

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~  
"Sweden"

✓ ANDERSSON, John Wilhelm Setagayaku	36	Swedish Legation
✓ AURELL, Per		
✓ BAGGE, Widar		Swedish Envoy
BILFINGER, Fritz Karuzawa	22	Clerk
✓ BRAUNS, Eric Karuzawa	52	Engineer
Margit, wife	44	
✓ CAWELL, E. B. Tokyo		Sec. of Swedish Leg.
✓ EBE, Garwil	35	
Shiba-ku		
Elza, wife	34	
Stemage, son	7	
Toby, son	5	
ELLIKSON, A. K. Azabu-ku	22	Clerk
ENGLER, Siska Karuzawa	28	Karuzawa
✓ ERICSON, Nils Karuzawa		Acting Swedish Minister
Yasu, wife		
Monica Elin, dght	17	
✓ GAVELL, (fnu) Karuzawa		Swedish Legation
Else, wife	33	
Sten	6	
Gobias	5	
GERDTS, Adolf Kamimeguro-meguro-ku	68	Governor of Gaderews Co.
GERDTS, Marie Karuzawa	56	
GERTZ, A.	76	Merchant
GRETZER, Stina Karuzawa	40	
✓ GSLAFSON, Gratt A. Hommurecho	62	



✓ GUSTAFSSON, Knut Karuzawa		Engineer
HEMMING, Toaka Georgii Okayama Prefecture	43	Piano teacher
Fujiko, dht	14	
Yoshio, son	11	
HOHANSEN, E. F. Yokohama	52	MGM Motion Picture Rep.
✓ JOHANSSON, Joel A. J.	73	
✓ KALLIN, N. Yokohama	V	Vice Pres. SKF
KECKER, C. E. Tokyo	W	Swedish Leg. Treasurer
KEEL, Robert Kojimachi	71	Priest
KJELLIN, Cege Karuzawa	32	Engineer
LANDIN, Daniel Karuzawa	22	Swedish Leg. Employee
NORDMARK, Karl Ivan Kitatamagun	59	Engineer
Yasu, wife	51	
Greta, dght	22	
Ivan, son	20	
✓ PETERSSON, C.		
✓ PETERSSON, Oscar Wilhelm Karuzawa	25	Swedish Leg. Employee
OHLER, Ara P. Miyanoshita	33	Office worker
Aira, wife	29	
✓ OUCHTERLONY, Henrik Wilhelm Arvid Karuzawa	63	
Kimiko, wife	62	
✓ QUIST, Sven Ebb Gora	34	Company employee
Nadejda, wife	30	
REBER, Yone Miyagino-mura	33	



REECE, Budrock Osaka		Technical expert
RIBER, Curt		
RIPA, Olof Karuzawa	36	Secretary
RUFFETTER, Joirn Karuzawa	22	Clerk
SCHWEINER, Hans Herbert Akasaka-ku, <i>Tokyo</i>	42	
SHEAT, Elic		Dutch Legation
SODERBON, Gustave		
✓ SVENSSON, August Gora	75	
Anni, wife	63	
Anna, dght	40	
SVENSSON, Gustav Robert Kamano	30	U.S. Army Interpreter
✓ Fumiyo, wife	28	
Gyorg, son	6	
Carer, son	3	
von SYDOW, Erik		* Swedish Legation
TOLLEDSON, Eesa Azabu-ku	56	
TOLLEDSON, Evan B. Azabu-ku	54	Consulship
↓ TPOEDSON, Ivan P.		Swedish Consul
↓ WEIDINGER, Helga Karuzawa	58	
WENDBLADH, C.		
WENDBLADH, ULF Karuzawa	27	Swedish Legation
WESTER, G. Miyanoshita	40	Consul-General
WILSON, John	45	Professor
Hannen, wife	34	
Vivienne Joy, dght	15	
Shirley Edna, dght	9	
Ingrid, son	5	



~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

ZILEIG, Edward	83	
ZIMMEPLIN, Paul H.	44	Clerk
Kojimachi-ku		
Sel, wife	32	
Mary Ereusbrth, dght	13	
John Poul, son	9	
ZUNGEREN, August	63	Swiss Legation
Akasaka-ku, <i>Tokyo</i>		



~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

"Swiss"

ABREHT, Eduard	41	
Okayama Pref.		
Teruko, wife	34	
Terumi, dght	13	
✓ ABEGG, Oskar	49	
Karuizawa		
Mathilda, wife	41	
Oscar, son	9	
Thomas, son	7	
Bruno, son	2	
✓ ABEGG, Lilly		
Swiss or German National		
✓ ANGST, Heinrich Carl	35	Delegate IPCC
Karuizawa		
✓ BACHMANN, Ludwig	43	
Kobe		
Frieda, wife	48	
Toni, son	15	
✓ BANZIGER, Hans	46	Engineer
Karuizawa		
Berty, wife	45	
Hans, son	16	
Suzy, dght	12	
✓ BASSI, (fnu)		Swiss Legation
BENZIGER, Dr.		Legation member
Karuizawa		
BERNATH, Erwin		Legation member
Tokyo		
BILFINGER, Fritz		
Tokyo		
BISCHOFF, Emil	45	Legation member
BLEILE, Gentrán		Attache in
Tokyo		Swiss Legation
✓ BOECKLI, Heinrich	48	Engineer
Karuizawa		
Elizabeth, dght	7	
BRECK, Ingeborg	43	
Dora, dght	16	
Esther, dght	14	
BRIGEL, Max Carlos	30	
Kobe		



✓ BRUNNER, Erwin	35	Temporary Delegate IPC
Kobe		
Marina, wife	34	
Eva, dght	5	
Georg, son	2	
CASAL, U. A.		Vice Consul
Kobe		
CATTIN, S. Y.	46	Nun
Osaka		
CHAMPOUD, M. C.		Jap mgr.
COMTE, Leonie	77	Nun
Hokodate		
DEGEN, Yvonne Margueritha	35	Karuizawa
Tokyo		
Ronald Jean, son	2	
DEUBER, Margrit		Typist
DUDOPOFF, Maria	38	
Karuizawa		
Nina, dght	16	
Alxsandr, son	14	
Katherine, dght	12	
EGLI, Paul	38	Missionary
Fukushima		
EGLI, Karl H.	49	Swiss Legation
Karuizawa		
FABER-BRANDT, Sophie	60	
GAIN, Guntner Eywig	33	Housewife
Sengokuhara-mura		
GANTNER, Victor	45	
GORGE, Camilie		Swiss Envoy
Rosa, wife		
GUNTHER, B.	43	merchant
GUNTNER, Victor	43	Engineer
Sengokuhara-mura		
GUTKNECHT, Maurice		Swiss Leg. Employee
Tokyo		
Lina, wife		



	<del>_____</del> L	
HILDEBRAND, F.	45	Missionary
HINDEF, Nina Sengokuhara	46	Nurse
HUBER, H. C. Gora	60	Delegate IRC
JOSB, Yvonne Karuzawa	45	Secretary
JOST, Erwin Tokyo Yvonne, wife		Secretary
JUNOD, Marcel Dr.	40	Chief - IRC
KAUFMANN, Nari Karuzawa		Temp. Delegate IRC
KELLER, Arthur Otto Karuzawa	48	
Shizui, wife	22	
Margaret, dght	20	
Katherine, dght	16	
Evelyn, dght		
KERN, Jacob Fritz Heinrich Living above American Consulate	61	Delegate IRC
Anna, wife	56	
KNOEPPLI, Maria Kamakura	68	Guest member GCC
KRAFT, Leo Gora	36	teacher
KUNZ, Alfred Karuzawa	36	Swiss Legation
Yvonne, wife	36	
Poy, son	2	
Antoinette, dght	6	
LEUENBERGER, Ernst Karuzawa	35	Swedish Diplomatic Corps
LEUENBERGER, Mark Karuzawa	24	Draftsman, Engineer
LOPD, Irene Karuzawa	30	



MEIER, Heinrich	55	
MEILI, Conrad Kamakura	50	Artist, lecturer
MEILI, Kikou Yamada Kamakura	48	
MICHELI, Maria Rose Karuzawa	29	
J. Leopold, son	4	
Anita, dght	2	
Jaiques, son	2 mon.	
MILLER, Henry Karuzawa	33	Swiss Legation
Takai, mother	63	
MINGER, Louise Bofu city	63	
MOTTA, Maria Oita-ken	41	Nun
MULLER, Emanuel Umeyo, wife		Swiss Legation
MULLER, Hans	33	
Klara, wife	32	
Johann, son	8	
MULLER, Emanuel Karuzawa	41	Merchant
Umeyo, wife	39	
NETHERAL, Amma Character witness for Questler, Ernst		
✓ OCHSENBEIN, Rene Tokyo		Swiss Legation
PARAVICINI, Fritz Dr.		
PAVETTA, Minnie		Typist, Swiss Leg.
✓ PESTALOZZI, Max Karuzawa	33	Delegate IRCC
Marie-Elise, wife	27	
RAVETTA, Frank	18	Red Cross Worker



RAVETTA, Felix	71	
Karuzawa		
Helena, wife	46	
Frankie, son	18	
Anna, dght	22	
Theresa, dght	15	
Eulilie, dght	13	
REBI, (fnu)		Swiss Leg. member
Karuzawa		
RIBI, Ernst		Vice Consul Swiss Leg.
Tokyo		
Margaret, wife		
Elizabeth, dght		
Peter, son		
RILEI, Ernest C.	39	Vice Consul, Swiss Leg.
Karuzawa		
Margaret, wife	35	
Elizabeth, dght	4	
Peter, son	3	
ROTTENSCHWEILER, Alfred	59	Engineer
Karuzawa		
RUCH, Erwin	41	Diplomatist
Karuzawa		
Jeanne B., wife	44	
RUPP, A.		Mgr. Watch Import Co.
RUTZ, Hans	52	
Kobe		
RUTZ, Jean		Managing Director
Osaka		Trading Company
In Japan 29-30 yrs.		
SCHMID, Monika	40	Sister
Sendai		
SCHOENE, Frederick	70	
Miyagino		
SCHOENE, Herbert	32	Office worker
Gora		
Lina, wife	26	
Herga, dght	2	
SCHOENE, Millie	64	Housewife
Miyagine-mura		



SCHWEITZER, Hans Swiss citizen up to 1919		
STAFFELBACH, Agnes Germano machi	35	Nun
STOUTFEICH, (fnu) Kanoeshi		
STRAULI, Richard Karuzawa	35	Swiss Legation
Hanako, wife	29	
Silvia, dght	4	
Arnold, son	2	
STRAHLER, Marguerite	45	Red Cross worker
STUNZI, R. Dr. Karuzawa		Mgr. Siber Hegner Co.
Sakae, wife	39	
TILLMANN, Hans Kobe	37	Honorary Vice Consul
Elsa, wife	33	
Hans, son	7	
Peter, son	6	
TREICHLER, Hans Karuzawa	66	Merchant
WAECHLI, J. L. Kobe		
WEIDEMANN, Marcus Karuzawa	34	Chemical Engineer
Flaru, wife	29	
Yuri Maria, dght	3 mon.	
WEINTGARTNER, Hans Adolf		
WEISS, Albert Karuzawa	36	Swiss Legation
Charlotte, wife	39	
Brian Albert, son	1	
WIDMER, Hans Karuzawa	39	Swiss Legation
Hedwig, wife	37	
WIESNER, Hans Miyanoshta	57	Office worker



WINGARTNER, Hans Gora	32	Office worker
WUETHPICE, Arnold Karuzawa	47	Engineer
YAISE, D. Hildebrant Karuzawa	43	Missionary
ZINGGELER, August Tokyo		Swiss Legation



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Lithuania"

ALBINOS, Margevicius 33 Student of theological school  
Tokyo

"Luxembourg"

ASSEL, Edward 46 Teacher  
Gora

OLINGER, Rene 45 Engineer  
Tokyo

"Norway"

AUNE BIRCH, R. With Gansmoe, T.B. Co.  
Kobe

GANSMOE, T.B. Gansmoe Co., Kobe  
Kobe

RONNENGEN, Kimiko 34  
Hakone

"Peru"

AWOKI, Georgina Emp. ARC  
Yokonama

TERASHIMA, Augusto 27 Student  
Tokyo

"Vatican"

MARELLA, Paul 52 Vat, Govt, envoy  
Gora

PIEL, Humbert Claude 47 Secretary  
Gora

"Tartars"

VALIEFF, Tanira 55  
Karuzawa

ZEUNULA, Snaritamaru 49 Tailor  
Karuzawa

Bibinor, dgnt 27

Faizola, son 26

Sulaina, dgnt. 28

Fatima, dgnt. 20

Sharidula, son 16

Fatina, dgnt. 13

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



██████████  
"Syria"

AJLOUNI, Elias Yusef Tokyo	31	Translator
DJEMAL, Moise		Merchant
HARON, Isaac Kjemal		Merchant
SAMMAKIEH, (fnu)		Merchant
SOUBPA, C		Merchant



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
"Turkey"

AGIE, Farida

AGIE, Aliya

Arranging transportation for themselves and their  
parents to Turkey.  
Res: Kochi

AKCHURIN, Rashid  
Kobe

19

Emp 931st Engr. Conc  
Constr. Gp.

