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(3) Date : Oct. 1950

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Third report by the Secretary General

(6) Reproduction : (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

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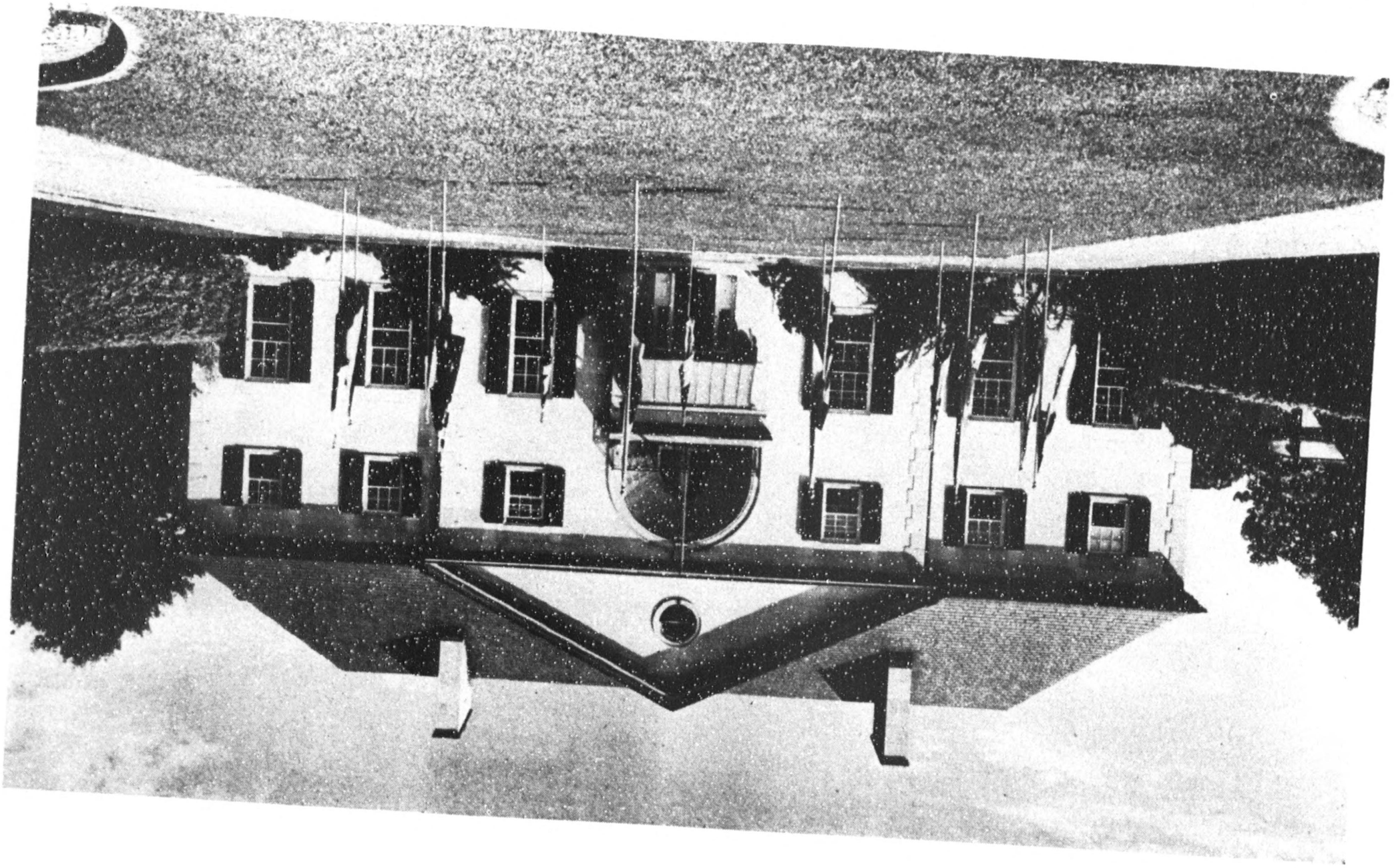
THE

Far Eastern Commission

THIRD REPORT BY THE
SECRETARY GENERAL

Far Eastern Commission
Headquarters, the former
Japanese Embassy in
Washington



THE

Far Eastern Commission

THIRD REPORT BY THE
SECRETARY GENERAL

December 24, 1948 - June 30, 1950

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Publication 3945
Far Eastern Series 35
Released October 1950

DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION
2516 Massachusetts Ave., NW.
Washington 8, D.C.

August 7, 1950

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information a copy of the third public report by the Secretary General of the Far Eastern Commission covering the activities of the Commission from December 24, 1948, through June 30, 1950. This report is being released to the press on August 10, 1950.

You will recall that the two previous reports of the Secretary General covering the activities of the Commission from its inception on February 26, 1946, through July 10, 1947, and from July 11, 1947, through December 23, 1948, were reprinted by the Department of State for issuance to the general public. In view of the important part which the Far Eastern Commission plays in the formulation of Allied policy for Japan, and the interest and concern of the American people in that policy, I would recommend to you that the Department of State undertake to reprint the text of the Secretary General's third report as an item in its public information program.

Sincerely yours,

MAXWELL M. HAMILTON
Chairman

Enclosure

The Honorable DEAN ACHESON
Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

CONTENTS

	Page
Letter of Transmittal	v
Summary of Activities	1
Recent Policies	4
Trial of Japanese War Criminals	4
Agrarian Reform	6
Patents, Utility Models, and Designs in Japan	7
Trade-Marks, Trade Names, and Marking of Merchandise in Japan	9
Restitution of Looted Property	12
Access to Japanese Technical and Scientific Information	13

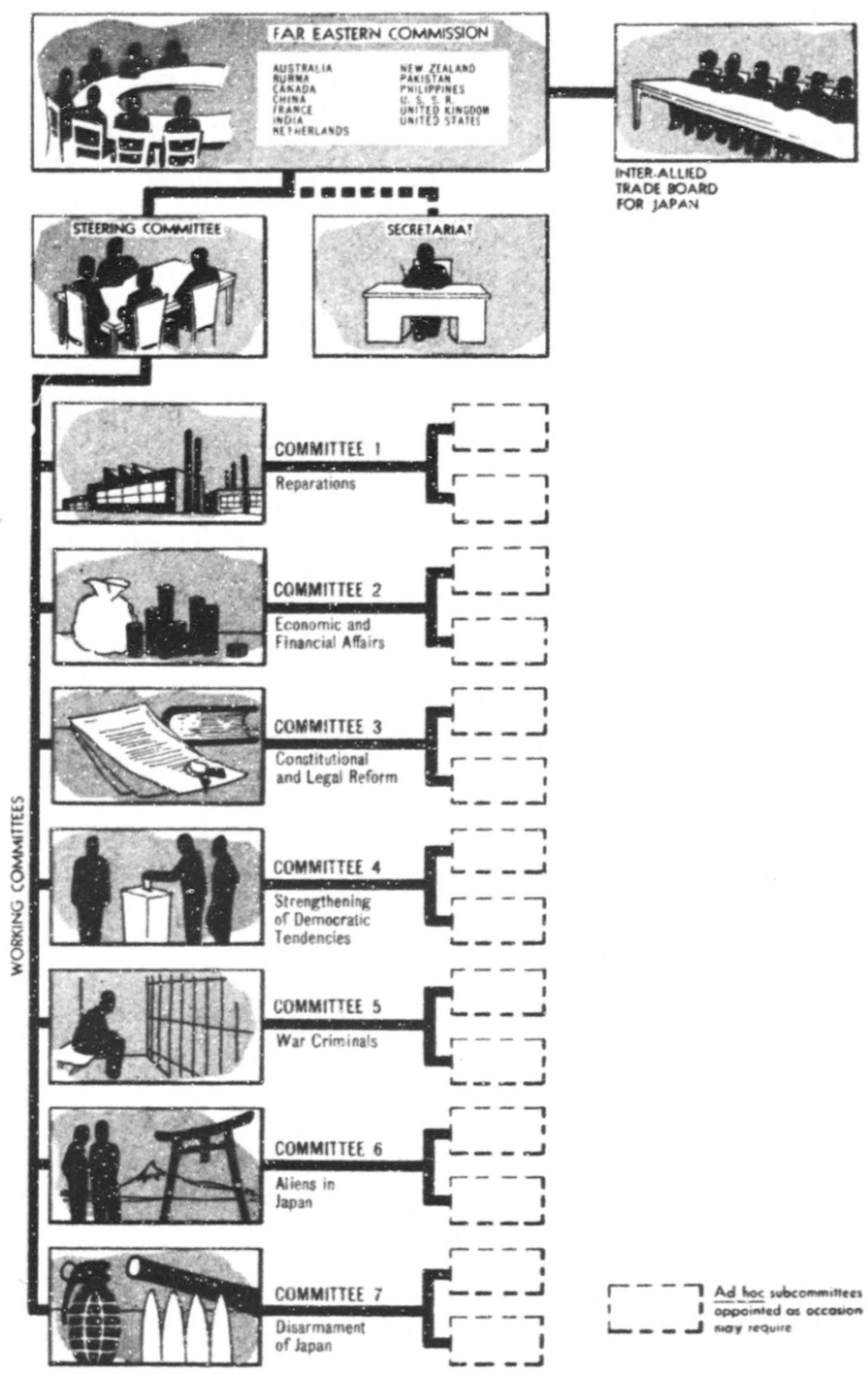
Appendixes

Appendix	
1. Trial of Japanese War Criminals ("A" Offenses)	17
2. Trial of Japanese War Criminals ("B" Offenses)	17
3. Agrarian Reform in Japan	18
4. Policy Toward Patents, Utility Models, and Designs in Japan	19
5. Trade-Marks, Trade Names and Marking of Merchandise in Japan	22
6. Extension of Far Eastern Commission Policy on Restitution of Looted Property	23
7. Amendment of Far Eastern Commission Policy on Restitution of Looted Property	24
8. Access to Japanese Technical and Scientific Information in Japan (First Extension)	24
9. Access to Japanese Technical and Scientific Information in Japan (Second Extension)	24
10. Proclamation Defining Terms for Japanese Surrender [Potsdam Declaration]	25
11. Origin of the Far Eastern Commission and Its Terms of Reference	27
12. Organization of the Commission	30
13. Roster of Present Far Eastern Commission Personnel	34
14. Roster of Former Commission Personnel Including List of Past and Present Commission Representatives With Their Terms of Service	40
15. Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan	47

Illustrations

Far Eastern Commission Headquarters	*Frontispiece*
Organization of Far Eastern Commission	VIII
Relations Between FEC and SCAP	10

ORGANIZATION OF FAR EASTERN COMMISSION



Summary of Activities

TWO previous reports by the Secretary General [1] have described the work of the Far Eastern Commission from its first meeting on February 26, 1946, to July 10, 1947, and from July 10, 1947, through December 23, 1948. The present report covers the period from December 24, 1948, through June 30, 1950.

The Far Eastern Commission is charged with formulating "the policies, principles, and standards in conformity with which the fulfillment by Japan of its obligations under the Terms of Surrender may be accomplished." (See Terms of Reference, appendix 11.) Pursuant to this requirement of its terms of reference, the Commission adopted 41 policy decisions during the first 15 months of its activity; 13 during the next 18 months; and 9 during the period covered by this report. This brings to a total of 63 the number of policy decisions reached by the Commission since its inception. The policy decisions covered in the present report deal with the following subjects: trial of Japanese war criminals; reform of the Japanese agricultural system; restoration of patent rights to Allied nationals, including rights previously held on utility models and designs; restoration of trademark rights, together with regulations governing Japanese use of trade names and the marking of merchandise; and several revisions of previous policy decisions governing the restitution of looted property and access by Allied governments to technical and scientific information in Japan. Descriptions of each of these policy decisions follow below and verbatim texts of each will be found in the appendixes to this report.

In addition to the formulation of policy, the Far Eastern Commission has continued to serve as the principal means whereby member governments, through their representatives on the Commission, have exchanged views on the progress of the Allied occupation of Japan. The Commission has likewise continued to provide a channel through which member governments have been able to obtain from time to time the views of General MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan.

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[1] *Activities of the Far Eastern Commission: Report by the Secretary General, February 26, 1946–July 10, 1947* (Department of State publication 2888) and *The Far Eastern Commission: Second Report by the Secretary General, July 10, 1947–December 23, 1948* (Department of State publication 3420).

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A significant event of the period treated in this report was the admission of the Republic of Burma and the Dominion of Pakistan to membership in the Far Eastern Commission. Paragraph V, 1, of the Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission provides that "the membership of the Commission may be increased by agreement among the participating Powers as conditions warrant by the addition of representatives of other United Nations in the Far East or having territories therein." On November 16, 1949, the Governments of Burma and Pakistan were notified that their applications for membership in the Commission had been accepted in accordance with this provision of the terms of reference. At the plenary session of the Commission held the next day, the Ambassador of Burma, His Excellency U So Nyun, and the Ambassador of Pakistan, His Excellency M. A. H. Ispahani, took their seats at the Commission table as representatives of their respective Governments.

The year 1949 also saw the retirement of Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy as United States representative and chairman of the Commission. General McCoy had been appointed by President Truman to serve as U.S. representative on the Far Eastern Advisory Commission. At its second meeting the Far Eastern Advisory Commission elected General McCoy chairman. Following the transformation of that body into the Far Eastern Commission, in accordance with the terms of the Moscow Agreement of December 27, 1945, General McCoy continued to serve as U.S. representative and was elected chairman of the new body at its first meeting. General McCoy served as chairman of the Commission until November 30, 1949, at which time he resigned as United States representative and chairman of the Commission to retire to private life, thus marking the end of a career of 56 years of almost uninterrupted public service to the Government of the United States. In addition to holding many military posts of great responsibility, General McCoy also rendered distinguished service in the civilian field of international affairs. He served as director general of the Red Cross and commander of American relief mission to Japan after the disastrous earthquake of 1923. He supervised the presidential election in Nicaragua in 1928, was chairman of the Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation (Bolivia-Paraguay) in 1929, was the American member of the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry (Manchuria) in 1932, and was a member of the Roberts Committee to inquire into Pearl Harbor. General McCoy thus brought to the chairmanship of the Far Eastern Commission a long experience which contributed much to the success of the Commission's deliberations.

