

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL MINUTES OF F.E.A.C.
WORKING COMMITTEES.

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION



17 December 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: General McCoy

Subject: Meeting of Working Committee No. 1, Wednesday,
December 12, 1945.

Enclosure: Confidential Minutes of Working Committee No. 1.

1. The enclosure, confidential minutes of Working
Committee No. 1, is forwarded herewith.

Respectfully,

Nelson T. Johnson,
Secretary General.

cc: Mr. Vincent

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ENCLOSURE

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

WORKING COMMITTEE NO. 1

Basic Policies and Objectives

Confidential Minutes of the Meeting
in Room 285, State Department Building
Wednesday, December 12, 1945, at 2:30 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson (U.S.), Temporary Chairman
Mr. E. R. Dickover (U.S.)
Mr. George H. Blakeslee (U.S.)
Sir George Sansom (U.K.)
Mr. B. Cockram (U.K.)
Col. W. A. Howkins (U.K.)
Mr. F. C. Everson (U.K.)
Dr. Liu Shih-Shun (China)
Mr. Yang Yun-chu (China)
Mr. F. W. Eggleston (Australia)
Major J. Plimsoll (Australia)
Mr. Paul Guirin (France)
Mr. Francis Lacoste (France)
Lt. Col. G. V. Vandenbroucke (France)
Mr. Pierre Sauvageot (France)
Mr. R. E. Collins (Canada)
Mr. Manuel A. Adeva (P.I.)
Dr. de Kat Angelino (Netherlands)
Dr. G. A. Ph. Weyer (Netherlands)
Mr. R. R. Saksena (India)
Air Commodore J. L. Findlay (N. Z.)

The temporary chairman, MR. JOHNSON, called the meeting to order at 2:40 p.m.

MR. JOHNSON stated that in conformity with the desires of Working Committee No. 1, as expressed at the last meeting of the Committee, he had prepared a list (WCl-3) of proposed chairmen and alternates of the six Working Committees. He noted two changes on the list:

Committee No. 5 - Chairman: Dr. Liu Shih-Shuh

Committee No. 6 - Alternate Chairman: Dr. T. T. Mar

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MR. JOHNSON explained that he considered the proposed allocation of Chairmanships to be a working arrangement until such time as the Terms of Reference might be agreed upon. It would then perhaps be necessary to re-open the question with a view to formalizing the Commission organization further.

MR. BLAKESLEE suggested that the Chairman be authorized to suggest an alternate Chairman for Working Committee No. 1 when the list is presented to the Commission.

THE COMMITTEE approved WC1-3 with the changes noted and agreed to present it to the Commission at the meeting of December 13.

MR. JOHNSON referred to the instructions of the Committee at its meeting on December 6 that the Secretary General study the long-term agenda with a view to allotting subjects to the various Working Committees. He said he considered it appropriate that Working Committee No. 2 add Items 2, 4, 10 and 11 to the items already being studied. He said that Items 9 and 12 were for discussion rather than definite action and that if discussion on these items were deemed advisable now, they might be allotted to Working Committee No. 1. He did not consider Item 13 appropriate for discussion or action at this time.

THE COMMITTEE agreed to recommend Mr. Johnson's suggested allocation of items to the Commission at the meeting of December 13.

MR. EGGLESTON inquired as to the method of obtaining information while the Commission was in Japan. He said he presumed that the Committees would submit requests to the Commission. MR. JOHNSON replied that the Committees should submit a list of subjects upon which information was required before the Commission leaves. Thereafter, any matters upon which information might be required would be communicated to the Commission in Japan.

MR. EGGLESTON said that it should be clearly understood that any information obtained should go to all members of the Commission and not only to the members which had specifically requested such information. MR. JOHNSON agreed with MR. EGGLESTON'S viewpoint and stated that all information received by the Secretariat should be distributed to the whole Commission. MR. DICKOVER pointed out that the nature of the information desired would not remain constant. Copies of the reports from the Japanese Government to the Supreme Commander were beginning to arrive, and their dissemination to the Commission might alter the requests for further information. MR. SANSOM said that occasions might arise when only one member would require specific information. He assumed that such a member could request the information which, when obtained, would

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be distributed to the whole Commission. MR. JOHNSON pointed out that a distinction should be made between information desired by the Commission and information desired by a particular nation. He said that whenever information was desired by one nation, the request should go through normal diplomatic channels. The Secretariat should not serve as a by-pass to such channels. MR. SANSOM said that he had in mind questions that would be of interest to all Governments but would be asked by only one or a few Governments. As an example, he said he had recently received from his Government several questionnaires regarding various Japanese industries and presumed that he could pass these on to the Secretariat. MR. DICKOVER suggested that such questionnaires should be examined by the Economics Committee, and if deemed of interest to the Commission generally, they might then be passed to the Commission as subjects recommended for investigation; otherwise they should be handled through diplomatic channels. MR. JOHNSON said that whenever information was of interest to all the nations, the Secretariat would do everything possible to obtain such information.

MR. EGGLESTON referred to the need for basic information, without which the Working Committees could accomplish little. He said that fairly reliable statistics existed on various phases of Japanese life and said that if the Secretariat should work up statistics on such basic matters as imports and exports, food, currency, and education, the Working Committees might more intelligently approach their tasks. He inquired as to a source of information regarding the Japanese Constitution. MR. DICKOVER said that the Japanese Yearbook contained the Constitution, although in general the information in the Yearbook is not reliable.

MR. SANSOM referred to studies by various departments of the United States Government on basic Japanese matters and said that presumably any of them that might have had restricted distribution during the war were now available.

MR. BLAKESLEE suggested that the Secretary General make an investigation of what publications might be made available to the Commission. MR. JOHNSON assented and requested the delegates to make available any studies published by their Governments.

In reply to a question by MR. COLLINS, MR. JOHNSON explained that any information which could be obtained immediately was for the purpose of providing the Commission with lists of subjects regarding which more detailed information should be requested from Supreme Headquarters.

MR. LACOSTE inquired who would be in charge of the Secretariat during the Commission's absence. MR. JOHNSON replied that MR. DICKOVER and a skeleton staff would carry on the normal functions of the Secretariat.

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MR. ADEVA said that he understood that Committee No. 1 had been designated as a Steering Committee, and inquired whether this included the function of an interim committee during the Commission's absence. MR. JOHNSON replied that Committee No. 1 should serve as an Interim Committee and maintain communication with the Commission in Japan.

MR. LIU said that he presumed that the scope of the Commission's work during the trip to Japan would be determined by the Commission itself. MR. JOHNSON agreed, and added that this scope might be enlarged by requests from the Committee in Washington. He said that it was anticipated that the Working Committees and Sub-committees would continue their work during the Commission's absence.

THE COMMITTEE adjourned at 3:15 p.m.

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

Confidential

12 December 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: General McCoy
Subject: Meeting of Working Committee No. 1,
Thursday, December 6, 1945.
Enclosure: Confidential Minutes of Meeting of
Working Committee No. 1.

1. The enclosure, confidential minutes of the meeting of Working Committee No. 1, is forwarded herewith.

Respectfully,

Nelson T. Johnson,
Secretary General.

cc: Mr. Vincent

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ENCLOSURE

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

WORKING COMMITTEE NO. 1

Basic Policies and Objectives

Confidential Minutes of the Meeting
in Room 285, State Department Building,
Thursday, December 6, 1945, at 10:35 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson (U. S.), Temporary Chairman
Mr. E. R. Dickover (U. S.)
Mr. George H. Blakeslee (U. S.)
Sir George Sanson (U. K.)
Mr. B. Cockran (U. K.)
Col. W. A. Howkins (U. K.)
Mr. Lui Shih-Shun (China)
Sir Frederic Eggleston (Australia)
Major J. Plimsoll (Australia)
Mr. Paul Guerin (France)
Mr. G. V. Vandenbroncke (France)
Mr. R. E. Collins (Canada)
Mr. M. J. Gamboa (P.I.)
Mr. O. Reuchlin (Netherlands)
Mr. deKat Angelino (Netherlands)
Mr. J. S. Reid (New Zealand)

MR. JOHNSON, acting as Chairman, called the meeting to order at 10:35 a.m.

MR. JOHNSON reminded the Committee that the meeting was called at the direction of the Far Eastern Commission for the purpose of considering problems of sustained operation during the absence of many delegates on the trip to Japan and more specifically to consider the following four points which had been raised by MR. EGGLESTON at the meeting of the Far Eastern Commission on December 6:

1. The work of the Commission in Washington while some of its members were on the trip to Japan;

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2. The function of the Working Committee during the trip to Japan;
3. The distribution of information; and
4. Allocation of chairmen to the various Working Committees.

The first point involved the selection of a chairman for Working Committee No. 1.

