreement on the occupation policy in Japan, there wouldn't be any purpose at all in us being here. Any kind of differences we have in this Council must be differences over secondary issues and our main purpose must be to try to do real work as a real body, and to be able to give real help to the Supreme Commander in his very difficult task.

In using the word "witness", if I hurt anybody's susceptibilities, I am very sorry. I didn't use the word "witness" in a derogatory sense. We should not quibble about words, about whether a person is a witness or representative of SCAP; we should regard ourselves as co-workers.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WHITNEY: I know the Supreme Commander will be delighted to hear those views, MR. BALL.

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THE CHAIRMAN: I had asked the Member of the USSR if he had any comments. Does GENERAL DEREVYANKO have any comments?

(LIEUTENANT GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian.)

SOVIET INTERPRETER: The GENERAL said he wants to repeat that the paragraph suggested by MR. BALL doesn't deny the verbal information and he considers that such information may take place if necessary, but in every particular case it should be limited in time depending on the decision of the Council. The report can't be indefinitely long. The Council has the right to decide which question should be correspondingly answered.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, I can't agree that there should be any limit of time, content, or any other restriction on the subject matter presented to the Council, and I think that any attempt to do so is undemocratic and unwarranted. That is my opinion. By being specific in submitting the question and indicating exactly what is required, I believe that the Council thereby, and only thereby, may limit the time element.

(LIEUTENANT GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian).

SOVIET INTERPRETER: The GENERAL says: "I would like to request the opinion of each Member of the Council and then to decide what is more democratic, the opinion of one, or the opinion of all the Council Members."

THE CHAIRMAN: We have heard the opinions of each Member of the Council. They are matters of record. There has been no attempt to limit those opinions. If any Member desires to discuss it further he is at liberty to do so. The minutes will indicate his opinion in the matter and it will go as a matter of record to the Supreme Commander.

MR. BALL: MR. CHAIRMAN, I think it would always be an advantage if we could have four agreed--no doubt this is impossible--two is better than one, and three is better than two.

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Am I right that in this matter, three Members of the Council are in agreement?

THE CHAIRMAN: Beg your pardon?

MR. BALL: Am I right that on this particular matter, three Members are in agreement?

THE CHAIRMAN: In agreement on what, MR. BALL, please?

MR. BALL: In agreement that it should remain with the Council to determine the form and the length of evidence, or information which it desires to have on any particular question.

THE CHAIRMAN: The order? The form?

(To Reporter) Read that back please?

(Reporter reads MR. BALL'S last statement.)

MR. BALL: The quantity and form of information which it desires to have presented to it on any particular question.

Actually, MR. CHAIRMAN, what I think we agreed on before, that the Council should have complete control of its own business, does include this point. That was my difficulty, I thought you had agreed to the previous resolution and having agreed to the previous resolution, I was puzzled at the attitude you took on this particular question.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think we are all agreed on the matter that the Council should set its own procedure. If there is any disagreement--and I fail to see how there could be--on a matter of free speech or on the matter of full presentation of fact--I am unaware of it. My attitude has been that we are all agreed that we desire and insist upon full information.

MR. BALL: Well--

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you care to put yourself on record as saying that this Council should make decisions and recommendations without facts?

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MR. BALL: No, I wouldn't be quite as silly as that, MR. CHAIRMAN.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well then, my only contention is that an individual, either a Member, the Supreme Commander, or a representative of the Supreme Commander, should be accorded full courtesy and full time.

MR. BALL: Full courtesy, yes. I agree completely.

THE CHAIRMAN: To give this Council whatever information is necessary.

MR. BALL: That he deems necessary, or that it deems necessary?

THE CHAIRMAN: That is necessary.

MR. BALL: But there might be a difference of opinion about that and my point was that the Council should decide.

THE CHAIRMAN: I claim that the Council can control that particular factor by asking for what it wants. There can be no reason for any speaker to give other than the answer to the question presented, or a full discussion of the subject matter in instances where we ask for full information. I don't believe there can be a disagreement, MR. BALL. I think we are in complete accord on this subject.

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MR. BALL: I am afraid that is not so, MR. CHAIRMAN. From what you said I think that I do disagree quite definitely with you on this particular point. I am sorry if I haven't made myself clear. The first principle that I would like to have accepted is that the Council must always retain control over its own business. I believe that that general principle implies that it must be for the Council to decide the quantity and form of any information that it wishes to have presented to it.

THE CHAIRMAN: I agree completely that the Council should control its own business. I believe that control of speech is not a function of the Council. It is a totalitarian idea which certainly is not, cannot be in any way acceptable.

MR. BALL: MR. CHAIRMAN, please don't suggest that I am advocating totalitarian ideas. What I am suggesting is that the Council, which in the analysis means the majority opinion of the Council should be the deciding factor. If, for example, MR. CHAIRMAN, an informant were to appear before this Council and say, "Now you have asked for certain information. I believe that in order to give you a full reply I must speak to you for fifteen hours." Now, all four Members of the Council might say, "But we don't really want you to do that. We believe that you can give us the information we need in a half hour and if you feel there are other details that should support your point of view, then we should be very glad to have them in writing and tabled and entered in the minutes." Now, if all four Members of the Council feel that very strongly, would it be totalitarian for their will to triumph over the will of the single informant who wishes to speak for 12 or 15 hours?

THE CHAIRMAN: Read that back, please.

(MR. BALL'S last remark was read back.)

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MR. BALL: There is just a point there, MR. CHAIRMAN. You might say that that informant may be representing the Supreme Commander and that it is therefore quite important that the Supreme Commander's views should be quite fully put to the Council. With that I wholly agree, but I would like to point out that already the Council has a representative of the Supreme Commander as one of its Members and as its Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well you see, MR. BALL, if we ask for a subject to be discussed in direct reply to your question, I believe that we should have the full reply by the individual making the statement. I believe it is our duty to listen to the full reply. I repeat that I believe we have no basis for thinking we can get full information within any specified time limit. There is no reason for asking an individual to appear here or to discuss a subject if we know the subject completely. The Supreme Commander has furnished documentary evidence in reams and reams and if we care to discuss that among ourselves, there is no reason why we can't do it.

MR. BALL: But, MR. CHAIRMAN, if I may speak quite informally, when you as head of your section of SCAP, want a report from one of your officers on, say, the Food Situation in Japan, if that officer comes along to you and says, "Here, I have compiled a report of 500,000 words and I feel that it will be restricting my freedom of speech if you don't let me read it to you," what would you say? Wouldn't you say, "I want the gist of this. I want it in one foolscap page, otherwise it will be impossible for me to get on with my business." What I am suggesting, MR. CHAIRMAN, is that it will be impossible for this Council to get along with its business unless it is possible for it to control its own business.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am agreed that we should control our own business. I also repeat my former statement that I believe we

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cannot control free speech.

MR. BALL: I agree with both of those statements, MR. CHAIRMAN.

THE CHAIRMAN: And I believe that the control of free speech is not the control of business. Referring to me as a representative of the Supreme Commander, I hope you realize--I know you all realize that I do not have expert capacity in all of the many thousands of separate functions that must be carried out in the conduct of the operation. Therefore, it is necessary in many and I should say in most cases that in speaking to you as the CHAIRMAN and SCAP representative, I must speak through a competant specialist. I would feel that specialized information is what you want and what you should have and nothing else. My own observations are only upon those few matters of SCAP activities in which I would have a recognized expert capacity; on those matters I shall speak for myself. Also it is inconceivable to me that this Council as an advisory body to SCAP, should object in any way at any time to SCAP presenting information to the Council in any manner that he sees fit. Now I can assure you that were I to undertake to discuss a complete subject before you I would have no objective in view other than to present clear, concise, factual information as the basis for the formulation of recommendations by the Members at the Council. I see no reason for continuing discussion of this matter. I know that we can get together on the details and that you will agree as the sessions progress that there is no intention on the part of anyone to persecute the Council, but only a sincere effort to provide information. Shall we go to the next recommendation relating to procedure?

(LIEUTENANT GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian.)

SOVIET INTERPRETER. The GENERAL said: "I am sure that MR.

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CHAIRMAN doesn't consider it possible to deliberate continuously without any limit of time. Therefore I insist on my proposal, that the Council must itself regulate its business and not to deliberate as long as it seems appropriate to the speaker."

THE CHAIRMAN: The Council can and does regulate its business.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Regarding time I mean, it regulates.

THE CHAIRMAN: Its own time is a matter for the Council to decide. It can recess at any time by request to the CHAIRMAN, but upon the reopening it will be my intention to continue the business where it was left off until its completion. The remarks of the Member from the U.S.S.R. will appear in the record.

I suggest we go to the next subject. Do you agree, MR. BALL?

MR. BALL: Yes. I suggest, MR. CHAIRMAN, that perhaps we have covered most of the important recommendations and it would be convenient if we could first have those consolidated, put together, and register our agreement on what we have decided.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any other suggestions as a matter of procedure either as to modification of the agenda form or request of any information to be placed thereupon.

I notice the Secretary-General has submitted this morning a revised form for submitting proposed discussion agenda.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian.)

SOVIET INTERPRETER: The GENERAL said that we haven't reached any general agreement regarding the question which is under discussion and he doesn't know the opinion of the other Members of the Council. The GENERAL wants to know whether the Council considers it necessary to put any time limit for any information and therefore asks to discuss this question.