General McCoy's successor as U.S. representative is Maxwell M. Hamilton, who was appointed by President Truman immediately following General McCoy's resignation. Mr. Hamilton, a career

officer in the Foreign Service of the United States, has served in many important diplomatic posts both in Europe and Asia, and from 1937 to 1943 was chief of the Far Eastern Division of the Department of State. Mr. Hamilton assumed his duties as U.S. representative on the Far Eastern Commission on December 1, 1949. At its 175th meeting on December 8, 1949, the Commission elected Mr. Hamilton chairman.

At the plenary session of the Far Eastern Commission on January 19, 1950, the Soviet representative submitted a proposal to remove the present Chinese representation from membership in the Far Eastern Commission and its committees. The Commission then voted to lay the Soviet proposal on the table. Following this action the Soviet delegation left the meeting.

Although the Soviet delegation has not attended any meetings of the Far Eastern Commission since January 19, 1950, the Commission has continued to hold regular sessions and to transact business.

The remainder of this report is devoted to a description of the policy decisions adopted during the period between December 24, 1948, and June 30, 1950.

TRIAL OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS

At its 142d meeting on February 24, 1949, the Far Eastern Commission adopted a policy decision stating that no further trials should be initiated with respect to Japanese suspected of having planned, prepared, or conspired to wage a war of aggression. This policy decision states that "no further trials of Japanese war criminals should be initiated in respect of offenses classified under paragraph 1 *a* of the policy decision of the Far Eastern Commission entitled 'Apprehension, Trial and Punishment of War Criminals in the Far East,' passed by the Commission on 3 April 1946." [2]

Paragraph 1 *a* of the 1946 policy decision reads as follows:

"1. The term 'war crimes' as used herein includes:

a. Planning, preparation, initiation or waging of a war of aggression or a war in violation of international treaties, agreements and assurances, or participation in a common plan of conspiracy for the accomplishment of any of the foregoing."

These crimes are commonly referred to as Class "A" crimes.

It will be recalled that the Potsdam Declaration of July 26, 1945, announced that "stern justice shall be meted out to all war criminals, including those who have visited cruelties upon our prisoners." The United States Government in October 1945, prior to the establishment of the Far Eastern Commission, forwarded a directive to the Supreme Commander with instructions regarding the prosecution of suspected Japanese war criminals and the establishment of an International Military Tribunal for the Far East. Subsequently, at the Moscow conference of December 1945, the Far Eastern Commission was established. Five weeks after its initial meeting in Washington the Commission approved the policy decision already mentioned above (Apprehension, Trial and Punishment of War Criminals in the Far East, 3 April 1946). This policy decision was transmitted to the Supreme Commander through the Joint Chiefs of Staff in accordance with the

[2] *Activities of the Far Eastern Commission: Report by the Secretary General, February 26, 1946–July 10, 1947* (Department of State publication 2888), appendix 39, p. 97.

procedure prescribed by the terms of reference of the Commission; the directive issued in accordance with this policy decision superseded the earlier United States directive.

On April 26, 1946, an indictment was lodged with the International Military Tribunal for the Far East by the Prosecution Section of the Supreme Commander's Headquarters. The indictment charged 28 Japanese with having committed not merely the Class "A" crimes referred to above, but also "B" and "C" offenses: violation of the laws or customs of war, and crimes against humanity, such as murder, extermination, enslavement, et cetera. The indictment charged offenses covering a period of 17 years and committed throughout the greater part of eastern Asia. Trial was formally begun on June 4, 1946. Evidence submitted was collected not only from sources in the Far East but also from sources in Europe and the United States.

The trial lasted for nearly two and a half years. Of the 28 men originally indicted, 2 died in the course of the trial and a third was adjudged mentally incompetent for trial. The remaining 25 were all convicted in a lengthy judgment read to the Tribunal between November 4 and November 12, 1948. All but one were found guilty of the crime of waging or conspiring to wage aggressive war (Class "A" crimes). Eleven were also found guilty of "B" and "C" crimes.

Sentences were passed on the 25 convicted war criminals on November 12, 1948. Seven were sentenced to death by hanging; 16 received sentences of life imprisonment; 1 was sentenced to 20 years and 1 to 7 years.

Between midnight and 12:33 a. m. on December 24, 1948, following unsuccessful appeals to the United States Supreme Court to review their sentences, the seven men sentenced to death by the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, including former Premier Hideki Tojo, were hanged in Sugamo Prison in Tokyo.

The policy decision approved by the Far Eastern Commission on February 24, 1949, and described above, officially closed the door on any further trials of Japanese for Class "A" crimes.

Five weeks later at its 147th meeting on March 31, 1949, the Far Eastern Commission recommended to its 11 member governments that, if possible, investigations of suspected Japanese war criminals, accused of either "B" or "C" crimes (violations of the laws or customs of war; or murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation or other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population or prosecutions on political, racial or religious grounds) should be completed by June 30, 1949, and trials of such persons completed by September 30, 1949.[3] The crimes referred to here are defined as follows in the policy already mentioned above (Apprehension, Trial and Punishment of War Criminals in the Far East, 3 April 1946):

[3] Appendix 2.

"b. Violations of the laws or customs of war. Such violations shall include but not be limited to murder, ill treatment or deportation to slave labor or for any other purpose of civilian population of, or in, occupied territory, murder or ill treatment of prisoners of war or persons on the seas, or elsewhere improper treatment of hostages, plunder of public or private property, wanton destruction of cities, towns or villages or devastation not justified by military necessity.

"c. Murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation and other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population, before or during the war or prosecutions on political, racial or religious grounds in execution of or in connection with any crime defined herein whether or not in violation of the domestic law of the country where perpetrated."

AGRARIAN REFORM

On April 28, 1949, the Far Eastern Commission at its 151st meeting approved a policy decision [5] endorsing the basic principles underlying the land-reform program being carried out in Japan by the Japanese Government under the guidance of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP).

This policy decision supplemented an earlier policy decision of the Commission, "Principles for Japanese Farmers' Organizations" of December 9, 1948,[5] which specified that farmers' cooperatives and farmers' unions were to be encouraged.

A program of agrarian reform was instituted in Japan by SCAP soon after the beginning of the occupation. Acting under the terms of the original Presidential Policy Statement of September 22, 1945 (generally referred to as the U.S. Initial Post-Surrender Policy for Japan) and later under the terms of the Far Eastern Commission's Basic Post-Surrender Policy of June 19, 1947, the Supreme Commander issued directives to the Japanese Government ordering it to take immediate steps "to insure that those who till the soil of Japan shall have a more equal opportunity to enjoy the fruits of their labor" (SCAP directive to the Japanese Government of December 9, 1945).

The three major goals of the Japanese land-reform program, as evidenced by the measures listed in the new Far policy decision, have been: (1) the elimination of the system of rents payable in kind and the exaction of exorbitant rents; (2) the large-scale transfer of the

[5] Appendix 3.

[5] *The Far Eastern Commission: Second Report by the Secretary General, July 19, 1947–December 31, 1948* (Department of State publication 3429), appendix 3, p. 28.

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[4] Appendix 3.

[5] *The Far Eastern Commission: Second Report by the Secretary General, July 16, 1947–December 23, 1948* (Department of State publication 3420), appendix 3, p. 23.

ownership of land from the landlord class to the tenantry and the creation thereby of a numerous class of independent owner-farmers; (3) the facilitation of credit extension and education in agricultural techniques to operating farmers.

Legislation and administrative action to carry out each of these goals have been undertaken by the Japanese Government during the past 3 years. As a result, over 5,300,000 acres of farm land have been purchased by the Japanese Government from landlords and resold to tenants at reasonable prices. For the remaining approximately 10 percent of the land still tilled by tenants, rent ceilings have been established and written contracts giving the tenant greater security are required. Some 32,600 agricultural cooperative associations and 10,700 agricultural mutual relief associations have also been formed. The policy decision, adopted by the Far Eastern Commission on April 28, 1949, calls for continued application of the principles underlying this program.

PATENTS, UTILITY MODELS, AND DESIGNS IN JAPAN

At its 145th meeting on March 17, 1949, the Far Eastern Commission approved a policy decision [6] calling for the reestablishment of an effective patent system in Japan, requiring full publication of all patents in Japan and providing for the restoration of Allied-owned patent rights which were lost as a result of the war.

The Japanese Patent Office, while already operating under the guidance of the occupation authorities at the time this policy decision was approved, was obligated under the new policy to expand its functions to approximately its prewar standards, including such previous functions as the publication of official gazettes and patent specifications. Furthermore, under this policy decision the Japanese patent law was required to contain explicit provisions for the disclosure "of all information necessary to the working of a patented invention." The policy decision further required that those provisions "should be strictly enforced."

In general, protection is given under the policy decision to all holders of patent rights in Japan, whether those rights derive from patents honored in Japan at the time the policy decision was adopted, from rights restored under the policy, or from rights newly acquired during the period of occupation. However, certain qualifications were placed upon the exercise of such rights. For example, the protective provisions do not apply to German-owned or former German-owned patents in Japan. Similarly, in any case where the continued

[6] Appendix 4.

protection of patent rights conflicts with present or future policy decisions of the Far Eastern Commission, Commission policy decisions must be given precedence. Furthermore, in cases where the continued protection of patent rights interferes with the production, use, sale, or importation of products "necessary to carry out the purposes of the occupation," the usual protection need not be granted. In such cases the Supreme Commander is empowered to request the Japanese Government "to invoke appropriate provisions of the Japanese Patent Law" with a view to protecting the interests of the occupation. The policy decision also contains a provision preventing the maintenance in secrecy of any patents in Japan, and requiring that existing secret patents "should be published and treated in the same manner as all other patents." A further provision requires that pending applications heretofore treated as secret "should be removed from such classification and treated in the same manner as all other applications."

The policy decision adopted by the Far Eastern Commission also contains special provisions whereby those Allied nationals whose patent rights were lost during the course of the war may remedy their situation and in some measure be compensated for losses sustained. Under the policy any Allied nationals who lost their normal patent rights may request, within a reasonable period of time and in accordance with procedures to be established by the Supreme Commander, the revalidation and restoration of their patent rights. Upon restoration or revalidation, such patent holders are entitled to "all the rights and privileges to which any national of any country is entitled under the Japanese patent law existing at the time of such restoration."

In requesting revalidation or restoration, the Allied patent holder is given a choice under the policy of either accepting such funds as would normally have accrued to him during the period in which he did not enjoy his full rights, or accepting an extension of the duration of his patent for the same period of time. Should he prefer to accept the extension of the period of duration of his patent, he is required to remit any funds received by him or credited to him from the effective date of the loss of his rights to the date of restoration. Similarly, he must waive all claim to royalties for use of the patent during the period of loss. In this connection the Supreme Commander, while not responsible under the policy for attempting to obtain compensation for Allied nationals for any use which may have been made of their patents during the period of loss, is, however, responsible for making available to such persons information regarding any funds credited to their accounts in the form of royalties during that period.

A further provision in the new policy decision requires that applications for patents in Japan which were filed by Allied nationals and which were pending on the effective date of loss but on which no patents were issued, should, upon request of the original applicant,

be reinstated as pending applications in the Japanese Patent Office and restored to the original applicant.

A final provision makes the policy decision applicable not only to patents as generally understood but also to "registered utility models" and "registered designs."

Summarizing, the patent policy decision adopted by the Far Eastern Commission requires the return to normal operation of the Japanese Patent Office, full publication of all patents in Japan, and restoration to Allied nationals of patent rights lost during the war.[7]

TRADE-MARKS, TRADE NAMES, AND MARKING OF MERCHANDISE IN JAPAN

Another policy decision affecting the property rights of Allied nationals was adopted by the Commission on July 28, 1949, in the field of trade-marks, trade names, and the marking of merchandise in Japan.[8] This policy decision provides for the restoration of Allied-owned trade-mark rights which were lost as a result of the war and for the protection of Allied trade-mark rights in Japan and elsewhere against infringement by the Japanese.

At the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and the Allied countries, all trade-mark rights in Japan belonging to Allied nationals were seized under Japanese wartime laws applying to all Allied property rights. The Commission's policy decision provides for the restoration of such rights, without payment of fees, upon request made by the owners to the Supreme Commander for the

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[7] On Mar. 23, 1949, the United States Government, invoking its authority under paragraph III, 3, of the Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission, issued the following interim directive:

