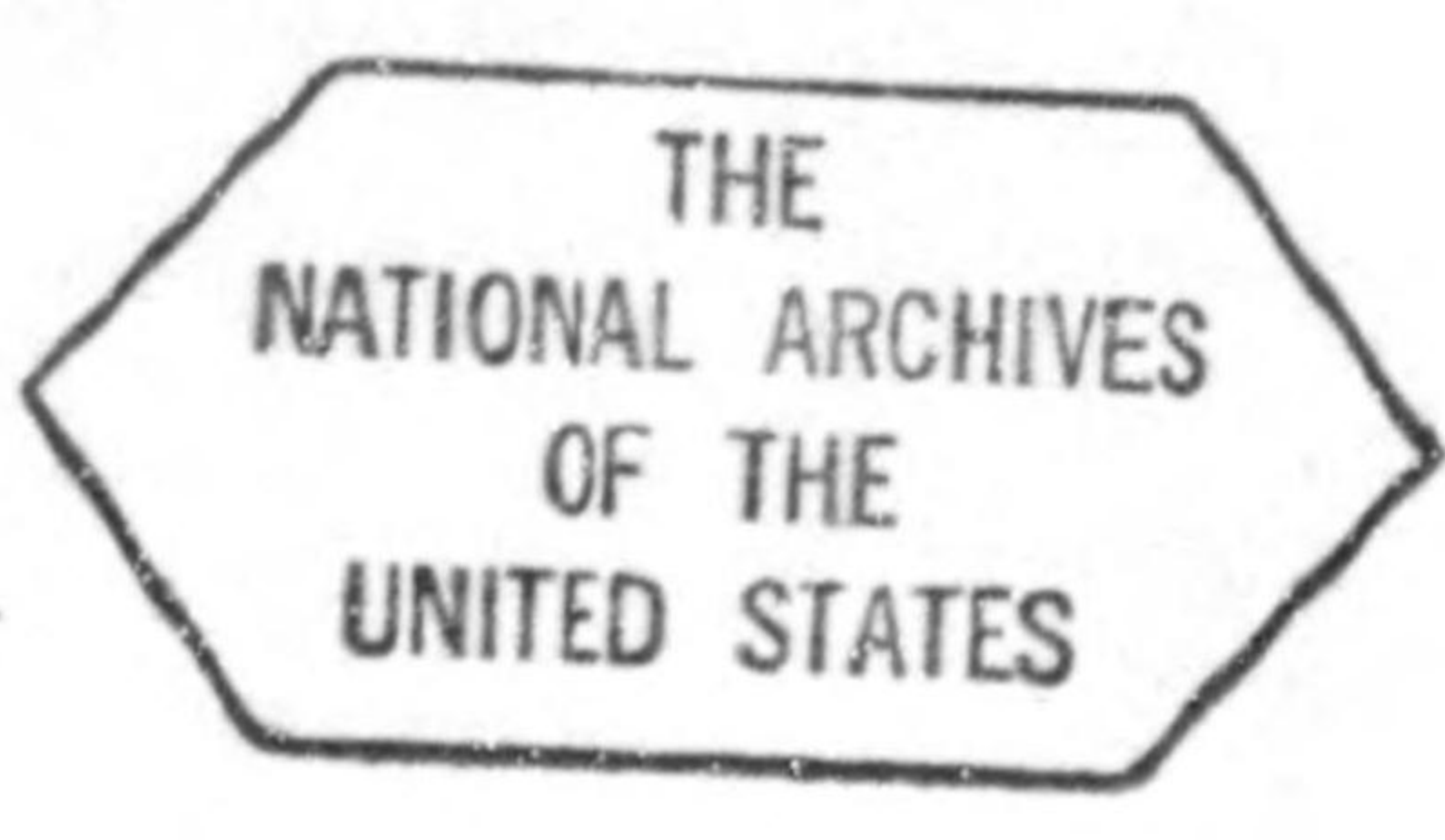


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## ● LIST OF PAPERS ●

File under No. FEC INQUIRIES & REPLIES

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM-	DATE	TO-	SYNOPSIS
1.	FEC-070	11 Jun 46		<u>Soviet's suggested policy decision in regards to former members of organizations falling under purge.</u>
2.	FEC-070/1	24 Jun 46		<u>SCAP's reply to Soviet: The new Japanese Government.</u>
3.	FEC-070/2 & 3	24 Jul 46		<u>Soviet's remarks: Members of prohibited associations falling under purge.</u>
4.	FEC-097	4 Nov 46		<u>Soviet statement: Carrying out of purge directive regarding public office holders.</u>
5.	FEC 342/1	26 Sep 49		<u>Soviet inquiry: Economic Deconcentration.</u>
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FEC-342/2

FEC-RESTRICTED

FEC-342/2

17 November 1949

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

INQUIRIES AND REPLIES

U.S. Reply to Soviet Inquiries at 165th FEC Meeting,

22 September 1949

(Reference: FEC-342/1)

Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a reply to the Soviet inquiry on economic deconcentration (FEC-342/1), is submitted by the United States representative and is circulated for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

2. The Soviet inquiry, to which the enclosure is a reply, was submitted at the 165th meeting of the Far Eastern Commission, 22 September 1949.

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
Secretary General

FEC 342/2

17 Nov 1949

U.S. reply to Soviet inquiry regarding economic deconcentration.

(Referenced 165th Meeting to be found in FEC Meetings File, attached)

FEC-342/2

6



FEC-RESTRICTED

E N C L O S U R E

INQUIRIES AND REPLIES

U.S. Reply to Soviet Inquiries at 165th FEC Meeting,  
22 September 1949 (FEC-342/1)

The following information has been furnished by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers under date of November 5, 1949.