AKCHURIN, Safa  
Kobe

Works at Turko-Tartar distribution (food) center.  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

✓ AKINCI, Sayda

21

Karuizawa  
Wife of Nureddin Akinci (Sec. of Turkish Emb.) Age 41

ARUSLAN, Rustam  
Kobe

17

Emp 7th Major Port

BATERSHIN, Fatima  
Karuizawa

21

Governess

CALAPINEL

Karuizawa

Navy Officer

CHAPAROGLU, Imighan  
Shibuya-ku  
Junaid, son

28

4

Turkish Ambassador  
to Japan

✓ COKER, Majaffer

He and wife desire repatriation.

Servant to above

✓ CONALOL, Osman

Desires repatriation

1st Sec. Turkish  
Emb.

CONCEL, Faik

Tokyo  
Desires repatriation.

Counselor in  
Turkish Emb.

✓ GORK, Haydar

Tokyo  
Desires repatriation

Turk. Ambassador

GUEREDE, Husren

Hon. Pres. Japan-Turkish Society.

✓ GUNEL, Faik Ali  
Karuizawa

40

1st Sec Turkish  
Emb.



GURKEL  
Karuizawa

Ambassador

KARAPINAR, Serst

Lt. Col. Naval Att  
to Turkish Emb  
Tokyo

Desires repatriation

LAISHE, Enver

Emp 46th Air Serv  
Command, Toyonaka  
City

MASKY, Farid (Anat MASKI) 22  
Kobe  
Emp 391 Engr Constr Gp as interpreter  
Emp as interpreter for LG, Kobe

REIS, Fuad

SHAKIR 23 23  
Karuizawa  
Talgat, son 10

VALI, Rashida 25  
Karuizawa  
Later emp 3rd I.RS, Yokohama

YUSUF, Osman 30

Private Sec of  
Turkish Ambassador

Office Helper,  
Hungarian Leg.  
Tokyo Sep 42 to 43

Born in Japan  
Now with 71st QM DEPOT



"Yugoslavia"

ANTOLIN, August Miyazaki-shi	36	Priest
KOVACH, Victor Karuzawa	25	Exporter
LUPANCIC, S. A. Osaka	42	Nun
KAEMMERER, Eric Ami Karuzawa	43	Red Cross Worker
Carlie Helen, wife	32	
Isabel Helen, dght	5	



UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER  
FOR JAPAN

Tokyo, Japan, May 3, 1946.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.

Dear Hugh:

I should like to offer you, quite confidentially, some comments in regard to the Allied Council for Japan. While all of us here hope very much that the Council will develop into an organ of concrete and constructive assistance to the occupation, I must confess that my experience so far does not make me sanguine in the matter. I have the clear impression--and this impression is generally shared here--that the USSR Member and the British Commonwealth Member have as their primary purpose to bring into public view any criticism which they can dig out in regard to what the American occupation authorities have done and are doing here. I know that they have worked together in arranging for placing on the agenda questions which are palpably designed to cause embarrassment. It is a curious thing to see a British and Soviet representative lined up together in this way. Another curious circumstance which is becoming fairly apparent is that the British Commonwealth Member (who represents the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India) is an Australian and he appears either to receive most of his instructions from Canberra or to give predominance to instructions from the Australian Government and New Zealand Government. Perhaps the British Government as such is not especially interested and leaves most of the questions to the Australian and New Zealand Governments.

Thus it seems so far that my job on the Council is basically one of protecting American policy and the American occupation from the efforts of these two gentlemen to attack and undermine American policy and the occupation. It is, I suppose, chiefly a matter of having the patience to sweat it out with them but it is not a happy job. We still hope, of course, that their attitude will change to one of wishing to be of affirmative constructive help. We also hope that we will receive support in Washington, both from our opposite numbers in the FEC and from the Department--to

the end

Hugh Borton, Esquire,  
Chief, Division of Japanese Affairs,  
Department of State,  
Washington.

740.00119 Control (Japan) / 5-346

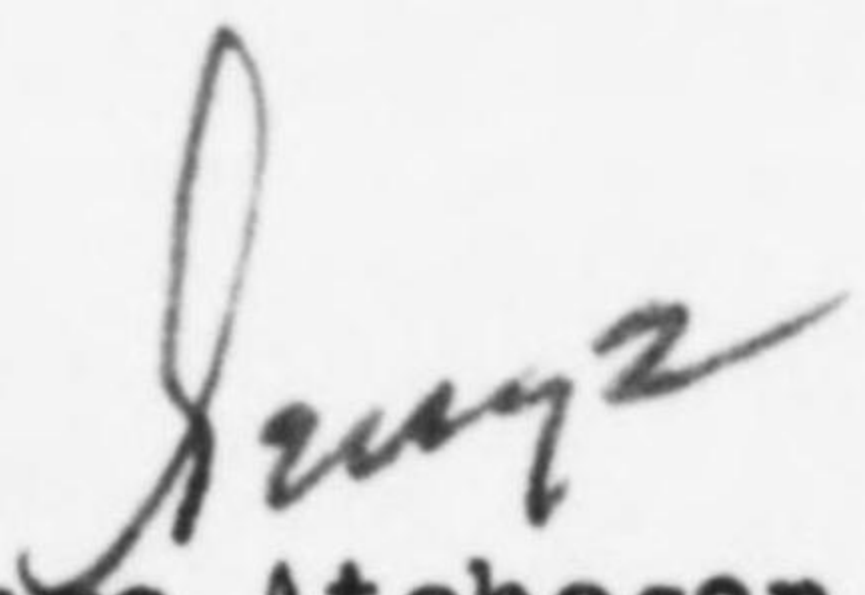


- 2 -

the end that the tremendous sacrifices which have gone into this great enterprise of the United States in Japan shall not become a mockery to us. I am not, of course, in position to make any comment in regard to the FEC. My recent telegram in regard to the food resolution is indication of the attitude here and I venture to say to you that any action by the FEC which implies, or might be taken by our protagonists here to imply, any relaxation of the terms of reference for the Council or any tendency to seek a division in the executive authority of General MacArthur will result in strong repercussions which might, in a showdown, expand into the realm of the extreme. In all earnestness I express the hope that the people at home will take sufficient interest in these matters to preclude any such situation from arising.

There is one point in connection with my job which I would like to place clearly before the officers of the Department having an interest in the problems here. I am Chairman and United States Member of the Allied Council for Japan solely and entirely because I have been assigned by General MacArthur as his deputy on the Council. If he and I have divergent views I can lay my views before him as persuasively as I am able (I spend on an average of an hour a day with him) but if he does not wish to accept my views, then in public meeting I necessarily follow closely and faithfully the line of action which he desired. I hope of course to please the Department in this job and I strive as best I may to reflect what I believe to be the Department's attitude and wishes. But, as I have indicated, in the last analysis I am deputy for the Supreme Commander on the Council and there is no alternative to that. Please show this letter to any one in the Department who you think may be interested and--this is in the nature of a prayer-- please also try to influence the American delegation on the FEC to give American policy here every support. There is no question in my own mind that American policy is correct and good and that it should prevail.

Yours sincerely,

  
George Atcheson, Jr.

P. S. In connection with my desire to reflect the Department's views and wishes, it would be helpful to me if I could be kept currently informed in those respects. It would also be helpful to know what is going on in the FEC. The news accounts of the recent food resolution were ambiguous and contradictory; we finally received the text of the resolution from the War Department but even that was late. Unless I am informed, I am working more or less in the dark and there is the obvious danger of crossing the wires.



DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE INCOMING TELEGRAM

ACTION COPY

ACTION: FE  
INFO:  
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A-H  
FC  
EUR  
DC/R

ACM -L  
Paraphrase before communicating to anyone.

1019

Nanking via War

Dated May 3, 1946

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

*memo to Secrec*  
*5/11/46*  
*File*  
*21:55 am*  
Office of  
EASTERN AFFAIRS  
MAY 3 1946  
Department of State

*Telegram to Nanking May 29.*

CONFIDENTIAL

Action	CA
Information	
FE	✓
CA	✓
JA	
SEA	
FM	✓
	✓

DIVISION OF CHINESE AFFAIRS  
MAY 3 - 1946  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SECSTATE

745, May 3, 5 p.m.

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

SMYTH

LMS

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740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) / 5-346

JUL 3 - 1946

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*MU*  
*2/2*

PREPARING OFFICE  
WILL INDICATE WHETHER

61  
TELEGRAM SENT

PREPARING OFFICE WILL  
TYPE HERE CLEARLY THE  
CLASSIFICATION OF THE  
MESSAGE:

Collect

Department of State

CONFIDENTIAL

Charge Department:

Charge to STATE

Washington  
CONFIDENTIAL 8514

MAY 29 1946

*9*

AMEMBASSY

NANKING (CHINA)

213

You should reply to note referred to URTEL <sup>245</sup> May 3  
accepting in principle Chinese force of 15,000 to participate  
in occupation Japan and stating that (a) General MacArthur  
has been authorized to discuss with Chinese reps detailed  
arrangements for employment of this force (b) it would  
therefore be desirable for such reps to be authorized to  
discuss this matter with General MacArthur HQ with a view  
to reaching agreement on the detailed arrangements as soon  
as possible (c) after such agreement has been reached details  
will be reviewed by US and Chinese Govts and will be incor-  
porated into final agreement on governmental level (d)  
arrangements will be made in Washington relative to <sup>such</sup> US  
logistical support for the Chinese forces, <sup>necessary</sup> ~~which is~~ beyond the  
limits of available Chinese resources.

740.00119 CONTROL  
(JAPAN) / 5-346

CS/H

740.00119 Control  
(Japan) / 5-346

MAY 29 1946 P.M.

FE:JKPenfield:hst  
5-29-46

DCR - NE Unit  
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Dist. *HB*  
*JA*

*Byrnes*  
*(Jed)*

*e ATAP*

*Smith*  
A-H

Confidential (R)



*Signed and  
Received in  
Nanking May 17,  
1946  
H. M. Rowley*

May 11, 1946

MEMORANDUM FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT MEMBER, SWNCC

Subject: Participation of Chinese Troops in the Occupation of Japan

There is enclosed a copy of a telegram to the American Embassy at Chungking of December 26, 1945 (No. 2064) in regard to participation of Chinese troops in the occupation of Japan, together with a copy of a reply from the Embassy of May 3 in which ~~it~~ <sup>740.00119 Control (Japan) / 6-346</sup> is reported the Chinese Government's intention to send 15,000 troops to take part in the occupation of Japan.

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

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

Enclosures:

1. Copy of telegram to Chungking dated December 26, 1945.
2. Copy of telegram from Nanking dated May 3, 1946.

FE:JKPenfield:as

*JAC  
JA / CA*

*A-H  
JAH*

740.00119 CONTROL (JAPAN) / 5-346  
Confidential File

740.00119 Control (Japan) / 6-346



2074

PREPARING OFFICE  
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PREPARING OFFICE WILL  
TYPE HERE CLEARLY THE  
CLASSIFICATION OF THE  
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**Department of State**

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Charge Department:

*Washington*

Charge to

No paraphrase necessary.  
**CONFIDENTIAL**

**MAY 8 1946**

*1 pm*

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS,

TOKYO.  
*295*

INFO: WAR DEPT CHIEF OF STAFF

FOR POLITICAL ADVISER

Following from Nanking repeated for your info:  
QUOTE According to a note dated April 20 in reply  
to the Embassy's note of January 1 (reference Dept's  
telegram 2064, December 26, 1945, 7 p.m.) Chinese  
Govt has now decided to send 15,000 troops to take  
part in the occupation of Japan UNQUOTE.

740.00119 CONTROL  
(JAPAN)/5-346

CS/WJ

*740.00119 Control  
(Japan)/5-346*

*See  
Tel 475  
May 3/46  
from Nanking*

RECEIVED  
DIVISION OF  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

1946 MAY 8 PM 12 31

TELEGRAPH  
DISTRIBUTION

*Acheson*

Acting

*(JED)*

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Out	<i>NS</i>
Dist	<i>407</i>

JA: JKEmperson:mp  
5-6-46

MAY 7 1946

MAY 8 1946



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FROM Bombay

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131  
DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS  
MAY 21 1946  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ER  
JA

THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DC/R

NO: 2746

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

Bombay, India, May 3, 1946

UNRESTRICTED

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
MAY 14 1946

13

DC/R  
RECORDS BRANCH

SUBJECT: Transmission of Newspaper Articles  
Criticizing the Administration of  
Japan.

The Consul General has the honor to refer to his despatch no. 2720 dated April 18, 1946 entitled "Transmission of Editorial from Times of India Criticizing General MacArthur", and to enclose copies of an article by Mr. A. Noyes Thomas entitled "Food Supplies to Japan Entirely U. S. Concern", which appeared in the Times of India on May 1, 1946.

The article described the meeting of the session of the Allied Control Council for Japan on April 30, 1946. Mr. Thomas quotes Mr. Acheson as expressing the opinion that the question of how much food the United States sends to Japan was in the absence of a governing directive not "one which properly comes before the Council". At one place in the article, Mr. Thomas makes mention of the "vituperative" United States Brigadier-General Courtney Whitney whose "testy outbursts had livened the past two sessions".

