

FEC-216

US Statement on Interim
Directive by US on Advanced
Transfers of Jap Reparations

216 - Interim Directive Regarding
Advanced Transfers of Japanese
Reparations & Reparations Procedures

216 - Interim Directive Regarding
Advance Transfers Japanese
Reparations & Reparations Procedures

23 February 1949

MEMORANDUM ON ATTITUDES OF MEMBER GOVERNMENTS
TOWARDS ISSUANCE OF UNITED STATES INTERIM DIRECTIVES
ON ADVANCE TRANSFERS OF JAPANESE REPARATIONS
FOR APRIL, 1947

The following statements are taken from the minutes of Committee No. 1: REPARATIONS^{and} of the Far Eastern Commission. Most of the discussion on this subject occurred at the 65th meeting of Committee No. 1 prior to the issuance of the interim directive, and at the 52nd meeting of the Far Eastern Commission after the United States Government had announced its intention to issue an interim directive.

Australia.

"Finally, Mr. Chairman --talking only on the advance transfers paper at present --in the very clear statement which you have submitted as FEC-216 you have pointed out that reparations is not a reserved subject under the Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission. That is quite true, but I don't think it implies that reparations is necessarily a subject for interim directives. We feel that it was never intended by the Moscow Conference that the allocation of reparations should be the subject of unilateral action by one country or even the subject of unilateral action after consultation." (Minutes, 52nd FEC Mtg., p. 5)

France

"Now, Mr. Chairman, we have just had distributed to us FEC-216, which is a statement by you on an interim directive to be sent by the United States Government on advance transfers of Japanese reparations. Now if we refer ourselves to the Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission, we find that the United States Government may issue interim directives to the Supreme Commander, pending action by the Commission, whenever urgent matters arise not covered by policies already formulated by the Commission. But, we feel that the Commission has not

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so far been in a position to take any action on this, and, as a matter of fact, we have been unable to get in touch with the French Government with regard to that interim directive which you are proposing to send. We feel that a matter which has been occupying the Far Eastern Commission for more than a year could wait for time for various delegations to refer the matter to their governments. And we feel that is all the more important as this really is not a matter which can be settled just by an act of authority -- that is, not on the part of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers acting on instructions from one government. If it were a matter of administrative importance -- one that would affect only Japanese interests, then we should feel that the action might be justified. But this is a matter which as a matter of fact is of interest to various governments which are sitting in the Far Eastern Commission. It is a matter not of administrative importance but of political substance and which is of interest not only to Japan but to the Allied Powers. Therefore we feel that it should be a matter of discussion beforehand. It may be that we shall come to agree with the United States Government on the opportuneness of sending instructions, interim instructions to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on this matter, but this should be done only after consultation with the governments interested. This, in the case of France, has been particularly set forth in an exchange of letters which, as you know, took place on January 4th and 8th, 1946, and which belongs to the records of the Far Eastern Commission." (Minutes, 52nd FEC Mtg., pp. 6 - 7)

India.

The Indian Member observed that once an interim directive is issued, Far Eastern Commission action will be limited by the need to obtain the concurrence of the United States in any amendment. . . . He supported the New Zealand Member in his view that the use of an interim directive would not be in accordance with the Terms of Reference. (Minutes, 65th Mtg., Com. No. 1, pp. 3 and 4)

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New Zealand.

The New Zealand Member said that since consideration of this paper represented the first time the Far Eastern Commission has had the chance to deal concretely and realistically with the reparations problem, it was not correct to urge haste on the grounds of earlier delays which had resulted from controversies over the general principle of reparations. He agreed the matter was an urgent one, but that it was urgent for the recipient countries rather than for SCAP. The problem of which countries were to receive reparations was not vital to the occupation, he said, and thus the use of an interim directive in this instance would not be in accordance with the Terms of Reference. (Minutes, 65th Mtg., Com. No. 1, pp. 3 and 4)

U.S.S.R.