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THE CHAIRMAN: It is apparent that no general agreement can be reached on the subject matter of limiting either the contents or the time required in the presentation of facts. I will ask the other Members of the Council to express their opinions to GENERAL DEREVYANKO briefly as an indication of their feeling. It is necessary for the Council to reach an agreement.

MR. BALL: MR. CHAIRMAN, if we don't reach an agreement on questions of procedure we are going to have a lot of trouble in the future, aren't we?

THE CHAIRMAN: I don't consider limitation of free speech a matter of procedure, as mentioned before, MR. BALL.

MR. BALL: Well, MR. CHAIRMAN, the way in which you define that is to me an inaccurate definition of the issue. The issue is whether the Council should control its own business or whether the business of the Council should be controlled by a person who is not a Member of the Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the first place, what indication is there that any individual, not a Member of the Council, has made an effort to control its business.

MR. BALL: Well now, MR. CHAIRMAN, I have refrained from making any reference to our last meeting and I would sooner not at this point return to that. I think it much better for me not to express my views on what took place at the last meeting. Isn't it better just to think of the future and not to worry about the past?

THE CHAIRMAN: I agree completely. Aren't we agreed on procedural matters?

MR. BALL: Well, I thought you said we couldn't agree.

THE CHAIRMAN: No, I said we could not agree on limiting free speech.

MR. BALL: But this is a procedural matter for us, MR.

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CHAIRMAN. It is a question of whether--it is really a very simple question--

THE CHAIRMAN: As I say, limitation of speech is a matter of democratic policy and not a matter of procedure of any individual body.

MR. BALL: Well, might I suggest this, MR. CHAIRMAN: that I don't want to keep on repeating my point of view ad nauseaum, but my point of view is this, that the Council must control its own business, that this includes its right to control the quantity and the method of the information presented to it by informants. Now might I suggest, MR. CHAIRMAN, that you might invite the other Members of the Council to say whether they agree or disagree with that point of view?

THE CHAIRMAN: I have no objection to asking the other Members of the Council if they agree or disagree on that point of view.

(To the Reporter) Will you please read back the point of view?

(MR. BALL's remark from "...my point of view is this," read back.)

THE CHAIRMAN: GENERAL CHU, will you express your opinion on that, if you so desire?

LIEUTENANT GENERAL CHU: I am willing to support the general principle that the Council should control its own business and let the matter go at that. I won't go into any further detail because for all I know we may be worrying about a lot of things that will never happen. I think if we approach the thing in a spirit of cooperation it will never happen.

(LIEUTENANT GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian.)

SOVIET INTERPRETER: The GENERAL fully agrees with MR. BALL and GENERAL CHU.

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THE CHAIRMAN: Is there anything further? Is that all?

LIEUTENANT GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Yes, that is all.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, on the part of the American Member, I agree that the Council should control its business as to quantity and method so long as there are no restrictions on free speech or upon the full presentation of facts. Any other concept I believe would be undemocratic and unacceptable to my government.

Are there any other matters to be taken up as to procedure to assist in future discussions or further conduct of business of the Council?

(LIEUTENANT GENERAL DEREVYANKO addressed the Council in Russian.)

SOVIET INTERPRETER: The GENERAL says, "It is not necessary to proceed to further questions without deciding the question under consideration."

THE CHAIRMAN: The question has been decided. The Members have expressed their opinions.

(LIEUTENANT GENERAL DEREVYANKO addressed the Council in Russian.)

LIEUTENANT GENERAL DEREVYANKO (As interpreted): How do you think of this situation as you are in disagreement with a lot of Members?

THE CHAIRMAN: I am not in disagreement with GENERAL CHU. I think the Member from China is in full agreement with the statements that have been made here. GENERAL CHU, do you propose a limitation on the presentation of fact or upon the time that any individual should speak at this Council?

MR. BALL: MR. CHAIRMAN, excuse me. I have not proposed setting any limits on the presentation of fact. I have proposed that the question of whether in a particular instance a limitation

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should be imposed is a question for the Council to determine, and it seems to me, MR. CHAIRMAN, that that follows ineluctably from the general principle on which we have already agreed, that the Council must control its own business.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL CHU: I think we also should differentiate between the limitation of facts and the limitation of the time of presentation of facts. At a meeting I don't think we should limit facts, but we could limit the time of presentation if the Council so desires.

MR. BALL: In other words, we could invite the informant to give the additional facts in written form, to be tabled and added to the minutes.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL CHU: Could be submitted in written form, yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think this is a matter that has to be taken up each time a subject is proposed for discussion. I see nothing else we can do at this meeting. The opinions of the Members apparently have been discussed fully. They involve principles that are immutable as far as my government is concerned. I see no reason for discussing further. Whenever a subject is presented for discussion I feel that there will be no difficulty in reaching a satisfactory form of presentation to the Council.

MR. BALL: If I might add just one word, MR. CHAIRMAN. So far as I know, every democratic assembly has its own rules for limiting the form and manner in which a point of view is expressed and the time which one of its Members can take up in expressing that point of view, but to place limitations on the form in which a point of view is presented is not at all to limit the expression of that point of view. We certainly don't want to suppress the expression of any point of view. All we want to do is to retain in our own hands the right to determine in a given instance the manner, the method in which the point of view is presented.

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THE CHAIRMAN: I think the Council can do that. I assure you, however, that in any case where it involves a limitation on the right of expressing in free speech the opinion of the individual, whether he be a Member of the Council or a representative of the Supreme Commander, that I cannot under any circumstances agree to any limitation upon that. I want the full facts and I want free expression. If the Supreme Commander desires the advice of this Council, if he desires to consult with the Council, certainly he should have the privilege of presenting his problems in such form as he considers pertinent and I cannot see how the Council would presume to restrain him in this respect. It is our function and our duty to receive all the information that he may want to give. I repeat, I see no reason for assuming that there will be or has been any attempt to inconvenience the Council. I see no reason for this attitude whatsoever. I agree with GENERAL CHU when he says that it is his opinion that from now on matters will go smoothly. If there is any reason later to think otherwise we can settle it at that time. I repeat that all the opinions have been expressed and I propose we go on to the next business.

(LIEUTENANT GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian.)

SOVIET INTERPRETER: The GENERAL suggests to ask the opinion of other Members of the Council.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have asked that and they have all expressed it.

MR. BALL: I think it is clear that this is a question of procedure on which the Council is unable to reach an agreement.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right, this is a matter on which the Council is unable to reach an agreement. The opinions of all Members of the Council have been expressed. If the Member from Russia has any question to ask any of the other Members, I am sure we will be glad to listen to the question and answer; otherwise

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I see no reason for continuing further. Do you have any further questions?

(LIEUTENANT GENERAL DEREVYANKO addressed the Council in Russian.)

LIEUTENANT GENERAL DEREVYANKO (As interpreted): Maybe it is advisable to take a recess now.

THE CHAIRMAN: For what purpose?

MR. BALL: For lunch.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think we ought to take up consideration of remaining procedural matters. Does GENERAL DEREVYANKO want a recess for purposes of private conference?

(LIEUTENANT GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian.)

SOVIET INTERPRETER: He suggests to make a recess.

THE CHAIRMAN: For how long?

LIEUTENANT GENERAL DEREVYANKO (As interpreted): For 10 or 15 minutes.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right, we will recess until 11:45.

(At 1130 hours the Council recessed until 1145 hours.)

(At 1145 hours the Council reconvened.)

THE CHAIRMAN: The meeting will come to order. What is the next business to be taken up, please?

MR. BALL: MR. CHAIRMAN, I think there was a point as to whether we mightn't be able to reach a more satisfactory way of presenting the agenda, whether when a Member has an item to put on the agenda and that item is really a question, an inquiry, whether it wouldn't be a good plan to ask him to state his question as specifically as possible, in as much detail as possible, so that he would in that way provide a better guide to the representative of SCAP or other informant who would later be called on to answer the question.

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THE CHAIRMAN: I think that is a very good suggestion and the Member should indicate that a succinct direct answer to the question is desired. I assure you that that is exactly what he will get. Are there any comments upon that recommendation? Substantially, MR. BALL proposes that on the agenda, when appropriate, the question shall be stated specifically and indicate the extent of details desired in the reply. Is that substantially as you propose, MR. BALL?

MR. BALL: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does anybody have any objection to that? It is a matter of information for Members in presenting their own agenda forms and I see no reason for further discussion.

Do all of the Members have this new proposed form submitted by the Secretary-General? Are there any suggestions as to the improvement or modification of that form? Please inspect the revised form and see if you have any suggestions whatever to offer. I am sure the Secretary-General intended this to be a proposal, subject to revision.

MR. BALL: I think, MR. CHAIRMAN, that this is very good, but it might sometimes be necessary for the Member submitting an agenda item to attach to the sheet the kind of questions, the more detailed questions, that he had in mind. There would hardly be room for them here.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think there is no limitation as to space. You may submit 50 questions if you desire. Additional sheets could always be appended I am sure.

Are there any discussions as to a regulation of the priority in which the Council will take up subject matter presented? We are now operating, I believe, under the procedure of listing the agenda subjects in the order in which they reach the Secretary-General. It is conceivable that at some time a vital subject which

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normally would be placed at the end of 50 others yet undiscussed should be brought before the Council in a higher priority.