MR. SANSON suggested that chairmen should be allocated for all the Working Committees before discussion of a chairman for Working Committee No. 1. He referred to GEN. MCCOY'S statement in the last Commission meeting regarding the desirability of continuing the informal method of consultation between the Secretary General and the various committees. He suggested that MR. JOHNSON ascertain from each delegation who might be available for chairmanships and allocate them accordingly. MR. EGGLESTON said that such allocations should be made so that each chairman would be an individual on the trip and could send reports to Washington so that Committee No. 1, acting as a coordinating committee, could implement requests or do whatever work was indicated in such reports. MR. SANSON said he doubted whether Committee No. 1 could accomplish much during the absence of so many delegates on the trip. It could not be hoped that the people on the trip could communicate rapidly or voluminously with Washington. MR. JOHNSON said that once the party arrived in Japan voluminous communication could take place by air mail. While on the ship, the party would be somewhat limited in its communication. He said part of the Secretariat would remain in Washington and would distribute any information returned. However, he foresaw a minimum flow of information from Washington to the party in Japan; the emphasis would be on obtaining information in Japan. MR. SANSON said that he hoped work would be done by those remaining in Washington but that under any circumstances this work would be of an exploratory and research nature; no decisions would be involved. Committees functioning in Washington would quickly find many points upon which they required information. They could inform the Mission in Japan of those points. The Committees working in Washington would probably require steering and coordination regarding the problems to be investigated. He said that Committee No. 1 might serve this function if it were deemed practical.

MR. BLAKESLEE inquired as to the practicability of setting up additional Working Committees to study topics on the long term agenda not being studied by the present six Working Committees. MR. EGGLESTON suggested that it would be the function of the Steering Committee to decide what topics required study.

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THE COMMITTEE agreed that Working Committee No. 1 should function as a Steering Committee and that the other Working Committees should continue exploratory work regarding their respective subjects and submit requests for information to the Commission in Japan.

MR. GUERIN suggested that MR. JOHNSON continue to act as Chairman of Committee No. 1.

THE COMMITTEE agreed that MR. JOHNSON should act as temporary Chairman of Working Committee No. 1 and that he should, in consultation with the various delegates, prepare a list of permanent Chairmen of the six Working Committees, provide an alternate for any of these Chairmen who might make the trip to Japan, and submit this list to the Committee at its next meeting.

MR. EGGLESTON emphasized the desirability of working out some method of getting out regular information from Japan. MR. DICKOVER said that a letter was now being prepared for the signature of the Secretary of State requesting the Secretary of War for regular reports on all main topics in the long term agenda. MR. JOHNSON added that he felt confident that the flow of information would improve once the Commission had reached Japan and informed Gen. MacArthur of the information desired.

MR. EGGLESTON suggested that any of the six Working Committees which had not yet met be called together for the purpose of studying the information it needed to proceed with an investigation of its assigned subject. These Committees might then report to Committee No. 1. With this list of requirements, Committee No. 1 could then recommend additional information to be obtained.

It was the sense of the Committee that at this time it was not necessary to form more Working Committees than six. Most of the topics not being studied actually fell within the scope of one of the six Committees. However, it was considered advisable for the Secretary General to present to the Committee a summary of the topics not at present covered.

THE COMMITTEE agreed that its next meeting should await call of the temporary Chairman, MR. JOHNSON.

THE COMMITTEE adjourned at 11:55 a.m.

Confidential
RESTRICTED*Far Eastern Commission* DRAFT 7Record of
MeetingWORKING COMMITTEE NO. 1Basic Policies and Objectives*Confidential minutes of the meeting*~~Record of Meeting~~
in Room 285, State Department Building,
Thursday, December 6, 1945, at 10:35 a.m.*Members*
REPRESENTATIVES PRESENT*Conf. Minutes*

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2. The function of the Working Committee during the trip to Japan;
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MR. SANSOM suggested that chairmen should be allocated for all the Working Committees before discussion of a chairman for Working Committee No. 1. He referred to GEN. McCOY'S statement in the last Commission meeting regarding the desirability of continuing the informal method of consultation between the Secretary General and the various committees. He suggested that MR. JOHNSON ascertain from each delegation who might be available for chairmanships and allocate them accordingly. MR. EGGLESTON said that such allocations should be made so that each chairman would be an individual on the trip and could send reports to Washington so that Committee No. 1, acting as a coordinating committee, could implement requests or do whatever work was indicated in such reports. MR. SANSOM said he doubted whether Committee No. 1 could accomplish much during the absence of so many delegates on the trip. It could not be hoped that the people on the trip could communicate rapidly or voluminously with Washington. MR. JOHNSON said that once the party arrived in Japan voluminous communication could take place by air mail. While on the ship, the party would be somewhat limited in its communication. He said part of the Secretariat would remain in Washington and would distribute any information returned. However, he foresaw a minimum flow of information from Washington to the party in Japan; the emphasis would be on obtaining information in Japan. MR. SANSOM said that he hoped work would be done by those remaining in Washington but that under any circumstances this

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work would be of an exploratory and research nature; no decisions would be involved. Committees functioning in Washington would quickly find many points upon which they required information. They could inform the Mission in Japan of those points. The Committees working in Washington ^{would} ~~will~~ probably require steering and coordination regarding the problems to be investigated. He said that Committee No. 1 might serve this function if it were deemed practical. ¶ MR. BLAKESLEE inquired as to the practicability of setting up additional Working Committees to study topics on the long term agenda not being studied by the present six Working Committees. MR. EGGLESTON suggested that it would be the function of the Steering Committee to decide what topics required study. ¶ THE COMMITTEE agreed that Working Committee No. 1 should function and that the other Working Committees should continue exploratory work regarding their respective subjects and submit requests for information to the ^{Comm} Mission in Japan. ¶ MR. GUERN ^{SP?} suggested that MR. JOHNSON continue to act as Chairman of Committee No. 1. ¶ THE COMMITTEE agreed that MR. JOHNSON should act as temporary Chairman of Working Committee No. 1 and that he should, in consultation with the various delegates, prepare a list of permanent Chairmen of the six Working Committees, ^{as a steering committee} providing an alternate for any of these Chairmen who might make the trip to Japan, and submit this list to the Committee at its next meeting. ¶ MR. EGGLESTON emphasized the desirability of working out some method of getting out regular information from Japan. MR. DICKOVER said that a letter was now being prepared for the signature of the Secretary of State requesting

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It was the ^{majority} sense of the Committee that at this time it was not necessary to form more Working Committees than six. Most of the topics not being studied actually fell within the scope of one of the six Committees. However, it was considered advisable for the Secretary General to present to the Committee a summary of the topics not at present covered.

THE COMMITTEE agreed that its next meeting should meet with all of the temporary Chairman, MR. JOHNSON. THE COMMITTEE adjourned at 11:00 A.M.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON



FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

Confidential

18 December 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: General Beloy

Subject: First Meeting of Sub-Committee No. 1 of Working Committee No. 1, Thursday, December 1, 1945.

Reference: Confidential Minutes of First Meeting of Sub-Committee No. 1 of Working Committee No. 1 and Annex 1.

The following confidential minutes of first meeting of Sub-Committee No. 1 of Working Committee No. 1 are being furnished for your information.

[Signature]
 [Illegible Title]
 [Illegible Date]

[Illegible text]

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WASHINGTON, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION



Confidential

18 December 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: General McCoy

Subject: First Meeting of Sub-Committee No. 1 of Working Committee No. 2, Thursday, December 6, 1945.

Enclosures: Confidential Minutes of First Meeting of Sub-Committee No. 1 of Working Committee No. 2 and Annex I.

1. The enclosure, confidential minutes of first meeting of Sub-Committee No. 1 of Working Committee No. 2 and Annex I, is forwarded herewith.

Respectfully,

Nelson T. Johnson,
Secretary General.

cc: Mr. Vincent

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ENCLOSURE

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

SUB-COMMITTEE NO. 1

Food, Shelter and Other Needs of Emergency Nature

of

WORKING COMMITTEE NO. 2

Economic Problems and Reparations

Confidential Minutes of the First Meeting
in Room 285, State Department Building,
Thursday, December 6, 1945 at 3:35 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr. E. R. Dickover (U. S.), Temporary Chairman
Mr. M. B. Thresher (U. K.)
Mr. Lin Man-Sheng (China)
Mr. Y. C. Yang (China)
Maj. J. Plimsoll (Australia)
Mr. G. Elgozy (France)
Mr. R. S. Collins (Canada)
Mr. L. T. Ruiz (Philippines)
Mr. O. Reuchlin (Netherlands)
Mr. John S. Reid (New Zealand)
Mr. H. Trevelyan (India)

MR. JOHNSON, the Secretary General, called the meeting to order at 3:35 p.m.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE designated Mr. Erle Dickover to act as Temporary Chairman.

MR. DICKOVER gave a number of estimates of calories available per person in 1945-1946, based on present Japanese domestic food production. These estimates were as follows: British 1437 calories, American 1514 calories, and OSS 1573 calories. MR. DICKOVER said that the Supreme Commander had directed an inventory of food resources in Japan. The Sub-Committee agreed that current information should be obtained on the items listed in Annex 1.

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In regard to the setting of standards for the various emergency needs, MR. DICKOVER said he believed this matter was being examined by the United States Government.

It was suggested only the Japanese themselves should be responsible for satisfying emergency needs such as food, shelter, clothing and medical supplies and equipment. MR. DICKOVER replied that it was a responsibility of a military occupant to provide such supplies as might be necessary to avoid starvation, disease and social unrest which would endanger the occupying forces and the objectives of the occupation but that assistance to Japanese in such matters would probably be only for the present winter.