1. Q: What large industrial and banking corporations (Zaibatsu) have been dissolved?

A: Twenty-nine holding companies, designated under Imperial Ordinance 233 of 1946, have been dissolved and are in liquidation; eight holding companies, which are also operating companies, have been dissolved and ordered to reorganize under Law #207 of 1947; three operating companies which are not holding companies have been ordered to dissolve and ordered to reorganize under Law #207 of 1947; no banks have been dissolved. The names of the 40 companies enumerated above are as follows: Mitsui Honsha, Mitsubishi Honsha, Yasuda Hozensha, Sumitomo Honsha, Asano Honsha, Shibusawa Dozoku KK, Nomura Gomei KK, Nichiden Kogyo KK, Oki Denki Shoken KK, Okura Kogyo KK, Mitsui Bussan KK, Mitsubishi Shoji KK, Kokusai Denki Tsushin KK, Nihon Denshin Denwa Koji KK, Ohara Goshi KK, Gomi K. Katakura-gumi, Toyoda Sangyo KK, Terada Gomei KK, Ishihara Gomei KK, KK Okazaki Honten, Daiwa Shokusan Gomei KK, Goshi KK Tatsuuma Honke Shoten, Hattori Goshi KK, Kanto Kogyo KK, Kyodo Kogyo KK, Wakasa Kogyo KK, KK Hayashikane Shoten, Yamashita KK, KK Teitokukai, Mitsubishi Jukogyo, Mitsui Kozen, Mitsubishi Kogyo, Seika Kogyo, Oji Seishi, Daikan Sangyo, Nippon Seitetsu, Teikoku Sen-i, Dai Nippon Biiru, Toyo Seikan, Hokkaido Rakuno.

In the above listing distinction has not been made between those which are and those which are not "Zaibatsu" companies, although most of them can be so termed. Control associations and companies ordered dissolved have not been listed in response to reference question. Two major control companies, Japan Publications Distribution Company and Taihei Lumber Company, were removed from coverage of the Deconcentration Law and dissolved under the policy of elimination of control companies.

2. Q: The aggregate capital of the dissolved companies placed at the disposal of the Holding Company Liquidation Commission?