MR. BALL: Yes, MR. CHAIRMAN, I think that perhaps it would be a good plan if arrangements could be made for informal consultation by the Council Members before the agenda is drawn up to see if agreement can be reached as to the order of priority in which the items should be taken. If agreement can't be reached, well then they can appear in the order in which they have been received.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well I sincerely hope there will be no more disagreements. As CHAIRMAN I will inspect the agenda presented and normally we will permit it to be presented in the order of receipt. If, however, any Member desires the advancement of a subject on the priority list, I suggest he consult with me and indicate the necessity therefor. If there is any question we will take it up with the other Members of the Council and I feel sure that we probably will reach an agreement without any delay. The only restriction upon that action will be that sufficient time must be permitted for the proper preparation for the subject. It is highly desirable that we give time for proper presentation and that, of course, will lead to brevity and completeness in future presentations of fact. That is all I have to say on that matter.

Does anybody have another subject to bring up?

(LIEUTENANT GENERAL DEREVYANKO addressed the Council in Russian.)

SOVIET INTERPRETER: The GENERAL says in his opinion the order in which the questions are put into the agenda and their priority should be determined not by the wish of a separate Member of the Council but by the Council as a whole, and therefore all the questions put into the agenda in the order of their submission to the Secretariat should be discussed in the meeting

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and their priority decided, and the questions deliberated in the order decided by the Council.

THE CHAIRMAN: I see no objection. The previous discussion referred to a case where a Member desired a change in priority. Of course, I assume that the Member from the USSR is perfectly willing that any Member may suggest a change in priority. There is no reason why the closing minutes of each session should not be used for arranging the agenda for the following meeting, if the Members would care to have it done that way. GENERAL CHU, do you have any comment?

LIEUTENANT GENERAL CHU: There seem to be two proposals; one that the CHAIRMAN could call individual Members to settle the problem. The other, I think proposed by MR. BALL, is substantially the same of GENERAL DEREVYANKO, to have informal meetings to settle priority of topics in the agenda. Well, I think both methods could be used. It all depends upon whether there are several topics brought up at the same time or just one. If there is just one topic, well the CHAIRMAN could easily settle it but if there is a long agenda and there are half a dozen or more subjects, it would be rather bothersome for the CHAIRMAN to call up each Member and ask his opinion on each subject. He might call an informal meeting. We would be very happy to come and help him solve the problem.

THE CHAIRMAN: I believe it was the thought that the CHAIR in arranging the priority of agenda subjects, could comply with the desires of the Members. The only reason for suggesting it was to expedite--

LIEUTENANT GENERAL CHU: It is not for the CHAIR to decide. It is for the CHAIR to make the contacts and ask the opinion of the Members.

THE CHAIRMAN: The priority is decided now in the order in which the subjects are submitted. My initial assumption was that

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if you, for example, would like to have a subject advanced or retarded on the agenda, you would notify me and I get in touch with the other two Members and say, "Do you have any objections?" However, if there is objection to that system, there can certainly be no reason why the Council shouldn't set its own agenda priorities at each meeting as part of regular procedure, or at special meetings as you desire. I see no reason for calling a special meeting merely to arrange agenda when it can be done conveniently while we are in session. It takes the time of the Members from other work. It is only a personal viewpoint, however.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL CHU: I think there is no disagreement there because you won't make any decision without consulting the other Members. It is really the same thing. It all depends--you could decide in what manner to best handle this thing.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well then let us say it is the desire of the Council that the Members decide the priority of the agenda for the next meeting and meetings thereafter. Shall we proceed to arrangement of the next session now then in the interests of adjourning as rapidly as possible?

LIEUTENANT GENERAL CHU: There is one small matter. I do not know whether it deserves the dignity of a proposal or not; but I would like to see the name of the Council put on a suitable board at the entrance.

THE CHAIRMAN: I beg your pardon?

LIEUTENANT GENERAL CHU: The name of the Council placed on a suitable sign at the entrance of the building and also perhaps we should have the flags of the nations displayed while the Council is in session at a suitable place outside this building.

THE CHAIRMAN: The first difficulty I believe has been in procuring a suitable number of flags for the purpose. Will the Secretary-General consider the desire of the Council that a sign

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be placed at the entrance, the main entrance, to the building and that while the Council is in session the flags of the nations represented be displayed outside the building. MR. BALL, can you provide the flags for all the nations you represent?

MR. BALL: I think so, sir. Four isn't very many, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall we proceed to the arrangement of agenda for the next meeting? According to the previous schedule, the next matter for discussion was the Plan for Realization of Rural Land Reform in Japan. Now I would suggest that the Member originally presenting that subject re-submit it on the new form in order that we may avoid any difficulties which may arise because of matters of translation or statement of fact which might be the cause for a misunderstanding later on. Is there any objection to keeping that subject as number 1 on the agenda for the next business meeting? GENERAL CHU, do you have any suggestions?

LIEUTENANT GENERAL CHU: No.

THE CHAIRMAN: MR. BALL?

MR. BALL: No, I am quite happy about that.

THE CHAIRMAN: Please feel free to advance any of these if you would care to have them advanced or changed.

(LIEUTENANT GENERAL DEREVYANKO addressed the Council in Russian.)

SOVIET INTERPRETER: The GENERAL suggests to put as the first item for the discussion at the next meeting the seventh item, that is the question of the Zaibatsu.

THE CHAIRMAN: Will the GENERAL state his reasons for that?

(LIEUTENANT GENERAL DEREVYANKO addressed the Council in Russian.)

LIEUTENANT GENERAL DEREVYANKO (As interpreted): It is necessary to study additional material regarding land reform. Additional

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material would be requested from the General Headquarters.

THE CHAIRMAN. Is it satisfactory to the other Members of the Council to advance the number 7 subject to number 1 on the next meeting?

MR. BALL. I am quite prepared to leave the agenda in the order in which it presently appears, but if it is desired that we should take that item at the next meeting as our first business, I am quite prepared to do that.

THE CHAIRMAN. GENERAL DERLVYANKO indicates that he desires more individual research on the problem of Rural Land Reform and that is his reason for revising the priority indicated. GENERAL CHU, do you have any objection?

LIEUTENANT GENERAL CHU. I have no objections, no.

THE CHAIRMAN: Then I direct the Secretary-General to rearrange the agenda, placing number 7 first. Will some Member recommend the next subject in order?

MR. BALL. Well, perhaps we could then maintain the order as here.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is it satisfactory to the Member from China to do that--number 7, place it as number 3 and then--

LIEUTENANT GENERAL CHU: I would like to ask whether that means Rural Land Reform will be placed at 7. Will that mean that 7 and 3 exchange places, or--

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, 7 becomes 3, 3 becomes 4, 5 becomes 6 and so on.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL CHU: That is all right.

THE CHAIRMAN. Are there any other suggestions then, as to the matter of arrangement of agenda subjects?

(None indicated.)

Is there any other business to be discussed?

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RESTRICTED

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SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS

of the

SECOND MEETING

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Meiji Building, Tokyo, Wednesday, 17 April 1946, at 1000 A.M.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Major General William F. Marquat, Chairman, Deputy for the Supreme Commander.

Lieutenant General Chu Shih-Ming, Member for China.

Mr. W. Macmahon Ball, Member for the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India.

Lieutenant General Kuzma Derevyanko, Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

SECRETARY GENERAL

Colonel Bonner F. Fellers

Office of the Secretariat
Allied Council for Japan
19 April 1946.

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RESTRICTED

The CHAIRMAN, MAJOR GENERAL MARQUAT, called the meeting to order at 1001 hours.

Verbatim Minutes of the First Meeting were approved by the COUNCIL without change.

The CHAIRMAN opened the discussion, under Procedural Matters, of GENERAL DEREVYANKO's proposal for the designation of Deputies to the Secretary-General by the individual Council Members.

The COUNCIL approved a recommendation to the Supreme Commander that the Member for China, the Member for United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India, and the Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics should each designate a Deputy to the Secretary-General.

After discussion, MR. BALL withdrew his proposal as previously submitted "That a draft of the Verbatim Minutes be passed to each Member on the same day as the meeting; that each Member revise this draft and return it to the Secretariat within 24 hours, initialled to indicate his approval."

However, the COUNCIL agreed that a copy of the initial draft of the Verbatim Minutes should be as expeditiously as possible furnished each Member who will revise this draft and return it to the Secretariat, initialled to indicate his approval. The Supreme Commander will be furnished a copy of this initial draft.

The COUNCIL agreed that subject matter proposed for discussion would be included in the agenda of a meeting only if submitted to the Secretariat prior to 1000 hours on the fifth day before that meeting is scheduled.

The CHAIRMAN then opened the discussion of the first Official Matter on the Agenda -- "Decisions of the Supreme Commander for

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the Allied Powers, pertaining to the advice and consultations made by the Allied Council on 5 April 1946". He read to the COUNCIL a memorandum from the Supreme Commander dated 9 April 1946.