The Committee adjourned without deciding on the time of its next meeting.

ANNEX IFAR EASTERN COMMISSIONLatest Information Desired by Sub-Committee IIA. Food

1. Food consumption
2. Food imports required
3. Crop production
4. Other food supplies such as dairy products, poultry, eggs, etc.
5. General measures for increasing crop production
6. Fertilizer
 - production
 - consumption
 - imports required
7. General measures for food distribution, rationing and price control, including transport
8. Transport and distribution facilities
9. Farm equipment
10. Seeds
11. Fuel
 - a. for cooking (charcoal, etc.)
 - b. for transport
 - c. for other purposes
12. Synthetic vitamins
13. Hoarding
14. Labor supply
15. Animals
16. Fishing
 - a. Equipment on hand
 - b. Fuel on hand and needed
 - c. Number of whaling ships on hand (including tonnage)
 - d. Floating canneries
 - e. Crab exports - to which extent possible
 - f. Domestic fish consumption - Can domestic needs be handled in home waters
 - g. Fishing grounds - which open to Japanese outside home waters
 - h. Philippine fishing boats seized by Japanese

B. Shelter

1. Timber and other building materials - needs for and measures being taken by occupying authorities to fill needs.
2. Existing housing facilities - measures taken to utilize

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1. Production facilities
 - a. Existing
 - b. In production for domestic needs
2. Raw materials needed
 - Wood pulp
 - Raw cotton
 - Raw wool
3. Fuel available
4. Labor available

D. Health

1. Supply of medicines
 - Adequacy of
 - Program for future supply
2. Quinine stocks

E. Miscellaneous

1. Transport, including railroads, inter-island shipping, roads, trucks, fuel, etc.
 - Adequacy
 - Measures being taken
2. Extent of Unemployment-Plans of Japanese Government

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WASHINGTON

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION



17 December 1945

8

MEMORANDUM FOR: General McCoy

Subject: Meeting of Sub-committee No. 2 of Working Committee No. 2,
Monday, December 10, 1945.

Enclosure: Confidential Minutes of First Meeting of Sub-committee
No. 2 of Working Committee No. 2.

1. The enclosure, confidential minutes of the first meeting of Sub-committee No. 2 of Working Committee No. 2, is forwarded herewith.

Respectfully,

Nelson T. Johnson

Nelson T. Johnson,
Secretary General.

cc: Mr. Vincent

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ENCLOSURE

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

SUB-COMMITTEE NO. 2

Type of Economic Organization in Japan

of

WORKING COMMITTEE NO. 2

Economic Problems and Reparations

Confidential Minutes of the First Meeting
in Room 285, State Department Building
Monday, December 10, 1945 at 4:00 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr. E. R. Dickover (U. S.), Chairman
Maj. W. W. Lockwood (U. S.)
Mr. Lin Mou-sheng (China)
Mr. Y. C. Yang (China)
Major J. Plimsoll (Australia)
Mr. Pierre Sauvageot (France)
Mr. Roult Blanc (France)
Mr. L. T. Ruis (P.I.)
Mr. G. A. Ph. Weyer (Netherlands)
Mr. de Kat Angelina (Netherlands)
Mr. R. R. Saksena (India)

MR. DICKOVER called the meeting to order and said that he considered that Sub-committee No. 2 of Working Committee No. 2 was concerned with possibly the most important subject of any Committee of the Far Eastern Commission.

MR. DICKOVER suggested that the first order of business might be the choice of a temporary chairman. He proposed Major Plimsoll for this office. MR. de KAT seconded this motion and Major Plimsoll was unanimously chosen as temporary chairman.

MAJOR PLIMSOLL said that he understood that Sub-committee No. 2 should recommend to Working Committee No. 2 the scope of economic information needed, the type of information needed within this scope, work to be continued in Washington during the Commission's absence in Japan, and economic information to be sought by the Commission during

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its visit in Japan. He said some study should be made of how the work of Sub-committee No. 2 was related to the work of the other three sub-committees of Working Committee No. 2, as well as the work of the other Working Committees. He said that some overlapping of fields of investigation was inevitable, and cited as an example the investigation of the political power of Japanese monopolies by Working Committee No. 3 (Strengthening of Democratic Processes).

MAJOR PLIMSOLL said that subjects on which information was immediately needed might be the extent of bomb damage to Japanese industry, industrial capacity remaining in Japan, the wartime capacity of Japanese industry, and geographical distribution of Japanese industry and of war damage.

MR. DICKOVER suggested the Japanese transportation system as a subject on which information was immediately needed.

MR. SAKSENA said that information should be obtained as soon as possible on present stocks of raw materials in Japan.

MAJOR LOCKWOOD asked whether agriculture should be considered an appropriate subject for study by this Sub-committee. If so, he suggested that proposed structural changes in the Japanese agricultural organization be studied by the Sub-committee. MAJOR PLIMSOLL agreed that agriculture was a suitable subject for investigation and said he thought that the basic question here was the proportion of Japanese agriculture to the total Japanese economy. For example, should agriculture be extended into normally unprofitable areas?

MAJOR LOCKWOOD said that the entire range of current economic data on Japan should be examined by Working Committee No. 2 with an attempt to estimate what remained of Japanese economy, deducting the economic contribution of Manchuria and Korea. MAJOR PLIMSOLL added that an over-all view of Japanese economy must include restrictive legislation and subsidies by the Japanese Government to stimulate Japanese war industry. This in turn might lead to a study of cartels and the Zaibatsu and their dissolution. However, the long-term interest of the Committee must not interfere with the effort to obtain immediate information regarding destruction of specific plants and industries.

MR. WEYER said that much Japanese industry had probably been converted to armaments manufacture but might be reconverted to peacetime use. If it were deemed advisable to destroy Japanese war industry, exceptions should be made of those plants which might be reconverted. MR. de KAT added that the form of reparations must be known before

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destruction of machinery took place; partial reparations might be paid in machinery that had been used in the armaments industry. MAJOR PLIMSOLL pointed out that the basic policy called for disarmament before reparations.

In regard to obtaining from the War Department preliminary information from the results of the Army's bomb survey and from reports by the Japanese Government to Gen. MacArthur, MR. DICKOVER pointed out that the Commission rather than a Working Committee or Sub-committee, must initiate such requests.

MAJOR LOCKWOOD suggested that the most fruitful approach to the whole economic question might involve a determination as to the Japanese standard of living. MR. de KAT said that much Japanese industry had been used to produce export goods with which to procure exchange for the purchase of war materials, and he suggested that any information obtained by Gen. MacArthur on the proportion of industry so used be made available to the Commission.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE agreed that a working group comprised of MAJOR LOCKWOOD, MR. SAKSENA and MR. WEYER should prepare a paper containing a series of questions on general policy, for presentation at the Sub-committee's next meeting, along the following lines:

- (a) Future economic structure in Japan
 - 1. Amount of future Japanese trade to be permitted.
 - 2. Possible temporary operation, for purpose of reconstruction, of heavy industry which might later be destroyed.
- (b) The proportion of remaining Japanese industry surplus to the production of necessary consumer goods.
- (c) The proportion of pre-war production devoted to armament.

MAJOR PLIMSOLL suggested that each member of the Sub-committee request the views of his Government as to the future of the Japanese economy.

Time of Next Meeting

THE SUB-COMMITTEE agreed to meet the following week to consider the report of the working party.

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

18 December 1945

Confidential

MEMORANDUM FOR: General McCoy

Subject: First Meeting of Sub-Committee No. 1 of Working Committee No. 2, Thursday, December 6, 1945.

Enclosures: Confidential Minutes of First Meeting of Sub-Committee No. 1 of Working Committee No. 2 and Annex I.

1. The enclosure, confidential minutes of first meeting of Sub-Committee No. 1 of Working Committee No. 2 and Annex I, is forwarded herewith.

Respectfully,

Nelson T. Johnson,
Secretary General.

cc: Mr. Vincent

minutes drafted by Brewer

CHP:mhc

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ENCLOSURE

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

SUB-COMMITTEE NO. 1

Food, Shelter and Other Needs of Emergency Nature

of

WORKING COMMITTEE NO. 2

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Mr. R. S. Collins (Canada)
Mr. L. T. Ruis (Philippines)
Mr. O. Reuchlin (Netherlands)
Mr. John S. Reid (New Zealand)
Mr. H. Trevelyan (India)

MR. JOHNSON, the Secretary General, called the meeting to order at 3:35 p.m.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE designated Mr. Erle Dickover to act as Temporary Chairman.

MR. DICKOVER gave a number of estimates of calories available per person in 1945-1946, based on present Japanese domestic food production. These estimates were as follows: British 1437 calories, American 1514 calories, and OSS 1573 calories. MR. DICKOVER said that the Supreme Commander had directed an inventory of food resources in Japan. The Sub-Committee agreed that current information should be obtained on the items listed in Annex 1.

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In regard to the setting of standards for the various emergency needs, MR. DICKOVER said he believed this matter was being examined by the United States Government.