The fact that the title of the article is placed in quotation marks would indicate that it was a direct quotation from Mr. Acheson. If one takes the trouble to read the article, however, it is evident that Mr. Acheson's remarks did not include the categorical unqualified statement that food supplies to Japan were entirely the concern of the United States.

There is also enclosed a copy of a clipping from the Bombay Sentinel, a sensational evening newspaper, of May 2, 1946 regarding the difficulties between General MacArthur's staff and journalists. According to the article, American newspaper men were informed by members of General MacArthur's staff that they were not welcome in Japan. The fact that present conditions in Japan are not allowed to be reported to the outside world is characterized as "scandalous" by the editorial writer.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
MAY 16 1946  
DIVISION OF FOREIGN  
REPORTING SERVICES

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AIR MAIL

Enclosures: *att #*

1. Clipping from Times of India, May 1, 1946  
in quintuplicate
2. Copy of article from the Bombay Sentinel  
May 2, 1946

800

J. Jefferson Jones, III/ad/jt

Original and hectograph to the Department

Copy to: American Mission, New Delhi  
Office of Political Adviser to General MacArthur,  
Tokyo.UNRESTRICTED*JJ*



Enclosure no. 1 to despatch no. 2746 of May 3, 1946 from Howard Donovan, American Consul General, Bombay, India, entitled "Transmission of Newspaper Articles Criticizing the Administration of Japan".

TIMES OF INDIA  
May 1, 1946

## "Food Supplies To Japan Entirely U. S. Concern"

### ALLIED COUNCIL'S RIGHT TO RAISE ISSUE QUESTIONED

From A. NOYES THOMAS, "Times of India" Correspondent  
TOKIO, April 30.

HOPES that the Allied Council for Japan can become an effective body in the face of Gen. MacArthur's opposition were further diminished at today's meeting when the new United States Chairman, Mr. George Atcheson (Junior) questioned whether the Council was entitled even to discuss the amount of food imported into Japan for consumption by the Japanese people.

After the last two stormy sessions, today's has been quiet—even subdued. The speakers were so discreet that it was difficult to hear some of them even at a distance of a few yards. Almost every point raised was prefaced by an expression of hope that it would not be interpreted as a criticism of Gen. MacArthur's administration.

The only expressed hint of tension which was unabated, came from the British Commonwealth delegate Mr. Macmahon Ball. When the Russian, Chinese and British delegations met mild opposition from the Americans on the point of procedure, Mr. Ball remarked quietly: "It would be nice if on a little point like this all four countries here could agree for once instead of just three."

The vituperative United States Brigadier-General Courtney Whitney, whose testy outbursts had livened the past two sessions, caused a mild stir by his mere reappearance today. But he sat in a corner pensively, chewing stick after stick of gum and did not join in the proceedings apart from an occasional whispered conversation with the new Chairman.

On the subject of food imports, Mr. Atcheson took the line that such supplies safeguarded the occupation forces. If food was not sent, there was the possibility of riots. If there were riots, it would be necessary to send more troops.

"It is far better for the United States to send food than to have to send large numbers of additional troops", he declared.

#### QUANTITY OF SUPPLIES

"The food is being provided by the United States alone and not through the international organization concerned with the distribution of contributions by various countries. It seems to me, therefore, that in the absence of a governing directive stipulating the Japanese people to be limited in their per capita food consumption, the question of how much food the United States sends to safeguard the occupation forces and occupation is not one which, to my mind, properly comes before the Council. Certainly, the question whether the United States might send food to other countries rather than to Japan is entirely outside the Council's purview."

Later at today's session, the Russian Lieut-General Derevyanko inquired why militaristic and other undesirable Japanese books, including school text-books, were still openly on sale throughout Japan although banned from schools by a SCAP directive.

To this, Mr. Atcheson replied it was not the intention of Gen. MacArthur to carry out "a burning of the books". It was considered sufficient, at least for the present, to ban such literature from schools.

During discussion on the dissolution of the notorious Zaibatsu, it was revealed by the American delegation that Gen. MacArthur now intends to control only four leading houses—Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo and Yasuda. Subsequently, other holding companies and their subsidiaries and affiliates might be taken over. But it was hoped that dissolution of the many companies on the restricted list might be carried out by voluntary plans for re-organisation.



Enclosure no. 1 to despatch no. 2746 of May 3, 1946 from Howard Donovan, American Consul General, Bombay, India, entitled "Transmission of Newspaper Articles Criticizing the Administration of Japan".

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**AIR MAIL**

Enclosure no. 2 to despatch no. 2746 of May 3, 1946 from Howard Donovan, American Consul General, Bombay, India, entitled "Transmission of Newspaper Articles Criticizing the Administration of Japan".

BOMBAY SENTINEL

May 2, 1946

MacArthur's Strange Fiat

General MacArthur and his band of devoted workers, who now rule Japan, are up in arms against newspaper correspondents. Even American journalists, it is reported, have been informed by staff officers that their presence in Japan was not welcome. In short, they have to quit.

This comes on the top of the new regulations from the General Headquarters, which affect the living and working conditions of journalists,

As effective reporting of the progress of occupation has been rendered difficult by all kinds of restrictions, foreign correspondents in Japan have decided to send a joint letter of protest to the Supreme Commander.

It is scandalous that conditions obtaining in Japan, after nearly nine months of occupation, are not allowed to be reported to the outside world. There must be something fishy about the whole affair.

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Enclosures to despatch 405 from Tokyo

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COPY NO. 76

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS  
of the  
SECOND MEETING  
ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

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

MEMBERS PRESENT

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

Lieutenant General Chu Shih-Ming, Member for China.

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

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

SECRETARY GENERAL

Colonel Bonner F. Fallers

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

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General (Japan)  
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The CHAIRMAN, MAJOR GENERAL MARQUAT, called the meeting to order at 1001 hours.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

MR. BALL stated that he agreed in substance with GENERAL DEREVYANKO.

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

BRIGADIER GENERAL WHITNEY said, "I take this opportunity



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

73% of the electorate voted

The party long in power was ousted

38 women were elected

Honesty and order prevailed

The people freely expressed their will

No party received a majority vote

Democratization of Japan was in evidence

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



is entirely consistent with occupation purposes and policy.

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL DEREVYANKO stated that he was not seeking the his-



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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



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

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

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS TO SCAP

The COUNCIL recommended:

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

The Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics recommended:

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

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



The Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics recommended:

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



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VERBATIM MINUTES  
of the  
SECOND MEETING  
ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN  
(Afternoon Session)

Meiji Building, Tokyo, Wednesday, 17 April 1946 at 10.00 A.M.

MEMBERS PRESENT

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

Lieutenant General Chu Shih-Ming, Member for China

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

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

SECRETARY GENERAL

Colonel Bonner F. Fellers

Office of the Secretariat  
Allied Council for Japan  
20 April 1946



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THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, the Council is reconvened. The press has made a request that Members or interpreters asking questions or replying to questions speak a little louder in order to be heard in the rear of the press and public audience sections. GENERAL WHITNEY, please continue.

MR. BALL: MR. CHAIRMAN, might I just say a word before GENERAL WHITNEY begins?

THE CHAIRMAN: At closing--before recess--

MR. BALL: Well, it is on a question of procedure.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right.

MR. BALL: What I had in mind, MR. CHAIRMAN, is this. I think all the Members of the Council must feel very grateful indeed to GENERAL WHITNEY for giving us such a painstaking and comprehensive and detailed report, but I feel that perhaps the Council itself has been at fault in not yet indicating to witnesses the kind of report or the kind of evidence that it requires them to give. I imagine that normally, for example, this Council would not want to burden the witness with such a heavy task as GENERAL WHITNEY has undertaken, particularly if the witness, like GENERAL WHITNEY, has such heavy executive responsibilities. And so I would suggest that we might decide in Council the sort of general rules of procedure that we should normally adopt in examining witnesses--to decide for example how long a report we require; to decide whether we want that report in the form of a statement or whether perhaps we would prefer to have a question and answer method with informal discussion. Therefore, I propose, MR. CHAIRMAN, to put this question on the agenda for our next meeting. In the meantime I would suggest that it might be a good plan if the Member responsible for placing a particular item on the Agenda were invited to speak first, in order that he can indicate to the witness the



kind of information he considers most relevant and pertinent, and in which he desires the examination of the witness to proceed.

THE CHAIRMAN: That being a procedural matter, MR. BALL, can properly be taken up at this meeting, but my understanding of parliamentary procedure is this--GENERAL WHITNEY is speaking and he continues, and at the termination of his speech we can take it up and discuss the next procedural matter. I think it would be out of order at this time to go into the manner of presentation of a discussion in progress.

MR. BALL: I do think, MR. CHAIRMAN, that the particular form in which evidence is given here is a matter for the Council to determine--don't you accept that as correct?

THE CHAIRMAN: The Council has presented a subject for discussion. A member has asked for a complete--let's see, how is it worded? Under Section 5, entitled "Pertinent Information of Subject Matter including Purpose of Request" the member making the request for the subject matter has an opportunity to express in full the completeness of a discussion--or limitation of a discussion that he desires. It says here, "It is desirable that the Allied Council be informed of this matter as fully as possible by the appropriate representative of General Headquarters." GENERAL WHITNEY mentioned at the outset that he was conforming strictly to that particular provision which is a direct request and I suggest he continue with his presentation which is made in full compliance with what appeared on the agenda. After he has finished I have no objection to your taking up and revising procedure in any way you see fit.

SOVIET INTERPRETER: The GENERAL wishes to speak on this matter.



GENERAL DEREVYANKO (as interpreted). The information delivered just now doesn't reply to the question which was raised in the subject matter and which was included in the Agenda-- that is, the information of General Headquarters regarding the results of the realization by the Japanese Government of the directive dated 4 January 1946 regarding the removal and exclusion of undesirable personnel from public office, but the question of the desirability to hear the historical background of these directives, was not raised.

THE CHAIRMAN: I suggest that you ask the GENERAL if he will agree to put that remark at the end of the speech. In other words, the speech has not terminated, we don't know what is in it. It is made in response to a request. If there is any error in the manner presented, I assure you it is in good faith and I really believe new matters should not be interjected in the middle of a presentation being made to the Council. We have had recess which was merely a convenience for lunchtime. GENERAL, will you continue, please.

GENERAL DEREVYANKO (as interpreted): How long will it take to complete this report?

THE CHAIRMAN: GENERAL WHITNEY, do you care to answer this question?

GENERAL WHITNEY: It is pretty difficult to say. I think that I should be finished in the course of another two or three hours. Possibly sooner. I'll try to speed it up as rapidly as the necessary translation will permit.

MR. DALL: On a point of order, please, might I just say a word? This particular question has been put to the Council by the USSR and I feel that it would be quite improper for me to suggest any curtailment of the report we are receiving if the



Member for the USSR should desire it to continue. I do however feel, MR. CHAIRMAN, that it is very important that we four Members of the Council should be agreed as to the procedure we follow. The length of evidence and the kind of evidence that is received by this Council is a matter for the Council to decide, and if the Council should decide that instead of asking a witness to read his evidence, to state his evidence for another two or three hours, it would prefer that the evidence go into the minutes where it could be studied-- that is something which the Council quite clearly has the right to decide for itself. On the particular question whether we should ask GENERAL WHITNEY to continue now, I feel that it would be improper for me to express a view. It should be left to the Member for the USSR.

THE CHAIRMAN: I heartily agree with you that it is within the prerogatives of the Council to set its own rules as to the type of information and the amount of information it desires. I do believe however, that it is an error on the part of the members in not having set that before. I believe that if you have invited a Member to speak in good faith on a subject matter about which we desire to hear that it is decidedly improper to interrupt and ask him to revise the speech before we know what is in it. After that is over, I am perfectly agreed to setting any rules the Members would like to set. I think we should have done that in the first place.

MR. BALL: I have already said we are at fault. But if you will look back on our first meeting you will see that there is a reference made to the examination of witnesses. Now surely, it does remain for the Council to decide the particular way and form in which it desires to examine the witness. So far as I know, we did not invite anybody to make a speech. We



did desire to have a witness to give evidence. I think there is a difference there.

THE CHAIRMAN: I must take exception---it says here, "Be informed as fully as possible by the appropriate representative of the General Headquarters." GENERAL WHITNEY is the appropriate representative of the Headquarters. He is endeavoring to the best of his ability to inform completely on the matter and I am sure he would be glad to receive suggestions from any Member, but at the present time I believe it is not the time to revise the procedure.

MR. BALL: Very good, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: I feel it is not fair to GENERAL WHITNEY.

GENERAL DEREVYANKO (as interpreted): I suggest we limit ourselves for the rest part of the report by a direct answer to a direct question and to limit the time to fifteen or twenty minutes.

MR. BALL: If I might interpolate here, GENERAL. What the Member of the USSR actually asked was that the Allied Council be informed on this matter as fully as possible. It did not ask that the Allied Council be informed in any particular way and I think we might get our information by writing as effectually on some of the details as by word of mouth.