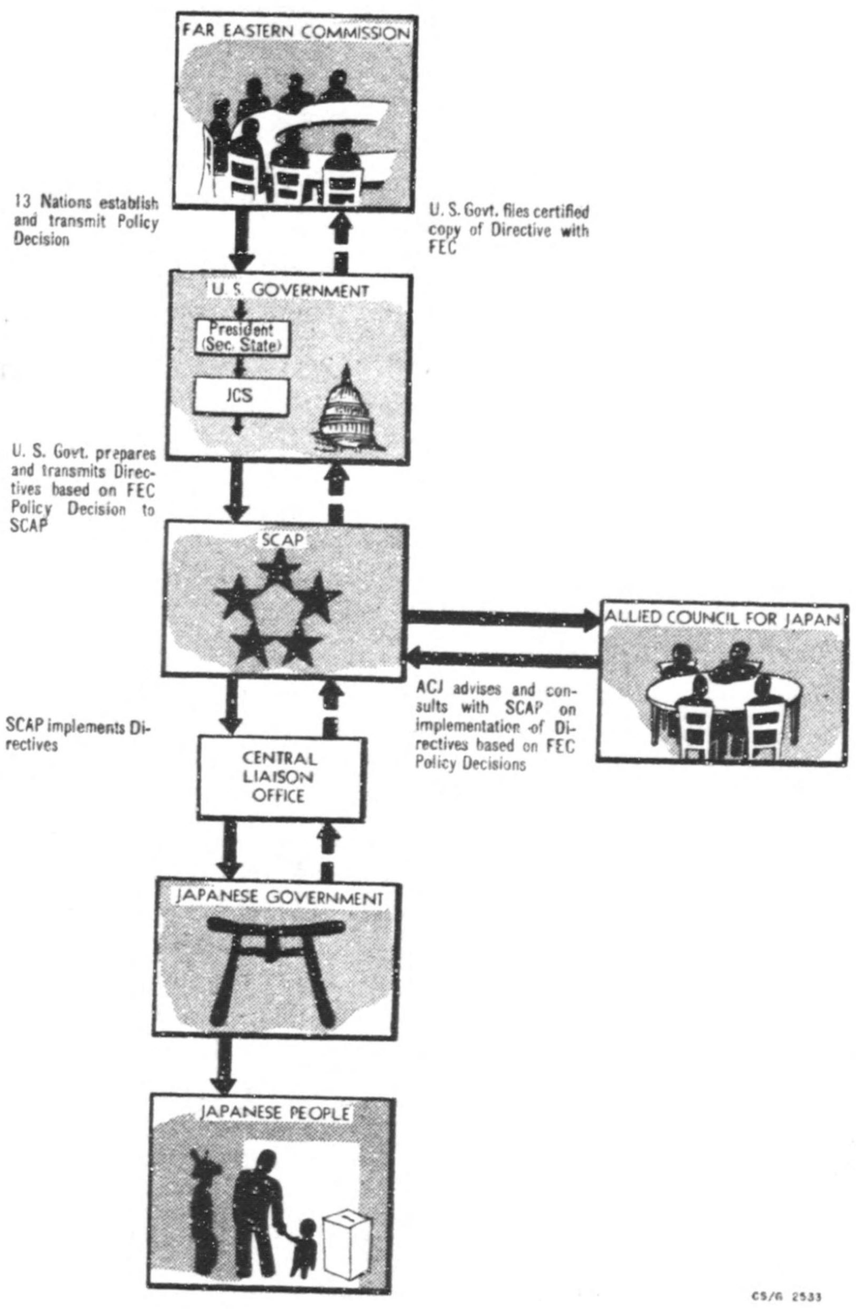
"Nationals of countries at war with Japan who had duly filed in any country the first application for a patent not earlier than twelve months before the effective date of loss of right to file patent applications in Japan should be entitled, within twelve months after the date, as determined by the Supreme Commander, on which such governments and nationals are again permitted to apply for patents directly to the Japanese Patent Office to obtain legal services necessary for this purpose, to apply for corresponding rights in Japan with a right of priority based upon the previous first filing of the application. Third parties who have bona fide manufactured, used, sold or leased the subject matter of any Japanese patent obtained with this priority should not be liable for infringement on account of such use but should be enabled to continue such use after the filing of the application only under the terms of a nonexclusive license which the patent owner should be required to grant on terms providing for reasonable royalties as fixed by an agency to be authorized to make such determination. Payment of such royalties should be subject to applicable financial regulations in effect in Japan at the time they are paid." (See Department of State press release No. 198, Mar. 29, 1949.)

[8] Appendix 5.

Allied Powers. Registrations are to be extended from the date of restoration for a period equivalent to the unexpired period at the time they were lost. For example, an American trade-mark which had been registered in Japan for a 20-year period on December 7, 1931, still had 10 years to run on December 7, 1941, when it ceased to be effective because of the war. If the owner made request to the Supreme Commander and complied with procedure established by him under the terms of the policy decision, and the trade-mark registration was restored on November 15, 1949, it would remain in effect for 10 years from that date and expire on November 14, 1959.

RELATIONS BETWEEN FEC AND SCAP

NORMAL PROCEDURE FOR POLICY DECISIONS



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This also included infringem
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Commission's policy decision
to prevent future registration
to well-known foreign marks,
to apply for cancellation of a
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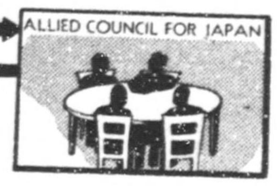

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The date of loss is considered in the policy decision to be the date of outbreak of hostilities between Japan and the country of the owner, or where applicable, the date after which the trade-mark could no longer be exercised because of conditions arising out of World War II.

The Commission's policy decision also provides that applications for trade-marks which had been filed by Allied nationals and were pending at the outbreak of hostilities must automatically be reinstated as pending applications without fee.

An Allied national who had filed the first application for a trade-mark in any country within 6 months previous to the date on which he could no longer file an application in Japan was given one year from the effective date of the Commission's policy decision in which to file an application in Japan with a right of priority based on his first filing.

Before the war serious commercial difficulties were created by the Japanese practice of copying foreign designs and mismarking goods. This also included infringement of trade-mark rights of foreigners in Japan and in areas in which Japanese goods competed. During the Allied occupation, the Japanese Government was on several occasions directed by SCAP authorities to halt infringement of Allied trade-marks by Japanese manufacturers in specific cases. The Commission's policy decision also requires the Japanese Government to prevent future registration of marks which are confusingly similar to well-known foreign marks, and permits United Nations nationals to apply for cancellation of any such marks already registered. Application for cancellation of infringing marks is to be made to the Japanese Bureau of Patents, which is instructed to deal expeditiously with them and, if the facts submitted are correct, cancel the contested registration.

The policy decision further provides that steps should be taken to assure that goods manufactured in Japan are not marked in a way that suggests that they were made in other countries, and that export goods are not marked so as to misrepresent their quantity, quality, or content.

The policy decision concludes with a general provision requiring the protection of all existing or restored trade-mark rights in Japan which do not conflict with policy decisions established by the Far Eastern Commission and a provision making the policy decision applicable not only to actual trade-marks but also to "trade names and to commercial or corporate names or marks."

RESTITUTION OF LOOTED PROPERTY

On September 29 and October 6, 1949, the Far Eastern Commission approved amendments to one of its earlier policy decisions on the subject of restitution of looted property.[9]

It will be recalled that on July 29, 1948, the Far Eastern Commission approved a policy decision governing the restitution of property found in Japan which could be identified as having been looted from Allied countries.[10] Among other things, the policy decision authorized the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to liquidate property known to have been looted but which, after careful inspection, could not be identified as to ownership. The proceeds from such liquidation would form a secured fund which SCAP was authorized to use at his discretion, as a credit basis for the occupation, provided that he preserved its initial value. The policy decision provided that the fund should ultimately be distributed by October 1, 1949, among the countries looted by Japan during the war (Australia, China, France, India, the Netherlands, the Philippines, and the United Kingdom) in proportion to the "recognized national reparations shares" of those countries.

As the specified date of October 1, 1949, approached, it was evident that the distribution of the secured fund in the manner provided for in the policy decision would be impossible for two reasons: SCAP had not yet been able to complete the liquidation of all the unidentified looted property; the countries represented on the Far Eastern Commission had not yet been able to agree on a schedule of shares for reparations from Japan on which distribution of the secured fund was to have been based.

In the light of this situation, the Far Eastern Commission on September 29, 1949, removed the deadline date of October 1, 1949, by amending paragraph 8 of its policy on restitution of looted property as follows:

"The secured fund shall be made available for distribution to the recipient countries not later than 1 April 1950."

On October 6, 1949, the Far Eastern Commission approved a further amendment taking account of the fact that reparations shares had not yet been agreed on by the Far Eastern Commission. This amendment reads as follows:

"The secured fund should finally be distributed among the countries herein specified [Australia, China, France, India, the Netherlands, the Philippines, and the United Kingdom] in accordance with the percentages mentioned above [i.
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[9] Appendixes 6 and 7.

[10] *The Far Eastern Commission: Second Report by the Secretary General, July 10, 1947–December 23, 1948* (Department of State publication 3420), appendix 8, pp. 37–41.

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centages mentioned above [i. e., reparations shares], or in accordance with a schedule of shares to be agreed upon by such countries, payable in United States dollars or, at the discretion of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, in foreign exchange acceptable to the countries concerned."

The above amendment thus makes it possible, in the absence of an agreed schedule of reparations shares, for the seven looted countries to work out among themselves a schedule of shares applicable to the distribution of the secured fund.

ACCESS TO JAPANESE TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

It will be recalled that the Commission adopted during 1948 two policy decisions dealing with the subject of access to Japanese technical and scientific information in Japan. The first of these, approved on June 24, 1948, read as follows:

"During the period from 1 July 1948 through 31 March 1949, technical representatives of the Governments of members of the Far Eastern Commission should be permitted access to and the right to take copies of the details of any technical or scientific processes of industrial or commercial value which are of Japanese origin and ownership and which were developed prior to 31 December 1945.

"Technical or scientific information obtained by any representative of the government of a member of the Far Eastern Commission pursuant to this policy statement should be promptly and fully disclosed to SCAP for dissemination to other interested members of the Far Eastern Commission upon specific request."

The second, approved on December 23, 1948, read as follows:

"1. SCAP may, insofar as it proves administratively practical, and without prejudice to arrangements for FEC member nations in accordance with the principles established in 'Access to Japanese Technical and Scientific Information in Japan,' approved by the Far Eastern Commission on 24 June 1948 and forwarded to the Supreme Commander on 1 July 1948, permit investigation of Japanese technical processes by non-FEC countries at war with Japan subsequent to 7 December 1941.

"Any technical or scientific information thus obtained should be promptly and fully disclosed to SCAP. Such information should be disseminated by SCAP in response to specific requests.

"2. Technical or scientific information disclosed to SCAP in accordance with paragraph 2 of 'Access to Japanese Technical and Scientific Information in Japan' should, upon specific request be made

available to non-FEC countries at war with Japan subsequent to 7 December 1941."

During the early part of 1949, the Far Eastern Commission had under discussion the problem of extending the right of access to technical and scientific information in Japan beyond the March 31 deadline governing the above policy decisions. At its 147th meeting, held on March 31, the Commission agreed to a preliminary extension until July 1, 1949,[11] pending consideration of the advisability of a still further extension. At its meeting on April 7, the Commission agreed to a further extension to December 31, 1949.[12]

As a result of this action by the Commission, technical missions of FEC member countries and nonmember countries then in Japan for the purpose of investigating Japanese technical and scientific processes were permitted to remain until December 31, 1949, to complete their investigations, and those countries which had been unable to send technical personnel to Japan during the period covered by the previous policy decisions were given a further opportunity to do so.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

WASHINGTON, D.C.
June 30, 1950

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[11] Appendix 8.
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Secretary General

Appendixes

APPENDIX 1

Trial of Japanese War Criminals

[FEC Policy Decision, February 24, 1949]

The Far Eastern Commission decides as a matter of policy that:

No further trials of Japanese war criminals should be initiated in respect of offenses classified under paragraph 1 *a* of the policy decision of the Far Eastern Commission entitled "Apprehension, Trial and Punishment of War Criminals in the Far East," passed by the Commission on 3 April 1946.[1]

APPENDIX 2

Trial of Japanese War Criminals

[FEC Policy Decision, March 31, 1949]

The Far Eastern Commission makes the following recommendations to member governments of the Commission:

If possible, investigations in connection with offenses falling under paragraph 1 *b* and 1 *c* of the policy decision of the Far Eastern Commission entitled "Apprehension, Trial and Punishment of War Criminals in the Far East," passed by the Commission on 3 April 1946,[2] including such offenses alleged to have been committed by persons suspected of offenses falling under paragraph 1 *a* of the said policy decision, should be completed before 30 June 1949, and all trials thereof should be concluded if possible before 30 September 1949.

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[1] *Activities of the Far Eastern Commission: Report by the Secretary General, February 26, 1946–July 10, 1947* (Department of State publication 2888), appendix 39, p. 97.

[2] *Ibid.*

APPENDIX 3

Agrarian Reform in Japan

[FEC Policy Decision, April 28, 1949]

1. In the view of the Far Eastern Commission an equitable and sound agrarian reform program is an important factor favoring the democratization of Japan.

2. The Far Eastern Commission approves the basic principles underlying the following steps which have been taken since the surrender with a view to securing a thoroughgoing reform of the Japanese agricultural system:

a. the directives issued to the Japanese Government by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, in particular that of 9th December, 1945,

b. the Agricultural Land Adjustment Law of 1938, as amended by the Japanese Government in 1945, 1946 and 1947, which, together with the Ordinance relative thereto dated 25th January, 1946, contained provisions designed to bring to an end the system of rents payable in kind and to prevent the exaction of exorbitant rents,

c. the Land Reform Law (known also as the "Law Concerning the Special Measure for the Establishment of Owner Farmers"), enacted on 19th October, 1946, designed to bring about a large scale transfer of the ownership of land from the landlord class to the tenantry and thereby to create a numerous class of independent owner-farmers,

d. the creation of a network of Agricultural Land Commissions covering the whole country to administer the reforms referred to above,

e. the partial execution of the land transfer program as witnessed by the latest returns of the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry,

f. the Agricultural Co-operative Association Law enacted on 7th November, 1947, which facilitated the provision of credits to operating farmers and the extension of education in farming techniques.

3. The Far Eastern Commission now decides as a matter of policy as follows:

a. the proper objectives of the reform should be to improve the economic status of all tenant farmers and as far as practicable to create a more numerous class of independent owner-farmers than has previously existed,

b. to these ends, the basic principles underlying the measures set forth in paragraph 2 above, should continue to be applied.

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2. PATENT RIGHTS IN JAPAN

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[FEC Policy Decision, April 28, 1949]

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APPENDIX 4

Policy Toward Patents, Utility Models, and Designs in Japan

[FEC Policy Decision, March 17, 1949]

The Far Eastern Commission decides as a matter of policy the following:

1. THE JAPANESE PATENT OFFICE

The Japanese Patent Office should continue to exercise its functions, in such manner as will fulfill the provisions in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 below. The Japanese Patent Law should contain explicit provisions requiring disclosure in the specifications or drawings of all information necessary to the working of a patented invention, and such provisions should be strictly enforced. The Patent Office should resume the publication of official gazettes and patent specifications.

2. PATENT RIGHTS IN JAPAN

No action should be taken to interfere with patent rights in Japan which now exist, or which are restored, or which are newly acquired during the period of occupation, except

a. where the continued protection of such rights is in conflict with policies established or to be established in accordance with the terms of reference of the Far Eastern Commission;

b. where such rights interfere with such production, use, sale, or importation of products as are necessary to carry out the purposes of the occupation. In such cases the Supreme Commander should request the Japanese Government to invoke appropriate provisions of the Japanese Patent Law to the extent that such action may provide a remedy.

The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to German-owned or former German-owned patents in Japan.

3. SECRET PATENTS IN JAPAN

The future maintenance in secrecy of any patent in Japan should be prohibited, existing secret patents should be published and treated in the same manner as all other patents, and pending applications heretofore treated as secret should be removed from such classification and treated in the same manner as all other applications.