GFNERAL DEREVYANKO stated: "It is practically impossible to realize the consultative functions if the directives of the Supreme Commander and especially the directives on important matters would be given to the Members of the Council only 48 hours prior to their publication. During such time a Member of the Allied Council will be unable either to formulate his comments regarding these directives neither if necessary to get in touch with their respective governments. The decision of the Supreme Commander on this question causes apprehension regarding the future work of the Allied Council."

GFNERAL DEREVYANKO then proposed: "To take the information into account, Members of the Allied Council reserve the right to express their attitude toward decisions of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in such a form as each Member of the Council deems necessary. As to the decision to hand over the directives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to the Members of the Council 48 hours prior to their publication, to request the Supreme Commander to reconsider this decision with regard to directives on important matters, a preliminary acquaintance with which is necessary, at least 7 days prior to their publication."

MR. BALL stated that he agreed in substance with GFNERAL DERFVYANKO.

The CHAIRMAN then introduced BRIGADIER GENERAL COURTNEY WHITNEY who discussed "Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Persons from Public Office."

BRIGADIER GENERAL WHITNEY said, "I take this opportunity

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to appear before you in behalf of the Supreme Commander to clari-
by any misconceptions which may exist in the minds of any member
with regard to the scope and application of the Supreme Commander's
purge directives of January 4th. My appearance is responsive to
the statement placed in the agenda by the member for the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics reading as follows:

'according to the available information, undesirable persons, falling under the directive dated 4 January 1946, in many cases have not yet been removed from the leading positions they hold. Since this fact endangers normal progress of democratization of Japan and may negatively affect loyal realization by the Japanese authorities of all directive instructions of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in general, it is desirable that the Allied Council be informed on this matter as fully as possible by the appropriate representative of the General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers'.

"I wish to make it quite clear that the information referred to by the member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, while more faintly reminiscent of matter which has recently appeared in the Soviet press, was not obtained from General Headquarters, SCAP, nor has any attempt been made from that source to verify the accuracy thereof, any explanation therefor or the effect, if any, upon the 'normal progress of democratization of Japan' or the 'loyal realization by the Japanese authorities of all directive instructions of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers'.

"Furthermore, as far as I know, neither the member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics nor any other members of this council have any accurate knowledge whatsoever of the manner and degree of Japanese compliance with the Purge directive of the

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Supreme Commander of January 4th, as neither he nor any other member has sought information from General Headquarters on this point."

"As the matter now stands, therefore, there is on the record a statement as to the manner of compliance by the Japanese Government with this directive and the adverse effect thereby brought to bear upon the success of the occupation. This situation therefore leaves me with no other recource than to proceed to give a detailed picture of the development of the directive in question and its compliance by the Japanese Government--to comply with GENERAL DEREVYANKO's desire that the Allied Council be informed on this matter as fully as possible."

BRIGADIER GENERAL WHITNEY then traced the historical development of the 4 January 1946 purge directive and discussed the influence of the directive in the recent election in which:

73% of the electorate voted
The party long in power was ousted
38 women were elected
Honesty and order prevailed
The people freely expressed their will
No party received a majority vote
Democratization of Japan was in evidence

BRIGADIER GENERAL WHITNEY continued: "Turning now more specifically to the allegation made by the member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the bare fact that persons subject to dismissal under the terms of the Purge directives are still in office is of little signigicance. The important fact is that the Japanese Government has and is complying with the directives. Their plans have been presented to SCAP and their actions have been taken with the full knowledge of SCAP. Their rate of progress

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is entirely consistent with occupation purposes and policy.

"In every field of occupation activity, it has been the consistent aim of the Supreme Commander to operate within the existing framework of the Japanese Government. He has felt that from the very beginning there was no better way of training the Japanese people in democracy than to encourage them to use their own governmental machinery, making their own changes and improvements. He has frequently made it clear that he had full faith and confidence in the ability of the Japanese people and the Japanese Government to accomplish their own salvation under the guidance of the Allied Powers."

BRIGADIER GENERAL WHITNEY then explained the purge features of the 4 January directive, and outlined in great detail, its implementation by the Japanese Government. He defined the 6 catagories of people affected by the purge, and listed the activities and institutions involved; he explained that a 7th catagory which included "additional militarists and ultra-nationalists" was a "scoop net clause which included all militant nationalists who might not be classified within any of the first six catagories."

The COUNCIL agreed at this point (1221 hours) to recess until 1400 hours.

The CHAIRMAN reconvened the Council at 1403 and BRIGADIER GENERAL WHITNEY prepared to continue.

MR. BALL raised a question of procedure stating that in the examination of witnesses the COUNCIL might "decide how long a report we required" and "whether we wanted that report in the form of a statement or whether perhaps we would prefer to have a question and answer method with informal discussion."

GENERAL DEREVYANKO stated that he was not seeking the his-

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torical background of the purge directive, but only information regarding the results of the fulfillment of the directive by the Japanese Government, and suggested that the remainder of the report be limited to "fifteen or twenty minutes" of direct questioning.

The CHAIRMAN stated he felt that this would not be correct procedure inasmuch as BRIGADIER GENERAL WHITNEY was speaking at the recess and should continue.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WHITNEY then discussed what has been and is being accomplished by the purge directive.

a. For the recent election 3384 candicates were screened to determine whether or not they came within any of the above mentioned catagories; 474 were disqualified, 159 withdrew. In this screening process it was disclosed that 911 candidates were influential members of 173 organizations of the character required to be dissolved.

b. Investigation of secret police is scheduled to be completed by 30 April 1946. To date 5999 police officers and Ministry of Justice officers have been removed.

c. Screening of the House of Peers is in progress.

d. The program for investigation of general government offices is scheduled to be completed by the end of June.

e. Of the 186,150 persons involved in all catagories of this purge directive, it is estimated that not more than 764 remain to be removed from public office.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WHITNEY concluded: "By this purge directive, timed and tempered to avoid unnecessary disruption in the normal processes of government, the Supreme Commander moved directly and inexorably to drive from their entrenched positions in government and society those groups and individuals who, while

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not so culpable as to be proceeded against as war criminals, wielded a profound and evil influence upon the people and contributed immeasurably toward the program which plunged Japan into a war of world aggression. If full compliance therewith be completed within the six months period heretofore planned, its purpose will have been most adequately accomplished and such end is fully anticipated."

GENERAL DEREVYANKO stated: "Raising the question of the necessity to get information with respect to the results of realization of the directive of the Supreme Commander of 4 January, I was not talking from the position of criticism of the steps taken toward the democratization of Japan. I have no reason for doubt that there are certain successes in the progress of democratization. The Members of the Allied Council are invited to discuss questions which might to some extent negatively influence the progress of democratization. One of the questions is the question of the execution of the directive of SCAP dated January 4 1946, -- especially with respect to the persons who are still remaining in governmental office. I don't believe there is any necessity to discuss at present the question of the evaluation of the results of the parliamentary elections or regarding the meaning of this or that term in the general evaluation of the process of the democratization of Japan.

"Today we gathered here not for this purpose. I raised the question today to what extent the directive of the Supreme Commander of 4 January is being fulfilled. In order to pass judgment regarding this, the Members of the Council were not in need of such detailed enumeration of the facts which are well known to them. I expected to receive from the representative of General Headquarters Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

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maybe less pathetic but maybe more concrete information. Nothing in writing or verbally was expressed on my part with respect to some threat to the occupation in connection with the fulfillment of the directive of the Supreme Commander dated 4 January 1946. GENERAL WHITNEY many times repeated that I made allegations that there was some threat to the occupation in Japan. This statement of GENERAL WHITNEY is incorrect, and is used by him for absolutely groundless accusations. Therefore, I consider that the mentioning of threat to the occupation so aften repeated by GENERAL WHITNEY in connection with the matter under discussion, is based on a strange misunderstanding."

GENERAL DEREVYANKO then recommended as follows: "It is desirable to fix a shorter time limit for the fulfillment by the Japanese Government of the Directive of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers dated 4 January 1946 subject: the removal and exclusion of undesirable personnel from public offices. It is especially desirable to fix a shorter time limit for the fulfillment of the said Directive concerning the leading persons in high Governmental offices and prefectural governments, (Members of the Privy Council, Ministers, Members of the House of Peers, Governors, Vice-Ministers, Directors of Departments and their Deputies) falling under the provisions of this Directive. The further use of the proviso in this Directive dated January 4 1946 concerning the possibility of postponement in removals or exclusions of undesirable personnel on the ground of their temporary irreplaceability or in view of the character of the work being done by them should be considered undesirable. It is necessary to draw attention to the fact that certain persons formerly removed from their leading posts in public organizations and political parties are continuing their activities in leading and even extending finan-

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cial aid to these parties as if they remained their leaders. To request General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers periodically to inform the Allied Council concerning the results achieved in the fulfillment of the Directive of January 4 1946."

At 1645 hours the COUNCIL agreed to recess until 1000 hours, Friday, 19 April 1946, at which time only the revision of existing procedure will be discussed.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS TO SCAP

The COUNCIL recommended:

> that the Member for China, the Member for United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India, and the Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics should each designate a Deputy to the Secretary-General.

The Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics recommended:

> that the Supreme Commander reconsider his decision to submit directives on important matters to the Council only 48 hours prior to their issuance. He recommends that these directives be submitted at least 7 days in advance of their publication.

The Member for United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India, thought this was a matter which might be reconsidered.