". . . . I think that final decision is now nearer than it was, for instance, ten or fifteen days ago. So the Commission, through Committee No. 1, is in a position to advance and reach a decision on this question. Following the experience of the discussions of other questions which have taken place many times in this Commission, I am quite certain that by no means have all possibilities been exhausted to achieve agreement on this question.

"We should also take into account, Mr. Chairman, that our consideration and decision on this question in the Far Eastern Commission, as the policy-making body, offers considerable advantages for everybody because, as we have already seen today, a decision of this question without reaching agreement on it in the Far Eastern Commission leaves some members of the Far Eastern Commission dissatisfied. Some of them also want to have shares in the advance transfers and, of course, reaching a decision in the Far Eastern Commission will be far better than the issuance of an interim directive. From the point of view, I should say, of broad political solidarity and cooperation among the countries of the Far

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Eastern Commission, I think that an independent disposition of this reparations problem by one single country — I don't necessarily mean the United States or any other country; I am not referring to anybody in particular — will have, I believe, a negative effect upon the foundation upon which the Far Eastern Commission has been organized and is working now.

"Mr. Chairman, in view of the above-said, I think that the issuance of an interim directive would be premature and undesirable. This is by no means to say that I personally, or our delegation, or my Government underestimates the necessity of an early decision on this subject, in view of possibly the need of almost all countries members of the Far Eastern Commission and their perfect right to receive their share of reparations." (Minutes, 52nd FEC Mtg., p. 10)

* * * * *

"ADMIRAL RAMISHVILI presented the following formal statement:

'Since the fulfillment of the advance transfers from Japanese reparations practically is already being completed under the United States Government's Directive, FEC-216/1 of April 1947, the delegation of the Soviet Union does not insist on keeping FEC-201/1 on the agenda of the Commission.

'However, the delegation of the Soviet Union deems it necessary to state that the Soviet side continues to consider the issuance by the United States Government, in by-passing the Far Eastern Commission, of the above directive as a unilateral act having no legal standing, and reserves its right to return to this question again at an appropriate time.'" (Minutes, 103rd FEC Mtg., p. 5)

United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom Member supported the New Zealand Member on the question of the applicability of the Interim Directive technique in this instance. This was not, he said, a case of urgency in the administration of Japan. (65th Mtg., Com. No. 1, p. 4)

FEC-216RESTRICTEDFEC-2162 April 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

STATEMENT BY THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE ON
A. INTERIM DIRECTIVE BY THE UNITED STATES ON
ADVANCED TRANSFERS OF JAPANESE REPARATIONS
(References: FEC-201, FEC-211/3)

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, a statement to be made by the United States Representative at the meeting of the Far Eastern Commission on 3 April 1947 relative to an interim directive on advance transfers of Japanese Reparations, is circulated herewith for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-216

RESTRICTEDE N C L O S U R ESTATEMENT BY THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE ON
AN INTERIM DIRECTIVE BY THE UNITED STATES ON
ADVANCE TRANSFERS OF JAPANESE REPARATIONS

The United States Government has decided to issue an interim directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers authorizing him to make immediately available, as advance reparations transfers, Japanese industrial facilities to war devastated countries.

This directive will provide that the four specified countries immediately receive out of the Japanese industrial facilities which the Far Eastern Commission has already decided to be available for removals, certain items capable of immediate employment for relief purposes. Those four countries have been assigned percentages which clearly do not prejudice their own or any other country's interest in final national percentage shares of Japanese reparations. China will receive 15 percent of such facilities; the Philippines, 5 percent; the Netherlands, for the Indies, 5 percent; and the United Kingdom, for Burma and Malaya, 5 percent. The United States will receive nothing for itself under the advance transfers program.

The issuance of an interim directive by the United States Government as a matter of urgency is provided for in the Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission:

"The United States Government may issue interim directives to the Supreme Commander pending action by the Commission whenever urgent matters arise not covered by policies already formulated by the Commission..." - with the exception of reserved subjects which do not include reparations.

All directives, including interim directives, according to the Terms of Reference, are to be filed with the Far Eastern Commission, which is empowered to review them.