4. PATENTS IN JAPAN OWNED BY ALLIED NATIONALS

(For the purposes of this paragraph:

(1) An "Allied national" is one whose property was treated as enemy property by the Japanese Government, or whose property rights lapsed owing to the existence of hostilities between Japan and the country of that national.

(2) The "effective date of loss" applicable to the patents or applications therefor of Allied nationals should be the date of entry of the country of that national into war with Japan. When the date of entry into war is clearly inapplicable to the case of a particular Allied national, as defined above, the "effective date of loss" should be the actual date of sequestration of his patent, or the date on which his patent rights lapsed.)

a. Patents existing in Japan on the effective date of loss or granted thereafter on applications filed before that date, which were owned or had been applied for by Allied nationals and which have since lapsed, or have been invalidated or sequestered or otherwise taken away from such owners without their free consent should be subject to revalidation and restoration upon request therefor made by the Allied national owners within a reasonable period and in a manner as may be provided by the Supreme Commander. To such cases the following provisions should apply:

(1) Such owner should be afforded a reasonable time within which to perform all legally required acts in connection with restoration, revalidation, working and/or maintenance of his rights which have not been performed since the effective date of loss.

(2) The owner of a patent so restored or revalidated should be entitled to all the rights and privileges to which any national of any country is entitled under the Japanese patent law existing at the time of such restoration.

(3) The owner to whom such patent is restored should refund to the Japanese Government any sums paid or credited to him that are the proceeds from sale of the patent by the Japanese Government during the war.

(4) Payment of any special or regular fees that may have accrued to the Japanese Government with respect to such patents from the effective date of loss to date of such restoration should not be required.

b. Extension

At the request of the Allied national owner made within a reasonable time (in such form and prior to such date as may be prescribed by the Supreme Commander), the period of duration of any Japanese patent owned by him on the e
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d. Applications Pendin

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patent owned by him on the effective date of loss or granted thereafter on an application filed before that date should be extended beyond its normal expiration date. Such extension should be for a period equal to that from the effective date of loss to the effective date of restoration or to the normal expiration date of the patent, whichever is earlier, provided that such owner waives all claim to royalties for use of the patent from the effective date of loss to the date so fixed, and remits any funds received by him or credited to him in a blocked account as royalties for such use.

c. Royalties

The Supreme Commander should not be responsible for obtaining, or attempting to obtain, on behalf of Allied nationals compensation for any use made of their patents prior to date of restoration. However, the Supreme Commander should make available to Allied national owners information as to funds credited to their accounts which constitute royalties for use of their rights from the effective date of loss to date of restoration. If the Allied national owner elects to receive such funds in lieu of an extension of term as provided in para. *b* above, he should be entitled to do so on the same basis as other funds are restored to Allied national property owners in Japan.

d. Applications Pending on Effective Date of Loss

Applications filed by Allied nationals for patents in Japan which were pending on the effective date of loss and on which patents were not issued should, upon request of the Allied national applicant within a reasonable time and in a manner prescribed by the Supreme Commander, be reinstated as pending applications in the Japanese Patent Office and be restored to the Allied national applicant. Any patents thereafter issued on such applications should be treated in a manner which conforms generally with applicable provisions of subparagraph 4 *a* above.

5. APPLICATION TO REGISTERED UTILITY MODELS AND DESIGNS

This policy applies also to those patents designated as "registered utility models" and, to the extent applicable, to "registered designs".

APPENDIX 5

Trade-Marks, Trade Names and Marking of Merchandise in Japan

[FEC Policy Decision, July 28, 1949]

The Far Eastern Commission decides as a matter of policy the following:

1. Trade-mark rights in Japan which, at the date of the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and the country of the national concerned, belonged to nationals of countries at war with Japan should be restored upon request made within such reasonable period and in such manner as may be provided by the Supreme Commander. Restoration should be made without payment of any fees and should give the owners protection from the date of restoration for a period equivalent to the period of protection to which they were still entitled at the date of the outbreak of hostilities. When, as a result of conditions growing out of World War II, trade-mark rights of the national of a country at war with Japan could not be exercised before the date of outbreak of hostilities between Japan and the country of the national concerned, such rights shall be restored in accordance with the principles of this paragraph for a period equivalent to the period of protection to which those nationals were still entitled at the date when their rights could not be exercised.

2. Applications for trade-marks which were filed in Japan by nationals of countries at war with Japan prior to the date of the outbreak of hostilities, but final action on which had not been completed at the time of the outbreak of hostilities, should, on request of such nationals, be reinstated as pending applications under the original filing date. No fees should be required for reinstatement.

3. A national of a country at war with Japan who had duly filed in any country the first application for a trade-mark not earlier than six months before the effective date of loss of the right to file trade-mark applications in Japan, or the effective date of loss of opportunity to exercise that right as the result of conditions growing out of World War II, should be entitled, within twelve months after the date as determined by the Supreme Commander, on which such nationals are again permitted to apply for trade-marks in Japan and to obtain legal services necessary for this purpose, to apply for corresponding rights in Japan with a right of priority based upon the previous first filing of the application.

4. The Japanese Government should adopt and enforce appropriate regulations to prevent registration in the future of marks which are

confusingly similar to marks
used by such foreign national

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[3] *The Far Eastern Commission: S
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[FEC Policy Decision, July 28, 1949]

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confusingly similar to marks or names of foreign nationals which are used by such foreign nationals anywhere and are well-known in Japan.

5. Nationals of countries members of the United Nations should be permitted, within a reasonable period to be establishedby SCAP, to apply to the Japanese Bureau of Patents for the cancellation of the registration of any trade-mark registered in Japan which so resembles a trade-mark or trade name previously used by the applicant and which is well-known in Japan as to be likely to cause confusion or mistake or to deceive purchasers. The Japanese Bureau of Patents should deal expeditiously with these applications and, if the facts presented by the applicant are found to be correct, cancel registration of such trade-marks.

6. Steps should be taken to assure that merchandise manufactured in Japan should not be marked or advertised so as to suggest that it is made elsewhere than in Japan.

7. Steps should also be taken to assure that goods exported from Japan are not so marked or otherwise described as to convey a false impression of their quantity, quality or content.

8. Trade-mark rights in Japan which now exist, or which are restored, or which are newly acquired during the period of occupation should be protected, except where the continued protection of such rights is in conflict with policies established in accordance with the Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission.

9. The foregoing provisions should apply, wherever applicable, to trade names and to commercial or corporate names or marks.

APPENDIX 6

Extension of Far Eastern Commission Policy on Restitution of Looted Property

[FEC Policy Decision, September 29, 1949]

The Far Eastern Commission decides as a matter of policy that the last sentence of paragraph 8 of its policy decision on Restitution of Looted Property (approved 29 July 1948 [3] and forwarded to the Supreme Commander on 4 August 1948) shall be amended to read as follows:

"The secured fund shall be made available for distribution to the recipient countries not later than 1 April 1950."

[3] *The Far Eastern Commission: Second Report by the Secretary General, July 10, 1947–December 23, 1948* (Department of State publication 3420), appendix 8, p. 37.

APPENDIX 7

Amendment of Far Eastern Commission Policy on Restitution of Looted Property

[FEC Policy Decision, October 6, 1949]

The Far Eastern Commission decides as a matter of policy that the penultimate sentence of paragraph 8 of its policy decision on Restitution of Looted Property (approved 29 July 1948 [4] and forwarded to the Supreme Commander on 4 August 1948) shall be amended to read as follows:

"The secured fund should finally be distributed among the countries herein specified in accordance with the percentages mentioned above, or in accordance with a schedule of shares to be agreed upon by such countries, payable in United States dollars or, at the discretion of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, in foreign exchange acceptable to the countries concerned."

APPENDIX 8

Access to Japanese Technical and Scientific Information in Japan

[FEC Policy Decision, March 31, 1949]

The Far Eastern Commission decides as a matter of policy that the provisions of the FEC policy decisions entitled "Access to Japanese Technical and Scientific Information in Japan" (approved 24 June 1948) [5] and "Access to Japanese Technical and Scientific Information by Non-FEC Countries at War with Japan" (approved 23 December 1948) [6] are hereby extended until 1 July 1949.

APPENDIX 9

Access to Japanese Technical and Scientific Information in Japan

[FEC Policy Decision, April 7, 1949]

The Far Eastern Commission decides as a matter of policy that the provisions of the FEC policy decisions entitled "Access to Japanese

[4] *Ibid.*
[5] *Ante*, p. 13.
[6] *Ante*, p. 13.

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(4) The time has come for
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unintelligent calculations have
threshold of annihilation, or
reason.

(5) Following are our term
There are no alternatives. We

[7] *Ante*, p. 13.
[8] *Ante*, p. 13.

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[FEC Policy Decision, October 6, 1949]

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[FEC Policy Decision, March 31, 1949]

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[FEC Policy Decision, April 7, 1949]

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Technical and Scientific Information in Japan" (approved 24 June 1948)[7] and "Access to Japanese Technical and Scientific Information by Non-FEC Countries at War with Japan" (approved 23 December 1948)[8] are hereby extended until 31 December 1949.

APPENDIX 10

Proclamation Defining Terms for Japanese Surrender

[POTSDAM DECLARATION]

[July 26, 1945]

(1) We—the President of the United States, the President of the National Government of the Republic of China, and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, representing the hundreds of millions of our countrymen, have conferred and agree that Japan shall be given an opportunity to end this war.

(2) The prodigious land, sea and air forces of the United States, the British Empire and of China, many times reinforced by their armies and air fleets from the west, are poised to strike the final blows upon Japan. This military power is sustained and inspired by the determination of all the Allied Nations to prosecute the war against Japan until she ceases to resist.

(3) The result of the futile and senseless German resistance to the might of the aroused free peoples of the world stands forth in awful clarity as an example to the people of Japan. The might that now converges on Japan is immeasureably greater than that which, when applied to the resisting Nazis, necessarily laid waste to the lands, the industry and the method of life of the whole German people. The full application of our military power, backed by our resolve, *will* mean the inevitable and complete destruction of the Japanese armed forces and just as inevitably the utter devastation of the Japanese homeland.

(4) The time has come for Japan to decide whether she will continue to be controlled by those self-willed militaristic advisers whose unintelligent calculations have brought the Empire of Japan to the threshold of annihilation, or whether she will follow the path of reason.

(5) Following are our terms. We will not deviate from them. There are no alternatives. We shall brook no delay.

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[7] *Ante*, p. 13.
[8] *Ante*, p. 13.

(6) There must be eliminated for all time the authority and influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest, for we insist that a new order of peace, security and justice will be impossible until irresponsible militarism is driven from the world.

(7) Until such a new order is established *and* until there is convincing proof that Japan's war-making power is destroyed, points in Japanese territory to be designated by the Allies shall be occupied to secure the achievement of the basic objectives we are here setting forth.

(8) The terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out and Japanese sovereignty shall be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and such minor islands as we determine.

(9) The Japanese military forces, after being completely disarmed, shall be permitted to return to their homes with the opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives.

(10) We do not intend that the Japanese shall be enslaved as a race or destroyed as a nation, but stern justice shall be meted out to all war criminals, including those who have visited cruelties upon our prisoners. The Japanese Government shall remove all obstacles to the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people. Freedom of speech, of religion, and of thought, as well as respect for the fundamental human rights shall be established.

(11) Japan shall be permitted to maintain such industries as will sustain her economy and permit the exaction of just reparations in kind, but not those which would enable her to re-arm for war. To this end, access to, as distinguished from control of, raw materials shall be permitted. Eventual Japanese participation in world trade relations shall be permitted.

(12) The occupying forces of the Allies shall be withdrawn from Japan as soon as these objectives have been accomplished and there has been established in accordance with the freely expressed will of the Japanese people a peacefully inclined and responsible government.

(13) We call upon the government of Japan to proclaim now the unconditional surrender of all Japanese armed forces, and to provide proper and adequate assurances of their good faith in such action. The alternative for Japan is prompt and utter destruction.

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APPENDIX 11

Origin of the Far Eastern Commission and Its Terms of Reference

FAR EASTERN ADVISORY COMMISSION

Growing out of negotiations originally begun on August 21, 1945, a Far Eastern Advisory Commission was convened in Washington on October 30, 1945, for the purpose of making "recommendations" on the "formulation of policies, principles and standards by which the fulfillment by Japan of its obligations under the instrument of surrender may be determined." The Commission met regularly over the next two months. It was composed of representatives of Australia, Canada, China, France, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The Soviet Union declined the proposal to take part in the Far Eastern Advisory Commission because of its purely advisory character. In December 1945 the Advisory Commission undertook a trip to Japan and returned to Washington in February 1946.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

At the Moscow Meeting of Foreign Secretaries in December 1945 further negotiations between the United States, the Soviet Union, and the United Kingdom were conducted on the subject of greater Allied participation in the control of Japan during the occupation, and with the concurrence of China the three Foreign Ministers on December 27, 1945, issued a communiqué establishing terms of reference for a Far Eastern Commission to replace the Far Eastern Advisory Commission. The Moscow agreement was made known one day after the Advisory Commission had left Washington on its trip to Japan. Accordingly, upon this body's return to Washington the Far Eastern Commission came into being, consisting of representatives of those powers which had been members of the Advisory Commission and a Soviet representative. Headquarters were established in the former Japanese Embassy in Washington, and the first meeting of the Far Eastern Commission was held there on February 26, 1946. The Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission are given below.

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

[December 27, 1945]

Agreement was reached, with the concurrence of China, for the establishment of a Far Eastern Commission to take the place of the

Far Eastern Advisory Commission. The Terms of Reference for the Far Eastern Commission are as follows:

I. *Establishment of the Commission*

A Far Eastern Commission is hereby established composed of the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States, China, France, the Netherlands, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and the Philippine Commonwealth.

II. *Functions*

A. The functions of the Far Eastern Commission shall be:

1. To formulate the policies, principles, and standards in conformity with which the fulfillment by Japan of its obligations under the Terms of Surrender may be accomplished.

2. To review, on the request of any member, any directive issued to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or any action taken by the Supreme Commander involving policy decisions within the jurisdiction of the Commission.