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The Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics recommended:

that a shorter time be fixed for the fulfillment of the 4 January 1946 purge directive, especially as pertains to the exclusion of those undesirable leading persons now in high governmental office and prefectural governments, and that the Council periodically be informed of the results of this fulfillment.

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THE STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DIVISION OF FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
MAY 24 1946
Department of State

SWN-4327
22 May 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE:
(Attention: Mr. J. K. Penfield - FE)

Subject: Directives transmitted to SCAP by the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Enclosed are three copies of Directive, Serial No. 44, transmitted to SCAP by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Copy No. 1 is for transmittal to the Far Eastern Commission, and Copies No. 2 and 3 for the files of the State Department.

For the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee:

B. L. AUSTIN
Acting Secretary

Enclosure

DCE NE Unit
Anal.
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DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 27 1946

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MAY 31 1946

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Confidential File

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DCR 63

S E C R E T

COPY NO. 2

Serial No. 44

13 May 1946

INTERIM DIRECTIVE TO THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS ISSUED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF PARAGRAPH III, 3, OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

ARRANGEMENTS FOR RELEASE TO CLAIMANT NATIONS OF FORMER ALLIED VESSELS CAPTURED BY JAPAN

Employment and disposition of former Allied ships and water-borne craft of all types recaptured from the Japanese is subject:

The State, War, and Navy Departments have approved the policy that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP) shall utilize fully all former Allied ships and water-borne craft of all types recaptured from Japan for as long as SCAP may deem it necessary for the discharge of his responsibilities with regard to repatriation of Japanese nationals and the maintenance of a minimum Japanese economy. Any Allied agreements on these matters will be negotiated on this basis.

You will note that this policy extends the principles of the directive on Employment and Disposition of Captured Japanese Merchant Vessels,* to provide that war and other public vessels and miscellaneous water-borne craft of all types as well as merchant vessels may be employed by SCAP on Japanese movements.

* Serial No. 9

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

64-

SECRET

Relative to the disposition of such ships and craft when SCAP no longer deems them necessary, you are now authorized to release any former Allied war or other public vessels regardless of size (except a public merchant vessel) and all former Allied water-borne craft of any type of less than 500 gross tons direct to claimant nation where title to vessel is apparent, provided that an agreement with such nation on release of vessel or craft is executed which will provide adequate protection to SCAP and the Allied powers from any liability that may arise out of the disposition or use of such vessels or craft.

With respect to release of former Allied public merchant or privately owned merchant vessels of 500 gross tons and over, an agreement has been reached with the British Ministry of War Transport to the designation of the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board as the agency of SCAP to dispose of such vessels including action to protect the interests of SCAP and the Allied powers from any liabilities arising out of the disposition or use of such vessels.

The State Department will inform the nations who are members of the Far Eastern Commission of this directive.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

SECRET

THE STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FA
File
6-6-46

SWN-4364
29 May 1946

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
6/4/46
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE:
(Attention: Mr. J. K. Penfield - FE)

Subject: Directives transmitted to SCAP by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Enclosed are three copies of Directive, Serial No. 48, transmitted to SCAP by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Copy No. 1 is for transmittal to the Far Eastern Commission, and Copies No. 2 and 3 for the files of the State Department.

For the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee:

B. L. AUSTIN,
Acting Secretary

Enclosure

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Confidential File

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SECRET

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

SECRET

4 June 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL
FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

In accordance with instructions of 29 May, 1946 from the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee there is enclosed, for the information of the Far Eastern Commission, a directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers regarding Interim Reparations Removals: Machine Tool Industry; Sulphuric Acid Industry and Shipbuilding Industry.

Enclosure:

Copy No. 1 (certified)
Directive to Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,
Serial No. 48.

JA:ALDunning:mp
6-4-46

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

S E C R E T

COPY NO. 2

Serial No. 48

26 May 1946

DIRECTIVE TO THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

INTERIM REPARATIONS REMOVALS: MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY; SULPHURIC ACID INDUSTRY; SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

The following directive, prepared by the State Department to implement the policy adopted by the Far Eastern Commission on 23 May 1946 under the provisions of paragraph II, A, 1, of its terms of reference, has been received from the State, War and Navy Departments for transmission to you for guidance in accordance with paragraph III, 1, of those terms of reference:

INTERIM REPARATIONS REMOVALS: MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY; SULPHURIC ACID INDUSTRY; SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

You should take the action specified below with respect to facilities identified in the three listed categories of Japanese industry. Such action, under the interim reparations removal program, should be taken without prejudice to further removals that may be ordered under a final reparations program.

1. Machine Tool Industry

(Definition: "Plants and establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of non-portable, power-driven

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machines designed to shape metal by the progressive cutting away of stock in the form of chips or shavings, or by abrasive action.")

a. That portion of Japan's capacity for the production of machine tools that is in excess of a balanced type-size aggregate of 27,000 units annually, should be made available for claim.

2. Sulphuric Acid Industry

(Definition: "Plants and establishments primarily engaged in the production of sulphuric acid.")

a. That portion of Japan's capacity for the production of sulphuric acid that is in excess of 3.5 million metric tons annually, should be made available for claim. All facilities made available for claim should be of the contact process type, as distinguished from the lead chamber type, but should not include any contact plants, when they are serving as integral functional units in:

(1) a non-ferrous metal smelting plant;

(2) a fertilizer manufacturing establishment in which the contact process plant is not supported by a lead chamber plant of at least equivalent capacity.

3. Shipbuilding Industry

(Definition: "Shipyards, including all facilities plants and establishments located within their confines, primarily engaged in the building, repair, or maintenance of steel ships over 100 gross tons.") The term "merchant shipping" when used in this report should be construed to include steel cargo and passenger vessels and tankers over 100 gross tons.

a. All facilities located in Naval shipyards whether publicly or privately owned, that were originally organized or were converted through major change in the original structure or in the size and volume of installed machinery

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and equipment to build, service, or repair Naval combat vessels or specialized Naval auxiliary ships should be made available for claim under the interim reparations removal program subject to the following limitations:

Special Purpose Structures, Machinery, and Equipment

(1) All structures, machinery, equipment and accessories which by virtue of initial design, construction, or major structural change are, as individual items special purpose in nature and functionally limited to use for purposes of an exclusively military nature, should be held pending further instructions concerning their disposition.

(2) No facilities should be made available pending certification by SCAP that they are not necessary for purposes of the occupation.

b. That portion of Japan's shipbuilding capacity, located in shipyards other than those covered in subparagraph a above in excess of that necessary to build 150,000 gross tons or merchant shipping annually and to service and repair a merchant fleet aggregating 3.0 million gross tons, should be made available for claim subject to the following limitations:

(1) No facilities should be made available for claim until such time as Japan's merchant fleet is restored to a level which, in the judgment of SCAP, is sufficient to meet the needs of the occupation.

(2) Two each 20,000 ton drydocks should be retained for purposes of servicing foreign ships touching at Japanese ports.

Reference to 3.0 million tons should not in any way imply acceptance of this tonnage for the ultimate size of the Japanese merchant fleet.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

COPY NO. 3

S E C R E T

26 May 1946

Serial No. 48

DIRECTIVE TO THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

INTERIM REPARATIONS REMOVALS:
MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY; SULPHURIC ACID INDUSTRY;
SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

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42

DC/R
File

June 26, 1946.

SECRET

Dear Mr. Tsui:

You will remember that I spoke to you the other day regarding an exchange of notes confirming arrangements for the Chinese occupation force in Japan. I am enclosing for your information a copy of a memorandum dated June 4, 1946, signed by General Chu Shih-ming and a representative of General MacArthur. The arrangements set forth in this memorandum are now being revised somewhat by the War Department here. It is expected that within the next few days we shall be prepared to exchange notes containing substantially the same wording as the enclosed memorandum.

I shall keep you informed of developments and hope that the Embassy will be able to obtain authorization to act in this matter from Nanking as promptly as possible in order that the dispatch of the Chinese force to Japan may not be delayed any longer than necessary.

Sincerely yours,

J. K. Penfield
Deputy Director
Office of Far Eastern Affairs

Enclosure:
Memorandum, June 4,
re Chinese occupation
force in Japan.
~~(Appendix "A" to Enclosure "B" SCAP)~~

Mr. Tswen-ling Tsui,
First Secretary,
Chinese Embassy,
Washington, D.C.

FE:JKPenfield:hst

NOTE: Enclosure is Appendix A to Enclosure B of SWNCC 70/20.

740.00119 CONTROL(JAPAN)/6-2646

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

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J. K. Penfield
Deputy Director
Office of Far Eastern Affairs

Enclosure:
Memorandum, June 4,
re Chinese occupation
force in Japan.

NOTE: Enclosure is Appendix A to Enclosure B of SWNCC 70/20.

Mr. Tswen-ling Tsui,
First Secretary,
Chinese Embassy,
Washington, D.C.

FE:JKPenfield:hst

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

S E C R E T

SWNCC 70/20

18 June 1946

Pages 80 - 103, incl.

COPY NO. 34

Letter to Mr. Tsui, Chinese Embassy, enclosing copy of Appendix A to Enclosure B. 26 June 1946.

STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEE

PARTICIPATION OF CHINESE TROOPS IN THE OCCUPATION OF JAPAN

References: a. SWNCC 70/5
b. SWNCC 70/13
c. SWNCC 70/14

Note by the Secretaries

Enclosure "A", a paraphrase of a State Department cable, and Enclosures "B" and "C", letters from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, all on the above subject, are circulated for information in connection with the above references.

ALEXANDER D. REID

B. L. AUSTIN

HAROLD W. MOSELEY

Secretariat

77300

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

ENCLOSURE "A"

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM

FROM: Secretary of State

TO : American Embassy, Nanking, China

DATED: May 29, 1946, 9 P.M.

NUMBER: 213

It is requested that the ~~Department~~ Embassy answer the note which was referred to in Deptel 745 of May 3, 1946 (Annex "B" to Appendix "B" to Enclosure "A"). This answer should accept in principle the participation of fifteen thousand Chinese troops in the Japanese occupation, saying:

(a) Authorization has been given to General MacArthur to discuss with representatives of the Chinese Government how this force is to be used.

(b) It is desired, therefore, that such representatives have the authority to discuss and reach an agreement with General MacArthur so that arrangements in detail may be reached as soon as possible.

(c) The Chinese and United States Governments will review these arrangements and will draw up a final agreement on the level of the governments.

(d) The Washington arrangements will take into consideration the support which these forces will need above the resources which are available to the Chinese Government.

BYRNES

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APPENDIX "A" TO ENCLOSURE "A"

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
Washington 25, D.C.

SM-5839
25 May 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEE:

Subject: Participation of Chinese Troops in the Occupation of Japan.

1. The Joint Chiefs of Staff request that the Secretary of State be advised as follows with reference to participation by Chinese forces in the occupation of Japan (SWN 4283):

The Joint Chiefs of Staff consider that the procedure in completing arrangements for participation of the Chinese forces should be:

a. Notification to the Chinese Government accepting in principle the participation of Chinese forces (15,000) in the occupation of Japan. Final agreement to be consummated following approval of detailed arrangements to be worked out by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and Chinese representatives.

b. Authorization of General MacArthur to complete the detailed arrangements with Chinese representatives in accordance with the general principles set forth in the Appendix to SWNCC 70/13, except that paragraph D 15 should be modified to read:

"The _____ Government will be responsible except as provided otherwise in supplemental agreement, for equipment, supply and maintenance of the _____ forces."

General MacArthur has informed the Joint Chiefs of Staff that he presented on 17 April 1946 to General Chu, Chief of Chinese Mission in Japan, a draft tentative agreement (Appendix "A" to Enclosure "B") for participation of the Chinese forces, based on principles in the SWNCC 70 Series.

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c. Arrangements by the Department of State for aid to China in the transportation of Chinese forces to and from Japan and such assistance as may be required in furnishing equipment, supply, and maintenance. This support should be that which is beyond the capabilities of the Chinese.

2. The Joint Chiefs of Staff have designated the Joint Staff Planners to give any military advice required by the Department of State in completing negotiations with the Chinese.

For the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

/s/ A. J. McFarland

A. J. McFARLAND,
Colonel, U.S. Army,
Secretary

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APPENDIX "B" TO ENCLOSURE "A"

Department of State
Washington

May 11, 1946

MEMORANDUM FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT MEMBER, SWNCC

Subject: Participation of Chinese Troops in the Occupation of Japan

There is enclosed a copy of a telegram to the American Embassy at Chungking of December 26, 1945 (No. 2064) in regard to participation of Chinese troops in the occupation of Japan, together with a copy of a reply from the Embassy of May 3 in which is reported the Chinese Government's intention to send 15,000 troops to take part in the occupation of Japan.

It is suggested that these messages be referred to the Joint Chiefs of Staff with a request for information as to the nature of any further communication which should be despatched to the Chinese Government in regard to this matter.

/s/ J. H. Hilldring

J. H. Hilldring
State Department Member
State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee

Enclosures:
1. Copy of telegram to Chungking dated December 26, 1945 (Annex "A")
2. Copy of telegram from Nanking dated May 3, 1946 (Annex "B")

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ANNEX "A" TO APPENDIX "B"

TELEGRAM SENT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CONFIDENTIAL

DEC 26 1945

7 pm

AMEMBASSY

CHUNGKING (CHINA)

2064

It was stated in QUOTE US Post-Surrender Policy for Japan UNQUOTE which was released to press on SEPT 22 that QUOTE participation of the forces of other nations that have taken a leading part in the war against Japan would be welcomed and expected. UNQUOTE.

National contingents will be integrated in the forces under command of Supreme Commander and will not occupy separate zones, but their respective GOVTS will be responsible for their supply and maintenance. The British Commonwealth has offered a balanced force of the nature of 30,000 men predominantly ground forces. Conversations regarding details of participation of this force in the occupation are proceeding.

Please inform Chinese GOVT of above and in name of this GOVT invite participation in the occupation of a Chinese force similar to that of British Commonwealth. In order to facilitate planning a definite statement of Chinese GOVT intentions should be obtained as soon as possible.

For your info in this connection COMGEN China Theater reported under date NOV 10 that due to unsettled conditions it would not repeat not be possible to send Chinese occupational forces to Japan for several months but that Gimo regretted inability to participate and would do so QUOTE should local situation clarify UNQUOTE.

ACHESON
Acting

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CONFIDENTIAL

ANNEX "B" TO APPENDIX "B"

Department of State

Incoming Telegram

1019

Nanking via War

Dated May 3, 1946

Rec'd 8:05 a.m. 3rd

CONFIDENTIAL

SECSTATE

745, May 3, 5 p.m.

According to a note dated April 20 in reply to the Embassy's note of January 1 (reference Department's telegram 2064, December 26, 1945, 7 p.m.) Chinese Government has now decided to send 15,000 troops to take part in the occupation of Japan.

SMYTH

LMS

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

ENCLOSURE "B"

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 091.711 (5 June 46)GC

APO 500
5 June 1946

SUBJECT: Tentative Agreement on Establishment in Japan of a Chinese Occupation Force.

TO : The Chief of Staff, United States Army, Washington 25, D.C. (For the Joint Chiefs of Staff).

1. Reference is made to secret radio CX 61631,* this Headquarters, dated 4 June 1946 and to radio correspondence cited therein.

2. Forwarded herewith (Inclosure 1) as a basis for governmental agreement is a duplicate signed copy and three mimeographed copies of the tentative agreement on the establishment in Japan of a Chinese Occupation Force. (Appendix "A" to Enclosure "B")

3. Forwarded herewith for information are the following documents:

a. Inclosure 2: Letter to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers from Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek as Chairman of the Chinese National Military Council. (Appendix "B" to Enclosure "B")

b. Inclosure 3:** Interlined copy of original draft of tentative agreement (forwarded by letter, this Headquarters, dated 13 May 1946, subject: "Draft Tentative Agreement on Establishment in Japan of a Chinese Occupation Force") showing in red** the additions and deletions made in drawing up the agreement in its final form.

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4. Supplementary memorandum to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers from Lieutenant General Chu, Shih-Ming, as authorized representative of the Chinese National Military Council, will follow. (Enclosure "C")

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ B. M. Fitch .

B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

---

* Attached for Information as Appendix "C" to Enclosure "C"

** Not attached.

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S E C R E T

APPENDIX "A" TO ENCLOSURE "B"

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD: 4 June 1946

SUBJECT: Chinese Occupation Force in Japan.

1. The arrangements herein have been agreed upon between Representatives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the Chief, Chinese Mission in Japan covering establishment and operation of the Chinese Occupation Force in Japan. It is understood that these arrangements are tentative in nature until confirmed by the United States and Chinese Governments.

2. COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS.

a. Mission.

The Chinese Occupation Force will constitute a component of Allied Occupation Forces in Japan under the Supreme Command of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. It will be charged with the normal military duties of a force of its size and composition. Areas allocated to the Chinese Occupation Force will not constitute a national zone, and accomplishment of specific occupation missions therein will be assigned to the Chinese and/or other Allied Occupation Forces from time to time as the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers may direct.

b. Operations.

The Chinese Occupation Force will be charged by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers with military control of areas allocated to it for this purpose. The Chinese Occupation Force will be charged with demilitarization and disposition of Japanese installations and armament within areas allocated, and with measures necessary for the security of the Occupation Forces therein. The Chinese Occupation Force will accomplish such ground patrol and surveillance tasks within allocated areas as may be directed. It will conduct such additional military operations outside normally allocated areas as may be directed by the

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SECRET

Commanding General, Eighth United States Army. Military Government functions within areas allocated to the Chinese Occupation Force will be conducted by United States agencies as directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Relationships of the Chinese Occupation Force with the Japanese, and routine security functions pertaining primarily to Eighth Army operations as a whole, will be prescribed by the Commanding General, Eighth United States Army.

c. Command Organization.

The Chinese Occupation Force will be assigned to operational control of the Eighth United States Army and will function as a division of the I United States Corps. The Commanding General, Chinese Occupation Force, will exercise tactical command of his force under the Corps command of the Commanding General, I United States Corps. Operational control of personnel of the Chinese Occupation Force allocated for port director functions will be assigned to the Commander Naval Activities, Japan, who will exercise control of the port of NAGOYA and such other ports within the allocated area as may be utilized by the Chinese Occupation Force. Assignments to operational control will become effective upon arrival of elements of the Chinese Occupation Force at port of debarkation in Japan. The Commanding General, Chinese Occupation Force, will be responsible for the maintenance and administration of the Chinese Force as a whole.

d. Command and Administration Channels.