A: The Holding Company Liquidation Commission holds securities obtained from the dissolved companies, securities obtained from holding companies whose portfolios were taken over without actual dissolution of the corporate structures, and securities taken from Zaibatsu family members themselves. The total number of securities which have been placed in the hands of the HCLC is 166,000,000 shares. The face value of the securities obtained from holding companies is 6,769,949,091 yen, and of securities obtained from designated Zaibatsu 437,246,484 yen. In addition, securities of face value of 576,914,963 yen are subject to HCLC disposal but actual title has not been transferred to the HCLC since they are partially paid up securities.

3. Q: The amount of shares already distributed and the principle upon which this distribution was based?



A: Of the 166,000,000 shares transferred to the HCLC, 76,000,000 have been sold, 23,000,000 are in dissolved companies and are not subject to sale, and 67,000,000 remain to be sold. In addition, 35,000,000 rights, accruing to stocks held by HCLC, have been sold. Proceeds from sale of shares and rights amount to 7,375,449,947 yen. Distribution of securities taken over by HCLC is based upon the objective of widespread ownership among Japanese with sales to employees, residents of area of issuing company, and the general public.

4. Q: The amount and value of shares of the dissolved companies, acquired by foreigners and foreign companies; and specifically by which foreign companies?

A: No shares transferred to HCLC have been purchased by foreigners or foreign countries. Restitution of pre-war stock holdings amounting to 658,283 shares with face value of 22,149,025 yen has been made to 25 restorees. Some of such restored securities have come from stocks in the hands of the HCLC.

5. Q: Which foreign firms have already drawn up business contracts with Japanese companies?

A: Most recently available figures indicate that 10,968 international agreements have been filed with the Fair Trade Commission of the Japanese Government. Although such agreements are predominantly of the nature of simple agency or sales agreements, the total includes a wide variety of types of business contracts. If the names of individual companies in any particular category or categories of business contracts are desired, efforts will be made to obtain such data as are reasonably available.

6. Q: How many large industrial and banking companies, included in the category of "restricted" companies, were subjected to deconcentration in each branch of industry and the names of these companies?

A: The phrase "subjected to deconcentration" in the broad sense includes all companies ordered to divest themselves of portfolios of stocks in other companies, closed control companies and associations, companies ordered to divide into separate new companies under the Deconcentration Law, as well as companies ordered to divest themselves of certain assets but not ordered to reorganize under the Deconcentration Law. Interpreting the term "deconcentration" as applying only to the companies structurally reorganized under the Deconcentration Law, eight of such companies are "restricted" concerns. They are: Mitsubishi Jukogyo (heavy industrial machinery, ships, electrical equipment); Mitsui Kozen (mining); Mitsubishi Kogyo (mining); Seika Kogyo (mining); Oji Seishi (paper); Daikan Sangyo (textiles); Nippon Seitetsu (steel); Teikoku Sen-i (textiles).

7. Q: The result of the purge in economic and financial organizations provided for in Part IV, paragraph 2 a, of the policy decision of the Far Eastern Commission FEC-014/9, "Basic Post-Surrender Policy for Japan"?

A: SCAP announced in April 1948 that out of a total of 198,022 persons removed or excluded from public service, 1,473 persons were removed or excluded from "key positions of high responsibility and influence in commerce, industry, finance and agriculture" and 475 persons in addition were removed or excluded from positions concerned with financing or organizing resources in formerly colonial or Japanese-occupied territories. Thus a total of 1948 persons was purged from positions in economic and financial fields. Since the date on which these statistics were issued, no substantial changes have taken place in the number of persons purged.



26 September 1949

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

INQUIRIES AND REPLIES

Soviet Inquiry of 22 September Regarding Economic Deconcentration

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, an inquiry regarding economic deconcentration submitted by the Soviet Representative at the 165th meeting of the Far Eastern Commission, 22 September 1949, is circulated for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
Secretary General

FEC 342/1

26 Sept 1949

Soviet Representative's inquiry regarding economic deconcentration.

(See reference: 165th FEC Meeting --  
in that file)

FEC-342/1

5



E N C L O S U R EINQUIRIES AND REPLIESSoviet Inquiry of 22 September Regarding Economic Deconcentration

On August 3d, 1949 SCAP Headquarters issued a statement to the effect that the dissolution of large industrial corporations and the elimination of excessive concentration of economic power in Japan had, allegedly, now been completed.