3. To consider such other matters as may be assigned to it by agreement among the participating Governments reached in accordance with the voting procedure provided for in Article V–2 hereunder.

B. The Commission shall not make recommendations with regard to the conduct of military operations nor with regard to territorial adjustments.

C. The Commission in its activities will proceed from the fact that there has been formed an Allied Council for Japan and will respect existing control machinery in Japan, including the chain of command from the United States Government to the Supreme Commander and the Supreme Commander's command of occupation forces.

III. *Functions of the United States Government*

1. The United States Government shall prepare directives in accordance with policy decisions of the Commission and shall transmit them to the Supreme Commander through the appropriate United States Government agency. The Supreme Commander shall be charged with the implementation of the directives which express the policy decisions of the Commission.

2. If the Commission decides that any directive or action reviewed in accordance with Article II–A–2 should be modified, its decision shall be regarded as a policy decision.

3. The United States Government may issue interim directives to the Supreme Commander pending action by the Commission whenever urgent matters arise not covered by policies already formulated by the Commission; provided that any directives dealing with funda-

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IV. *Other Methods of Consu*

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V. *Composition*

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3. The Commission shall or
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VII. *Termination*

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mental changes in the Japanese constitutional structure or in the regime of control, or dealing with a change in the Japanese Government as a whole will be issued only following consultation and following the attainment of agreement in the Far Eastern Commission.

4. All directives issued shall be filed with the Commission.

IV. *Other Methods of Consultation*

The establishment of the Commission shall not preclude the use of other methods of consultation on Far Eastern issues by the participating Governments.

V. *Composition*

1. The Far Eastern Commission shall consist of one representative of each of the States party to this agreement. The membership of the Commission may be increased by agreement among the participating Powers as conditions warrant by the addition of representatives of other United Nations in the Far East or having territories therein. The Commission shall provide for full and adequate consultations, as occasion may require, with representatives of the United Nations not members of the Commission in regard to matters before the Commission which are of particular concern to such nations.

2. The Commission may take action by less than unanimous vote provided that action shall have the concurrence of at least a majority of all the representatives including the representatives of the four following Powers: United States, United Kingdom, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China.

VI. *Location and Organization*

1. The Far Eastern Commission shall have its headquarters in Washington. It may meet at other places as occasion requires, including Tokyo, if and when it deems it desirable to do so. It may make such arrangements through the chairman as may be practicable for consultation with the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. Each representative on the Commission may be accompanied by an appropriate staff comprising both civilian and military representation.

3. The Commission shall organize its secretariat, appoint such committees as may be deemed advisable, and otherwise perfect its organization and procedure.

VII. *Termination*

The Far Eastern Commission shall cease to function when a decision to that effect is taken by the concurrence of at least a majority of all the representatives including the representatives of the four following powers: United States, United Kingdom, Union of Soviet Socialist

Republics and China. Prior to the termination of its functions the Commission shall transfer to any interim or permanent security organization of which the participating Governments are members those functions which may appropriately be transferred.

APPENDIX 12

Organization of the Commission

COMMISSION

The Far Eastern Commission was originally composed of representatives of the 11 nations referred to in the terms of reference (appendix 11). This membership was increased to 13 by the admission, on November 16, 1949, of the Republic of Burma and the Dominion of Pakistan. Maxwell M. Hamilton, the United States representative, who serves with the personal rank of Ambassador, has been Chairman of the Commission since his election at the 175th meeting on December 8, 1949. Mr. Hamilton succeeded Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, who served as U.S. representative and chairman until his retirement on November 30, 1949. In most cases the representatives of the other countries are the chiefs of mission of those countries in Washington. A list of representatives and their alternates follows in alphabetical order, and a complete roster of the personnel of each national delegation on the Commission will be found in appendix 13.

Australia	Ambassador NORMAN J. O. MAKIN Alternate: Mr. DAVID W. MCNICOL
Burma	Ambassador SO NYUN Alternate: U TIN MAUNG
Canada	Ambassador HUME WRONG Alternate: Mr. RALPH E. COLLINS
China	Ambassador W. K. LEE Alternate: Dr. SHAO-HWA TAN
France	Ambassador HENRI BONNET Alternate: Mr. JEAN DARIDAN
India	Ambassador Mme. V. L. PANDIT Alternate: Mr. T. N. KAUL
Netherlands	Mr. O. REUCHLIN, Minister Plenipotentiary Alternate: Mr. L. QUARLES VAN UFFORD
New Zealand	Ambassador Sir CARL BERENDSEN Alternate: Mr. G. R. LAKING
Pakistan	Ambassador M. A. H. ISPAHANI Alternate: Mr. K. F. KHALIL
Philippines	A
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	A
United Kingdom	A
United States	A

A list of both present and f
Commission with their dates o

STEERING COMMITTEE

A Steering Committee of t
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A list of members of the Ste
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Australia
Burma
Canada
China
France
India
Netherlands
New Zealand
Pakistan
Philippines
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom
United States

COMMITTEES

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r Norman J. O. Makin
Mr. David W. McNicol
r So Nyun
U Tin Maung
r Hume Wrong
Mr. Ralph E. Collins
r W. K. Lee
Dr. Shao-Hwa Tan
r Henri Bonnet
Mr. Jean Daridan
r Mme. V. L. Pandit
Mr. T. N. Kaul
hlin, Minister Plenipotentiary
Mr. L. Quarles van Ufford
r Sir Carl Berendsen
Mr. G. R. Laking
r M. A. H. Ispahani
Mr. K. F. Khalil

Philippines	Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo, Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations and on the Far Eastern Commission.
	Alternate: Mr. Emilio Abello
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Ambassador Alexander S. Panyushkin
	Alternate: Mr. Vladimir I. Bazykin
United Kingdom	Ambassador Sir Oliver Franks
	Alternate: Mr. H. A. Graves
United States	Ambassador Maxwell M. Hamilton
	Alternate: Mr. Dean Rusk

A list of both present and former representatives on the Far Eastern Commission with their dates of service will be found in appendix 14.

STEERING COMMITTEE

A Steering Committee of the Commission is responsible for organizing Commission business and coordinating the functions of the various working committees described below. Recommendations from working committees regarding resolutions and policy proposals are normally considered by the Steering Committee before being forwarded to the Commission. Areas of disagreement between members are canvassed and wherever possible are resolved before proposals are forwarded to the Commission itself for consideration. The chairman of the Steering Committee is Mr. O. Reuchlin (Netherlands) and the deputy chairman is Mr. R. E. Collins (Canada).

A list of members of the Steering Committee follows (see also appendix 13):

Australia	Mr. David W. McNicol
Burma	U Tin Maung
Canada	Mr. R. E. Collins
China	Dr. Shao-Hwa Tan
France	Mr. Jean Daridan
India	Mr. T. N. Kaul
Netherlands	Mr. O. Reuchlin
New Zealand	Mr. G. R. Laking
Pakistan	Mr. K. F. Khalil
Philippines	Mr. Faustino Lozada
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Mr. Vladimir I. Bazykin
United Kingdom	Mr. H. A. Graves
United States	Dr. George Blakeslee

COMMITTEES

The Commission has established seven working committees to consider and make appropriate recommendations on various aspects of Commission business. Each of the working committees is composed of delegates from all of the 13 nations constituting the Commission.

Officers and the principal fields of business of the working committees are listed as follows:

Committee No. 1: Reparations

Chairman: Mr. DAVID W. MCNICOL (Australia)
Deputy Chairman: (Vacant)
Subjects for consideration: Japanese reparations; restitution of looted property.

Committee No. 2: Economic and Financial Affairs

Chairman: Mr. J. F. FORD (United Kingdom)
Deputy Chairman: (Vacant)
Subjects for consideration: Extent and character of Japanese industry, commerce, and agriculture necessary for a viable economy in Japan; measures necessary to establish such an economy, such as regulation of Japanese foreign commerce, control of agriculture, control of fishing and aquatic industries, control of transportation and communication, and control of industries; democratic agrarian reform; liquidation of monopolistic financial and industrial concerns (zaibatsu); complete elimination of Japanese war industry; reduction, control, and reconversion to peacetime production of industry, commerce, shipping, shipbuilding, and other industries which were used for war purposes during wartime; control of scientific and industrial research; stocks of strategic raw materials; relief problems, such as prevention of mass unemployment, public health, food, housing, and related financial problems.

Committee No. 3: Constitutional and Legal Reform

Chairman: (Vacant)
Deputy Chairman: Mr. RALPH E. COLLINS (Canada)
Subjects for consideration: The Emperor institution, Diet, Cabinet, local government, political parties; a bill of rights; Japanese Constitution; judiciary; electoral system; reform of the police system.

Committee No. 4: Strengthening of Democratic Tendencies

Chairman: Mr. SERGEI P. SUZDALEV (U.S.S.R.)
Deputy Chairman: Dr. T. T. MAR (China)
Subjects for consideration: Positive policy for democratization of the Japanese; removal from the Government and governmental institutions, as well from organs of local administration and self-government, of all militarist and totalitarian elements who actively supported the aggressive policy of Japan; dissolution of former military, semi-military, fascist, nationalistic, and secret organizations; trade unions and peasants' organizations; supervision of elections in order to insure

free expression of the people's
educational system; public inf
public entertainment, e. g. th
status of women; state Shinto

Committee No. 5: War Crim

Chairman: Mr. YUN-CHU
Deputy Chairman: (Vaca
Subjects for consideration:
of persons suspected of war
criminals.

Committee No. 6: Aliens in J

Chairman: Mr. ALBERT FE
Deputy Chairman: (Vacan
Subjects for consideration:
than Japanese nationals.

Committee No. 7: Disarmame

Chairman: (Vacant)
Deputy Chairman: Mr. SE
Subjects for consideration:
nese armed forces; disposition
equipment; long-range contro
police security in Japan.

Each of these committees
occasion may require and sever
subcommittees.

SECRETARIAT

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nancial Affairs

l Kingdom)

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stries; democratic agrarian re-
nancial and industrial concerns
apanese war industry; reduction,
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ther industries which were used
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terials; relief problems, such as
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Legal Reform

OLLINS (Canada)
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form of the police system.

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(U.S.S.R.)
China)
policy for democratization of
ment and governmental insti-
dministration and self-govern-
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tion of former military, semi-
et organizations; trade unions
n of elections in order to insure

free expression of the people's will; activities of the Japanese Diet; educational system; public information, including press and radio and public entertainment, e. g. theaters and movies; political and social status of women; state Shinto.

Committee No. 5: War Criminals

Chairman: Mr. YUN-CHU YANG (China)
Deputy Chairman: (Vacant)
Subjects for consideration: Identification, apprehension, and trial of persons suspected of war crimes; punishment of convicted war criminals.

Committee No. 6: Aliens in Japan

Chairman: Mr. ALBERT FEQUANT (France)
Deputy Chairman: (Vacant)
Subjects for consideration: Status and property of persons other than Japanese nationals.

Committee No. 7: Disarmament of Japan

Chairman: (Vacant)
Deputy Chairman: Mr. SERGEI P. SUZDALEV (U.S.S.R.)
Subjects for consideration: Disarmament and dissolution of Japanese armed forces; disposition of Japanese armaments and military equipment; long-range control of armaments necessary for internal police security in Japan.

Each of these committees appoints *ad hoc* subcommittees as the occasion may require and several committees have one or two standing subcommittees.

SECRETARIAT

In its capacity as host to the Commission, the United States Government has furnished the headquarters for the Commission, has underwritten the Commission's budget, and has in the main provided the staff for the Commission's Secretariat.

Nelson T. Johnson, former United States Ambassador to China and Minister to Australia, is Secretary General of the Commission, and David K. Eichler is his deputy. The Commission has agreed that any nation is free to nominate and pay the salary and expenses of members of the Secretary General's staff. At the present time the Secretariat is composed entirely of United States citizens.

The Secretariat is charged with the performance of all of the technical and administrative duties which Commission and committee meetings involve, including preparation of committee agenda and

minutes, procurement, analysis, and dissemination of information material about Japan; receiving and distributing official communications from governments; handling official Commission policy decisions and consultations; advising Commission members on questions of procedure; and performing such other function as may be specifically assigned.