(1) For matters of major policy affecting the capabilities of the Chinese Occupation Force the Commanding General, Chinese Occupation Force, will have the right of access to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

(2) The Commanding General, Chinese Occupation Force, will retain the right of direct communication with the Chinese Government on administrative matters affecting his Force.

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(3) For matters of governmental concern affecting the Chinese Occupation Force, the channel of communication lies from the Chinese Government through the United States Government and the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

(4) In administrative matters pertaining to relations with United States Forces or with the Japanese, the Commanding General, Chinese Occupation Force, will be governed by policies prescribed by Commanders exercising operational control. Such policies will, in general, conform to those prescribed for United States Forces.

e. Liaison.

The Commanding General, Chinese Occupation Force, will exchange Liaison Officers with other commands of the United States Army Occupation Forces as directed by the Commanding General, Eighth United States Army. Liaison between the Chinese Occupation Force and the Japanese Central Liaison Committees in areas allocated to the Chinese Occupation Force will be conducted as directed by the Commanding General, Eighth United States Army. Liaison between the Chinese Occupation Force and United States Naval authorities will be conducted through a United States Naval Liaison officer at the port or ports used by the Chinese Occupation Force. The Commanding General, Chinese Occupation Force, is authorized to maintain an officer at General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for liaison purposes on subjects upon which direct communication is authorized under paragraph 1 d (1) above.

3. AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY.

a. The Chinese Occupation Force will be allocated AICHI Prefecture, Honshu Island, for exercise of the functions and responsibilities enumerated in sub-paragraphs 1 a and b above. The area allocated to the Chinese Occupation Force may be altered by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers as conditions dictate.

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b. It is understood that Headquarters and other elements of the Fifth United States Air Force and elements of the Eighth United States Army will also be located in the areas allocated to the Chinese Occupation Force for exercise of its occupation functions.

4. FORCES.

a. It is understood that the strength of the Chinese Occupation Force will be determined by inter-governmental decision. It is also understood that the Chinese Occupation Force will maintain a basic organization of one Infantry Division with suitable ground service supporting elements and will probably total approximately 15,000 personnel.

b. It is understood that the Chinese Occupation Force may be withdrawn wholly or in part from Japan upon agreement between the Governments of the United States and China. It is also understood that progressive reduction will be made in the Chinese Occupation Force from time to time in conformity with progressive reductions in other Allied Forces in Japan. Size and composition of such reductions will be determined on a governmental level.

c. The Commanding General, Chinese Occupation Force, will provide the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers with troop lists showing strengths in personnel, vehicles, animals, and equipment, upon final determination of the size and composition of the force. Unless otherwise specified by the Commanding General, Eighth United States Army, troops and supplies of the Chinese Occupation Force will disembark at the port of NAGOYA.

d. It is understood that actual arrival dates of the units of the Chinese Occupation Force are subject to approval by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

5. MISCELLANEOUS.

a. Initial arrangement for establishment of the Chinese Occupation Force in Japan:

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(1) The Chinese Military Liaison Office to SCAP in Tokyo will be disbanded and its functions divided to absorb military elements into the Chinese Occupation Force and withdraw them from Tokyo, with the exception, if desired, of the liaison officer described in sub-paragraph 1 e above.

(2) Direct communication between the Commanding General, Chinese Occupation Force, or his authorized representative, and the Commanding General, Eighth United States Army, for matters pertaining to the establishment and operation of the force, will be authorized by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers upon receipt of authority from the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff for entry of the force into Japan.

(3) Pending further instructions, travel of staff officers of the Force Headquarters and of preliminary reconnaissance parties and individuals for inspection of areas and other orientation purposes is authorized subject to current clearance procedures by General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

(4) The Commanding General, Chinese Occupation Force, will arrange with the Commanding General, Eighth United States Army for quartering, subsistence and transportation of advance parties of the Chinese Occupation Force.

(5) Preliminary movement of casual airplanes of the Chinese Government in Japan for staff purposes in connection with establishment of the Chinese Occupation Force will be subject to current clearance procedures by General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, which will arrange for temporary use by such aircraft of United States facilities in Japan and enroute.

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(6) Effective on assumption of tactical responsibilities by the Chinese Occupation Force on a date to be specified by the Commanding General Eighth United States Army, arrangements will be made by the Commanding General, Pacific Air Command, United States Army, for the regulation of air traffic incident to the operation of the Chinese Occupation Force.

(7) All airplanes entering or leaving Japan will be subject to such export-import controls and inspections as may be established.

b. Signal Communications:

(1) The Chief Signal Officer, General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, will provide facilities in Tokyo for radio communication incident to establishment of the Chinese Occupation Force in the NAGOYA area; thereafter, the Force will provide its own signal communications. Coordination of the use of codes and ciphers will be worked out by the Chief Signal Officer, Eighth United States Army, with the Commanding General, Chinese Occupation Force, or his representative.

(2) Available wire facilities of United States Forces in the NAGOYA area will be made available to the Chinese Occupation Force.

(3) The Commanding General, Eighth United States Army will make necessary arrangements for use by the Chinese Occupation Force of courier service in Japan.

c. Press Release:

No press release concerning the Chinese Occupation Force will be made pending governmental arrangements for simultaneous announcement in the capitals concerned. Necessary steps

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will be taken to insure against premature press reports in this respect. Normal conduct of press relations by the Chinese Occupation Force in Japan will conform to those procedures prescribed for United States Occupation Forces.

6. LOGISTICS.

The Chinese Occupation Force agrees to assume logistic responsibility for the support of the Force to the limit of available Chinese resources. Deficiencies in Chinese resources will be met by necessary arrangements within the over-all United States sponsorship of the Chinese Army program.

a. The loan of United States shipping and small craft, to meet deficiencies in Chinese water transportation will be a subject for agreement between the two governments. Rail transportation within Japan will be arranged by the Commanding General, Eighth United States Army.

b. Local procurement of supplies, services, housing, construction, etc., in the Chinese Occupation Force area will be accomplished in conformance with Eighth United States Army directives. (Procurement of Japanese food products by Allied Occupation Forces is prohibited.)

c. (1) Supplies of all classes to accompany troops of the Chinese Occupation Force will be prescribed by the Force.

(2) Provision of maintenance supplies will be a responsibility of the Force.

(3) Resupply levels of all classes for the Force will conform to those of the Eighth United States Army.

(4) Class I (subsistence), Class V (Ammunition of United States types and calibers) and other supplies or equipment provided for the Force from United States sources to meet deficiencies in Chinese resources will be a subject for agreement on a governmental level.

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d. The Chinese Occupation Force will provide personnel and equipment in its advance echelon for port director functions conducted under the authority and control of Commander Naval Activities Japan. Necessary equipment and personnel will be prescribed by Commander Naval Activities Japan. Equipment will be assembled and personnel trained in China.

e. The control of shipping schedules pertaining to the Chinese Occupation Force will be the responsibility of the Force.

f. Incoming and outgoing cargoes of shipping pertaining to the Chinese Occupation Force will be limited to military equipment and supplies necessary for establishment and maintenance of the Force. Other cargoes will conform to normal import-export controls by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

g. Bulk petroleum and packaged products and other United States supplies which may be subsequently agreed upon for maintenance and operations of the Chinese Occupation Force will be furnished on a dollar reimbursement basis, or as directed by intergovernmental agreement. United States Forces will deliver bulk products to the water line or railhead, the Chinese Occupation Force being responsible for reception and distribution.

h. The Chinese Occupation Force agrees to furnish such railway guards as may be required for its own operations.

i. The Chinese Occupation Force will employ yen currency only in Japan. Yen currency will be supplied through the Eighth United States Army, with accounting in accordance with Eighth United States Army procedures. Current conversion rate on basis of 15 yen to 1 United States dollar will obtain. Conversion rate of Yuan to United States dollars will be as prescribed by intergovernmental agreement.

j. The Chinese Occupation Force will be prepared to furnish pay schedules, both military and civil, to the Eighth United States Army when requested.

k. Improvements made to Japanese facilities with United States materials will be accepted by the Chinese Occupation Force

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on a dollar reimbursement basis, or as may be directed by inter-governmental agreement, when such facilities are needed and desired by the Chinese Occupation Force.

1. The Chinese Occupation Force will provide its own medical care, hospitalization and evacuation. Existing United States hospital facilities may be made available for emergency cases which cannot be treated adequately in Chinese hospitals.

(Signed) Chu, Shih-Ming
CHU, SHIH-MING
Lieutenant General, Chinese Army
Chief of Chinese Mission in Japan

(Signed) P. W. Clarkson
P. W. CLARKSON
Major General, G. S. C.
Acting Chief of Staff

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CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX "B" TO ENCLOSURE "B"

NATIONAL MILITARY COUNCIL
REPUBLIC OF CHINA

TRANSLATION
Ref. Yi Heng Chien No. 113 20 May, 1946

SUBJECT: Chinese Occupation Force in Japan

TO : The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan

FROM : Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, Chairman, National Military Council

1. Major General Lee Li-bai of the Chinese General Staff has submitted to this council a copy of your memorandum on the above-mentioned subject, the contents of which are duly noted. In principle we agree entirely to the arrangements stated therein. There remain certain matters of which we wish you to be informed and others regarding which your assistance is requested.