GENERAL WHITNEY: I should like in the first place, to clarify my status before this Council. I don't consider that I am here as a witness and I don't consider that I am here subject to examination. I appear as a representative of the Supreme Commander for the purpose of answering as fully as I can specific allegations made by the member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, without any verification whatsoever of the accuracy from General Headquarters or without any attempt whatsoever to verify the conclusions that the occupation was endangered by the facts recited. Now, I am here for



the purpose in answer to that statement of fact and that charge in giving in full the details of action by the Supreme Commander and action by the Japanese Government with respect to that purge directive of February 4. Whether this statement put in that passage was in good faith or not, it is a challenge to the Supreme Commander's procedure in the conduct of the occupation and a warning that because of that procedure the success of the occupation is threatened. And I am here as a representative of the Supreme Commander to give full details concerning the whole matter and I intend to give the full details and nothing short of them if I am permitted to continue, not to testify but to continue to explain these matters to the Council.

MR. BALL: Mr. CHAIRMAN, might I just ask a question. I think we are all very grateful to GENERAL WHITNEY for speaking in such a frank and friendly way, but do I understand from what he said, that he believes it is within the province of the Supreme Commander to determine our procedure at the Council meetings or is it for the Council to determine the procedure.

THE CHAIRMAN: MR. BALL, this is my opinion upon the question you propose. In the first place the procedure has been set up and the Agenda form was submitted to each Member wherein he could ask for subject matter and under Paragraph 5, give pertinent information on the subject and state the purpose of his request. To my mind that means a full and complete description of what information is desired in that paragraph. When in response to a request which calls for complete information--

GENERAL CHU: Mr. CHAIRMAN--

THE CHAIRMAN: A speaker is giving complete information.



I believe that this is not the time to revise Council procedure and I again insist that we let GENERAL WHITNEY continue. He has had the suggestion from all of you that you are interested in getting as brief and as complete a statement of the facts as possible. Now, if the Supreme Commander is being challenged in the pertinent information it certainly is beyond the prerogatives of this Council to prevent his representative from telling the Council facts which would indicate their error in making those statements. That is the way I look at it, Gentlemen.

GENERAL CHU: MR. CHAIRMAN, I don't like to adopt the attitude, "I told you so", but I did express some doubt at the very beginning of this meeting this morning with regard to the procedure and I will have something more to say about it when the time arrives. Just now, as a matter of courtesy, I think the Chairman is right and we should ask GENERAL WHITNEY to finish his talk.

MR. BALL: I am very glad indeed to concur.

GENERAL WHITNEY: Thank you, gentlemen.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right, GENERAL, will you please continue.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian.)

SOVIET INTERPRETER: The GENERAL suggests that the rest of the report will be distributed in writing to all the Members so that they could get acquainted with it later on.

THE CHAIRMAN: Make that suggestion to GENERAL WHITNEY, please.

MR. BALL: Excuse me, but on a point of order again, is it quite right--you don't mind my asking this--is it quite right for you to ask the Member from USSR to make a suggestion to



GENERAL WHITNEY: You are Chairman--we are the Council. It is not quite right, is it?

THE CHAIRMAN: I will withdraw that request.

(GENERAL WHITNEY and GENERAL MARQUAT confer).

THE CHAIRMAN: In view of the fact that three Members of the Council have expressed the opinion that GENERAL WHITNEY should continue, I will ask GENERAL WHITNEY to continue and I will request that no further interruptions be made until the end of the presentation, if you please.

GENERAL WHITNEY: In passing, I should like to call attention to the fact that all of this information which I am giving you now refers to action which has been taken under the Directive of January 4. Long and laborious action, both by the Japanese Government and by SCAP, and it is given in answer and specific answer to the allegation of failure in compliance with that Directive and the warning that the occupation is endangered by that failure. We are discussing the various sub-categories under Category G of the directive as evolved by the Japanese Government and approved by the Supreme Commander. If anyone would like to have me refer back and refresh your memory I shall be glad to do so, otherwise I shall continue where I left off.

Any ordinary bank, trust company, savings bank, insurance company or any other financial institution whose main office is located in Japan proper, any national policy company, any EIDAN, any control association, any control company, any corporation in which the government or its agency, a special bank or national policy company is the largest stockholder. Japanese advisor, representative, or any executive employee of Banque de l'Indo-Chine, Banque Franco-Japonaise, any person who held the position



as advisor to a foreign government including its local organs within the territories occupied by the Japanese Armed Forces other than those persons falling under the provisions of Paragraph F, any person who has once been an official or engaged in thought prosecution, protection and surveillance, preventive detention or penal administration and who is to fall under the provisions of Paragraph G of Appendix A of the Memorandum because of the part which he played in any important thought case while in office. Any fact of trampling upon individual rights, his terms of office, and his position in office, etc. Any person who has once been in special higher police service and who is to fall under the provisions of Paragraph G because of the part he played in any important case of arrest, his term of office and his position while in office, etc. These last two sub-categories have in turn required further specific and definite implementation in order to eliminate from government service, persons in the judiciary and the police deemed undesirable from the standpoint of training, past records, or association with the Japanese program of aggression. Suppression of the opposition of the militaristic regime or other ultra-nationalistic activities. These sub-categories are being allied to cover the following: Any person who during service with the special higher police or thought prosecution played an important role in the disposal of the following: Major thought criminal cases, the Rono group case, the labor-farmer group case, January 1937, Nippon Mussanto case, the Japanese Proletarian Party case, December 1937, Nippon Rono National Discussion Meeting case, December 1937, the Professor Group case, February 1938, the Japanese Communist case, 1938, the International Communist Party case September 1941, the Lighthouse case June 1941, the Japanese Sacred Church case June



1942, the Kyome Church case June 1942, the Eastern Church case June 1942, the Seventh Day Adventist Church case September 1943 and any other similar cases. Any person who during tenure of office with the judiciary or police service has committed cruel or aggressive acts against any individual, special higher police, any person who has a service record of over four years since March 1941 or over eight years with the special higher police and who occupied the position of police inspector or above during such period. Thought prosecution. Any person who has a service record of over four years since March 1941 or over eight years with the Thought Prosecution and who occupied the position of public procurator or above during such period. Protection and surveillance, any person who has a service record of over four years since March 1941 or over eight years as chief of a protection and surveillance station or as a guidance officer thereof. Preventative detention. Any person who has a record over four years since May 1941 as a chief of any preventive detention station or as a guidance officer thereof. But this is not all, to block any possible loophole in the application of the directive of 4 January, Category G is being applied to any person participating in any of the activities described under the category who was a government employee other than those I have mentioned in the judiciary and the police who was a member of the House of Peers or a member of the House of Representatives or a man of letters or an artist or the owner of any publishing enterprise or the publisher or editor of any newspaper, magazine or publication or any other business man including specifically any person who held between July 7, 1937 and September 2, 1945 a position of chairman or vice-chairman of the Board of Directors, President, Vice-President



or Standing Director of any influential companies or national policy companies, manufacturing finished aircraft or arms or producing iron or steel. Category G has also been defined to include any representative or highest executive officer or ultra-nationalistic, terroristic or secret patriotic societies other than those specified in the provisions of Category C. Perhaps the most all-embracing application of Category C from the standpoint of the national election just held was the making ineligible for reelection to the Diet any person who was recommended by the government in the general election of 1942. Although in some instances, this may have resulted in excluding from the new Diet some persons who in fact may not have actively supported the policy of Tojo and the military and economic cliques nevertheless the barring from reelection of any candidates sponsored by Tojo and his government was deemed wise in the interest of affording the people of Japan the opportunity of putting new faces and new leaders in their Parliament. With a view to the establishment of standards which were susceptible to no misunderstanding in their equitable application the phrase "conspicuous evidence as a person falling under the provisions of Paragraph G," has been defined to mean the following:

(1) Facts that a person in question played an important part in the conclusion of:

Japanese-Manchurian Protocol

Tripartite Alliance

Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty

Japanese Thai Alliance Pact

or in the stationing of Japanese forces in French Indo-China or in starting the Greater East Asia War.

(2) Facts that a person in question played an important



role in the suppression of opponents of militarism.

(3) Facts that a person in question played an important role in concluding economic agreements with, or in extending credits to countries in the sphere occupied by the Japanese armed forces.

(4) Facts that a person in question played an important part in the financial or production program for Japanese military activities.

You will note that I have constantly used the words "government service." This means, under the directive, not only all positions in the central Japanese and prefectural governments and all their local agencies and local branches, bureaus (including regional administrative bureaus), but, also, all offices and all positions in corporations, associations and other organizations in which the central and the prefectural governments, or any of their agencies, have a financial interest representing actual or working control. In other words, officers of corporations, associations and other organizations such as the President, Vice-President, Directors, Auditors and officers of similar positions are considered to be in the government service if they hold office in any corporation in which the largest stockholder is the government or any of its sub-divisions, agencies or branches, or any national policy company or Eidan, or any special bank. In addition to any of those corporations, service in the capacity of President, Vice-President, Director, Auditor, or comparable position in any of the following corporations, associations or organizations is considered "government service" within the meaning of the directive of 4 January: Now, these are those corporations: Agricultural Land Development Corporation, Automobile Control Association, Bank of Japan, Cement Control



Association, Central Bank of Agriculture and Forestry, Central Bank of Commercial and Industrial Associations, Central Damage Insurance Association, Central Food Corporations, Central Life Insurance Association, Chemical Industry Control Association, Coal Control Association, Electric Machinery Control Association, Fiber Control Association, Gas Control Association, Hokkaido Colonial Bank, Housing Corporation, Hypothec Bank of Japan, Imperial Fuel Company, Imperial Mining Development Company, Imperial Oil Company, Industrial Bank of Japan, Industrial Equipment Corporation, Industrial Machinery Control Association, International Electric Communications Company, Japan Coal Company, Japan Education Association, Japan Electric Supply Company, Japan Export Agricultural Products Company, Japan Fertilizer Company, Japan Iron Manufacturing Company, Japan Medical Service, Japan Securities Exchange, Japan Silk Control Company, Japan Transportation Company, Light Metal Control Association, Metal Industry Control Association, Metropolis High Speed Transportation Corporation, Mining Control Association, National Financial Control Association, National Rehabilitation Bank, Pension Bank, Peoples Bank, Petroleum Control Association, Precision Machinery Control Association, Rolling Stock Control Association, Shipping Management Association, Tohoku Development Company, Trading Corporation, Yokohama Specie Bank, any control company under a Control Company Ordinance, the main activities of which cover the whole homeland; Central Hats Control Co., Ltd., Central Artificial Leather Control Co., Ltd., Electric Machine Distribution Control Co., Ltd., Synthetic Resin Control Co., Ltd., Fishing Net Twine Control Co., Ltd., Carbide Control Co., Ltd., Paper Control Co., Ltd., Dyestuffs and Intermediates Control Co., Ltd., Fluor Distribution Control Co., Ltd., Metal Distribution Control Co., Ltd., Metal Recovery Control Co., Ltd., Japan



Amino-acid Control Co., Ltd., Japan Starches Control Co., Ltd., Japan Raw Hides Tanning Chemicals Control Co., Ltd., Japan Gallnut Control Co., Ltd., Japan Potato Control Co., Ltd., Japan Clothing Products Control Co., Ltd., Japan Resin Control Co., Ltd., Japan Chemical Medicines Control Co., Ltd., Japan Recovered Fiber Control Co., Ltd., Japan Vegetable Gelatine Control Co., Ltd., Japan Tinned Food Control Co., Ltd., Japan Kalium Salt Control Co., Ltd., Japan Dried Bonito Control Co., Ltd., Japan Gunpowder Control Co., Ltd., Japan Light-Metallic Utensils Control Co., Ltd., Japan Match Control Co., Ltd., Japan Knitted Goods Control Co., Ltd., Japan Sewing Threads Control Co., Ltd., Japan Textile Control Co., Ltd., Japan Sulphuric and Nitric Acid Control Co., Ltd., Japan Sugar Control Co., Ltd., Japan Fiber Control Co., Ltd., Japan Celluloid Control Co., Ltd., Japan Photographic Sensitive Materials Control Co., Ltd., Japan Fodder Control Co., Ltd., Japan Reagent Control Co., Ltd., Japan Aquatic Hides Control Co., Ltd., Japan Publications Distribution Control Co., Ltd., Japan Socks Control Co., Ltd., Japan Carbonic Industry Control Co., Ltd., Japan Silkworm Gut Control Co., Ltd., Japan Rabbit Raising Control Co., Ltd., Japan Bracket Control Co., Ltd., Japan Miscellaneous Goods Trade Control Co., Ltd., Agricultural Implements Distribution Control Co., Ltd., Farm Chemicals Control Co., Ltd., Radio Receiver Distribution Control Co., Ltd., Green Manure Seeds Control Company, Ltd., Asbestos Control Co., Ltd., Petroleum Distribution Control Company, Ltd., Cement Distribution Control Co., Ltd., Alcohol Distribution Control Co., Ltd., Soda Chemicals Control Co., Ltd., Coke Oven By-Products Control Co., Ltd., Imperial Fur Control Co., Ltd., Imperial Firewood and Charcoal Control Co., Ltd., Iron and Steel Sale Control Co., Ltd., East Asia Lacquer Control Co., Ltd., Paint Control Co., Ltd., Organic Compound Products Control Co., Ltd., Oil and Fat Products Control Co., Ltd., National Miso-



Control Co., Ltd., National Soy Control Co., Ltd., National Oil and Fat Control Co., Ltd.