The United States Government has concluded that an interim directive on the advance transfers of reparations fulfills the requirement as to urgency contained in the Terms of Reference. The four states concerned are in extreme need of industrial equipment for the immediate relief of their economies. Protracted delay in removing this equipment is resulting in deterioration of assets usable for relief purposes. Also, delay in initiating any program of actual removals of industrial equipment from Japan has impeded the Supreme Commander's occupation program.

From the establishment of the Far Eastern Commission on February 26, 1946, it has passed a number of important policy decisions on reparations matters. These include a series of decisions determining the availability of capacity within categories of Japanese industry for removal as reparations, a decision providing that Japan is to be assured of retaining designated production capacity within certain industrial levels, and a decision on delivery of reparations goods to claimant countries.

Notwithstanding the importance of these policy decisions the Far Eastern Commission has not reached an agreement as to the assignment of national percentage shares to claimant countries. Hence, no actual removals have taken place.

RESTRICTED

On February 13, the United States Government submitted to the Far Eastern Commission the proposal embodied in the interim directive which the United States Government has now decided to issue. The United States Government advised the Far Eastern Commission of its view that this was an urgent first move in getting reparations removals started.

The start of actual reparations removals from Japan has now been delayed for over a year. All members of the Far Eastern Commission agree as to the urgency of commencing such removals. Consistent with the Far Eastern Commission's Terms of Reference, The United States Government, therefore, has decided to send to the Supreme Commander as an interim directive the paper on Advance Transfers of Japanese Reparations, with an accompanying paper, Reparations Allocations Procedures for Industrial Facilities in Japan, which is largely a set of administrative regulations. This interim directive, which will deal only with these two papers, will be placed before the Commission for review in accordance with the Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission, and the Commission will continue to consider this as well as all other aspects of the reparations problem.

March 47 (17)
April

PROPOSED CANADIAN AMENDMENT

Delete sub-paragraphs (2) and (4) and substitute the following criterion taken from Article 4(c) 11(c) of the Final Act of the Paris Conference on reparations:

"The relation of the item or items to the general pattern of the claimant country's prewar economic life and to programs for its postwar economic adjustment or development."

FEC-094/4RESTRICTEDFEC-094/43 March 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONDELIVERY OF REPARATIONS GOODS IN JAPAN
(Reference: FEC-094/3)Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a United States directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers forwarding a statement of policy of the Far Eastern Commission on the delivery of reparations goods in Japan, is circulated herewith for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

2. This directive was forwarded to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on 19 February 1947.

3. A certified copy of the United States directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has been filed with the Commission in accordance with Section III, paragraph 4, of the Terms of Reference.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

A

FEC-094/4

E N C L O S U R ERESTRICTEDSerial No. 6919 February 1947DELIVERY OF REPARATIONS GOODS IN JAPAN

The following directive, prepared by the State Department to implement the policy adopted by the Far Eastern Commission on 13 February 1947, under the provisions of paragraph II.A, 1, of its terms of reference, has been received from the State, War and Navy Departments for transmission to you for your guidance in accordance with paragraph III, 1, of those terms of reference:

"1. In delivering reparations goods in Japan to claimant countries, the Japanese Government should bear all costs connected with dismantling, packing, transporting to a port in Japan for waterborne craft or for airborne craft, handling, and loading on board the craft at that port. The port should be designated by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers after consultation with the claimant country. None of the above mentioned costs should be paid by the recipient country; however, all those costs involved in the delivery of reparations goods should in the future be appropriately charged toward the reparations accounts of the recipient countries in the same proportions as their respective national shares of reparations from Japan. The charging of these costs to the reparations accounts of recipient countries should not affect the distribution of reparations received by claimant countries.

"2. When particular reparations goods have been designated for delivery to a particular country, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will afford claimant countries the opportunity to be consulted prior to and represented at the dismantling and packing of such goods and to make such constructional plans and drawings as may be necessary for the purpose of re-erection, provided the making of such plans and drawings shall not be permitted to delay unduly the process of dismantling and removal. Before proceeding with the removal of designated goods from their location, the Supreme Commander will require the recipient country to provide him with a written undertaking to accept such goods, provided they are delivered on board at the designated port free from any major damage sustained in the processes of dismantling, packing, transporting, handling, and loading. The Japanese Government will be required to make good any damage or shortage resulting from the processes of dismantling, packing, transporting, handling, and loading if such damage or shortage occurred prior to delivery on board the carrying craft.