It was suggested only the Japanese themselves should be responsible for satisfying emergency needs such as food, shelter, clothing and medical supplies and equipment. MR. DICKOVER replied that it was a responsibility of a military occupant to provide such supplies as might be necessary to avoid starvation, disease and social unrest which would endanger the occupying forces and the objectives of the occupation but that assistance to Japanese in such matters would probably be only for the present winter.

The Committee adjourned without deciding on the time of its next meeting.

ANNEX IFAR EASTERN COMMISSIONLatest Information Desired by Sub-Committee IA. Food

1. Food consumption
2. Food imports required
3. Crop production
4. Other food supplies such as dairy products, poultry, eggs, etc.
5. General measures for increasing crop production
6. Fertiliser
 - production
 - consumption
 - imports required
7. General measures for food distribution, rationing and price control, including transport
8. Transport and distribution facilities
9. Farm equipment
10. Seeds
11. Fuel
 - a. for cooking (charcoal, etc.)
 - b. for transport
 - c. for other purposes
12. Synthetic vitamins
13. Hoarding
14. Labor supply
15. Animals
16. Fishing
 - a. Equipment on hand
 - b. Fuel on hand and needed
 - c. Number of whaling ships on hand (including tonnage)
 - d. Floating canneries
 - e. Crab exports - to which extent possible
 - f. Domestic fish consumption - Can domestic needs be handled in home waters
 - g. Fishing grounds - which open to Japanese outside home waters
 - h. Philippine fishing boats seized by Japanese

B. Shelter

1. Timber and other building materials - needs for and measures being taken by occupying authorities to fill needs.
2. Existing housing facilities - measures taken to utilize

CONFIDENTIAL**C. Clothing**

1. Production facilities
 - a. Existing
 - b. In production for domestic needs
2. Raw materials needed
 - Wood pulp
 - Raw cotton
 - Raw wool
3. Fuel available
4. Labor available

D. Health

1. Supply of medicines
 - Adequacy of
 - Program for future supply
2. Quinine stocks

E. Miscellaneous

1. Transport, including railroads, inter-island shipping, roads, trucks, fuel, etc.
 - Adequacy
 - Measures being taken
2. Extent of Unemployment-Plans of Japanese Government

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

17 December 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: Members of Sub-committee No. 1 of
Working Committee No. 2 (Economic Problems
and Reparations)

Subject: Studies of Japanese Food Situation.

Enclosures: (a) Foreign Economic Administration "Wartime Food
Position of Japan Proper with Special Reference
to 1945", November 14, 1945.

(b) Department of State, Interim Research and In-
telligence Service, "Reorganization of Japanese
Control Over Agriculture", 26 October 1945.

(c) Department of State, Interim Research and In-
telligence Service, "Analysis of the Food Plan
of Japan's Ministry of Agriculture", 16 November
1945.

1. The attached papers, being studies made by various U. S. Government agencies regarding the food situation in Japan, are being distributed for the information of the members of Sub-committee 1 of Committee No. 2 (Economic Problems and Reparations).

Respectfully,

Nelson T. Johnson,
Secretary General.

cc: Dr. Lin Mon-Shing (China) Mr. M. B. Thresher (U.K.)
Dr. U. A. Zafra (Philippines) Mr. O. Reuchlin (Netherlands)
Mr. R. E. Collins (Canada) Mr. Paul Guerin (France)
Major J. Plimsoll (Australia) Mr. J. S. Reid (New Zealand)
Mr. H. Trevelyan (India)

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

Confidential

12 December 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: General McCoy
Subject: First Meeting of Working Committee No. 2,
Monday, December 3, 1945.
Enclosure: Confidential Minutes of the First Meeting of
Working Committee No. 2.

1. The enclosure, confidential minutes of the first meeting of Working Committee No. 2, is forwarded herewith.

Respectfully,

Nelson T. Johnson,
Secretary General

cc: Mr. Vincent

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ENCLOSURE

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

WORKING COMMITTEE NO. 2

Economic Problems and Reparations

Confidential Minutes of the First Meeting
in Room 474, State Department Building,
Monday, December 3, 1945, at 2:00 P.M.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Sir George Sansom (U.K.), Temporary Chairman
Mr. Wang Pi-Chen (China)
Mr. Shon Chin Wang (China)
Major J. Plimsoll (Australia)
Mr. Ernest Castan (France)
Mr. Pierre Sauvageot (France)
Mr. R. E. Collins (Canada)
Mr. Graham Morrow (Canada)
Mr. Manuel Adeva (P.I.)
Mr. Jose F. Imperial (P.I.)
Dr. deKat Angelino (Netherlands)
Mr. V. Reuchlin (Netherlands)
Mr. John S. Reid (New Zealand)
Mr. H. Trevelyan (India)
Mr. E. R. Dickover (U.S.)

MR. JOHNSON called the meeting to order and explained that the purpose in assembling the Committee at this time was that it might organize and begin discussions of various economic matters. He said that the first business of the Committee would be the election of a temporary or permanent chairman. He referred to the manner in which Committee No. 5 had disposed of this question at its first meeting; namely, by appointing a temporary chairman and leaving the distribution of permanent chairmen of the committees to a possible steering committee which might be later set up by the Commission.

MR. DICKOVER proposed SIR GEORGE SANSOM as temporary chairman of the Committee. MR. ADEVA seconded the motion and SIR GEORGE SANSOM was unanimously chosen as temporary chairman.

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SIR GEORGE SANSON inquired as to whether the Committee considered it feasible to sub-divide its work and requested suggestions from the delegates regarding the possible sub-divisions. MR. REID suggested that the first sub-division should be a study of food, shelter, health and other related problems of an emergency nature; the second sub-division a study of the type of economic organization operating in Japan at the present time with a view to improving or controlling the operation of this economic organization. SIR GEORGE SANSON suggested a third sub-division for study might be international trade.

MR. CASTAN said that a study should be made of how the economic interests of the various nations might be protected and of what is now being done to protect such interests. SIR GEORGE SANSON said he thought it was probably a function of the Commission to request information on what steps were now being taken to protect such interests. He felt that the Committee could not study this question until the Commission or the separate nations raised the subject. MR. REID pointed out that a study along these lines might duplicate the work of the Aliens Committee. MR. CASTAN said that he presumed that the Aliens Committee dealt mainly with the interests of individuals. He felt that the sub-committee he had in mind would not duplicate the work of the Aliens Committee in that it would be exclusively concerned with the protection of economic interests and with the investigation of the status of the various national economic interests. The delegates agreed on the desirability of having a sub-committee to deal with the protection of economic interests.

MR. REID moved that as a beginning, not intending to exclude the establishment of further sub-committees, the following sub-committees be established:

1. Food, shelter, health and related emergency matters.
2. Type of economic organization now operating in Japan with consideration of improvement and control of this economic organization.
3. International trade.
4. Protection of the economic interests of the nations represented on FEC.

THE COMMITTEE agreed that each delegation should appoint whatever number of representatives it desired to any or all of the four sub-committees. THE COMMITTEE further agreed that these four sub-committees should survey their respective fields for a week and report to the Committee at its next meeting.

THE COMMITTEE instructed THE SECRETARY to circulate a memorandum to the delegates setting forth the establishment of the four sub-committees and requesting the delegates to inform the Secretariat as soon as possible of their desired representation on the sub-committees.

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THE COMMITTEE tentatively agreed that two of the sub-committees should meet on the afternoon of December 5 and two on the morning of December 6.

Time of Next Meeting

THE COMMITTEE agreed to meet at the call of the temporary chairman.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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FAR EASTERN COMMISSION



27 December 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: General McCoy

Subject: Meeting of Sub-committee No. 2 of
Working Committee No. 2, Wednesday,
December 19, 1945.

Enclosure: Confidential Minutes of Second Meeting of
Sub-committee No. 2 of Working Committee No. 2.

1. The enclosure, confidential minutes of the second meeting of Sub-committee No. 2 of Working Committee No. 2, is forwarded herewith.

Respectfully,

Erle R. Dickover for
NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

cc: Mr. Vincent

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ENCLOSURE

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

SUB-COMMITTEE NO. 2
Economic Organization

of

WORKING COMMITTEE NO. 2
Economic Problems and Reparations

Confidential Minutes of Second Meeting
in Room 285, State Department Building
Wednesday, December 19, 1945 at 2:15 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Maj. J. Plimsoll (Australia), Chairman
Maj. W. W. Lockwood (U. S.)
Mr. R. W. Barnett (U. S.)
Sir George Sansom (U. K.)
Mr. Yang Yun-Chu (China)
Mr. S. C. Wang (China)
Mr. Pierre Sauvageot (France)
Mr. R. E. Collins (Canada)
Dr. L. T. Ruiz (P.I.)
Mr. Thomas Confesor (P.I.)
Dr. de Kat Angelino (Netherlands)
Mr. J. S. Reid (N.Z.)
Mr. R. R. Saksena (India)

MAJOR PLIMSOLL, THE CHAIRMAN, called the meeting to order at 2:15 p.m.