It should be obvious to anyone that the preparation of questionnaires and their distribution, collection, review, classification, filing, and the taking of action on the basis of information contained in those questionnaires is a task of great magnitude.

(To Soviet Interpreter) Will you kindly interpret that to GENERAL DEREVYANKO?

(Soviet Interpreter speaks in Russian to GENERAL DEREVYANKO).

GENERAL WHITNEY: Unless, however, one understands what has been accomplished, he cannot understand what has not been accomplished; therefore, let us see what has been and is being done, in addition to what I have already recited. In accordance with the directive of the Japanese government, in consultation with representatives of the Supreme Commander, prepared a program for the screening of the personnel affected by the directive. Because of the imminence of the election, the screening of the qualifications of candidates for membership in the House of Representatives was given top priority, and 3384 persons were screened to determine whether or not they came within any categories of the purge directive which I have discussed. Of these 474 were disqualified, and 159 withdrew their applications while investigation thereof was in progress. It is short-sighted of me, but I regret I don't have the names of the candidates thus eliminated because of the application of the purge. The screening of these candidates for the House of Representatives required the determination, among other things, as to whether or not they were influential members of secret, patriotic or ultra-nationalistic organizations and this, in turn, required an analysis of the history and activities of



numerous societies and associations. This resulted in the listing of 911 influential members in 173 organizations of the character required to be dissolved under the Political Society directive which was also issued on 4 January 1946. Now, bear that in mind. 911 influential members in 173 organizations of those required to be dissolved under the political association directive of the same day.

Detailed investigation of the records of all persons in the government service with previous careers in the Special Higher Police and Thought Prosecution, and career officers and other personnel of the Kempei-Tai, Secret Service (Tokumu-Kikan), and other Secret Police is now in progress. These investigations will be completed by 30 April. In this connection it may be noted in passing that 5999 police officers and Ministry of Justice officials have been removed from police and protective surveillance stations by the Japanese government pursuant to the directive regarding the removal of restrictions on political, civilian, and religious liberties. 5,999. They tried to make it 6,000 but just couldn't quite make it.

The screening process will be handled in the following manner, as it has been heretofore:

(1) Screening of the persons who have resigned from government service.

a. Investigations will be conducted on all the persons who have resigned from "public office" since January 4 by calling for questionnaires regardless of whether they have voluntarily resigned or have resigned in anticipation of removal under the directive. That is the procedure that is followed with respect to all persons who resigned.

Those who were made Chokunin officials by way of honorary promotion on the occasion of their resignation will be excluded



from the scope of screening. However, all those who are liable to fall under the criteria of Paragraph G, such as the Special Higher Police or Thought Prosecution, will be subjected to screening, including those of Sonin rank who have left government positions.

b. Investigations will be conducted first on persons who are at present in government service and then on those who have already resigned from government service, or left it.

c. The investigations will be conducted by separating those who resigned under administrative personnel readjustment from those who resigned for other reasons.

d. In order to facilitate investigation each ministry is compiling a list of the persons who are in or have resigned from "government service", and who are likely to come under the January 4 Memorandum. As for those who have resigned from government service, those on these lists will be screened first, and others screened later.

(2) Screening of the House of Peers.

Investigations on the members of the House of Peers are in progress. The necessary steps are being taken under the following plan: A list of the names of those who are liable to fall under the January 4 Memorandum has been compiled, and the initial investigations are being made. Questionnaires have been distributed to all the members of the House. After these have been returned, investigations will be made according to the screening plan as scheduled.

(3) Screening of new appointees after January 4.

Questionnaires are demanded of all persons to be newly appointed to government positions or to be promoted to Chokunin posts, and also of those who have been appointed or promoted



since January 4. They will be examined by the Cabinet in the case of Sonin or higher officials, and by the heads of the respective government offices in the case of Hannin or lower officials. As regards those who are found to fall under the provisions of the January 4 memorandum, appointment orders, if issued, will be cancelled.

The program for investigation of general government offices will be handled in the following sequence, apart from that which has already been completed: Starting with April 5--the 5th of this month to the 20th--the following personnel are being screened: Ministers of State; President, Vice-President and Members of the Privy Council, personnel of Civil Service Bank of Shinnin, member of the House of Peers. Mind you, that is for the purpose of determining accurately their entire past record.

April 20 to 30, Vice Ministers and Directors of Bureaus of each ministry.

After that, local governors, President and Director of a Division of the Supreme Court, President and Director of a Division of a Court of Appeals, Chief of a District Court, Public Procurator General, Chief Procurator of a Court of Appeals, Chief Procurator of a District Court. Staff officers of the Bank of Japan and other special banks, staff officers of a Kinko (Cash Office) and an Eidan, Staff officers of a control association, staff officers of a control company, staff officers of any other company mentioned in Appendix II to cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1.

Thereafter, directors of local bureaus of offices under the jurisdiction of a ministry, President, Dean and Principal of a university, college and school under the direct control of the Educational Ministry officials other than mentioned above.



In short, screening of all holders of public office should be substantially finished by the end of June. In addition, all those who have resigned from public office since the 4 January directive will be screened in order to determine whether they fall under the purge directive and consequently are ineligible under the directive for pensions or benefits. By the term of the purge directive, the exercise of any authority or influence of 185,386 persons over the people of Japan has already been prevented. And I regret I don't have with me the names to give you.

By this purge directive, timed and tempered to avoid unnecessary disruption in the normal processes of government, the Supreme Commander moved directly and inexorably to drive from their entrenched positions in government and society those groups and individuals who, while not so culpable as to be proceeded against as war criminals, wielded a profound and evil influence upon the people and contributed immeasurably toward the program which plunged Japan into a war of world aggression. If full compliance therewith be completed within the six months period heretofore planned, its purpose will have been most adequately accomplished and speedily achieved.

I am ready for any questions.

MR. BALL: Six months from when, GENERAL?

GENERAL WHITNEY: From the day the directive was issued, January 4. That represents the time table which was developed in conference between General Headquarters and the Japanese Government so oriented as to prevent any sudden or serious dislocation in the machinery of government which the Supreme Commander was using for the purpose of implementation of his directive.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any questions you would like to ask?



GENERAL CHU: I have two points here--I heard the GENERAL mention several times the Nanking government--I wonder if it is possible to insert the word "puppet" after Nanking, as it was done in the original directive of January 4.

GENERAL WHITNEY: I would be glad to have that inserted throughout--the word "puppet" where I used "Nanking Government". It was an over-sight I assure you.

GENERAL CHU: Another point I would like to bring up is that we notice in the Ministry of Education a group called "Educational Supervisors"--they were not of the Chokunin rank, so I suppose they would not be included among those who should be purged, but in fact these people are the nucleus of a group which directs Japan's chauvinistic educational system. It is my opinion that we should include that group in the purge list, even if they are not above the Chokunin rank.

GENERAL WHITNEY: I shall be glad to take that under study, and talk with you further about that, GENERAL. I understand that all personnel in the Bureau of Education is being screened regardless of the rank they hold. They will probably catch these individuals you refer to, but we will look into it.

THE CHAIRMAN: GENERAL DEREVYANKO, do you have any direct questions you would like to ask?

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian).

SOVIET INTERPRETER: The Directive provides the postponement of removal of particular individuals until suitable successors have been found. Whether a certain time limit has been established within which such replacements should be made?



GENERAL WHITNEY: Is that the question--whether a certain time limit has been fixed?

SOVIET INTERPRETER: Yes.

GENERAL WHITNEY: The matter is a flexible one. The intent of the Directive--of that provision of the Directive, is to prevent any sudden break-down in the technical service or most important administration services of the government. If my memory serves me right, the question has only been raised on four occasions by the Japanese Government and then the postponement was requested for a most limited period.

GENERAL CHU: May I ask another question? Are you going to supply us with a list of names, because you said you have not the names today.

GENERAL WHITNEY: There are 180,000. I haven't bothered about getting the names. We got them by category, position, etc., and I think it would be pretty much of an avalanche of material to offer it.

GENERAL CHU: Could you answer me offhand, whether you have screened this man, Hatoyama?

GENERAL WHITNEY: The screening of individuals or the examination of individuals to determine whether or not they come under the purge directive is a matter in the first instances for the Japanese Government. It is their responsibility to comply with the directive and they have assumed that responsibility. Now we do not do any screening ourselves unless and until the government has failed to take what we believe is the proper action, or unless we want to check, for any reason the action taken by the Japanese Government. More specifically, in answer to your question, I am under the impression that this matter is under investigation by the Japanese Government at the present



time. It is their definite responsibility in such matters--such cases. The Supreme Commander would not intervene as I said before, unless and until the Japanese Government failed to take the necessary action and I know of no instance so far which has arisen in the evolution of the purge directive--I would just modify that, my attention has just been called to the fact that thirty Peers were recently appointed to the House of Peers without having been screened as required by the Directive, and the Supreme Commander in that case issued an order that they would exercise none of their prerogatives of the office until such time as they had been screened as required by the Directive and the results communicated to the Supreme Commander for his action in that case.

GENERAL CHU: May I ask how you check whether the Japanese Government has complied with the order or not? Do you make any periodical checks or just take up each case as it comes?

GENERAL WHITNEY: We have a system of periodical checks that is made in the C.I.S. of General Headquarters.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian).

GENERAL DEREVYANKO (as interpreted): Are there any persons in the Japanese Government who are falling under the directive of 4 January?

GENERAL WHITNEY: As I said before, the complete compliance with the directive will not be complete until about the end of June. That is the time-table which has been set up for completed action on it.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian).

SOVIET INTERPRETER: The GENERAL repeats his question-- whether there are such person in the Japanese Government at



present who should be removed in accordance with this directive?

GENERAL WHITNEY: There are persons in the Japanese Government at the present time who probably fall within the purview of the directive, but whose removal has not come within the time-table of action under the directive. Do you understand? Precisely for the reason that I explained, that the Supreme Commander is using the machinery of the Government for the purpose of his administration.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian).

GENERAL DEREVYANKO (as interpreted): Are there such people in the House of Peers who should be removed and what is the number?

GENERAL WHITNEY: We have thus far under the--in compliance with the directive the Japanese Government has thus far removed 59 members of the House of Peers--59 members of the House of Peers--and when action is completed in that body under the directive, it is anticipated that 106 more Peers will be removed. Are there any further questions, Gentlemen?

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you GENERAL WHITNEY for a very detailed explanation of the subject matter. GENERAL DEREVYANKO, do you desire at this time to introduce into the record the remark which you made upon our re-convening after recess, which I suggested be placed at the end of GENERAL WHITNEY'S discussion.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian).

GENERAL DEREVYANKO (as interpreted): Which suggestion do you mean?

THE CHAIRMAN: The GENERAL made a statement as to what he intended to ask for and I indicated that at that time it would not be appropriate--but I suggested that if he cared to put his statement at the end of the presentation he could ask to do so.



(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian).

SOVIET INTERPRETER: THE GENERAL says he has no more questions. He now wants to say something.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right, the GENERAL has the floor.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian).

SOVIET INTERPRETER: The GENERAL says that raising the question of necessity to get information with respect to the results of realization of the directive of the Supreme Commander from 4 January, he was not proceeding from the position of criticism of the steps taken towards the democratization of Japan.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian).

GENERAL DEREVYANKO (as interpreted): Therefore, I don't give any reason for doubt that there are certain successes in the progress of democratization.

The Members of the Allied Council are invited to discuss the questions which might to some extent negatively influence the progress of democratization.

One of the questions is the question of the execution of Directive of SCAP of January 4, 1946, especially with respect to the persons who are still remaining in the governmental office.

I don't believe there is any necessity to discuss at present the question of the evaluation of the results of the parliamentary elections or regarding the meaning of this or that term in the general evaluation of the process of the democratization of Japan.

Today we gathered here not for this purpose.

I raised the question today to what extent the Directive of the Supreme Commander of 4 January is being fulfilled.

In order to pass judgment regarding this, the Members of



the Council were not in need of such detailed enumeration of the facts which are well known to them. I expected to receive from the representative of General Headquarters Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers maybe less pathetic but maybe more concrete information.

Nothing in writing or verbally was expressed on my part with respect to some threat to the occupation in connection with the fulfillment of the Directive of the Supreme Commander dated 4 January 1946.

MR. BALL: MR. CHAIRMAN, could we ask for that last phrase to be translated again. I don't get the meaning.

THE CHAIRMAN: I intend to ask for a complete reading of it at a later time, but if you would like it now--

SOVIET INTERPRETER (To Mr. Ball): Would you like it now or later on?

MR. BALL: No, that is all right.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addressed the Council in Russian).

GENERAL DEREVYANKO (as interpreted): GENERAL WHITNEY many times repeated that I made allegations that there was some threat to the occupation in Japan and this--I consider this allegation incorrect--and it is used by GENERAL WHITNEY for absolutely groundless counter-accusations. Therefore, I consider mentioning of threat to the occupation delivered in connection with the matter under discussion, is based on misunderstanding.