"3. The goods in question would become the property of the recipient country when they have been delivered on board at the designated port and thereafter they become the entire responsibility of such recipient country.

Receipt for the goods shall be given by the recipient country when they have been delivered on board the carrying craft at the designated port.

"4. Each recipient country will be responsible for arranging for the waterborne or airborne craft necessary to transport its reparations goods from the designated port in Japan."

COPY NO. 87

FEC-201

CONFIDENTIALFEC-20113 February 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONADVANCE TRANSFERS OF JAPANESE
REPARATIONSNote by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a proposed policy relative to advance transfers of Japanese reparations, submitted by the United States Representative at the forty-fifth meeting of the Far Eastern Commission on 13 February 1947, is circulated herewith for the information of the Commission and is referred, in accordance with the Commission's decision, to COMMITTEE NO. 1: REPARATIONS for consideration.

2. The attention of all concerned is invited to the classification of this document, which prohibits the dissemination of the information contained therein to unauthorized persons or to the press.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-201

CONFIDENTIALE N C I O S U R EADVANCE TRANSFERS OF JAPANESE REPARATIONS

1. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers should effect immediate delivery of assets within Japan in accordance with the provisions of FEC-094/2 (Delivery of Reparations Goods, approved 13 February 1947) as advance payment on account of ultimate reparations shares providing:

a. that such assets fall within categories of Japanese facilities and equipment which have been properly declared as available for reparations transfer by the Far Eastern Commission and designated for removal by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers;

b. that such assets should be declared by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to China, the Philippines, the Netherlands (for Netherlands East Indies) and the United Kingdom (for Malaya and Burma) only;

c. that such assets should be delivered to a recipient country only after it has supplied evidence acceptable to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, or to some other agent or agency hereafter designated to evaluate and pass judgment on such evidence, that the

(1) immediate and useful employment of such assets is practicable, and

(2) employment of rehabilitated, repaired or reconstructed facilities can contribute, directly, to immediate relief and rehabilitation requirements of the war-devastated economy of the claimant country or, indirectly, to the relief needs of other parts of Asia devastated by Japanese armed forces;

d. that no country listed in paragraph b should receive delivery of more than 5 per cent, excepting China which may receive 15 per cent, in quantity or value of any single category of assets available as determined in paragraph a above, and authorized for transfer under the provisions of paragraph c above.

e. that assets specified for delivery should represent in their total quantity or value, not more than 30 per cent of any single category of available assets as determined in paragraph a above.

2. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers should designate for delivery on advance transfer account such a balanced selection of plants and facilities as will not represent disproportional reduction of value or quality of over-all residual industrial capacities available for later transfer as reparations.

3. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers should maintain such records as necessary to enable offset for any such advance transfers to be made against ultimate fulfillment of approved and recognized over-all national reparations shares.

FEC-201

*M. E. Giland*COPY NO. 102CONFIDENTIALFEC-201/1FEC-201/131 March 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONADVANCE TRANSFERS OF JAPANESE REPARATIONS
(Reference: FEC-201)Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a proposed United States policy relative to advance transfers of Japanese reparations, is forwarded herewith by Committee No. 1: Reparations directly to the Far Eastern Commission for consideration, pursuant to arrangements between the Chairman of Committee No. 1 and the Chairman of the Steering Committee.
2. Committee No. 1 at its 75th Meeting on 26 March 1947 agreed to forward FEC-201, Advance Transfers of Japanese Reparations, to the Far Eastern Commission without recommendation "for consideration at a time which the Chairman of the Commission shall determine in the light of the discussion at this meeting". The Soviet member voted against the motion to forward the paper and the Australian, French, Indian and United Kingdom members abstained from voting.
3. The attention of all concerned is invited to the classification of this document which prohibits the dissemination of the information contained therein to unauthorized persons or to the press.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-201/1