MAJOR PLIMSOLL invited the attention of the Sub-Committee to WC2-4, which had been drafted by a working group comprised of Mr. Saksena, Mr. Weyer and Major Lockwood for the dual purpose of raising points for consideration and giving an indication to the members who would remain in Washington during the Commission's absence in Japan of convenient approaches to the exploration of broad economic policy. MR. SAKSENA had actually written the document.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE discussed WC2-4 paragraph by paragraph with the understanding that the various viewpoints expressed involved no commitments.

MR. SANSOM referred to paragraph 2 on pages 1 and 2 and observed that the categories of industry set forth were not to be considered as all inclusive; an examination of specific industries should bring to light many borderline cases.

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MR. WANG said that A (2) and A (3) appeared to refer to the same part of Japanese industry. MAJOR LOCKWOOD replied that the best way to meet Mr. Wang's objection was to eliminate A (3), as there was no peacetime industry in Japan not already converted. MR. SANSOM agreed, but added that since no commitments were involved, the unnecessary category was harmless.

MR. WANG suggested that B (1), Hydro-electric Power, should be expanded to include hydro-electric and steam power. MR. REID said that a simple reference to electric power would cover both hydro-electric and steam. MR. REID further recommended that under paragraph 2 (b) scientific and industrial research should be included. MAJOR LOCKWOOD agreed that scientific and industrial research was an important category, but reminded the Sub-committee that the six categories under (b) were meant to be illustrative and not all-inclusive; for example, oil and synthetic oil were not included, in spite of their crucial importance in any economy.

MR. SANSOM commented that 2 B (5) should be changed to read "chemicals", instead of "heavy chemicals", to obviate the implied distinction between heavy chemicals and light chemicals.

MR. SANSOM referred to the third paragraph under paragraph 3 and observed that war preparations had been apparent in Japan for ten years before the actual outbreak of the war. He said this indicated that a willingness and a determination on the part of other powers to take suppressive steps when war preparations first became apparent were more important than a system of control. He suggested more amplification and more emphasis of the thought expressed by the phrase "provided vigilance is exercised." MR. WANG agreed that vigilance, in the long-term view, was indeed more important than a system of control, but he pointed out that the present discussion should be restricted to specific measures of control.

MR. SANSOM referred to paragraph 4 and said that he would attempt to make available to the Sub-committee papers which had been prepared by his Government on Japanese industrial equipment and on the payment of imports from abroad, with the understanding that these papers contained no commitment on agreed policy, but were offered to the Sub-committee solely as sources of information.

MR. WANG said that those limitations imposed upon Japanese should include the direction of economic activity along lines of agreed priority. For example, with a given number of manhours to be used, it might be well to direct their use to the production of silk rather than ships. MR. SANSOM replied that MR. WANG'S point might be met by adding a phrase referring to

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the additional qualification of due priority being given economic activity. He inquired further whether it was deemed desirable to limit production to sustaining the national economy. MAJOR PLIMSOLL replied that this depended on whether the short-term or long-term view were taken; undoubtedly the sustaining of the national economy was a desirable limitation in the short-term view.

MAJOR LOCKWOOD suggested that the last two lines of paragraph 4 be changed as follows:

"... to which it is necessary to sustain internal economy ~~and-in-addition-to-pay~~ including payment for imports from abroad."

MR. REID suggested that the reference in the second line of paragraph 5 to utilization of plants and industries be changed to stress the temporary use of plants and industries. MR. SAKSENA said the meaning might be further qualified as "immediate and temporary."

MAJOR LOCKWOOD pointed out that the reference to reparations in paragraph 5 raised the question of the standard of living. MAJOR PLIMSOLL added that this paragraph must be examined with the thought in mind that the basic policy prohibits the maintenance of war industries merely for the payment of reparations.

MR. CONFESOR objected to the reference to Asiatic living standards in paragraph 6 on page 4. He said there was no common living standard in Asiatic countries and that the word "Asiatic" was too limiting. He said that the only living standard worth considering was one of common decency for any human being. MR. SAKSENA explained that the paragraph had been written in the assumption that Asiatic living standards would advance and that the Japanese standard should not advance faster than the living standards of other Asiatic countries, but should advance at the same pace as the general Asiatic living standard. MR. SANSOM suggested that Mr. Confesor's objection might be met by changing the last sentence of paragraph 6 to read:

"For the short term aspect, the objective may well be defined as the restoration of Japanese economy to the minimum subsistence level, and in its long term aspect, the rehabilitation of primary and peacetime secondary industries with a view to the improvement of Japanese living standards."

MAJOR LOCKWOOD said that the reference to "relief" in the 4th line of paragraph 7 raised the question of payment for relief since it was a prime objective that the Japanese should themselves take action to pay for relief without assistance of subsidy from other powers.

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MAJOR PLIMSOLL said that the Supreme Commander was not importing relief to Japan in excess of what could be paid for, and he added that relief was the province of another Sub-committee.

MAJOR LOCKWOOD said that the problem for this Sub-committee was the meeting of immediate needs by the Japanese Government and not the Supreme Commander, as distinguished from relief in its strict sense.

MAJOR LOCKWOOD referred to the eighth line of page 5 of paragraph 8 and suggested in addition to the deduction of quantities exported a further deduction should be quantities for war purposes. MR. WANG said that a better phraseology would be the total production of consumer products, rather than the total production of commodities.

MR. REID referred to the last five lines of paragraph 9 and said he could not concede that it might not be well in some instances to suppress Japanese export industries. He cited ship building as an example.

MR. CONFESOR observed that paragraph 10 might lead to embarrassment; should the United Nations approve the liberal pro-labor items in this paragraph, the contrast with conditions in some of the United Nations might appear too evident. MAJOR PLIMSOLL pointed out that this paragraph simply raised a subject for discussion; it did not voice an advocated principle. In any event, the basic policy committed the Commission to favoring Unions. Further, the subject was under discussion at a higher international level. He said that the subject of labor unions as such should come within the field of study of the Committee on the Strengthening of Democratic Processes. MR. COLLINS agreed and said that the unfair trade practices aspect of labor relations should be the topic of interest to this Sub-committee. MR. de KAT said that trade unions should be studied by this Committee from the standpoint of how they affected the whole economy, rather than from the standpoint of what type of labor relations they represented.

MR. WANG pointed out that paragraph 10 (d), Fixation of Minimum Wage Standards, was in conflict, for the time being, with the more important principle of an equitable distribution of what might be available in Japan. The fixation of minimum wages should be delayed until more urgent problems in Japan had been solved.

MR. RUIZ said that the classification of topics under paragraph 11, dealing with food, might be improved to prevent excess overlapping with studies being made by other Sub-committees.

MAJOR PLIMSOLL observed that this Sub-committee should study food from the long-term point of view. An example of the type of question this Committee should deal with might be, "Shall Japan be self-sufficient in food?"

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MAJOR LOCKWOOD said that there was an urgent need for additional data on food production in Japan and he emphasized the important contribution that might be made by the members of the Commission making the trip to Japan if they should collect such data. This data was extremely important with regard to future studies on Japanese foreign trade. It should be learned whether or not Japanese food production might be expanded further. He said that a tentative study indicated that, at the 1930 level of feeding, Japanese food import requirements in 1950 would be double the 1930 requirements.

MR. YANG referred to paragraph 12, on the subject of reparations, and suggested that this subject should be delegated to a special sub-committee. MAJOR LOCKWOOD said that while many aspects of reparations did not concern this Sub-committee, the form of reparations and its effect on the Japanese economy was of interest to this Committee.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE agreed to refer WC2-4 to Working Committee No. 2 with the suggestion that the members of Working Committee No. 2 who remain in Washington during the Commission's trip to Japan should prepare an improved report, using WC2-4 as a basis for discussion.

The meeting adjourned at 3:50 p.m.

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FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

Confidential

January 4, 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: General McCoy
Subject: First Meeting of Working Committee No. 3,
Thursday, December 20, 1945.
Enclosure: Confidential Minutes and Annex of First
Meeting of Working Committee No. 3.

1. The enclosure, confidential minutes and
annex of Working Committee No. 3, is forwarded herewith.

Respectfully,

Erle R. Dickover for
NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

cc: Mr. Vincent

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ENCLOSURE

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

WORKING COMMITTEE NO. 3

Strengthening of Democratic Processes

Confidential Minutes and Annex of First Meeting
Held in Room 285, State Department Building,
Thursday, December 20, 1945 at 4:00 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr. J. S. Reid, Chairman (N. Z.)
Mr. Frederic Eggleston (Australia)
Maj. J. Plimsoll (Australia)
Mr. Yang Yun-Chu (China)
Dr. Timothy Tien-tseh Mar (China)
Mr. Paul Guerin (France)
Mr. P. A. Menon (India)
Dr. de Kat Angelino (Netherlands)
Mr. O. Reuchlin (Netherlands)
Dr. H. Boon (Netherlands)
Mr. Antonio A. Gonzalez (P. I.)
Mr. B. Cockram (U. K.)
Mr. M. B. Thresher (U. K.)
Mr. John M. Begg (U. S.)

THE CHAIRMAN, MR. REID, called the meeting to order at 4:15 p.m.