THE CHAIRMAN: I will ask the stenographer to read back in a loud voice so everyone can hear, the complete statement made by the Member of the U.S.S.R.

(REPORTER reads statement).

THE CHAIRMAN: Did all the members get that--or shall we



have it read again?

MR. BALL: I would like to have it read again.

(REPORTER reads statement).

THE CHAIRMAN: GENERAL DEREVYANKO, GENERAL WHITNEY stands ready to discuss any appropriate phase of the general subject matter that may require further examination.

MR. BALL: I still don't understand the last sentence. I wonder if it would be possible for the Member of the U.S.S.R. to re-translate.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would you like him to say it again?

MR. BALL: Yes.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian).

SOVIET INTERPRETER: The GENERAL suggest meanwhile, while I am re-translating to hear another suggestion in order not to lose time.

THE CHAIRMAN: To hear his suggestion--

SOVIET INTERPRETER: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have indicated to GENERAL DEREVYANKO that he may address himself to GENERAL WHITNEY on any matters pertaining to this subject upon which he desires additional information.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian).

SOVIET INTERPRETER: It is desirable--suggestion made by the GENERAL--it is desirable to fix a shorter time limit for the fulfillment by the Japanese Government of the Directive of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers dated 4 January 1946, subject: the removal and exclusion of undesirable personnel from public offices. It is especially desirable to fix a shorter time limit for the fulfillment of the said Directive concerning



the leading persons in high Governmental offices and prefectural governments, (Ministers, Members of the Privy Council, Members of the House of Peers, Governors, Vice-Ministers, Directors of Departments and their Deputies), falling under the provisions of this Directive. The further use of the proviso in this Directive dated January 4, 1946 concerning the possibility of postponement in removals or exclusions of undesirable personnel on the grounds of their temporary irreplaceability or in view of the character of the work being done by them should be considered undesirable. It is necessary to draw attention to the fact that certain persons formerly removed from their leading posts in public organizations and political parties are continuing their activities in leading and even extending financial aid to these parties as if they remained their leaders. To request General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers periodically to inform the Allied Council concerning the results achieved in the fulfillment of the Directive of January 4, 1946.

THE CHAIRMAN: Will the stenographer please re-read all of that.

(REPORTER re-reads statement).

THE CHAIRMAN: I will ask GENERAL WHITNEY to reply to that, please.

GENERAL WHITNEY: Is the Member of the U.S.S.R. prepared to provide the Supreme Commander with more specific evidence concerning these persons whom he has reference to?

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian).

SOVIET INTERPRETER: This may be done when the Council is informed about the persons who are affected by this directive.

GENERAL WHITNEY: But the statement was just made by the



Member for the U.S.S.R. that these persons existed. Now--

MR. BALL: If I might have just a moment, GENERAL--perhaps there is some misunderstanding here. I understand in your report to us you did explain that the time schedule for removing of undesirable people provided that some would not be removed until June. In other words, you did agree, I think, that some undesirable people remain in public office.

GENERAL WHITNEY: I stated that the screening process would not be completed until then. I pointed out that they were remaining in public offices for technical purposes. But reference was made to seven individuals--I would like to get their names and what evidence they have.

MR. BALL: I didn't get "seven". I didn't hear that. You didn't say "seven"?

SOVIET INTERPRETER: No, "certain".

GENERAL WHITNEY: Have you got the names--if you have the names of any specific cases, perhaps I can explain why they are held in the public service--or is your statement just general?  
(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian).

SOVIET INTERPRETER: The GENERAL says we could discuss personalities if we had a list of all the persons.

GENERAL WHITNEY: Then you had no one specifically in mind?  
(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian).

SOVIET INTERPRETER: The GENERAL suggests that we could discuss if we had a list of the personalities.

GENERAL WHITNEY: But the GENERAL doesn't have anyone specifically in mind or any concrete cases in mind.

GENERAL DEREVYANKO (as interpreted): No.

GENERAL WHITNEY: I don't know whether it was accurately



translated, or translated at all to the Member of the U.S.S.R., but I would like to repeat in case it hasn't been explained to him. Under the plan of action which was prepared previously and approved by the Supreme Commander the elimination of persons from the government service and the barring of persons and the screening of persons was to extend over a period from the time of the issuance of the Directive on the 4th of January until approximately the 30th of June. All persons who are retained in office because of the non-compliance thus far with that Directive, regardless of the reason, are under constant observation by agencies of SCAP Headquarters and there is no way under the sun that they could possibly exercise the freedom to prejudice in any way the progress of democratization of the country. Now I rather gather that the Member from the U.S.S.R. did not understand that that was the approved time-table of action and that it means as I have before stated over 185,000 persons have already been barred from the exercise of influence over the people of Japan and it means under that time-table that within six months from the issuance of that directive, entire and full compliance will have been effected. I think if the Member fully understands those facts, he would be the last to suggest that too much time is being allowed for that purpose. Bearing in mind that the full machinery of the Japanese Government has been and is being used in the full interest of the occupation and is rendering it unnecessary to have into the Japanese Islands infinitely more occupational forces than now exist or that would be readily available. I hope that is understood by the Member from the U.S.S.R because I think if he does understand it, he would consider it a pretty good job.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are you ready with that other translation--



the last part of that you were re-translating?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO (as interpreted): GENERAL WHITNEY many times repeated that I made allegations that there was some threat to the occupation in Japan. This statement of GENERAL WHITNEY is incorrect and is used by him for absolutely groundless accusations. Therefore I consider that the mentioning of the "threat to the occupation" so often repeated by GENERAL WHITNEY in connection with the matter under discussion, is based on a strange misunderstanding.

GENERAL WHITNEY: I should like to say that I am sure that the Supreme Commander will be most pleased to hear that the Member for the U.S.S.R. did not intend to convey what is specifically stated in the agenda under discussion.

SOVIET INTERPRETER: Will you kindly repeat that once more?

THE CHAIRMAN: It will be repeated from the stenographic notes.

(REPORTER reads statement of GENERAL WHITNEY).

SOVIET INTERPRETER: Once more, please.

(REPORTER re-reads).

THE CHAIRMAN: If the Members are satisfied that the information they desired has been given to them, and have no further questions--

GENERAL CHU: Could I bring up one more point? I wonder if I could ask GENERAL WHITNEY when he supplies the printed copies to us, to add on the list of Japanese societies, the original Japanese names, preferably in Chinese characters--if not, at least in Romanized form.

GENERAL WHITNEY: I shall see that you get it. I will be



glad to.

GENERAL CHU: Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now it appears to me that the subject matter has been covered by GENERAL WHITNEY completely and thoroughly. He has answered all questions that you have seen fit to ask pertaining to the subject matter and if there are any specific recommendations from the Council to be transmitted to the Supreme Commander, that have not already been included in the minutes, I suggest that they be made now or submitted to him later in writing.

(GENERAL WHITNEY confers with the CHAIRMAN).

GENERAL WHITNEY would like to know if in view of his explanation of the time element involved, whether GENERAL DEREVYANKO intends for his previous remarks to stand as a recommendation to the Supreme Commander or whether he would care to withdraw them.

GENERAL DEREVYANKO (as interpreted): You mean the last suggestion?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SOVIET INTERPRETER: The GENERAL suggests to leave his statement in the Minutes.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is a recommendation, then?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO (as interpreted): Yes, it is.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right. Then according to the order of business, we should now proceed to the next subject on the Agenda. In view of the opinions which the members expressed during the interpolation after our recess, I feel strongly that the Council should withdraw the other subjects which remain on the Agenda and should immediately proceed to determine the questions of procedure regarding which there seems to be such a decided difference



of opinion. It might be pointed out that at the outset of the meeting, the Members considered questions of procedure before taking up official business and the Member from China, with considerable foresight, anticipated that the Agenda as it had been submitted, left something to be desired. In considering this matter, I would suggest that the Council bear in mind that the Supreme Commander has already stated he will give all appropriate information on matters of substance to the Council. We should also remember that under his terms of reference the Council can and should consult with the Supreme Commander on matters of substance. It seems perfectly clear that if the Council desires information on a particular subject it could hardly expect to determine in advance that it only desired part of a story and not the full story. If a request is made for full information, then it seems to me to be a matter for decision of the Supreme Commander or his representative how that information is to be conveyed to the Council. It would be worse to have only part of the information than not to have any information at all. If the Council desires full information on any matters of substance, the Council should be prepared to accept full information. If not, then the individual Member submitting the Agenda, should indicate specifically what information is desired. In the interest of avoiding embarrassment to future speakers, I therefore urge that procedural matters in connection with the Agenda be decided now and that the present Agenda be withdrawn until this matter is settled.

MR. BALL: MR. CHAIRMAN, may I make a suggestion? I fully agree with you that it is desirable for us to make up our minds before going on to the other articles on the Agenda, but I think they are important matters and they have only been raised



directly this afternoon, and I would suggest it might be a good plan to adjourn until ten o'clock tomorrow morning, and to take that as our first business tomorrow.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any discussion by other Members on both of those suggestions or either one of them?

GENERAL CHU: I concur with the postponement, but tomorrow happens to be rather a bad day for me. I have made other appointments. Could we have some other day?

MR. BALL: Until Friday.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are these things so important that they have to be taken up before the next meeting?

MR. BALL: The only thing about that, MR. CHAIRMAN, is that the next regular meeting won't be for another fortnight and we have just covered the first two items on this agenda today. We might expect new items to be raised and it might become a cumbersome agenda in a fortnight then.

THE CHAIRMAN: It was my thought that because of the confusion, as to the large number of subjects on the agenda for today which obviously could not be handled in one meeting or, in my opinion, carefully considered in a succession of meetings, I believe that if fundamentally sound recommendations are to be given to the Supreme Commander sufficient time should be permitted between subjects for a complete digest of information presented and for the submission of recommendations of the Council upon that subject. It is quite obvious that if the Council had handled all of the matters presented for today's agenda, that there probably would be little left for the Council to do in the immediate future, at least. Now if you follow my suggestion you will revise the form for discussion of agenda, be more specific in the presentation of subject matter, both as to



form and content and then re-submit the same subjects or others either in the same or in a changed priority order. I think if we take time now or at our earliest convenience to rearrange procedure we will come out better in the end.

MR. BALL: MR. CHAIRMAN, I agree in substance with everything you said. I would like to add that I think we have to reconsider not only the form in which questions are put, but also the form in which the answers are given. It is the form in which answers are given that is likely to consume more time than the form in which questions are put. For example, we are not clear now for how long the Supreme Commander's representative would desire to speak on Item 3 in the agenda and if the discussion of each item here were to take as long as the discussion--if you could call it discussion--of Item 2 today, it would mean that we wouldn't get to the end of this agenda for another eight to sixteen weeks. In those circumstances, I would suggest that it might be a good plan, if the other Members of the Council agree with me, for us to meet on, say Friday morning, if that is a convenient day--if that is not convenient, say Monday--say Friday morning, to suit the convenience of Members, and consider the procedural questions which you have said are so important, and in which I agree.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am sure that you agree with me that it is impossible for a speaker who is assigned a subject matter for discussion to know how much time it will take until he has outlined and prepared his subject matter. Now, there are several ways for the Council to approach that and I still maintain that if they want complete information whatever time is required to give complete information is what the Council should expect. If, on the other hand, a major subject should be presented in a thirty minute



discourse or an hour's discourse, the Council can expect only that portion of information which can be presented within that time limit. Once a subject is open for discussion, however, the Council should be prepared to hear all the facts essential to develop the subject without regard to time limit.

MR. BALL: It mightn't want a discourse at all. It might just want question and answer.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any procedure that the Council desires should be specifically outlined for the protection of the speaker. I feel that it is not only a matter of courtesy, but a matter of procedure that we should clarify the matter in order to avoid embarrassment.

MR. BALL: I quite agree. We need to protect the speaker, and we also need to protect the Council.

THE CHAIRMAN: Certainly, I am with you on both points. I see no particular reason for rushing a discussion of the matter presented here. Perhaps someone can convince me otherwise. The time element I fail to see as being important at the present time, other than that we have full meetings, that the subject matter is well considered, and that some form of recommendation or consultation for the Supreme Commander is developed.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian).

SOVIET INTERPRETER: The GENERAL suggests continuing the meeting on Friday, taking up the remaining part of this agenda-- and today to decide the question of procedure. Further, he suggests insuring in the future the more quick deliberation of other questions.

THE CHAIRMAN: In view of the fact that the Council Members have decided previously that procedural matters may be discussed



at any time, there is no objection to taking up the matter of revising procedure at the present time. However, if the revision of that procedure involves agenda already submitted, it appears logical then that that agenda should be re-submitted in the new form or that no restrictions be placed upon speakers who have prepared the agenda under the previous form. GENERAL CHU, do you have any remarks to make on that subject?

GENERAL CHU: Nothing in particular, except I think we haven't got very much time left today. I do not know whether that is sufficient for us to settle that question of procedure today or not. That is the reason why I supported MR. BALL'S proposal that we have our next meeting on Friday.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, I would prefer Monday and that would give from Monday until Friday before the time limit for submitting agenda expired five days prior to the next regular meeting.