CONFIDENTIALENCLOSUREADVANCE TRANSFERS OF JAPANESE REPARATIONS

1. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers should effect immediate delivery of assets within Japan in accordance with the provisions of FEC-094/2 (Delivery of Reparations Goods, approved 13 February 1947) as advance payment on account of ultimate reparations shares providing:

a. that such assets fall within categories of Japanese facilities and equipment which have been properly declared as available for reparations transfer by the Far Eastern Commission and designated for removal by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers;

b. that such assets should be declared by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to China, the Philippines, the Netherlands (for Netherlands East Indies) and the United Kingdom (for Malaya and Burma) only;

① c. that such assets should be delivered to a recipient country only after it has supplied evidence acceptable to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, or to some other agent or agency hereafter designated to evaluate and pass judgment on such evidence, that the

(1) immediate and useful employment of such assets is practicable, and

(2) employment of rehabilitated, repaired or reconstructed facilities can contribute, directly, to immediate relief and rehabilitation requirements of the war-devastated economy of the claimant country or, indirectly, to the relief needs of other parts of Asia devastated by Japanese armed forces;

d. that no country listed in paragraph b should receive delivery of more than 5 per cent, excepting China which may receive 15 per cent, in quantity or value of any single category of assets available as determined in paragraph a above, and authorized for transfer under the provisions of paragraph c above.

e. that assets specified for delivery should represent in their total quantity or value, not more than 30 per cent of any single category of available assets as determined in paragraph a above.

2. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers should designate for delivery on advance transfer account such a balanced selection of plants and facilities as will not represent disproportional reduction of value or quality of over-all residual industrial capacities available for later transfer as reparations.

3. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers should maintain such records as necessary to enable offset for any such advance transfers to be made against ultimate fulfillment of approved and recognized over-all national reparations shares.

FEC-201/1

② U.S. New Guinea
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Papua
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CLASSIFICATION CHANGED	
<i>Unclassified</i>	
BY AUTHORITY OF	<i>FEC-216/1</i>
DATE	<i>4/6/51</i>
BY	-----

COPY NO. _____

FEC-216/1

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FEC-216/1

8 April 1947

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

INTERIM DIRECTIVE REGARDING ADVANCE TRANSFERS OF JAPANESE
REPARATIONS AND REPARATIONS ALLOCATION PROCEDURES
FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES IN JAPAN

(References: FEC-216; FEC-211/3; FEC-201)

Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a United States interim directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers regarding advance transfers of Japanese reparations and reparations allocations procedures for industrial facilities in Japan, is circulated herewith for the consideration of the Far Eastern Commission and is referred to COMMITTEE NO. 1: REPARATIONS.

2. This directive was forwarded to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on 4 April 1947.

3. A certified copy of the United States interim directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has been filed with the Commission in accordance with Section III, paragraph 4, of the Terms of Reference.

4. The attention of all concerned is invited to the classification of this document which prohibits the dissemination of the information contained therein to unauthorized persons or to the press.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

CONFIDENTIALENCLOSUREINTERIM DIRECTIVE REGARDING ADVANCE TRANSFERS OF
JAPANESE REPARATIONS AND REPARATIONS ALLOCA-
TION PROCEDURES FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES
IN JAPAN

Serial No. 75

4 April 1947

The following interim directive, Serial No. 75, received from State, War, and Navy Departments, issued under the provisions of paragraph III, 3, of the Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission, is furnished for your guidance:

PART A

1. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers should effect immediate delivery of assets within Japan in accordance with the provisions of the directive, Serial No. 69, February 19, 1947, regarding the Delivery of Reparations Goods in Japan, as advance payment on account of ultimate reparations shares providing:

a. that such assets fall within categories of Japanese facilities and equipment which have been properly declared as available for reparations transfer by the Far Eastern Commission and designated for removal by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers;

b. that such assets should be declared by the Supreme Command for the Allied Powers to China, the Philippines, the Netherlands (for Netherlands East Indies) and the United Kingdom for Malaya, Burma and its colonial possessions in the Far East;

c. that such assets should be delivered to a recipient country only after it has supplied evidence acceptable to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, or to some other agent or agency hereafter designated to evaluate and pass judgment on such evidence that the