REVIEW OF BACKGROUND AND WORKING MATERIALS

THE COMMITTEE reviewed pertinent parts of the Potsdam Declaration and FEAC 2/3. THE CHAIRMAN also called the Committee's attention to a number of the directives issued by the Supreme Commander; for example, on publicity and the release of prisoners. He commented that a number of them were negative, although the one on education was positive. He stated that the Committee would probably wish to know the reasons behind the issuance of these directives.

INFORMATION DESIRED BY THE COMMITTEE

There is attached a list of information needed by the Committee, to be obtained either from State Department files or from the Supreme Commander.

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MR. BEGG stated that he would arrange to have the Committee furnished State Department information on radio and press in Japan. He added that a State Department official had just returned from Japan and that he would arrange for him to give an informal talk to the Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN stated that he would send a report to the Commission outlining the information desired by the Committee so that the representatives of the Commission might take the report with them to Japan.

No definite date was set for the next meeting, which will be after January 1, 1946.

CONFIDENTIALANNEXINFORMATION DESIRED BYWORKING COMMITTEE NO. 3Strengthening of Democratic ProcessesI. FILMS, LITERATURE, PRESS, RADIOa. Films.

- (1) Documentary and educational films - general information on
- (2) Present situation, and control of
- (3) Foreign films - which ones being allowed to enter Japan

b. Literature.

Extent of allocation of paper for books as distinguished from newspapers and periodicals.

c. Press.

- (1) General information - what now available.
- (2) Control of
- (3) News agencies - control of (Why was Domei shut down and then reopened under another name?)
- (4) News issued by Supreme Commander - where obtained from; which news agencies.
- (5) Foreign correspondents in Japan - control of, facilities for, names of, etc.

d. Radio.

- (1) New and planned set-up for - ownership, size of station, etc.
- (2) Relations with political parties.
- (3) Foreign radio broadcasts - which being directed to Japan?

II. POLITICS.

- a. Present political situation - backgrounds and activities of parties and their leaders.
- b. Release of prisoners - effect on prospects for development of political parties.

CONFIDENTIALIII. RELIGION.

- a. New relationship between the Government and organized Shintoism.
- b. Relation of Christian leaders to militarists (Kagawa, etc.)
- c. The admission of foreign missionaries into Japan.
- d. Pre-war contacts of Japanese religious sects with co-religionists abroad, and possibilities for the future.

IV. EDUCATION.

- a. Pre-war educational system - summary of
- b. Reorganization of educational system - plans for:
 - (1) Methods of training educators
 - (2) Rewriting of textbooks
 - (3) Technical education
 - (4) Primary training
- c. Training abroad
 - (1) Persons already trained abroad - number of, etc.
 - (2) Exchange of professors - plans and possibilities for.
- d. Liberals
 - (1) Present use of and future plans for
 - (2) Number, types, etc. of available
- e. Women
 - (1) Legal status of
 - (2) Promotion of education for
- f. Secret Societies - status of
- g. Other media of education
 - (1) Trade unions - legal status of, steps being taken to encourage
 - (2) Literature - novels, etc.
 - (3) Radio
 - (4) Other

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FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

Confidential

January 4, 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: General McCoy

Subject: First Meeting of Working Committee No. 4,
Friday, December 21, 1945.

Enclosure: Confidential Minutes of the First Meeting
of Working Committee No. 4.

1. The enclosure, confidential minutes of the first meeting of Working Committee No. 4, is forwarded herewith.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Erle R. Dickover".

Erle R. Dickover for
NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

cc: Mr. Vincent

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ENCLOSURE

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

WORKING COMMITTEE NO. 4

Constitutional Reform

Confidential Minutes of the First Meeting
in Room 446, State Department Building
Friday, December 21, 1945 at 4:00 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr. Girja Shankar Bajpai (India) Chairman
Mr. Hugh Borton (U. S.)
Mr. F. C. Everson (U. K.)
Mr. Liu Shih-shun (China)
Maj. J. Plimsoll (Australia)
Mr. F. W. Eggleston (Australia)
Col. Vandenbrouke (France)
Mr. Pierre Sauvageot (France)
Mr. Antonio A. Gonzalez (P. I.)
Dr. de Kat Angelino (Netherlands)
Col. W. N. Pharazyn (N. Z.)
Mr. Humphrey Trevelyan (India)

THE CHAIRMAN, MR. BAJPAI, called the meeting to order at 4:10 p.m.

MR. BAJPAI said that the only references in basic documents to constitutional reform were found in paragraph (10) of the Potsdam Declaration and in paragraphs 3a., 4c. and 4f. of FEAC 3.

MR. BAJPAI asked if a statement was available from the representative of the United States on the extent and stage of development of work being done by the United States on constitutional reform. MR. BORTON replied that a paper on constitutional reform had been prepared and was now being circulated within the State Department for approval. This paper contained a more detailed study than the relevant paragraphs in FEAC 3. He said that he expected final approval within a few days of the paper now being circulated and that this paper would then be available to the Committee as a basis for discussion.

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MR. BAJPAI said that he believed that there was a committee in Japan working on constitutional reform. MR. BORTON said that the Committee working on this subject in Japan was composed of Japanese. There had been no announcement as to the direction of their thinking. MR. DICKOVER added that several groups in Japan were studying constitutional reform. The most conservative of these groups considered the constitution satisfactory but felt that it had been misapplied and misinterpreted. Another of these groups had worked along the line of increasing the power of the Diet. A third group was mainly interested in abolishing the institution of the Emperor.

MR. BAJPAI asked if any other Government was preparing a paper on constitutional reform. MR. EVERSON replied that his Government was making a study which as yet was in a very embryonic form. He said the study would be circulated to the Committee when it was completed.

MR. EVERSON referred to Clause 6 in the Potsdam Declaration with reference to the elimination of military authority, and inquired whether the military had been empowered by the constitution to give advice or whether their advisory capacity had resulted from evolution of custom. MR. DICKOVER said the right was not in the constitution but had derived from the fact that the Emperor was Commander in Chief.

MR. EVERSON pointed out an apparent conflict in the Potsdam Declaration. He said that the Potsdam Declaration promised that the new constitution should be in accord with the freely expressed will of the Japanese people. He said that conceivably their freely expressed will would disclose a desire for a constitution with many objectionable principles. MR. BAJPAI replied that a long-term indoctrination should remove the possibility of this result.

MR. BAJPAI said that he understood the work of this Committee not to be the task of writing a constitution but to proceed along general lines. Indeed, it would be contradictory to write a constitution; this should be the task of the Japanese themselves. There were two ways in which the Committee might proceed. The first might be to base discussions upon the United States document when it had been approved. The second might be to appoint a small sub-committee to prepare a document setting forth points for discussion.

MR. EGGLESTON pointed out that the Potsdam Declaration had set forth certain principles which included a Government in accordance with the freely expressed will of the Japanese people. He said that abiding by the provision of permitting the Japanese free expression of will might be self-defeating if they should choose to want a plebiscite in the near future. A decision was therefore necessary on the type of constitution deemed desirable for the Japanese. He said that the responsibility of the Japanese Parliament had been infringed in three ways: the nomination

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of the Cabinet by the Emperor, the prominent advisory capacity of active members of the armed services, and the role of the privy council. These factors demanded a decision on the question of whether or not the institution of the Emperor should be continued, and if so, whether it should be continued as a constitutional monarch guided by ministers responsible to the Diet. Other questions requiring answer were whether there should be universal suffrage and the method of voting.

MR. DICKOVER said that the principal difficulty in the Japanese constitution had been that the Government had not been responsible to the Diet because the Diet had not controlled finances.

MR. BORTON adverted to Mr. Eggleston's remarks and said that the paper being produced by the United States Government, while not discussing the suffrage or the method of voting did ~~not~~ consider the responsibility of the Cabinet and of the Premier. Those who had worked on the paper had been aware of the conflict between possible free expression of will and desired reforms and had requested the Supreme Commander to indicate to the Japanese the types of reforms that should be included in a new constitution.

MR. DICKOVER explained that the Supreme Commander, by oral and informal directives, had instructed the Japanese working on constitutional reform to draft a document along democratic lines.

THE COMMITTEE agreed that delegates making the trip to Japan should ascertain, if possible, the groups working on constitutional reform, what had been done in regard to constitutional reform and the types and magnitude of changes being contemplated.

It was thought desirable for the Committee to make a study of the whole Japanese constitution, and MR. DICKOVER stated that he would have that document circulated to the Committee members at once.

THE COMMITTEE agreed to hold its next meeting January 2, 1946 at 10:30 a.m. The meeting adjourned at 4:55 p.m.

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FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

January 3, 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: General McCoy

Subject: Second Meeting of Working Committee No. 5,
Thursday, December 13, 1945.

Enclosure: Confidential Minutes and Annex of the Second
Meeting of Working Committee No. 5.

1. The enclosure, confidential minutes and annex of the second meeting of Working Committee No. 5, is forwarded herewith.