In this connection the Soviet delegation considers it necessary that the Supreme Commander provide the Far Eastern Commission with information regarding the results of the implementation of the program for the dissolution of large industrial corporations and the elimination of excessive concentration of economic power in Japan.

It is desirable that the following questions be clarified in the information:

1. What large industrial and banking corporations (Zaibatsu) have been dissolved?
2. The aggregate capital of the dissolved companies placed at the disposal of the holding company liquidation commission?
3. The amount of shares already distributed and the principle upon which this distribution was based?
4. The amount and value of shares of the dissolved companies, acquired by foreigners and foreign companies; and specifically - by which foreign companies?
5. Which foreign firms have already drawn up business contracts with Japanese companies?
6. How many large industrial and banking companies, included in the category of "restricted" companies, were subjected to deconcentration in each branch of industry and the names of these companies?
7. The result of the purge in economic and financial organizations provided for in Part IV, paragraph 2 a of the policy decision of the Far Eastern Commission FEC-014/9 "Basic Post Surrender Policy for Japan"?

Besides that, the Soviet delegation deems it desirable that the members of the Far Eastern Commission be provided with the full text of the report of the Deconcentration Review Board submitted to the Supreme Commander according to the "New York Times" report of August 4, 1949.



FEC-097

4 November 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

STATEMENT BY SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE ON REPORT ON  
PURGE OF PUBLIC OFFICE HOLDERS (C4-007/3)  
(Reference: C4-007 series, C4-010)

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, a statement by the Soviet representative with respect to the carrying out of the purge directive of 4 January 1946, is circulated herewith for the information of the Far Eastern Commission and referred to COMMITTEE NO. 4: STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES for consideration.

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
Secretary General

FEC-097

4 Nov 1946

Statement by Soviet representative: Carrying out of the purge directive in regard to public office holders.

4



E N C L O S U R E

STATEMENT BY SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE ON REPORT ON PURGE  
OF PUBLIC OFFICE HOLDERS (C4-007/3)

The Soviet group, having carefully considered the material on the purge of public office holders under purge directive of January 4, 1946, which was submitted by the American delegation to Committee 4 for discussion, feels that in spite of the fact that much work has been done in this direction, up to the present the Japanese Government has not fully carried out the directive of the Supreme Commander on this question, in spite of the fact that according to the plans of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers the purge had to be completed in the course of 6 months, beginning from January 4, 1946, the day of the issue of this directive - as it was officially stated by General Whitney, a representative of the Supreme Commander, at the second meeting of the Allied Council for Japan, which took place on April 7, 1946 (C4-010, May 16, 1946, page 2).

1. In a report submitted by the United States representative it is admitted that "as of 29 July 1946 remained to be screened about 1000 officials of 165 corporations, in various fields". These corporations, as it was further pointed out, are to be purged "because their largest stockholders are national policy companies" (Section I, item d, of the U.S. document - C4-007/3).

2. Further it is stated that: "In the Demobilization Board are about 4,000 officials who have not been screened. These are all former Army and Navy officers subject to mandatory removal under Category 'B' of Appendix 'A'". Further it is explained that these were retained in office because of formal requests of the Japanese Government to continue their employment, as for this period they were "irreplaceable", as provided in paragraph 8 of SCAPIN 550 (Section 1, item e).

3. The Soviet delegation is in possession of some data that up to now in the Diet there are 18 members of the House of Representatives, who were elected with the means of bribery and other



violations of law. Among them are members of the Liberal party: Jida Tomohai, Arasuke Seihiro, Makino Konsaku, Hiraoki Riojo; members of the Progressive party: Sekine Kujio and Abe Djundji, representative of the non-party group Jushi Yasumassa and others. The results of inquest of these Diet members are not known up to the present time.

4. Among the members of the House of Representatives there remain up to now certain persons who compromised their names because of ties with militarists and because of their activity in the Imperial Rule Assistance Association during the war. Among such persons are the following:

Matsuda Siichi, former adviser to the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, in 1942 he was elected to the Diet on the recommendation of the IRAA.