APPENDIX 13

Roster of Present Far Eastern Commission Personnel

June 30, 1950

I. DELEGATIONS

Australia

H. E. The Hon. Norman J. O. Makin (Ambassador)
Mr. David W. McNicol (Alternate)
Capt. J. C. Morrow

Burma

H. E. U So Nyun (Ambassador)
U Tin Maung (Alternate)
U Aung Myat Kyaw
U Khin Maung Gale

Canada

H. E. Mr. H. H. Wrong (Ambassador)
Mr. Ralph E. Collins (Alternate)
Mr. B. A. Wallis
Commander F. J. D. Pemberton, R.C.N. (R)

China

H. E. Dr. W. K. Lee (Ambassador)
Dr. Shao-Hwa Tan (Alternate)
Mr. S. S. Chen
Mr. Yun-Chu Yang
Mr. E. H. Chow
Dr. Shou-Chin Wang
Mr. John Young
Mr. Yin-Ching Chen
Dr. Anthony Koo
Dr. T. T. Mar
Mr. C. Y. Hsieh
Dr. U. Y. Yen
Mr. S. Y. Huang
Mr. T. L. Tsui

France

H. E. Mr. Henri Bonnet (Ambassador)
Mr. Jean Daridan (Alternate)
Mr. Albert Fequant
Mr. Pierre Millet (Alternate)

India

H. E. Mme. V. L. Pandit (Ambassad
Mr. T. N. Kaul (Alternate)
Mr. P. Vaidyanathan (Alternate)
Mr. M. S. Sundaram

Netherlands

Mr. O. Reuchlin (Minister Plenipo
Mr. L. Quarles van Ufford (Alterna

New Zealand

H. E. Sir Carl Berendsen (Ambass
Mr. G. R. Laking (Alternate)
Mr. H. F. Corner (Alternate)
Mr. D. F. Dunlop

Pakistan

H. E. Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani (Amba
Mr. K. F. Khalil (Alternate)

Philippines

H. E. Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo
Mr. Emilio Abello (Alternate)
Mr. Faustino R. Lozada
Mr. Salvador P. Lopez

Union of Soviet Socialist Repu

H. E. Mr. Alexander S. Panyushkin
Mr. Vladimir I. Bazykin (Alternate
Mr. Sergei P. Suzdalev
Mr. B. K. Sokolov

United Kingdom

H. E. Sir Oliver Franks (Ambassad
Mr. H. A. Graves (Alternate)
Mr. J. F. Ford (Alternate)

United States

H. E. The Hon. Maxwell M. Hamil
Mr. Dean Rusk (Alternate)
Mr. John M. Allison
Dr. George H. Blakeslee
Mrs. Alice L. Dunning
Mr. Edward W. Doherty
Miss Katherine B. Fite
Mr. Marshall Green
Mr. Noel Hemmendinger

d dissemination of information
d distributing official communica-
official Commission policy de-
Commission members on questions
other function as may be specifi-

IX 13

ern Commission Personnel

1950

bassador)
Capt. J. C. Morrow

J Aung Myat Kyaw

Mr. B. A. Wallis

Mr. S. S. Chen
Mr. E. H. Chow
Mr. John Young
Dr. Anthony Koo
Mr. C. Y. Hsieh
Mr. S. Y. Huang

Mr. Albert Fequant

India

H. E. Mme. V. L. Pandit (Ambassador)
Mr. T. N. Kaul (Alternate)
Mr. P. Vaidyanathan (Alternate)
Mr. M. S. Sundaram
Brig. D. Chaudhuri
Mr. S. K. Shastri

Netherlands

Mr. O. Reuchlin (Minister Plenipotentiary)
Mr. L. Quarles van Ufford (Alternate)

New Zealand

H. E. Sir Carl Berendsen (Ambassador)
Mr. G. R. Laking (Alternate)
Mr. H. F. Corner (Alternate)
Mr. D. F. Dunlop
Air Commodore J. L. Findlay
Miss B. M. Hartree

Pakistan

H. E. Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani (Ambassador)
Mr. K. F. Khalil (Alternate)
Mr. M. Shafqat (Alternate)

Philippines

H. E. Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo (Ambassador)
Mr. Emilio Abello (Alternate)
Mr. Faustino R. Lozada
Mr. Salvador P. Lopez
Judge Jose Ingles
Maj. Antonio P. Chanco
Mr. Melchor P. Aquino

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

H. E. Mr. Alexander S. Panyushkin (Ambassador)
Mr. Vladimir I. Bazykin (Alternate)
Mr. Sergei P. Suzdalev
Mr. B. K. Sokolov
Mr. Konstantin N. Smirnov
Mr. Michail N. Smirnovsky
Mr. George P. Pokrovsky

United Kingdom

H. E. Sir Oliver Franks (Ambassador)
Mr. H. A. Graves (Alternate)
Mr. J. F. Ford (Alternate)
Brig. E. A. Howard
Mr. A. C. Christelow

United States

H. E. The Hon. Maxwell M. Hamilton (Ambassador)—Chairman
Mr. Dean Rusk (Alternate)
Mr. John M. Allison
Dr. George H. Blakeslee
Mrs. Alice L. Dunning
Mr. Edward W. Doherty
Miss Katherine B. Fite
Mr. Marshall Green
Mr. Noel Hemmendinger
Mrs. Selma G. Kallis
Maj. R. K. Lieding, U.S.A.
Mr. C. E. Snow
Lt. Col. Eugene H. Strayhorn, U.S. M.C.
Lt. Col. Jack J. Wagstaff, U.S.A.
Capt. F. B. Warder, U.S.N.
Mr. C. Thayer White

II. COMMITTEES

Steering Committee

Chairman:	Mr. O. REUCHLIN (Netherlands)
Deputy Chairman:	Mr. R. E. COLLINS (Canada)
Secretary:	Mr. DAVID K. EICHLER
Australia	Mr. DAVID W. MCNICOL
Burma	U TIN MAUNG
	U KHIN MAUNG GALE (Alternate)
	U AUNG MYAT KYAW (Alternate)
Canada	Mr. R. E. COLLINS
China	Dr. SHAO-HWA TAN
	Mr. YUN-CHU YANG (Alternate)
	Dr. T. T. MAR (Alternate)
France	Mr. JEAN DARIDAN
	Mr. PIERRE MILLET (Alternate)
India	Mr. T. N. KAUL
	Mr. P. VAIDYANATHAN (Alternate)
Netherlands	Mr. O. REUCHLIN
	Mr. L. QUARLES VAN UFFORD (Alternate)
New Zealand	Mr. G. R. LAKING
	Mr. F. H. CORNER (Alternate)
Pakistan	Mr. K. F. KHALIL
	Mr. M. SHAFQAT (Alternate)
Philippines	Mr. FAUSTINO R. LOZADA
United Kingdom	Mr. H. A. GRAVES
	Mr. J. F. FORD (Alternate)
United States	Dr. GEORGE BLAKESLEE
	Mr. JOHN M. ALLISON (Alternate)
U.S.S.R.	Mr. VLADIMIR I. BAZYKIN

Committee No. 1: Reparations

Chairman:	Mr. DAVID W. MCNICOL (Australia)
Deputy Chairman:	(Vacant)
Secretary:	Mr. CARL H. PFUNTNER
Australia	Mr. DAVID W. MCNICOL
Burma	U TIN MAUNG
	U KHIN MAUNG GALE (Alternate)
	U AUNG MYAT KYAW (Alternate)
Canada	Mr. R. E. COLLINS
China	Mr. YUN-CHU YANG
	Dr. ANTHONY KOO (Alternate)
France	Mr. PIERRE MILLET
	Mr. A. FEQUANT (Alternate)
India	Mr. P. VAIDYANATHAN
Netherlands	Mr. L. QUARLES VAN UFFORD
New Zealand	Mr. D. F. DUNLOP
Pakistan	Mr. K. F. KHALIL
	Mr. M. SHAFQAT (Alternate)
Philippines	Mr. FAUSTINO R. LOZADA
	Mr. MELCHOR P. AQUINO (Alternate)

United Kingdom	Mr. H. A. G
	Mr. J. F. FO
United States	Mr. NOEL H
	Mrs. SELMA
U.S.S.R.	Mr. B. K. S

Committee No. 2: Economic

Chairman:	MR. J. F. F
Deputy Chairman:	(Vacant)
Secretary:	MR. CARL H.
Australia	MR. DAVID W
Burma	U TIN MAU
	U KHIN MA
	U AUNG MY
Canada	MR. R. E. C
China	DR. ANTHO
	MR. JOHN Y
France	MR. PIERRE
	MR. A. FEQU
India	MR. P. VAID
Netherlands	MR. L. QUAR
New Zealand	MR. F. H. C
	MR. D. F. D
Pakistan	MR. K. F. K
	MR. M. SHAF
Philippines	MR. MELCHO
United Kingdom	MR. J. F. FO
United States	MR. EDWARD
	MR. C. THAY
U.S.S.R.	MR. B. K. SO

Committee No. 3: Constitutio

Chairman:	(Vacant)
Deputy Chairman:	MR. R. E. CO
Secretary:	MR. CARL H.
Australia	MR. DAVID W
Burma	U TIN MAUN
	U KHIN MAU
	U AUNG MYA
Canada	MR. R. E. CO
China	DR. T. T. MA
	MR. S. S. CH
France	MR. PIERRE M
	MR. A. FEQUA
India	MR. S. K. SH
Netherlands	MR. L. QUARL
New Zealand	MR. D. F. DU
Pakistan	MR. K. F. KH
	MR. M. SHAF
Philippines	MR. FAUSTIN
	MR. MELCHOR

II. COMMITTEES

Steering Committee

Chairman:	Mr. O. REUCHLIN (Netherlands)
Deputy Chairman:	Mr. R. E. COLLINS (Canada)
Secretary:	Mr. DAVID K. EICHLER
Australia	Mr. DAVID W. MCNICOL
Burma	U TIN MAUNG
	U KHIN MAUNG GALE (Alternate)
	U AUNG MYAT KYAW (Alternate)
Canada	Mr. R. E. COLLINS
China	Dr. SHAO-HWA TAN
	Mr. YUN-CHU YANG (Alternate)
	Dr. T. T. MAR (Alternate)
France	Mr. JEAN DARIDAN
	Mr. PIERRE MILLET (Alternate)
India	Mr. T. N. KAUL
	Mr. P. VAIDYANATHAN (Alternate)
Netherlands	Mr. O. REUCHLIN
	Mr. L. QUARLES VAN UFFORD (Alternate)
New Zealand	Mr. G. R. LAKING
	Mr. F. H. CORNER (Alternate)
Pakistan	Mr. K. F. KHALIL
	Mr. M. SHAFQAT (Alternate)
Philippines	Mr. FAUSTINO R. LOZADA
United Kingdom	Mr. H. A. GRAVES
	Mr. J. F. FORD (Alternate)
United States	Dr. GEORGE BLAKESLEE
	Mr. JOHN M. ALLISON (Alternate)
U.S.S.R.	Mr. VLADIMIR I. BAZYKIN

Committee No. 1: Reparations

Chairman:	Mr. DAVID W. MCNICOL (Australia)
Deputy Chairman:	(Vacant)
Secretary:	Mr. CARL H. PFUNTNER
Australia	Mr. DAVID W. MCNICOL
Burma	U TIN MAUNG
	U KHIN MAUNG GALE (Alternate)
	U AUNG MYAT KYAW (Alternate)
Canada	Mr. R. E. COLLINS
China	Mr. YUN-CHU YANG
	Dr. ANTHONY KOO (Alternate)
France	Mr. PIERRE MILLET
	Mr. A. FEQUANT (Alternate)
India	Mr. P. VAIDYANATHAN
Netherlands	Mr. L. QUARLES VAN UFFORD
New Zealand	Mr. D. F. DUNLOP
Pakistan	Mr. K. F. KHALIL
	Mr. M. SHAFQAT (Alternate)
Philippines	Mr. FAUSTINO R. LOZADA
	Mr. MELCHOR P. AQUINO (Alternate)

United Kingdom	Mr. H. A. GR
	Mr. J. F. FO
United States	Mr. NOEL HE
	Mrs. SELMA G
U.S.S.R.	Mr. B. K. SO

Committee No. 2: Economic

Chairman:	MR. J. F. FO
Deputy Chairman:	(Vacant)
Secretary:	MR. CARL H.
Australia	MR. DAVID W
Burma	U TIN MAUN
	U KHIN MA
	U AUNG MYA
Canada	MR. R. E. CO
China	DR. ANTHONY
	MR. JOHN YO
France	MR. PIERRE M
	MR. A. FEQU
India	MR. P. VAIDY
Netherlands	MR. L. QUARL
New Zealand	MR. F. H. CO
	MR. D. F. DU
Pakistan	MR. K. F. KH
	MR. M. SHAFQ
Philippines	MR. MELCHOR
United Kingdom	MR. J. F. FOR
United States	MR. EDWARD
	MR. C. THAYE
U.S.S.R.	MR. B. K. SO

Committee No. 3: Constitutio

Chairman:	(Vacant)
Deputy Chairman:	MR. R. E. COL
Secretary:	MR. CARL H.
Australia	MR. DAVID W.
Burma	U TIN MAUNG
	U KHIN MAU
	U AUNG MYAT
Canada	MR. R. E. CO
China	DR. T. T. MA
	MR. S. S. CHE
France	MR. PIERRE M
	MR. A. FEQUA
India	MR. S. K. SH
Netherlands	MR. L. QUARL
New Zealand	MR. D. F. DU
Pakistan	MR. K. F. KH
	MR. M. SHAFQ
Philippines	MR. FAUSTINO
	MR. MELCHOR

United Kingdom	Mr. H. A. GRAVES
	Mr. J. F. FORD (Alternate)
United States	Mr. NOEL HEMMENDINGER
	Mrs. SELMA G. KAILIS (Alternate)
U.S.S.R.	Mr. B. K. SOKOLOV

Committee No. 2: Economic and Financial Affairs

Chairman:	MR. J. F. FORD (United Kingdom)
Deputy Chairman:	(Vacant)
Secretary:	MR. CARL H. PFUNTNER
Australia	MR. DAVID W. MCNICOL
Burma	U TIN MAUNG
	U KHIN MAUNG GALE (Alternate)
	U AUNG MYAT KYAW (Alternate)
Canada	MR. R. E. COLLINS
China	DR. ANTHONY KOO
	MR. JOHN YOUNG (Alternate)
France	MR. PIERRE MILLET
	MR. A. FEQUANT (Alternate)
India	MR. P. VAIDYANATHAN
Netherlands	MR. L. QUARLES VAN UFFORD
New Zealand	MR. F. H. CORNER
	MR. D. F. DUNLOP (Alternate)
Pakistan	MR. K. F. KHALIL
	MR. M. SHAFQAT (Alternate)
Philippines	MR. MELCHOR P. AQUINO
United Kingdom	MR. J. F. FORD
United States	MR. EDWARD W. DOHERTY
	MR. C. THAYER WHITE (Alternate)
U.S.S.R.	MR. B. K. SOKOLOV

Committee No. 3: Constitutional and Legal Reform

Chairman:	(Vacant)
Deputy Chairman:	MR. R. E. COLLINS (Canada)
Secretary:	MR. CARL H. PFUNTNER
Australia	MR. DAVID W. MCNICOL
Burma	U TIN MAUNG
	U KHIN MAUNG GALE (Alternate)
	U AUNG MYAT KYAW (Alternate)
Canada	MR. R. E. COLLINS
China	DR. T. T. MAR
	MR. S. S. CHEN (Alternate)
France	MR. PIERRE MILLET
	MR. A. FEQUANT (Alternate)
India	MR. S. K. SHASTRI
Netherlands	MR. L. QUARLES VAN UFFORD
New Zealand	MR. D. F. DUNLOP
Pakistan	MR. K. F. KHALIL
	MR. M. SHAFQAT (Alternate)
Philippines	MR. FAUSTINO R. LOZADA
	MR. MELCHOR P. AQUINO (Alternate)

United Kingdom	Mr. H. A. Graves
United States	Mr. C. E. Snow
U.S.S.R.	Mr. S. P. Suzdalev