Respectfully,

Erle R. Dickover for
NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

cc: Mr. Vincent

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

WORKING COMMITTEE NO. 5

War Criminals

Confidential Minutes and Annex of Second Meeting
Held in Room 446, State Department Building,
Thursday, December 13, 1945 at 2:30 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Dr. Liu Shih-Shun (China), Chairman
Mr. A. H. Garretson (U. S.)
Mr. F. C. Everson (U. K.)
Col. W. A. Howkins (U. K.)
Mr. Yang Yun-Chu (China)
Mr. Wang Ke Chin (China)
Mr. John Oldham (Australia)
Major J. Plimsoll (Australia)
Lt. Col. Vandenbroucke (France)
Mr. Paul Guerin (France)
Mr. Pierre Sauvageot (France)
Brig. N. E. Rodger (Canada)
Mr. Paul Tremblay (Canada)
A/Commodore J. L. Findlay (N. Z.)
Mr. R. R. Saksena (India)

ALSO PRESENT

Maj. Harold B. Kline, JAG, War Dept.
Capt. Bertram W. Tremayne, Jr., JAG, War Dept.
Capt. Philip L. Smith, JAG, War Dept.
Capt. Samuel N. Williams, JAG, War Dept.

THE CHAIRMAN, DR. LIU SHIH-SHUN, called the meeting to order at 2:35 p.m.

ITEM 1 - STATEMENT BY U. S. REPRESENTATIVE ON STATUS OF PRESENT NEGOTIATIONS
BEING CONDUCTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE WITH A VIEW TO SETTING UP
AN INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL

MR. GARRETSON stated that the State Department hoped for an answer as
quickly as possible to its circular note of October 18 to the signatories

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of the Japanese surrender instrument, inasmuch as the Supreme Commander was pressing for the prompt setting up of an International Military Tribunal for the trial of criminals charged with crimes against the peace. In the discussion on this point it was brought out by other representatives that one of the difficulties in answering was that the note was not entirely clear on whether one Tribunal only was intended. The U. S. representative indicated that the immediate problem was the establishment of the Tribunal for the trial of the major war criminals.

THE COMMITTEE agreed to recommend that the members of the Committee urge their governments to reply promptly to the note.

ITEM 2 - INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON WAR CRIMINALS

Representatives of the Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department, gave a brief outline of work already accomplished with regard to war criminals, including the present set-up of the United States War Crimes Office which had four offices in the Far East; namely, in Manila, Tokyo, and also in China and the India-Burma Theatre.

CAPTAIN TREMAYNE, JAG, stated that with regard to work done on briefs to date much had been done on the treaty violations and Pearl Harbor attack counts, and that additional work should be done on other charges. He stated that Japanese cooperation appeared complete. The Japanese were apprehending war criminals in accordance with lists supplied by the Supreme Commander. These arrests were subsequently checked by the Supreme Commander.

Questions brought out the following: The United States War Crimes Office has maintained a card index file based on indirect and unofficial sources of names and an unofficial record of all major Japanese war criminals picked up. The office has also asked the Supreme Commander to bring his official report of November 15 up to date. A good deal of information came from statements of repatriates, lists from the Theater Commanders, and from the lists of interested governments.

The Australian Representative stated that the Supreme Commander should extend an invitation to the governments represented on the Far Eastern Commission to send him directly their national list of war criminals. He also requested that the United States War Crimes Office send to the governments represented on the Commission a list of the major Japanese war criminals presently being sought and a list of those picked up, in order to prevent duplication. He stated that Australia was working on its own lists and he understood that other governments were similarly keeping lists. CAPTAIN TREMAYNE stated that the JAG's office would furnish the requested lists to the Far Eastern Commission as they are received from Tokyo.

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ITEM 3 - INFORMATION NEEDED BY COMMITTEE V

THE CHAIRMAN raised the question of information the Committee needed at the present time. After some discussion it was decided that this question should not be gone into at this time, since it was felt that the question of basic principles should come first.

ITEM 4 - REVIEW OF FEC III, PARAGRAPH 7

Paragraph 7 of FEC III was noted by the Committee without comment.

ITEM 5 - REVIEW OF FEC VII AND VIII

It was decided for the moment to review FEC-8 since FEC-7 was almost identical. The Committee thereupon proceeded to a review of FEC-8 paragraph by paragraph. A number of possible changes were discussed by the Committee but were not to be decided upon until after written comments were submitted by the respective representatives, these to be submitted on or before Saturday, December 22.

THE COMMITTEE agreed to hold its next meeting after January 1, 1946.

ANNEX

Possible Changes in FEC-8 Discussed by
Committee V at Meeting on Thursday,
December 13, 1945.

Paragraph 3, Deletion of subparagraphs B and C and whole of second sentence.

Paragraph 5, line 4, Insertion of "or air force" before "officers."

Line 8, question of who should decide who can be appropriately tried.

Paragraph 5, line 9, Addition of "subject" to Far Eastern Commission's direction (it was questioned whether the Supreme Commander should prescribe the rules of procedure).

Paragraph 8, section 2, Question whether Supreme Commander should make the decision. It was agreed that this cannot very well be decided until it is known what kind of an organization is to be set up in Japan.

Paragraph 15, line 10, Omission of word "local."

Paragraph 15, page 5, line 12, Substitution of "of the nations represented on the Far Eastern Commission."

Paragraph 15, page 6, line 9, Deletion of whole sentence beginning "such plan..."

Paragraph 16, Substitution of "with the interested powers through the appropriate channels" instead of "the Joint Chiefs of Staff."

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D R A F T

FAR EASTERN ~~COMMISSION~~ COMMISSION*Working* Committee No. 5 on War Criminals*Confidential minutes of the first meeting*
Record of First Meetingin Room 285, State Department Building,
Monday, December 3, 1945, at 11:20 a.m.

*Confidential
minutes*

*Members*REPRESENTATIVES PRESENT

MR. JOHNSON called the meeting to order at 11:20 a.m. He said that the purpose of calling this meeting was to get the Committee organized and started on its work in the hope that the Committee members might clarify their own ideas regarding what information was desired in Japan before they arrived there. He said that the first business for the Committee to consider was the matter of chairmanship. MR. EVERSON suggested that a permanent chairman not be chosen at this time as it might be found later that the person chosen would fit better in some other capacity. He suggested that a temporary chairman be chosen for this first meeting. MR. EGGLESTON agreed and said that possibly the Commission would appoint a steering committee in the future to distribute the chairmanships

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of the committees. Regardless of what method might be later adopted to handle the matter of chairmanships, he urged the immediate selection of a temporary chairman. MR. REUCHLIN moved that MR. GARRETSON act as temporary chairman. MR. BAJPAI seconded the motion. THE COMMITTEE agreed that MR. GARRETSON should act as temporary chairman.

MR. GARRETSON summarized what had been done so far on Japan in regard to war criminals. GEN. MACARTHUR had already arrested a number of war criminals and MR. KEENAN, the Chief Prosecutor for the United States, was now on his way to Tokyo. The Governments of the other interested nations have not yet reached decisions on the matter of associating members with MR. KEENAN'S staff. † MR. OLDHAM asked whether the appointment of judges to an international^{al} tribunal was a matter to be handled through diplomatic channels. MR. GARRETSON replied that this was a matter for discussion by the Committee.

Regarding trials held outside the main islands of Japan, there already existed a general agreement that primary responsibility for apprehension falls on the respective area commanders and the respective nations. † MR. BAJPAI asked whether it was felt that a need existed for an international tribunal similar to the tribunal now functioning in Nurenb^(?)urg. MR. GARRETSON replied in the affirmative and explained that he thought that such a tribunal should be within the Supreme Command and that the rules of the court should be proposed by the prosecutor's staff. He explained that is now the plan being pursued and that views are being sought of the other Governments concerned.

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~~MR. BAJPAI~~ inquired as to what the function of the Committee might be if the matter of appointing judges was being handled diplomatically. MR. OLDHAM said that the U. K. objected to ~~the differentiation in numbers~~ ^{the} *representatives on the Tribunal* Specifically, the proportionate plan resulting in Australia having five representatives was objected to. MR. GARRETSON said that he understood that that proposal had developed in connection with the respective proportions of forces in the main islands. The feeling now is that the situation will develop as it has in Europe. MR. OLDHAM pointed out that the powers still had the note asking for nominations on the basis of 5 to 3. In his opinion the same number should be asked for from each participating country. MR. BAJPAI expressed vagueness as to the functions of the Committee ^{and inquired} ** Insert* He said that FEAC 7 was a directive to GEN. MAC ARTHUR and he inquired as to whether the document by itself constituted a suitable matter for consideration by the Committee. MR. GARRETSON said that a consideration of FEAC 7 might well be a convenient way to produce points of discussion. MR. DICKOVER pointed out that FEAC 7 and 8 are directives from the United States Government. They would form a basis for study should the Commission desire to issue directives. MR. GARRETSON pointed out that while FEAC 7 to some extent would be a suitable basis for discussion, it was not concerned with the other areas that the Committee must be concerned with. MR. EGGLESTON stated that the Committee's work would be hampered until all of GEN. MAC ARTHUR'S

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directives on the subject of war criminals were available.