Inukai Ken, former economic adviser in the Van Tsin-Wei government, one of the leaders of "House for Development of Asia".

Tahara Horuji - the administrator on New Guinea during the war, was the chief of the second section of the department of South Seas in the Navy Department. In 1942 he was recommended by the Imperial Rule Political Association to the Diet, was the follower of ideology for the alliance of the Axis powers and for the undermining of the relations with the Allied Powers.

In connection with the above-mentioned facts the Soviet delegation proposes to put this question for consideration in the Far Eastern Commission and to accept the following policy decision:

1. To consider the fulfillment of the SCAP's purge directive of January 4, 1946 by the Japanese government as unsatisfactory.
2. To formulate a policy decision according to which the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers could issue a directive to the Japanese government to accelerate the



complete fulfillment of the purge directive in the nearest future.

3. To recommend that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers delete paragraph 8 of his directive 550 of January 4, which permits the Japanese government under the pretext of "irreplaceability" to keep in public office persons which who fall undoubtedly under the purge directive of January 4.



FEC-070/2

24 July 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

COMPOSITION OF THE NEW JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Note by the Secretary General

1. The Far Eastern Commission at its 15th Meeting on 12 June 1946 directed Committee No. 4: Strengthening of Democratic Tendencies to consider FEC-070 and FEC-070/1 on the subject of the composition of the new Japanese Government and to report back to the Commission via the Steering Committee.

2. Committee No. 4, at its 14th Meeting on 17 July 1946, decided that in the cases of HITOTSUMATSU Sadayoshi, HOSHIJIMA Jiro, ISHIBASHI Tanzan, or OMURA Seiichi, information so far available does not justify their elimination from political activity in accordance with the terms of the directive issued by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on 4 January 1946. It was agreed that if additional information should alter the situation, the matter would be reopened. Committee No. 4 therefore recommended to the Steering Committee that no action be taken on this question for the present.

3. The Steering Committee, at its twenty-second meeting, 23 July 1946, unanimously approved the recommendation of Committee No. 4.

4. The enclosure, a Soviet Statement explaining its position and the above recommendation of the Steering Committee is forwarded herewith for the consideration of the Far Eastern Commission.

FEC-070/2

24 July 1946

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
Secretary General

Soviet's remarks regarding individual influential members of prohibited associations, falling under "Purge Directive" of 4 January 1946.

(FEC-070/3: No further action to be taken on FEC-070/2)



STATEMENT BY SOVIET MEMBER OF COMMITTEE NO. 4  
ON STRENGTHENING DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES OF NEW  
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

The Soviet Group, as is already pointed out in its statement FEC-070, proceeding from the intention to facilitate by every means the full and earliest implementation of the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration and attaching great political importance to the question of the composition of the new Japanese Government, in full compliance with the jurisdiction of the Far Eastern Commission, considered it necessary to discuss at the Far Eastern Commission the question of the newly composed Japanese Cabinet and pass on this matter a policy decision. In accordance with the data at its disposal the Soviet Group has ascertained that the four members of the Japanese Cabinet should have been affected, in its opinion, by the Supreme Commander's purge order of January 4, 1946 and therefore proposed to raise the question of removal of the said persons from the Cabinet.

The Supreme Commander's reply to our statement and the explanation presented by the U.S. member assert that the persons in question, however being former members of the associations at present dissolved and prohibited, have not occupied any leading positions in such associations and consequently are not affected by the provisions of the purge order. Making a note of these statements the Soviet Group cannot help expressing its conviction in that such politicians as:

Ishibashi Tanzan, present minister of finance;  
Hoshijima Jiro, minister of trade and communications;  
Hitotsunatsu Sadakichi, minister without portfolio, and

Omura Seiichi, minister of Home Affairs, all being former members of the prohibited associations, could not hold in their time only secondary positions in such associations. It is quite obvious that these persons have actually been influential members of these associations and have escaped the purge, however, rightly deserved by them, only for merely formal reasons as not having held any of the official positions affected by the Supreme Commander's order. Though by letter of the law all these persons are not subject to purge, by spirit of the Supreme Commander's purge order, however, and by its principal idea, they should have been removed from the Government.