Committee No. 4: Strengthening of Democratic Tendencies

Chairman:	Mr. S. P. Suzdalev (U.S.S.R.)
Deputy Chairman:	Dr. T. T. Mar (China)
Secretary:	Mr. K. C. Lamott
Australia	Mr. David W. McNicol
Burma	U Tin Maung
	U Khin Maung Gale (Alternate)
	U Aung Myat Kyaw (Alternate)
Canada	Mr. R. E. Collins
China	Dr. T. T. Mar
	Mr. John Young (Alternate)
France	Mr. Pierre Millet
	Mr. A. Fequant (Alternate)
India	Mr. M. S. Sundaram
Netherlands	Mr. L. Quarles van Ufford
New Zealand	Mr. D. F. Dunlop
Pakistan	Mr. K. F. Khalil
	Mr. M. Shafqat (Alternate)
Philippines	Mr. Melchor P. Aquino
United Kingdom	Mr. J. F. Ford
United States	Mr. Marshall Green
U.S.S.R.	Mr. S. P. Suzdalev

Committee No. 5: War Criminals

Chairman:	Mr. Yun-Chu Yang (China)
Deputy Chairman:	(Vacant)
Secretary:	Mr. K. C. Lamott
Australia	Mr. David W. McNicol
Burma	U Tin Maung
	U Khin Maung Gale (Alternate)
	U Aung Myat Kyaw (Alternate)
Canada	Mr. R. E. Collins
China	Mr. Yun-Chu Yang
	Mr. C. Y. Hsieh (Alternate)
France	Mr. Pierre Millet
	Mr. A. Fequant (Alternate)
India	Mr. P. Vaidyanathan
Netherlands	Mr. L. Quarles van Ufford
New Zealand	Air Commodore J. L. Findlay
	Mr. D. F. Dunlop (Alternate)
Pakistan	Mr. K. F. Khalil
	Mr. M. Shafqat (Alternate)
Philippines	Mr. Melchor P. Aquino
United Kingdom	Mr. J. F. Ford
United States	Miss Katherine B. Fite
U.S.S.R.	Mr. S. P. Suzdalev

Committee No. 6: Aliens in Jo

Chairman:	Mr. A. Feq
Deputy Chairman:	(Vacant)
Secretary:	Mr. Carl H
Australia	Mr. David
Burma	U Tin Mau
	U Khin Ma
	U Aung My
Canada	Mr. R. E. C
China	Mr. Yun-C
	Mr. C. Y. H
	Mr. S. Y. H
France	Mr. A. Feq
India	Mr. P. Vai
Netherlands	Mr. L. Qua
New Zealand	Air Commo
	Mr. D. F. D
Pakistan	Mr. K. F. K
	Mr. M. Sha
Philippines	Mr. Melch
United Kingdom	Mr. J. F. Fo
United States	Mr. C. E. Sn
	Mr. Noel H
U.S.S.R.	Mr. B. K. So

Committee No. 7: Disarmamen

Chairman:	(Vacant)
Deputy Chairman:	Mr. S. P. Suz
Secretary:	Mr. Carl H.
Australia	Mr. David W
	Capt. J. C.
Burma	U Tin Mau
	U Khin Ma
	U Aung My
Canada	Commander
China	Dr. T. T. Ma
France	Mr. Pierre M
	Mr. A. Fequ
India	Brig. D. Cha
Netherlands	Mr. O. Reuc
New Zealand	Mr. F. H. Co
	Air Commod
Pakistan	Mr. K. F. Kh
	Mr. M. Sha
Philippines	Mr. Faustin
	Mr. Melcho
United Kingdom	Brig. E. A.
United States	Capt. F. B.
	Major R. K.
U.S.S.R.	Mr. S. P. Su

Committee No. 6: Aliens in Japan

Chairman:	Mr. A. FEQUANT (France)
Deputy Chairman:	(Vacant)
Secretary:	Mr. CARL H. PFUNTNER
Australia	Mr. DAVID W. MCNICOL
Burma	U TIN MAUNG
	U KHIN MAUNG GALE (Alternate)
	U AUNG MYAT KYAW (Alternate)
Canada	Mr. R. E. COLLINS
China	Mr. YUN-CHU YANG
	Mr. C. Y. HSIEH (Alternate)
	Mr. S. Y. HUANG (Alternate)
France	Mr. A. FEQUANT
India	Mr. P. VAIDYANATHAN
Netherlands	Mr. L. QUARLES VAN UFFORD
New Zealand	Air Commodore J. L. FINDLAY
	Mr. D. F. DUNLOP (Alternate)
Pakistan	Mr. K. F. KHALIL
	Mr. M. SHAFQAT (Alternate)
Philippines	Mr. MELCHOR P. AQUINO
United Kingdom	Mr. J. F. FORD
United States	Mr. C. E. SNOW
	Mr. NOEL HEMMENDINGER (Alternate)
U.S.S.R.	Mr. B. K. SOKOLOV

Committee No. 7: Disarmament of Japan

Chairman:	(Vacant)
Deputy Chairman:	Mr. S. P. SUZDALEV (U.S.S.R.)
Secretary:	Mr. CARL H. PFUNTNER
Australia	Mr. DAVID W. MCNICOL
	Capt. J. C. MORROW (Alternate)
Burma	U TIN MAUNG
	U KHIN MAUNG GALE (Alternate)
	U AUNG MYAT KYAW (Alternate)
Canada	Commander F. J. D. PEMBERTON, R.C.N. (R)
China	Dr. T. T. MAR
France	Mr. PIERRE MILLET
	Mr. A. FEQUANT (Alternate)
India	Brig. D. CHAUDHURI
Netherlands	Mr. O. REUCHLIN
New Zealand	Mr. F. H. CORNER
	Air Commodore J. L. FINDLAY (Alternate)
Pakistan	Mr. K. F. KHALIL
	Mr. M. SHAFQAT (Alternate)
Philippines	Mr. FAUSTINO R. LOZADA
	Mr. MELCHOR P. AQUINO (Alternate)
United Kingdom	Brig. E. A. HOWARD
United States	Capt. F. B. WARDER, U.S.N.
	Major R. K. LIEDING, U.S.A. (Alternate)
U.S.S.R.	Mr. S. P. SUZDALEV

III. SECRETARIAT

Secretary General	Mr. Nelson T. Johnson
Deputy Secretary General	Mr. David K. Eichler
Recording Secretary	Mr. Carl H. Pfuntner
Documents Officer	Mr. Gene W. Abbott
Information Officer	Mr. Kenneth C. Lamott
Assistant Documents Officer	Mr. Doyle A. Walker
Administrative Officer	Miss M. Kathleen Welsh
Conference Reporter	Mr. Rudolph W. Holtz

Staff

Miss Erline Baxter	Mr. William A. Holly
Miss Mary Rita Cosgrove	Mr. Daniel C. Meekins, Jr.
Miss Margaret M. Cox	Mr. Robert Mosley
Mr. Randolph Coyle IV	Miss Nesbit B. Riley
Miss Gloria Engle	Miss Doraine Russell
Mr. George R. Forbus	Mr. H. Monroe Stern

APPENDIX 14

Roster of Former Commission Personnel Including List of Past and Present Commission Representatives With Their Terms of Service

June 30, 1950

AUSTRALIA

Representatives

H. E. Sir Frederic Eggleston	Feb. 26, '46–Mar. 17, '46
Lt. Gen. Sir John Lavarack	Mar. 17, '46–May 29, '46
The Rt. Hon. Dr. H. V. Evatt	May 29, '46–July 19, '46
Maj. J. Plimsoll	July 19, '46–Oct. 8, '46
H. E. The Hon. Norman J. O. Makin	Oct. 8, '46–Present

Former Delegation Members

Mr. Alfred Stirling
Maj. J. Plimsoll
Mr. John Oldham
Dr. John Andrews
Mr. H. W. Bullock
Capt. S. H. K. Spurgeon, R.A.N.
Maj. Gen. J. A. Chapman

BURMA

Representative

H. E. U So Nyun

Former Delegation Member

U Khin

CANADA

Representatives

H. E. Mr. Lester B. Pearson
H. E. Mr. H. H. Wrong

Former Delegation Members

Mr. E. Herbert Norman
Dr. George S. Patterson
Maj. Gen. H. F. Letson
Brig. N. E. Rodger
Mr. Paul Tremblay
Mr. A. E. Ritchie
Mr. B. J. Bachand
Mr. Charles Hebert
Mr. R. L. Rogers

CHINA

Representatives

H. E. Dr. Wei Tao-ming
H. E. Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo
H. E. Dr. W. K. Lee

Former Delegation Members

Dr. Liu Shih-shun
Dr. C. L. Hsia
Mr. Hsuan-tsui Liu
Mr. Chen Yun
Dr. Lin Mou-sheng
Col. Lin Shen-mu
Dr. P. Y. Hu
Mr. K. K. Tsien
Dr. Howard K. C. Wang
Mr. K. T. Hu
Lt. T. L. Chow
Dr. S. Y. Liang
Miss Dorothy Wei

FRANCE

Representatives

H. E. Mr. Paul E. Naggiar
H. E. Mr. Henri Bonnet

Mr. NELSON T. JOHNSON
Mr. DAVID K. EICHLER
Mr. CARL H. PFUNTNER
Mr. GENE W. ABBOTT
Mr. KENNETH C. LAMOTT
Mr. DOYLE A. WALKER
Miss M. KATHLEEN WELSH
Mr. RUDOLPH W. HOLTZ

Mr. WILLIAM A. HOLLY
Mr. DANIEL C. MEEKINS, Jr.
Mr. ROBERT MOSLEY
Miss NESBIT B. RILEY
Miss DORAINE RUSSELL
Mr. H. MONROE STERN

DIX 14

n Personnel Including List mission Representatives rms of Service

1950

	Feb. 26, '46–Mar. 17, '46
	Mar. 17, '46–May 29, '46
	May 29, '46–July 19, '46
	July 19, '46–Oct. 8, '46
	Oct. 8, '46–Present

BURMA

Representative

H. E. U SO NYUN	Nov. 17, '49–Present

Former Delegation Member

U KHIN

CANADA

Representatives

H. E. Mr. LESTER B. PEARSON	Feb. 26, '46–Oct. 9, '46
H. E. Mr. H. H. WRONG	Oct. 9, '46–Present

Former Delegation Members

Mr. E. HERBERT NORMAN
Dr. GEORGE S. PATTERSON
Maj. Gen. H. F. LETSON
Brig. N. E. RODGER
Mr. PAUL TREMBLAY
Mr. A. E. RITCHIE
Mr. B. J. BACHAND
Mr. CHARLES HEBERT
Mr. R. L. ROGERS

CHINA

Representatives

H. E. Dr. WEI TAO-MING	Feb. 26, '46–July 8, '46
H. E. Dr. V. K. WELLINGTON KOO	July 9, '46–Mar. 31, '49
H. E. Dr. W. K. LEE	Apr. 1, '49–Present

Former Delegation Members

Dr. LIU SHIH-SHUN
Dr. C. L. HSIA
Mr. HSUAN-TSUI LIU
Mr. CHEN YUN
Dr. LIN MOU-SHENG
Col. LIN SHEN-MU
Dr. P. Y. HU
Mr. K. K. TSIEN
Dr. HOWARD K. C. WANG
Mr. K. T. HU
Lt. T. L. CHOW
Dr. S. Y. LIANG
Miss DOROTHY WEI

FRANCE

Representatives

H. E. Mr. PAUL E. NAGGIAR	Feb. 26, '46–Jan. 4, '49
H. E. Mr. HENRI BONNET	Jan. 5, '49–Present

Former Delegation Members

Mr. FRANCIS LACOSTE
Col. ALBERT J. P. LEBEL
Mr. LOUIS BACQUIER
Mr. MARCEL CLEMENT
Capt. MAURICE HOLLEY WILLIAMS
Mr. BLOCH-LAINE
Mr. PAUL GUERIN
Mr. ROBERT DOUTEAU
Mr. PIERRE SAUVAGEOT
Mr. JACQUES DE FERLUC
Mr. J. C. WINCKLER

INDIA

Representatives

The Hon. Sir GIRJA SHANKAR BAJPAI	Feb. 26, '46–Jan. 31, '47
H. E. Mr. M. ASAF ALI	Mar. 5, '47–Apr. 14, '48
Mr. R. K. NEHRU	Apr. 15, '48–Aug. 1, '48
H. E. Sir B. RAMA RAU	Aug. 2, '48–Mar. 17, '49
Mr. B. R. SEN	Mar. 18, '49–May 11, '49
H. E. Mme. V. L. PANDIT	May 12, '49–Present

Former Delegation Members

Mr. B. R. SEN
Mr. J. VESUGAR
Mr. R. R. SAKSENA
Mr. E. RADBONE
Mr. P. A. MENON
Mr. S. K. KIRPALANI
Col. M. S. RAJENDRASINHJI
Dr. B. K. BYRAM
Col. NOWABZADA SHER ALI KHAN
Col. B. M. KAUL
Mr. M. O. A. BAIG
Mr. M. AHMAD
Mr. W. AHMAD
Mr. S. N. BANERJI
Mr. I. S. CHOPRA
Mr. ASHFAQUE HUSAIN
Dr. A. M. D'ROZARIO
Mr. A. K. DAR

NETHERLANDS

Representatives

H. E. Dr. A. LOUDON	Feb. 26, '46–July 1, '47
Mr. O. REUCHLIN	July 1, '47–July 23, '47
H. E. Dr. E. N. van KLEFFENS	July 23, '47–June 15, '50
Mr. O. REUCHLIN	June 15, '50–Present

Former Delegation Members

Dr. A. D. A. DE KAT ANGELINO
Dr. G. A. PH. WEYER
Rear Adm. J. E. MEYER RANNEFT
Dr. J. G. DE BEUS
Dr. R. H. van GULIK
Mr. M. DE BLANK
Capt. F. STAM, R.N.N.
Mr. G. J. JOBSIS