2. Please be informed of the following:

a) Area wherein Chinese Occupation Force will be stationed - Nagoya.

b) Embarkation points - (i) Shanghai, China, (ii) Kowloon, China and (iii) Haiphong, Indo-China.

c) Date on which pre-embarkation preparations are to be completed - The first contingent will be concentrated at Shanghai by the end of May 1946 and the rest at Kowloon and Haiphong. They will be held ready at the three places for shipment to Japan by U.S. surface vessels regarding which advance notification from your Headquarters is requested.

d) Personnel to contact U.S. Eighth Army - Major General TAI Chien, Commander of the 67th Division (reorganized from the 2nd Honourable Division), accompanied by nine (9) officers of his staff, has been ordered to proceed to Japan to discuss necessary arrangements.

e) Use of airport facilities and equipment - We request that our Air Force be permitted to use the airports at Kanoya,

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Atsuki, Osaka, Nagoya and Fukuoka. In this connection Major Wang Quen-wo has been ordered to proceed to Japan to contact your Headquarters.

f) Harbor unit personnel - The Chinese Occupation Force intends to set up a separate harbor unit to be placed under the direction of your competent authorities. Commander Duncan Lu, Chinese Navy, has been ordered to proceed to Japan to discuss necessary arrangements with your Headquarters.

g) Tonnage required for transportation of Chinese Occupation Force and equipment - as per attached table. *

3. Your assistance is requested regarding the following:-

a) Meat, vegetable, fuel, forage, etc. which will be required by the Chinese Occupation Force will either be bought locally, whenever possible, or be supplied by the U.S. Army in Japan. The Chinese Government will pay for what the latter supplies to its Occupation Force.

b) The Chinese Occupation Force will carry with them enough gasoline to last them one month. Thereafter it is requested that they be permitted to purchase from the U.S. Army one hundred thousand (100,000) gallons of gasoline monthly.

c) The Chinese Occupation Force will carry with them to Japan all the ammunition they have in hand. It is requested that the U.S. Army in Japan issue to them such additional ammunition as may be required.

d) It is also requested that U.S. military hospitals in Japan be instructed to admit serious Chinese cases when it is not possible to hospitalize them at the Chinese Field Hospital.

4. Your consideration and reply regarding the above-mentioned matters will be greatly appreciated.

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* Not attached as part of this document.

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SECRET

ENCLOSURE "C"

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 091.711 (5 June 46)GC

APO 500,
5 June 1946

SUBJECT: Tentative Agreement on Establishment in Japan of a Chinese Occupation Force.

TO : The Chief of Staff, United States Army, Washington 25, D.C. (For the Joint Chiefs of Staff).

1. Reference is made to Secret letter this Headquarters, same subject, file, and date, which forwarded copies of subject tentative agreement to the Chief of Staff for the Joint Chiefs of Staff. (Enclosure "B")

2. Forwarded herewith are the following documents:

a. Inclosure 1: Letter from Chief, Chinese Mission in Japan, dated 4 June 1946, subject omitted, referring to Memorandum (Ref. YI Heng Chien No. 113) dated 20 May 1946 (Inclosure 2 to letter this Headquarters cited in paragraph 1 above). (Appendix "A" to Enclosure "C")

b. Inclosure 2: Letter from Chief, Chinese Mission in Japan, dated 4 June 1946, subject: "Chinese Occupation Force in Japan", ("Supplementary Memorandum" referred to in paragraph 4 of letter this Headquarters cited in paragraph 1 above). (Appendix "B" to Enclosure "C")

3. It was pointed out to the Chinese delegation at the conference referred to in Inclosure 2 that the matter of supply deficiencies should be referred through Chinese channels to the United States Government.

4. The inclosures hereto are forwarded for information and assistance in arranging with the Chinese Government for establishment of the Chinese Occupation Force in Japan and should not be construed to alter the recommendations made in paragraph 4 of radiogram CX 61631 of 4 June 1946. (Appendix "C" to Enclosure "C")

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

J. W. MANN
Lt Colonel, AGD
Asst Adjutant General

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S E C R E T

APPENDIX "A" TO ENCLOSURE "C"

Ref. No. 0056/FS 4 June 1946

TO : GHQ, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,
Attn: Chief of Staff.
SUBJECT :

1. Reference is made to the Memorandum (Ref. Yi Heng Chien No. 113) dated 20 May 1946.

2. The word "fuel" in paragraph 3 should be taken to mean coal and firewood.

CHU SHIH-MING
Lieutenant General, C.A.
Chief, Chinese Mission in Japan

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SECRET

APPENDIX "B" TO ENCLOSURE "C"

Ref. No. 0055/FS 4 June 1946

TO : Chief of Staff, GHQ, SCAP

SUBJECT : Chinese Occupation Force in Japan

1. Reference is made to the conference between General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and the Chinese Mission in Japan, subject: "Chinese Occupation Force in Japan" on 4 June 1946.

2. A request was made at the meeting that the U.S. War Department authorize the following purchases from the United States Forces for the Chinese Occupation Force to be dispatched to Japan:

a. Fifteen thousand (15,000) canvas cots.

b.

Vehicle	Number required
2 1/2 ton truck	500
3/4 ton truck	250
1/4 ton truck	250
Total	1,000

3. It was further requested that, in order to maintain a regular supply service for the Chinese Occupation Force in Japan, two (2) U.S. transports for approximately 5,000 tons each with cold storage facilities be transferred to the Chinese Government for the transportation of food and other necessary supplies from China to the Chinese Occupation Force in Japan.

4. The above requests are hereby made in writing. Your prompt action in bringing this matter up for the consideration of the U.S. War Department will be greatly appreciated.

CHU SHIH-MING
Lieutenant General,
Chief, Chinese Mission in Japan.

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SECRET

APPENDIX "C" TO ENCLOSURE "C"

From: GHQ SCAP Tokyo

To: War Department for COS for JCOS

Info: CG USAF China; Nanking HQS Command for Marshall;
CG PACUSA passed CG Eighth Army.

Nr: CX 61631 4 June 1946

Status of agreement for establishment Chinese Occupation Force is subject. References: CX 61658 of 3 June, GOLD 812 of 2 June, CFBX 01902 of 25 May (WARCOS for info) and CX 61598 of 1 June TID CX 60905 of 13 May and WX 88262 of 16 May also refer.

1. Reference CX 61658, assistance requested from US sources in official reply includes shipment of N DE ton Japan by US vessels; local procurement of US or Japanese meat, vegetables, fuel, forage, etc., on purchase basis; petroleum products after 1 month on purchase basis; ammunition on issue basis; and admission of serious Chinese cases to US hospitals when beyond capacities of organic Chinese Field Hospital. In conference 4 June General Chu requested additional US assistance, principally trucks and cots, on a purchase basis. This latter request is being confirmed and detailed in a supplementary memorandum.

2. General Chu signed agreement revised in conference 4 June, as set forth in paragraph 3 following. Is submitting revision to Chinese Government for confirmation and arrangement for US logistic assistance on Governmental level?

3. Revision as signed or original tentative draft held by you incorporated principal amendments as follows:

A. Resub-paragraph 5A (5): Regulation of air traffic incident to operations of the force after assumption of tactical responsibility is by CG Pacusa.

B. Sub-paragraph 6A: Loan of US vessels and small craft to meet Chinese deficiencies is a subject for agreement between the 2 Governments.

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C. Re sub-paragraph 6B: Procurement of Japanese fo products by all Allied occupation forces is prohibited; supplies to accompany troops areas prescribed by the Chine Force; resupply levels for the force to conform to those of Eighth Army; provision from US sources of Class 1, Class 5 (ammo of US types and calibers) and other supplies and equip ment is subject for agreement on a governmental level.

D. Re sub-paragraph 6L: Existing US hospital facilities may be made available for emergency cases which cannot be treated adequately in Chinese hospitals.

E. Sub-paragraph 6G remains unchanged.

4. Re CX 60905 and CX 61598, it is believed far simpler, in view current restrictions on supply of non-US Army agencies after 1 July 1946, to expand the scope of the Chinese Army program to accommodate the needs of the Chinese Occupation Force. It is far more economical on the administrative level to channel all Chinese requirements for US assistance through the US agency which was established to assist China in meeting her military needs. In this connection, Chinese occupation force would be functionally on a par with British Commonwealth Force for logistic purposes and no undesirable precedent for direct support from Japan would be set. As pointed out in CS 61598, this would not preclude direct shipment to Japan of supplies for the Chinese Force nor use of Eighth Army installations to handle US supplies in Japan allocated r the Chinese assistance program.

5. Duplicate signed agreement, together with copies of official reply to original paper, being forwarded WARCOS . Supplementary memo mentioned paragraph 2 will follow. reement to CGUSAF China and General Marshall for info.

s CM-IN 273 (2 June)
s CM-IN 112 (1 June)
CM-IN 2896 (13 May)
CM-IN 431 (3 June)
CM-IN 208 (2 June)