FEC-070/3

26 July 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

COMPOSITION OF THE NEW JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Note by the Secretary General

The Far Eastern Commission at its twenty-first meeting, 25 July 1946, unanimously adopted the recommendation of the Steering Committee, to the effect that no further action be taken for the present on the question of the elimination from political activity of the four individuals enumerated in paragraph 2 of FEC-070/2.

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
Secretary General



FEC-070/1

24 June 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

COMPOSITION OF THE NEW JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Note by the Secretary General

1. At the 15th Meeting of the Far Eastern Commission on 12 June 1946, the Chairman was requested to obtain information as to the Supreme Commander's reasons for permitting the three individuals named in FEC-070 to hold office. The Chairman agreed to obtain this information.

2. The Supreme Commander has been consulted in this connection and his reply is circulated herewith as the enclosure, for the information of the Commission, and is referred to COMMITTEE NO. 4: STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES for consideration in connection with FEC-070.

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
Secretary General

FEC-070/1

24 June 1946

Reply of SCAP relative to Soviet statement  
concerning the new Japanese Government.

2



E N C L O S U R E

REPLY OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED  
POWERS RELATIVE TO THE SOVIET STATEMENT  
CONCERNING THE NEW JAPANESE GOVERNMENT  
(FEC-070)

The Japanese Government screened all the ministers in the present Cabinet before they were appointed in accordance with the January 4 purge directive. SCAP has reviewed the information which is available and supports completely the action of the Government in this connection. The allegations made in the Soviet paper before the Far Eastern Commission would not bring the ministers referred to within the purview of the January 4 directive nor make them subject to purge in accordance with that directive. The directive states that to be purged a person must have been "a founder or national officer, a national director, a national committee chairman or a leading official" or "an editor of a publication or organ" of a prescribed association. None of the ministers fall within these categories. The other positions specified by the Soviet paper are not included in the January 4 directive as a basis for purge.



FEC-070

11 June 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

COMPOSITION OF THE NEW JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, a statement by the U.S.S.R. Representative regarding the composition of the new Japanese Government, submitted by the U.S.S.R. Representative, is circulated herewith for the consideration of the Far Eastern Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
Secretary General

FEC-070

11 June 19<sup>46</sup>51.

Soviet Delegate's suggested policy decision  
in regards to former members of organizations falling  
under "purge" directive of SCAP, 4 January 1946.

(Note SCAP's reply to above -- FEC-070/1)

(1)



E N C L O S U R E

COMPOSITION OF THE NEW JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

One of the basic objectives of Japan's surrender, as stated in the Article 6 of the Potsdam Declaration is the elimination for all time "the authority and influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest... for a new order of peace, security and justice will be impossible until irresponsible militarism is driven from the world". In the matter of fulfillment of this most essential objective the ability of the Japanese government "to remove all obstacles to the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people" (Potsdam Declaration, Article 10) acquires the primary importance. It is obvious that such a task can only be fulfilled by a government which is composed of politicians who are faithfully devoted to the ideas of democracy and are ready to fight consistently for the establishment of a truly democratic regime in Japan.

Persons who took an active part in the development and exercise of imperialistic policy of Japan in the past, cannot be members of a democratic government which is called to carry out broad democratic reforms in Japan.

The government of Japan formed after the recent elections to the Diet, does not meet at all the requirements mentioned above.

Among the members of the newly formed government there are three ministers formerly active members of "Imperial Rule Assistance Association", "Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society", Political Association of Great Japan" and "East Asia League", the former members of which organisations fall under the purge directive of the Supreme Commander of January 4, 1946.

Some members of the present Japanese Government were active members of reactionary cabinets of Japan in the past and their political and public activities were closely connected with the

*See page 4 for suggested policy decision by Howard Delegates*



preparation and carrying out of the policy of Japanese militarism.