NEW ZEALAND

Representative

H. E. Sir CARL BERENDSEN

Former Delegation Members

Mr. R. B. TAYLOR
Mr. G. R. POWLES
Mr. J. S. REID
Mr. C. K. WEBSTER
Mrs. I. P. BLOOMFIELD

PAKISTAN

Representative

H. E. Mr. M. A. H. ISPAHANI

Former Delegation Member

Mr. M. O. A. BAIG

PHILIPPINES

Representative

H. E. Brig. Gen. CARLOS P. ROMU

Former Delegation Members

Mr. MANUEL A. ADEVA
Mr. SOLOMON V. ARNALDO
Mr. T. BAJA
Col. A. BAUTISTA
Mr. TOMAS DE CASTRO
Senator TOMAS CONFESOR
Mr. CIRIACO CORONEL
Mr. MANUEL V. GALLEGO
Dr. MELQUIADES J. GAMBOA
Mr. DELFIN GARCIA
Dr. JOSE F. IMPERIAL
Mr. LEONIDES S. VIRATA
Mr. F. C. RODRIGUEZ
Mr. J. U. JOVELLANOS
Mr. RENATO CONSTANTINO
Mr. PELAYO LLAMAS
Col. VICENTE S. UMALI

Former Delegation Members

Dr. A. D. A. DE KAT ANGELINO — Feb. 26, '46–Jan. 31, '47
Dr. G. A. PH. WEYER — Mar. 5, '47–Apr. 14, '48
Rear Adm. J. E. MEYER RANNEFT — Apr. 15, '48–Aug. 1, '48
Dr. J. G. DE BEUS — Aug. 2, '48–Mar. 17, '49
Dr. R. H. VAN GULIK — Mar. 18, '49–May 11, '49
Mr. M. DE BLANK — May 12, '49–Present
Capt. F. STAM, R.N.N.
Mr. G. J. JOBSIS

NEW ZEALAND

Representative

H. E. Sir CARL BERENDSEN — Feb. 26, '46–Present

Former Delegation Members

Mr. R. B. TAYLOR — Feb. 26, '46–July 1, '47
Mr. G. R. POWLES — July 1, '47–July 23, '47
Mr. J. S. REID — July 23, '47–June 15, '50
Mr. C. K. WEBSTER — June 15, '50–Present
Mrs. I. P. BLOOMFIELD

PAKISTAN

Representative

H. E. Mr. M. A. H. ISPAHANI — Nov. 17, '49–Present

Former Delegation Member

Mr. M. O. A. BAIG

PHILIPPINES

Representative

H. E. Brig. Gen. CARLOS P. ROMULO — Feb. 26, '46–Present

Former Delegation Members

Mr. MANUEL A. ADEVA
Mr. SOLOMON V. ARNALDO
Mr. T. BAJA
Col. A. BAUTISTA
Mr. TOMAS DE CASTRO
Senator TOMAS CONFESOR
Mr. CIRIACO CORONEL
Mr. MANUEL V. GALLEGO
Dr. MELQUIADES J. GAMBOA
Mr. DELFIN GARCIA
Dr. JOSE F. IMPERIAL
Mr. LEONIDES S. VIRATA
Mr. F. C. RODRIGUEZ
Mr. J. U. JOVELLANOS
Mr. RENATO CONSTANTINO
Mr. PELAYO LLAMAS
Col. VICENTE S. UMALI

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Representatives

H. E. Mr. Andrei Gromyko	Feb. 26, '46–June 19, '46
H. E. Mr. N. V. Novikov	June 19, '46–Jan. 9, '48
H. E. Mr. Alexander S. Panyushkin	Jan 9, '48–Present.

Former Delegation Members

Maj. Gen. A. V. Vasiliev
Mr. Fedor Orekhov
Mr. L. I. Pavlov
Mr. Anatoli A. Ermolaev
Mr. G. G. Dolbin
Mr. N. I. Novikov
Mr. P. K. Koulakov
Mr. S. K. Tsarapkin
Rear Adm. S. S. Ramishvili
Mr. A. P. Korobochkin
Mr. S. M. Sergeev
Mrs. A. E. Bolshakova

UNITED KINGDOM

Representatives

H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Halifax	Feb. 26, '46–May 13, '46
Sir George Sansom	May 13, '46–Oct. 14, '47
H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Inverchapel	Oct. 14, '47–July 8, '48
H. E. Sir Oliver Franks	July 8, '48–Present.

Former Delegation Members

Group Capt. J. R. Wilson
Mr. F. C. Everson
Maj. L. A. Summersell
Mr. B. Cockram
Mr. M. B. Thresher
Brig. J. D. P. Chapman
Maj. C. Ring
Mrs. J. Locke

UNITED STATES

Representatives

H. E. Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy	Feb. 26, '46–Nov. 30, '49
H. E. The Hon. Maxwell M. Hamilton	Dec. 1, '49–Present

Former Delegation Members

The Hon. Benjamin V. Cohen
Maj. Gen. John H. Hilldring
The Hon. W. Walton Butterworth
Mr. Robert W. Barnett
Col. C. Stanton Babcock
Mr. William W. Bishop, Jr.

Mr. Hugh Borton
Mr. Dean O. Bowman
Col. Henry A. Byroade
Lt. Col. James R. Case
Mr. Edward Castleman
Col. Raymond M. Cheseldine
Lt. Col. George W. Childs
Mr. Philander P. Claxton
Miss Edna V. Culbreth
Mr. Earle R. Dickover
Mr. Roger C. Dixon
Lt. Col. T. N. Dupuy
Mr. Michael J. Dux
Mr. John K. Emmerson
Mr. Daniel Fahey
Capt. Frank Fenno, Jr., U.S.N.
Mr. A. V. Freeman
Mr. John K. Galbraith
Mr. Albert H. Garretson
Mr. Ernest A. Gross
Miss Ardelia R. Hall
Mr. John Hazard
Lt. Col. C. W. Harrison, U.S.M.C.
Col. E. W. Hendrick
Mr. Charles L. Hodge
Capt. H. R. Hummer
Mrs. Marion A. Johnston
Lt. Col. Jean K. Lambert
Mr. William W. Lockwood
Mr. Edwin M. Martin
Brig. Gen. James McCormack, Jr.
Mr. Leonard Meeker
Maj. J. G. K. Miller
Lt. Col. Walker W. Milner
Mr. Harold W. Moseley
Mr. Henry D. Owen
Col. H. O. Paxson
Lt. Col. Allen G. Pixton
Mr. George Pollard
Miss Sara D. Porter
Mr. J. Franklin Ray, Jr.
Col. T. S. Riggs
Mr. Hamilton Robinson
Mr. W. A. Rudlin
Mr. Frank A. Schuler, Jr.
Lt. Col. R. F. Seedlock
Lt. Col. Henry O. Silsbee
Mr. R. Burr Smith
Mr. William T. Stone
Mr. Raymond Vernon
Col. C. B. Westover
Mr. L. Roger Williams
Mr. Roswell H. Whitman

BLICS

	Feb. 26, '46–June 19, '46
	June 19, '46–Jan. 9, '48
	Jan 9, '48–Present.
	Feb. 26, '46–May 13, '46
	May 13, '46–Oct. 14, '47
	Oct. 14, '47–July 8, '48
	July 8, '48–Present.
	Feb. 26, '46–Nov. 30, '49
	Dec. 1, '49–Present

Mr. HUGH BORTON
Mr. DEAN O. BOWMAN
Col. HENRY A. BYROADE
Lt. Col. JAMES R. CASE
Mr. EDWARD CASTLEMAN
Col. RAYMOND M. CHESELDINE
Lt. Col. GEORGE W. CHILDS
Mr. PHILANDER P. CLAXTON
Miss EDNA V. CULBRETH
Mr. EARLE R. DICKOVER
Mr. ROGER C. DIXON
Lt. Col. T. N. DUPUY
Mr. MICHAEL J. DUX
Mr. JOHN K. EMMERSON
Mr. DANIEL FAHEY
Capt. FRANK FENNO, Jr., U.S.N.
Mr. A. V. FREEMAN
Mr. JOHN K. GALBRAITH
Mr. ALBERT H. GARRETSON
Mr. ERNEST A. GROSS
Miss ARDELIA R. HALL
Mr. JOHN HAZARD
Lt. Col. C. W. HARRISON, U.S.M.C.
Col. E. W. HENDRICK
Mr. CHARLES L. HODGE
Capt. H. R. HUMMER
Mrs. MARION A. JOHNSTON
Lt. Col. JEAN K. LAMBERT
Mr. WILLIAM W. LOCKWOOD
Mr. EDWIN M. MARTIN
Brig. Gen. JAMES MCCORMACK, Jr.
Mr. LEONARD MEEKER
Maj. J. G. K. MILLER
Lt. Col. WALKER W. MILNER
Mr. HAROLD W. MOSELEY
Mr. HENRY D. OWEN
Col. H. O. PAXSON
Lt. Col. ALLEN G. PIXTON
Mr. GEORGE POLLARD
Miss SARA D. PORTER
Mr. J. FRANKLIN RAY, Jr.
Col. T. S. RIGGS
Mr. HAMILTON ROBINSON
Mr. W. A. RUDLIN
Mr. FRANK A. SCHULER, Jr.
Lt. Col. R. F. SEEDLOCK
Lt. Col. HENRY O. SILSBEE
Mr. R. BURR SMITH
Mr. WILLIAM T. STONE
Mr. RAYMOND VERNON
Col. C. B. WESTOVER
Mr. L. ROGER WILLIAMS
Mr. ROSWELL H. WHITMAN

FORMER MEMBERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Mr. HUGH D. FARLEY (Deputy Secretary General)
Mr. SAMUEL S. STRATTON (Deputy Secretary General)
Mr. JOHN P. GARDINER (Special Assistant to Secretary General)
Mr. HAROLD W. MOSELEY (Special Assistant to Secretary General)
Mr. RICHARD B. FINN (Executive Secretary)
Mr. HENRY L. TREPAGNIER, Jr. (Documents Officer)
Mr. CHARLES H. PENDLETON (Administrative Officer)
Mrs. JANE M. ALDEN (Legal Secretary)
Mrs. B. REUBENS (Economic Secretary)
Mr. DONALD G. BADGER (Economic Secretary)
Mr. ANDREW E. RICE (Economic Secretary)
Mr. JAMES F. DAVIDSON (Economic Secretary)
Mr. FRANK L. TURNER (Research and Analysis Secretary)
Mrs. KATHRYN BARTIMO (Assistant Research and Analysis Secretary)
Mr. RALPH A. JONES (Assistant Research and Analysis Secretary)
Mr. WILBERT B. DUBIN (Assistant Economic Secretary)
Mr. WILLIAM D. MISFELDT (Assistant Documents Officer)
Mrs. LOUISE MITCHELL (Administrative Assistant)
Miss MARGARET S. ADAMS
Mrs. DOROTHY E. BARSTOW
Miss LUCILLE L. BAILEY
Miss THERESA M. CATELLA
Miss JULIANA CLARK
Miss LUCILLE DE PRETIS
Mr. FRANK FALKENHAINER
Miss ELIZABETH A. HUFF
Mr. RUSSELL JENKINS
Mr. JAMES V. KENNEDY
Miss CHRISTINE M. KOERNER
Mr. FRANK D. LEWIS
Miss KATHARINE LEA MARSHALL
Miss WILMA L. MCELROY
Miss MARY ANN MCGUIGAN
Miss MIRIAM NIELAND
Miss DEMETRIA PANAGOS
Miss BARBARA QUANDT
Mr. CLIFFORD J. QUINLAN
Mrs. MARGARET ROBERTSON
Miss MARY ANN ROLLMAN
Miss ANN SHELTON
Mrs. MARGARET C. SIMPSON
Mrs. THERESA M. SWOPE
Mr. JOSEPH WHELAN
Mrs. MARY WILLIAMS

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APPENDIX 15

Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan

On October 10, 1946, the Far Eastern Commission approved as a policy decision the terms of reference for an Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan to be composed of representatives of all the nations which are members of the Far Eastern Commission.[9] The function of the Board is to make Recommendations to the United States Government on the disposition of commodities available for export from Japan, the sources from which commodities should be imported into Japan, and the best arrangements for facilitating Japanese exports and imports generally. Representatives of the thirteen member nations of the Far Eastern Commission serve on the Board, and all recommendations involving matters of policy are subject to the approval of the Far Eastern Commission.

Since its inception the Board has concerned itself with such subjects as the allocation of Japanese textile products; the marketing of raw silk; the reopening of Japan to private trade, including the problem of the number of traders to be admitted, the method of contact within Japan, and the manner of public announcement of the decision to admit private traders; and the problem of setting an exchange rate for the yen. With the resumption of private trade with Japan on October 15, 1947, and the elimination on February 3, 1948, of all country quotas for private traders entering Japan, the role of the United States Government in making allocations of export and import goods was diminished accordingly. The adoption by the Far Eastern Commission on November 18, 1948, of a comprehensive policy allowing virtually unlimited private trade with Japan further reduced the participation of the United States Government and the Supreme Commander in this aspect of Japanese economic life. While the work of the Board has consequently decreased considerably during the period covered by this report, meetings are still held whenever any subjects within the purview of the Board are considered to require attention.

Following its establishment the Board accepted the offer of the Secretary General of the Far Eastern Commission to have the Commission Secretariat provide necessary services. Mr. Donald G. Badger, of Australia, Economic Secretary of the Commission from May 1946 through June 1948, was designated by the Secretary General to serve as Secretary of the Trade Board. Mr. Badger served as Sec-

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[9] *Activities of the Far Eastern Commission: Report by the Secretary General, February 26, 1946–July 10, 1947* (Department of State publication 2888), appendix 31, p. 85.

retary of the Board from October 24, 1946, until July 1, 1948. At the present time Mr. David K. Eichler, Deputy Secretary General of the Commission, serves as Secretary of the Board.

ROSTER OF PRESENT INTER-ALLIED TRADE BOARD PERSONNEL

United States	Mr. MEERILL C. GAY (*Chairman*)
Australia	Mr. D. W. MCNICOL
Burma	U KHIN MAUNG GALE
Canada	Mr. J. H. ENGLISH
China	Mr. C. Y. HSIEH
France	Mr. PIERRE MILLET
	Mr. ALBERT FEQUANT (Alternate)
India	Mr. P VAIDYANATHAN
Netherlands	Mr. L. QUARLES VAN UFFORD
New Zealand	Mr. L. J. K. FUTTER
Pakistan	Mr. K. F. KHALIL
Philippines	Dr. U. A. ZAFRA
	Mr. J. TEODORO, Jr. (Alternate)
United Kingdom	Mr. ROBERT BURNS
U. S. S. R.	Mr. V. P. REBROV

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