MR. OLDHAM added that information was also required as to who has been arrested in Japan, the classes of people arrested, and any available information regarding the system of apprehension. MR. DICKOVER agreed that such information would ~~indeed~~ be useful but said that at the present time there was not available a list of persons arrested. Negotiations to obtain such information are now being carried on.

MR. BAJPAI inquired as to what steps the Supreme Commander had taken under paragraph 5 (pages 2-3) of FEAC 7. MR. GARRETSON replied that the question could not be answered until a report was received from the Supreme Commander.

MR. deKat inquired as to how the question of national or international tribunal was decided. He referred specifically to the trial of Gen. Yamashita, which was being held before an American court. MR. DICKOVER explained that ~~in the Yamashita instance the charge~~ ^{was} ~~was~~ ^{with} atrocities against Americans. Where the charge amounted to crimes against humanity in general, trial before an international tribunal would be proper.

MR. TREMBLAY called attention to paragraph 6 (pages 3-4) of FEAC 7. He said that probably the information obtained by Supreme Headquarters was transferred to the War Crimes Office in the War Department and that this information would undoubtedly be available to the Committee if liaison with the War Crimes Office were established. MR. GARRETSON replied that MR. KEENAN and his staff constitute the agency referred to in paragraph 6 and that whatever recommendations Mr. KEENAN prepares in Tokyo will be forwarded to the War Department.

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THE COMMITTEE agreed that the agenda for the next meeting should include an examination of paragraph 7 of FEAC 3, an examination of FEAC 7 and 8, a statement as to what information on the entire subject of war criminals is available and a statement from the United States representative in charge of war criminal negotiations as to the status of those negotiations.

MR. EVERSON pointed out that the paragraph on war criminals contained in FEAC 2 must be taken by the Committee as agreed basic policy and ^{that} everything in later papers must be in general conformity with that paragraph.

MR. OLDHAM stated that the following ~~documents~~ would be very useful to the members of the Committee:

1. The London War Crimes Commission Agreement.
2. ~~The Summary of Discussions and the Report of Mr. Wellington Koo.~~

Time of Next Meeting

THE COMMITTEE agreed to meet on December 10, the hour depending upon notification by the Secretary.

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION



29 December 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: General McCoy

Subject: First Meeting of Working Committee No. 6,
Wednesday, December 19, 1945

Enclosure: Confidential Minutes of the First Meeting of
Working Committee No. 6.

1. The enclosure, confidential minutes of the first meeting of Working Committee No. 6, is forwarded herewith.

Respectfully,

Erle R. Dickover for
NELSON T. JOHNSON,
Secretary General

cc: Mr. Vincent

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ENCLOSURE

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

WORKING COMMITTEE NO. 6
Aliens in Japan

Confidential Minutes of First Meeting
in Room 285, State Department Building
Wednesday, December 19, 1945 at 4:00 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr. Francis Lacoste (France), Chairman
Mr. Erle R. Dickover (U. S.)
Mr. A. H. Garretson (U. S.)
Mr. Wm. W. Bishop, Jr. (U. S.)
Mr. F. C. Everson (U. K.)
Mr. Timothy Mar (China)
Maj. J. Plimsoll (Australia)
Mr. Paul Guerin (France)
Mr. Manuel A. Adeva (P. I.)
Mr. Antonio A. Gonzalez (P. I.)
Mr. O. Reuchlin (Netherlands)
Mr. P. A. Menon (India)
Air Comdr. J. L. Findlay (N. Z.)

THE CHAIRMAN, MR. LACOSTE, called the meeting to order at 4:10 p.m.

MR. LACOSTE invited the attention of the members of Working Committee No. 6 to FEC 15 and pointed out that this document gave the only basis for immediate discussion of aliens in Japan. MR. LACOSTE inquired as to whether the Committee might agree that "displaced persons" were the same as "aliens." MR. EVERSON said that the UNRRA definition of "displaced persons" must be avoided, as it contained the provision that a "displaced person" was one removed from his home by reason of the war. The discussion of aliens should include a wider scope than the UNRRA definition of displaced persons would permit.

THE COMMITTEE agreed to use FEC 15 as a basis for discussion, bearing in mind that "aliens" should include categories of persons additional to persons displaced by reason of the war.

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MR. LACOSTE observed that the Committee would have only this meeting before the Commission left for Japan and he proposed that the members agree on subjects to be investigated in Japan by Commission members making the trip. He suggested that information be sought on the nationality of aliens in Japan and on what stateless groups might be in Japan.

MR. EVERSON reminded the Committee that FEC 15 dealt mainly with the moving of aliens. There was no reference in the document to action taken in regard to property owned by foreigners who did not reside in Japan. MR. GUERIN observed that Sub-committee No. 4 of Working Committee No. 2 had been created to study the protection of alien interests in Japan. MR. LACOSTE inquired whether it would be satisfactory for him to ascertain from the Commission whether Working Committee No. 6 should investigate the matter of alien property interests in Japan. MR. GARRETSON said that MR. LACOSTE should ascertain this information and should also ascertain whether the jurisdiction of Japanese courts over aliens was a relevant subject for investigation by Working Committee No. 6. MR. EVERSON said that he thought all economic questions affecting aliens were within the province of Working Committee No. 6. He suggested that Mr. Lacoste ascertain what subjects on the long term agenda would be allotted to Working Committee No. 6.

MR. LACOSTE summed up and said that he understood the Committee had decided that the jurisdiction of Japanese courts over United Nations nationals was a subject for investigation by the Committee and that information should be sought in Japan on the categories of aliens, the number of aliens of each nationality, and the number of stateless aliens. MR. EVERSON asked what use would be made of this information when it had been obtained. He said that aliens in Japan either would have to support themselves there or would have to be repatriated.

MR. BISHOP suggested that information be obtained on the legal position of aliens in Japan, especially with reference to changes made in Japanese laws during the war. These changes might well affect the nature of provisions to be included in the peace settlement. He said such information might be obtained from the Japanese counterparts of law librarians.

MR. EVERSON suggested that questionnaires might be prepared on the ship during the trip to Japan for submission to the Supreme Commander, who could refer such questionnaires to the appropriate Japanese experts.

MR. LACOSTE said that information should be obtained in regard to the measures taken by the Supreme Commander to implement the principles set out in FEC 15.

THE COMMITTEE then discussed in detail FEC 15.

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MR. EVERSON said that paragraph 1. a left the matter of repatriation optional with the individual. He said that it might be desirable to encourage certain aliens to remain in Japan, and cited as an example Koreans, on whom coal production was almost totally dependent, and he said that higher wages to encourage their remaining in Japan might be advisable. MR. MAR replied that most Koreans have had the status of forced labor in Japan and were very desirous of leaving. Further, their continued presence would only complicate the Japanese economic problem, as Japanese natives were returning and should get the jobs now being filled by aliens.

MR. EVERSON referred to paragraph 2 b. (1) and suggested that whenever the Supreme Commander detained a United Nations national, the appropriate representative of that nation should be notified. THE COMMITTEE agreed that the Supreme Commander should in all cases notify the appropriate United Nations Government when one of its nationals had been detained.

MR. EVERSON said that paragraph 2 c., which recommended the repatriation of non-facist stateless persons, raised the question of how such persons might be repatriated. MR. MAR said that White Russians undoubtedly presented the most difficult problem in this regard.

MAJOR PLIMSOLL referred to paragraph 3 e. and said that people found in Japanese jails who had been sentenced for civil offenses should perhaps be returned to their own countries. MR. BISHOP said that he was not prepared to agree that they should be returned to their own countries. Americans, for instance, would go free, as they would be guilty of no offense in the eyes of U. S. courts. He said a better disposition of such individuals might be their removal from Japanese jails for detention by the military authorities in Japan. MR. EVERSON said that a survey should be made of the conditions under which such individuals were held, with a view to recommending that such conditions be comparable to the conditions in the penal institutions of the respective home nations of such individuals.

MR. EVERSON referred to paragraph 2 f. (2) and questioned the desirability of repatriating any non-Japanese enemy nationals. He said that many of these individuals might be considered war criminals. MR. LACOSTE replied that the repatriation of these individuals would not prevent their being tried as war criminals. MAJOR PLIMSOLL pointed out that paragraph 2 f. (5) provided that repatriation arrangements should be provided by the Governments concerned. He observed that there was no Government in Germany, but surmised that the Allied Control Council would function in this instance as the Government of Germany.

MR. MAR referred to paragraph 2 g. (1) and stated that his Government was negotiating on the matter of the status of Formosan-Chinese. He said he was waiting instructions from the Chinese Government, pending which he

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could make no definite statement. MAJOR PLIMSOLL said that the provision that Formosan-Chinese and Koreans be repatriated was too liberal unless provision were made to screen out those who had served in the Japanese army.

MAJOR PLIMSOLL said that property records referred to in paragraph 2 h. (2) should be expanded to include all property, rather than only personal property. MR. BISHOP said that the addition might be covered by saying "personal and real property." MR. GARRETSON suggested that information be sought in Japan on what action had been taken to compile records of personal and real property owned by foreigners who reside either in Japan or elsewhere.

The meeting adjourned at 5:25 p.m.