In confirmation of the aforesaid it will be sufficient to give here a short political record of the members of the new Japanese Cabinet, who by their political ideology and political activities in the past are undesirable as members of the new Japanese government.

1. Ishibashi, Tanjan, minister of finance: during the war was a member of the Research Commission of "The Imperial Rule Assistance Association".

2. Hoshijima, Jiro, minister of trade and communications: during the war was a member of "the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society" and "the Association of Greater Japan"; he held the post of parliamentary vice-minister of Justice.

3. Hitotsomatsu Sadakichi, minister without portfolio: during the war was a member of the Council of "the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society" and a member of "the East Asia League"; when public prosecutor of the Supreme Court in 1929 he proved to be a person of extreme cruelty and it was he who initiated the establishment of special solitary confinement cells for prisoners; he held the office of the parliamentary vice-minister of Health.

4. Omura, Seiichi, minister of Home Affairs; in 1940 Vice-Minister of Education in the Konoye cabinet; in 1937 was the head of the Police of the Home Office; in 1943-44 was director of North-China Railway Company; in connection with the latter fact he falls under the purge directive of the Supreme Commander of January 4, 1946 (Appendix "A", Section E).

It is quite clear that the cabinet, which contains such politicians connected with the Japanese militarism is not capable of carrying out a consistent policy of democratization in accordance with the political principles laid down in the Potsdam Declaration.

The Far Eastern Commission is an Inter-Allied political body which must "formulate the policies, principles and standards in

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conformity with which the fulfillment by Japan of its obligations under the Terms of Surrender may be accomplished".

Section III, Item 3 of the Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission, providing that the directives by the United States Government on such an important political measure as the change of the Japanese Government may be issued "only following consultation and following the attainment of agreement in the Far Eastern Commission", proceeds from the assumption; 1) that on such an important matter as the question of change in the Japanese Government a directive must necessarily be issued; and 2) that a discussion must take place in the Far Eastern Commission, which would make it possible to reach an agreement. However, the Far Eastern Commission is not aware of any directives issued by the United States Government on this question, and moreover, on the part of the U. S. Government no consultation at all with the FEC has taken place as a result of which such a directive could have been issued. Thus, it is clear that the circumstances under which the change of the government took place, are obviously not in compliance either with the letter or the spirit of the Moscow Agreement which gives the right to the FEC as an Inter-Allied body to voice its opinion on such question as the change of Cabinet and lay down the appropriate policy.

The Soviet delegation is convinced that the course which was taken in the matter of the change of the Japanese Government and which actually removes the Far Eastern Commission from any participation in this matter in compliance with its Terms of Reference, cannot and must not be explained by the argument that the occupation authorities do not wish to interfere with the internal affairs of Japan. The Policy of non-interference in the question of organization of the Japanese Government, particularly in respect to the composition of the Cabinet, can bring much harm to the interests of the Allies and may serve as the reason for non-fulfillment by Japan of its obligations under the Terms of Surrender.

Proceeding from the intention to facilitate by every means the full and earliest implementation of the provisions of the Potsdam



Declaration and attaching great political importance to the question of the composition of the new Japanese government, the Soviet Delegation, in full compliance with the jurisdiction of the Far Eastern Commission, considers it necessary to discuss the question of the change of the Japanese Cabinet at the Far Eastern Commission and pass on this question a policy decision which will serve as the basis for the appropriate directives of the United States Government.

The Soviet Delegation suggests the following draft of the policy decision:

"In view of the presence in the new Japanese Government of a number of persons who fall, due to the character of their activities in the past, under the Supreme Commander's purge order of January 4, 1946, the Far Eastern Commission believes that the present composition of the said government is not capable of ensuring the fulfillment by Japan of its obligations under the Terms of Surrender, and therefore, for the purpose of ensuring a full and earliest fulfillment of the objectives of "democratization" of Japan and of the other objectives of occupation as defined by the Potsdam Declaration, it considers necessary that the following ministers be removed from the present Japanese Government: Ishibashi Tanjan, Hoshijima Jiro, Hitotsomatsu Sadakichi and Onura Seiichi".