MR. BALL: Do you mean that on Monday we would only discuss procedural things?

THE CHAIRMAN: And based on the new procedure, re-submit subject matter and revise the order in which you desire the subject matter if necessary.

MR. BALL: I don't think there is any question, MR. CHAIRMAN, about the order--the order of the agenda. I don't think there is any question about that.

THE CHAIRMAN: If a change in the order of subjects is involved, all right. If not, it is quite satisfactory as it stands.

MR. BALL: The question rather was the procedure by which we should get information.

THE CHAIRMAN: I understand that, but is that revised procedure to apply to the individuals speaking on the agenda now on



the Secretariat record?

MR. BALL: I should think so. I agree, otherwise there would not be any point in revising the procedure at this stage.

THE CHAIRMAN: Then the speakers should be permitted time to revise their presentations, because they have been prepared on the basis of the agenda submitted, and if you revise the agenda, it is only appropriate, isn't it, that the person who was to deliver the address have the benefit of knowing what the new procedure is.

MR. BALL: Well, if you prefer it that way. I should have thought that it was open to us at any stage to raise procedural matters and having raised them, if we can have a decision on these particular matters, to carry out those decisions in dealing with the further matters on the agenda.

THE CHAIRMAN: I agree with you. In applying these suggestions to succeeding agenda matters, I think it is necessary to re-submit a new form. You mean the same thing, except you propose to do it informally.

MR. BALL: No, I do feel that is a question of procedure, a pretty important one, a pretty complicated one. That is why I feel that rather than going on now and perhaps reaching decisions that would be a bit premature, it would be better for us to reflect over it until, I say tomorrow morning, or at least until Friday morning. That I can't see why, having discussed procedural questions at the beginning of Friday's meeting, we can't go straight on with the agenda.

THE CHAIRMAN: That certainly doesn't give the next speaker much opportunity to revise his procedure in accordance with the agenda decided that morning. That is the point I make and if the Council is going to feel toward him as it has toward the speaker



today, I think it is only just that he know what the new procedure is in time to prepare his presentation accordingly.

MR. BALL: Yes, if we were, say, to meet on Friday morning and discuss procedural matters, and then simply adjourn this present meeting until Monday, then we could go to the substantive matters on the agenda.

THE CHAIRMAN: GENERAL CHU, do you have any objection to recessing until Friday morning?

GENERAL CHU: No, I have none.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian).

GENERAL DEREVYANKO (as interpreted): At which time procedural matters will be discussed only.

THE CHAIRMAN: After which this meeting will be officially adjourned and the date of the next meeting will be set at that time. Is that your intention, MR. BALL?

MR. BALL: What was that?

THE CHAIRMAN: I asked the other members if they object to recessing this meeting until Friday morning, at which time procedural matters will be settled and the agenda matter for succeeding meetings will be revised.

MR. BALL: The agenda matter will be fixed--does that mean?

THE CHAIRMAN: We will adjourn this meeting after reconvening from recess on Friday.

MR. BALL: And when will we be able to take up the other matters?

THE CHAIRMAN: Normally at the next regular meeting; sooner if called for at the request of a Member.

Then this meeting will stand recessed until 10:00 o'clock on Friday morning.

(The Council meeting then adjourned at 1640 hours).



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RESTRICTEDCOPY NO. 0 061

VERBATIM MINUTES  
of the  
SECOND MEETING  
ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN  
(Morning Session)

Meiji Building, Tokyo, Wednesday, 17 April 1946 at 10:00 A.M.

MEMBERS PRESENT

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

Lieutenant General Chu Shih-Ming, Member for China

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

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

SECRETARY GENERAL

Colonel Bonner F. Fellers

Office of the Secretariat  
Allied Council for Japan  
20 April 1946



RESTRICTED

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, the hour has reached ten. Because of the size of the agenda, I think we will dispense with any preliminary remarks and go right to the business of the meeting. The first business will be to accept the minutes of the last meeting. Copies of corrected minutes have been given to all Members by the Secretary-General, I believe. Unless there are further corrections, I will assume that it is the desire of the Council Members that these minutes be accepted and approved.

I so direct.

The next matters are procedural in nature. The matter of organization of the Secretariat is first. I shall read from the verbatim minutes of the last meeting. At a certain period in the proceedings the Soviet Member said he proposed to add one more paragraph. Reading from the minutes:

"....GENERAL DEREVYANKO: The Secretary-General is designated by the Chairman of the Allied Council. The Secretary-General has three deputies respectively designated by Members of the Allied Council for Japan from China, United Kingdom and USSR."

Will one of the stenographers please read that back?

"(Last remark of GENERAL DEREVYANKO was read back by reporter.)"

THE CHAIRMAN: (To Soviet Interpreter) You let me know if I'm going too fast, will you?

THE SOVIET INTERPRETER: I will let you know.

THE CHAIRMAN: "....GENERAL CHU: I support GENERAL DEREVYANKO's proposal.

"THE CHAIRMAN: The first part of that is technically incorrect in that the Supreme Commander has designated



the Secretary-General and not the U.S. Member. The Supreme Commander provided and his orders designate the Secretary-General. Is there any discussion on that?

"MR. BALL: Like GENERAL CHU, I have no instructions on this point and would therefore not be prepared to commit myself at this stage.

"THE CHAIRMAN: Well, it seems that this Secretariat, of course, is purely administrative. In view of the fact that the Member representing jointly United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India would like to consider further, I suggest that all Members consider this and that it be taken up as an administrative matter at the next regular session.

"I understand you would not care to commit yourself at the present time.

"MR. BALL: No, sir.

"THE CHAIRMAN: Is that satisfactory, then?

"MR. BALL: It seems to me, MR. CHAIRMAN, that this may be a very good proposal, but it does raise in fact the whole issue we have just passed over, the question of "international in character" and if the Deputy Secretaries General are to be designated by the Member nations, well, why not the other Members of the Secretariat. There are all sorts of issues.

"MR. CHAIRMAN: Paying expenses and other considerations enter into it. I am sure that this is a Secretariat which can be comprised as you would like it. There are advantages and definite advantages in having it maintained and organized by one of the Powers for the convenience



of all. It seemed quite logical to me in view of the fact that we had the facilities, time, personnel, transportation and so forth, that it would be convenient. I certainly feel that there is no intention on the part of the Supreme Commander to force this particular organization on anyone. I believe, however, that it would be preferable for all Members to consider all of the facts and discuss them perhaps among themselves, and perhaps with their governments concerning expenses involved and other things in that connection-- personnel procurement for the Secretariat and things of that kind. Do you accept the proposal, GENERAL DEREVYANKO? Merely postpone the action until you have had time to consider it and consult with other Members?

"MR. BALL: Can we put it on the agenda of the next meeting?

"THE CHAIRMAN: I suggest that we just put official business on agenda. Administrative matters should be taken up at any meeting as these are informal -- don't you think? I feel that any time things are not going smoothly--

"MR. BALL: I thought perhaps the Members could discuss it at the next meeting.

"THE CHAIRMAN: It will be discussed. In official matters we should stick to the agenda. On procedural matters I think they should be taken up any time in order to expedite the procedure.

"(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addressed the Council in Russian.)

"SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL DEREVYANKO wished to settle this matter today but if other Members of the



Allied Council can't consider this matter today it is all right with him to postpone discussion of this matter.

"THE CHAIRMAN: What is your opinion?"

"GENERAL CHU: It is quite all right to postpone it.

"THE CHAIRMAN: And yours?"

"MR. BALL: All right.

"THE CHAIRMAN: All right then, we will take the matter up as a matter of administrative procedure at the very next meeting.

Are there any more suggestions?"

THE CHAIRMAN: That brings us up to date on what happened at the last meeting in connection with change in the Secretariat structure. Does anyone have any comment?

SOVIET INTERPRETER: The GENERAL says he would like to have the opinion of MR. BALL regarding the Secretariat.

MR. BALL: Well, Gentlemen, I am very glad to give my opinion. I was waiting because I had hoped to hear GENERAL DUREVYANKO'S opinion. My attitude is this: that I should have been very glad to have accepted the offer of the Supreme Commander to provide a Secretariat with American personnel. I feel sure that that would be the simplest administrative arrangement, thinking purely in terms of quick and efficient administration and I would not want to press for a nominee of my government as a Deputy Secretary-General. If, on the other hand, the Member for the USSR and the Member for China feel strongly that this is an administrative responsibility which should be shared equally by all four Members, well then I am quite sure that my four governments would wish to fall into line and also



nominate a Deputy Secretary-General from the British Commonwealth.

SOVIET INTERPRETER: The GENERAL suggests the following decision regarding this matter.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian.)

GENERAL DEREVYANKO (as interpreted): The Secretary-General is designated by the Chairman of the Allied Council. The Secretary-General has three deputies respectively designated by the Members of the Allied Council from China, the British Commonwealth and the USSR.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does the Member from China have any comments?

GENERAL CHU: May I have that repeated to me -- the USSR Member's proposal?

THE CHAIRMAN: Will the stenographer please read back the proposal.

(Last statement made by GENERAL DEREVYANKO read back by reporter.)

GENERAL CHU: Well, I supported the proposal of the Member from the Soviet Union last time and I still support it. Looking purely from the standpoint of the work of the Secretariat, I think it is a distinct advantage to have Members from all the nations represented on this Council participate in the work of the Secretariat. I think it will enhance the closer liaison work among the Members and it will save the Secretary-General a lot of trouble in looking up information for us. We can always get after our man and have him look it up for us.



MR. BALL: MR. CHAIRMAN, in these circumstances, I would be glad to concur with what the Member from China and the Member from the USSR said.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, of course, whatever the Council decides as to the organization of the Secretariat, it will be satisfactory to the Supreme Commander, I am sure. My own view is that if the intention is to assist in the volume of work turned out by the Secretariat that a mere designation of the Deputy Secretary-General will not accomplish that. It has been my experience that the Secretary-General and the Deputies don't do the work. I think that this is--and of course, this is just my opinion--a slightly ponderous organization. I would think that a liaison detachment to include clerical assistance would more nearly meet the demands as stated than the mere designation of a Secretary-General. I subscribe completely to the fact that the Secretariat has been overworked in fulfilling the requests for documents. Does anyone have any discussions upon that point?

(GENERAL DIREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian.)

SOVIET INTERPRETER: The GENERAL says that there is no necessity to decide the question about the clerical staff just now.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, why not decide it all right now? Let us form the Secretariat and let it go to work. If you are not satisfied with the way it is now--

SOVIET INTERPRETER: The GENERAL says the people may be designated as many as necessary to do the work.

THE CHAIRMAN: Of course, the physical facilities



available will control that. MR. BILL, do you have any concrete suggestions other than the designation of a Deputy Secretary-General?

MR. BILL: No, MR. CHAIRMAN, I don't see much reason in having any concrete suggestions at the present moment. I mean, the issue now, it seems to me, is simply Deputy Secretary-Generals. I am quite sure there will be all sorts of executive and administrative problems arising, but couldn't we meet them when they arise? Can't we reach an agreement on this question now?

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, to settle it, is it satisfactory to the Members that the proposal of the Council to add one Deputy Secretary-General from China; one from United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India; and one from the USSR be made to the Supreme Commander.

All right, that will close this subject.

The next matter indicated on the printed agenda is that a draft of the verbatim minutes be passed to each Member on the same day as the meeting, that each Member revise this draft and return it to the Secretariat within 24 hours, initialed to indicate his approval. Proposed by the British Commonwealth Member.

Is there any discussion on that subject?

GENERAL CHU: I agree with that entirely.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does GENERAL DEREVYANKO have any discussion for that?

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian.)

SOVIET INTERPRETER. The GENERAL suggests to agree with the suggestion by the British Commonwealth Member that



the draft of verbatim minutes be passed to each Member on the same day of each meeting, that each Member revise this draft and return it to the Secretariat within 24 hours, initialed to indicate his approval.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, Gentlemen, it is obviously impossible to present verbatim minutes of a complete daily session upon the same day that the meeting is held. I suggest that this proposal be modified to read: that a draft of verbatim minutes be submitted to each Member of the Council as soon as possible for revision prior to preparation and issuance in final form. Are there any comments on that?

MR. BALL: MR. CHAIRMAN, I am asking simply for information, and it would be ungracious of me to criticize what you have just said since you are providing the facilities for doing this work, but what are the physical difficulties that prevent us getting verbatim minutes on the same day as the meeting?

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, supposing the meeting closes at 7 o'clock tonight. It would take many hours to transcribe the notes of those minutes and to accomplish the physical effort of typing them.

MR. BALL: Isn't it possible for that to be done continuously in separate takes throughout the day?

THE CHAIRMAN: No doubt if it is done that way. I am sure the notes are transcribed throughout the day as we go along, but there are matters of the time required to type and edit. I would like to hear an expression from the Secretary-General on that point.



COLONEL FELLERS: It takes between 3 and 4 hours to transcribe each hour's verbatim testimony, so that if the meeting runs until late in the afternoon it would be almost impossible to complete it that day. We will get them out as fast as possible.

MR. BALL: Well, would it be a good idea to amend this to say, within 24 hours of the adjournment of the meeting--would that be possible, instead of the same day?

COLONEL FELLERS: I rather believe it would be, yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, then why not say as soon as possible, which would certainly indicate that there would be no delay in presenting them to the Members for revision prior to issue in final form. I assure you there is no attempt on my part to prevent the work from being done expeditiously. It is merely a recognition of the physical effort involved in turning out the work and I do not believe that it would be possible to meet this requirement in all cases. In most cases perhaps the minutes can be prepared on the same day, if the meetings are short. If we hit a critical issue which requires meetings at night, I feel that it is a little beyond the capabilities of the Secretariat staff, however created, to meet that requirement.

MR. BALL: Well, MR. CHAIRMAN, I don't want to press this in the particular form in which I have submitted it and I am perfectly happy to see how we get along at the next few meetings and if we're not getting along smoothly, we can easily raise that question again.

THE CHAIRMAN: (To reporter) I didn't quite get that. Will you read that back please?

(Last statement of MR. BALL read back.)



THE CHAIRMAN: I believe the main point at issue is that the minutes be submitted for surveillance and correction by each Member as to his verbatim remarks prior to issue in final form. Now, is there any reason for postponing that particular portion of this item?

MR. BALL: Well, if we were to leave it that way it wouldn't quite express the full meaning of the item as I have submitted it. I was trying to emphasize the need for all possible speed in providing us with these minutes. If the way I have put it is unreasonable I am quite willing to leave it without any time limit until we see how we get along after the next few meetings.

THE CHAIRMAN: Leave it as it now is and do nothing until the next few meetings.

MR. BALL: I am ready to withdraw it altogether in this particular form. I think the Members of the Council have expressed their agreement that it is very important for us to get these minutes as soon as possible.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right then. I will direct the Secretary-General to produce the minutes as expeditiously as possible to submit them to the individual members prior to issue in final form.

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Supreme Commander to get a copy of the minutes at the time they are initially submitted to the individual members and also to be furnished a corrected copy at a later date. Is that satisfactory to the Member for China?

GENERAL CHU: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think that will accomplish the



purpose. How about it, GENERAL DERIVYANKO?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: There is one matter that I should like to bring up to the Council in connection with procedural matters and also the summarization, and that is that at the end of that summarization all recommendations of the Council be presented in a single paragraph in order to facilitate their consideration by the Supreme Commander and the Members of the Council. That is merely a matter of form and I believe if there are no objections I can direct the Secretary-General to do that: place one paragraph at the end of the summarization including all of the recommendations submitted to the Supreme Commander for that particular meeting merely as a matter of convenience in reviewing them.

Are there any other procedural matters to be taken up at this time?

MR. BALL: There is one other detail, MR. CHAIRMAN. We agreed at our first meeting that items for the agenda should be submitted 5 days before the next meeting, before the meeting at which they are going to be raised. Now, would you give us an interpretation of what exactly is meant by 5 days. If we meet at 10 A.M. this morning, does that mean that matters for the agenda must reach the Secretary-General by 10 A.M. on the 5th day before, or when?

THE CHAIRMAN: Technically I should say that would be the interpretation.

MR. BALL: I think it is rather an important point. The Secretary-General is following the policy, which no doubt is a sound one, of arranging the agenda in the order



in which the items reach him and it is therefore very useful for each Council Member to be quite clear what is the deadline.

THE CHAIRMAN: I agree completely. There is no reason why a Member cannot submit his agenda subject at any time before 5 days prior to scheduled meetings, in which case it would take its priority in order of submission. The closing deadline obviously is for the purpose of permitting the staff of the Supreme Commander to assemble the information for presentation to the Council in proper form and complete form. I assure you that that involves considerable research and a great deal of physical effort and 5 days in my opinion is not too little if we are to get a complete coverage of the subject matter. It is not beyond the realm of reason. It is well within the provision of what was proposed on this subject that on the third day or even on the day of the meeting, agenda subjects for the next regular meeting could be submitted. Do you agree?

MR. BALL: Well, I am not quite clear yet, MR. CHAIRMAN, what you are looking for. How do you define that five days?

THE CHAIRMAN: That at any time at all any member can submit a subject for consideration by the Council. If that subject is to be considered at the next meeting it must have been in the hands of the Secretary-General 5 days prior to the day and hour of that particular session.

MR. BALL: Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is that clear?

MR. BALL: Quite clear, thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any comments? Does that



satisfy you?

MR. BALL: Yes, certainly.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any other matters of procedure?

GENERAL CHU: MR. CHAIRMAN, before we take up other official matters, could I make one general observation about the agenda we have today? As I look through this agenda it occurs to me that some of these topics brought up are nothing but requests for information. Now, I don't know what the opinion of the other Members is in regard to this matter, but my personal opinion is that if we bring up a topic we should have in our mind certain definite recommendations that we want to recommend to the Supreme Commander or to the Deputy Chairman of the Council and we would like to have it discussed at these Council meetings. As for requests for information, I think it would be much more convenient and perhaps will take up less time if we ask the Secretariat to provide the information on those topics before we bring this matter up to the meeting. Now that is what I gather from looking through this agenda. I would like to hear the opinion of the other Members.

MR. BALL: MR. CHAIRMAN, I feel that GENERAL CHU was looking at me, I think accusingly.

GENERAL CHU: No, I happen to be sitting right opposite you and I tried to make it so that you can hear me better-- that is why I was looking.

MR. BALL: Well, it must have been my guilty conscience, GENERAL CHU. I would like to make this comment, MR. CHAIRMAN, on that. I fully agree with GENERAL CHU that normally when a Council Member wants information he should simply



go to the appropriate body of SCAP and ask for that information direct. We should not use Council meetings as means of securing the great variety of information that we will want in going about our business. I am agreed, nevertheless, there are some questions, I think of great importance and of topical importance, about which a Council Member might feel that it is desirable for the Council to formulate certain policy recommendations. I would nevertheless hesitate to formulate any definite resolutions in any precise form until certain new and essential information was forthcoming. I should therefore say that when a Council Member does ask the Council for certain information, instead of asking directly, outside the Council, this could be taken as an indication as the first step toward an effort to formulate recommendations. That is the policy, MR. CHAIRMAN, that I have followed in the two agenda items that I put on this agenda, items which do meet the description that GENERAL CHU gave.

THE CHAIRMAN: Has the Member from the USSR any comment on that subject?

SOVIET INTERPRETER: The GENERAL quite agrees with the comments of MR. BALL.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, I think there is no reason for further discussion. Thank you, GENERAL CHU, for that observation. I think it is well worth considering.

Are there any other procedural matters?

(None indicated)

If not, we shall proceed immediately with the first



subject on the agenda under section 2, Official Matters.  
As indicated on the form Agenda No. 2a-417-1: "SUBJECT  
FOR DISCUSSION: Information by Major General W. F. Marquat,  
Vice-Chairman, Allied Council for Japan, regarding  
Decisions of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers  
pertaining to the Advice and Consultations given by the  
Allied Council, 5 April 1946."

GENERAL CHU: Do I understand "Vice-Chairman" to be  
a typographical error?

THE CHAIRMAN: "Vice-Chairman" is a typographical error.  
Will you correct the Agenda accordingly?

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has  
submitted a memorandum for the Chairman of the Allied  
Council for Japan, copies of which have been transmitted  
to each Member. Have you all received that?

I shall read the memorandum for the Chairman of the  
Allied Council for Japan dated 9 April 1946.

"....I have given careful consideration to the minutes  
of the initial meeting of the Allied Council held on  
5 April with particular reference to the several  
suggestions therein contained, and on which I hereunder  
note my views and action:

"First suggestion: That the Supreme Commander  
issue a special public warning that the  
election would be considered a test of the  
capability of Japan to create a responsible  
and democratic government and that he reserves  
the right to pass upon the qualifications of  
all members elected to the Diet and require  
a new election if the majority thereof are  
determined to be unsuitable.

"In substance this action has already been taken. The  
matter is believed to be fully understood, both by the  
Government and by the Japanese electorate. It is



essential that the Supreme Commander issue no statement and avoid any action which might seem to bring pressure for or against any particular party or group.

"Second suggestion: That the members of the Allied Council be provided with: (a) Copies of all orders, instructions and memoranda issued by the Supreme Commander to the Japanese Government from the beginning of the occupation of Japan up to the date when the Allied Council for Japan begins its work. (b) Copies of all documents, reports, statements, written explanation, information papers, etc., received by the General Headquarters from the Japanese Government in accordance with the order or in compliance with the memoranda of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. (c) Translations in English of all those ordinances, regulations and orders issued by the Japanese Government and Ministries on the basis of an in compliance with the memoranda of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. (d) Copies of all documents to be received by the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander from the Japanese Government, including reports, statements, written explanations, and information materials. (e) Materials compiled, or to be compiled by the General Headquarters in regard to the disarmament of the Japanese land and naval forces, the destruction of weapons, military equipment and fortifications, demilitarization of industry, liquidation of officers' corps and registration of its former members, as well as all materials which characterize the general trend of the political and economic situation in Japan and the degree of its democratization.

"It is the underlying purpose of the Supreme Commander to insure that the members of the Council are fully acquainted with all pertinent documentation. To attempt, however, to make available or to reassemble in specific form all of the administrative work which has transpired since the beginning of the occupation and prior to the convening of the Council would involve a monumental clerical effort for which facilities do not exist. The



Council members already have been furnished monthly reports of progress with a great mass of additional data which if digested should bring them fully abreast of the present situation. If, in addition, any specific data are required, the same will be furnished if available. The responsibility of the Council being exclusively advisory and consultative, it does not involve a review of action heretofore taken in the administration of Japan, nor will the Supreme Commander burden it with matters concerning past issues.

"Third suggestion: That members of the Council be furnished with directives of the Supreme Commander seven (7) days prior to their issuance to the Japanese Government.

"Such directives on matters of substance will be made available to members of the Council for concurrence or comment forty-eight (48) hours prior to their issuance. It would create a prejudicial time lag in the functioning of government, however, to allow the longer period suggested for such purpose. The great majority of such directives could be commented upon with little or no delay, and a method of procedure to such end should be evolved. No arbitrariness of procedure must be allowed to interfere with the prompt and orderly process of government administration.

"Fourth suggestion: That members of the Council be furnished with drafts of Imperial Rescripts, Legislative Acts of the Japanese Government and Orders of Ministers and Ministries not later than ten (10) days prior to their issuance or publication.

"To require such delay of the Japanese Government would but cause practical suspension of its administrative functions. The Supreme Commander himself does not



attempt a prior check upon the myriad of administrative details which flow through the various channels of the Japanese Government, but rather confines himself to careful scrutiny of the broader picture of governmental process and such individual matters of substance as have direct bearing upon the occupational purposes. The members of the Council will be furnished with copies of the Official Gazette, and may call up for discussion any specific acts of the Japanese Government they desire. This, coupled with the right of each member to call for a special meeting at any time to discuss any subject, should give ample assurance of the full recording and consideration of individual views. Signed DOUGLAS MacARTHUR."

That fulfills the agenda request for answers by GENERAL MacARTHUR to the recommendations made at the first meeting.

The next item on the agenda is the Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office.

SOVIET INTERPRETER: Just a moment, GENERAL. The GENERAL has some comments to this item.

THE CHAIRMAN: GENERAL DEREVYANKO has the floor.  
(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addressed the Council in Russian.)

SOVIET INTERPRETER: The GENERAL says: It is practically impossible to realize the consultative functions if the directives of the Supreme Commander and especially the directives on important matters would be given to the Members of the Council only for prior 48 hours prior to the publication.



During such short time a Member of the Allied Council will be unable either to formulate his comments regarding these directives, or, if necessary to get in touch with their respective governments. The decision of the Supreme Commander on this question causes apprehension regarding the future work of the Allied Council.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any other comments?

MR. BALL: MR. CHAIRMAN, I feel that the Member from the USSR is very right when he says that 48 hours is hardly long enough to give proper consideration to the more important directives, and I would suggest that this might be a matter which could be reconsidered to discover if there is any way, without holding up unduly the smooth working of the administrative machine, by which that period could be extended.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Members all understand the manner in which these directives will be presented, I presume. The directive itself will be accompanied by a complete staff study which will contain all facts, data and other information which was used in connection with the preparation of the directive. That should present sufficient information upon which to form a basis of opinion as to the adequacy of the directive.

GENERAL DREIVYANKO: The more material presented, the more time necessary to study it; therefore, the period of time should be lengthened.

THE CHAIRMAN: In view of the fact that the reply was that of GENERAL MacARTHUR, I feel that the minutes of this meeting will contain your views and that the answer to that



subject will be made as he desires.

SOVIET INTERPRETER: The GENERAL has a suggestion regarding this item.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addressed the Council in Russian.)

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

THE CHAIRMAN: That remark will be transmitted to the Supreme Commander.

Are there any other matters for discussion on that subject?

(None signified.)

Then we will proceed to the next subject for discussion, as indicated on the agenda. Reading paragraph 2 of the form: "Report by General Headquarters, SCAP, regarding Compliance of the Japanese Government with the Directive, dated 4 January 1946, Subject, 'Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office'."

I will ask GENERAL WHITNEY to present to the Council the information requested.