(1) immediate and useful employment of such assets is practicable, and

(2) employment of rehabilitated, repaired or reconstructed facilities can contribute, directly, to immediate relief and rehabilitation requirements of the war-devastated economy of the claimant country or, indirectly, to the relief needs of other parts of Asia devastated by Japanese armed forces;

d. that no country listed in paragraph b should receive delivery of more than 5 per cent, excepting China which may receive 15 per cent, in quantity or value of any single category of assets available as determined in paragraph a above, and authorized for transfer under the provisions of paragraph c above.

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2. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers should designate for delivery on advance transfer account such a balanced selection of plants and facilities as will not represent disproportional reduction of value or quality of over-all residual industrial capacities available for later transfer as reparations.

3. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers should maintain such records as necessary to enable offset for any such advance transfers to be made against ultimate fulfillment of approved and recognized over-all national reparations shares.

PART B

1. The following procedures should govern SCAP implementation of those aspects of the Japanese reparations program providing for the removal from Japan of industrial facilities and equipment.

a. In accordance with provisions of directives to SCAP regarding availability for reparations transfer of categories of Japanese industry, SCAP should be responsible for final selection of those particular industrial facilities and equipment to be made available for removal from Japan as reparations.

b. SCAP should be responsible for preparing an inventory of individual Japanese industrial facilities selected under a above. This inventory shall include any available information which would aid a prospective claimant in determining the utility of the individual facility, such as technical specifications, make, age and condition.

c. SCAP should be responsible for assigning monetary valuation to industrial facilities selected and listed under a and b. Procedures for uniform monetary valuation should be determined by SCAP. Valuations should be in sufficient detail to permit charges to be made for parts of plants which may be allocated separately. Values assigned to reparations assets referred to in a and b above need have no relation to any other values as long as these values are consistent among the reparations assets comprised of industrial facilities and equipment.

d. SCAP should submit to representatives of countries, members of the FEC the inventory provided in b, and the valuation provided in c.

e. Upon receipt of the inventories and valuations mentioned herein, a country, member of the FEC may lodge with SCAP claims for the allocation to it of particular industrial facilities.

f. Upon receipt of directives indicating the over-all shares assigned to each country, SCAP should set up appropriate reparations accounts for recipient countries. The value of the facilities received by any one country should not exceed its percentage share of the total value of the industrial facilities selected and valued by SCAP for removal as reparations. As provided in the directive, Serial No. 69, February 19, 1947, regarding the Delivery of Reparations Goods in Japan, a recipient country will make a commitment to accept a specific facility at the time allocation is made. SCAP should likewise agree to

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reserve the accepted facility for the claimant country. At such time SCAP will make an initial charge of the monetary value assigned to the facility (in accordance with 1 c above) to the reparations account of the recipient country. When the final title is taken by a recipient country to an individual facility aboard ship, a final charge shall be made against the reparations account of the recipient country, taking into account, if necessary, any unforeseen loss of value.

g. From those items of industrial facilities and equipment declared available for reparations removals SCAP should allocate particular industrial facilities to each country on the basis of claims submitted by that country. To the extent that claims of two or more countries are in conflict, he will work out what seems to him the most reasonable allocation, taking into primary consideration the proportion of each country's allocation still unfilled. After taking into account this primary consideration, consideration should be given the following four items in stated order of priority:

(1) claims for whole plants and related facilities, as opposed to claims for portions thereof.

(2) claims for parts of plants or related groups of items which can be integrated with the existing industrial pattern of the claimant country.

(3) the extent to which the claimed item or items would replace property which was destroyed, damaged or looted in the war, or requires replacement because of excessive wear incident to prosecuting the war against Japan.

(4) the extent to which the claimant country depended in pre-war years on imports from Japan of the item or items (or products thereof) claimed.

h. In making allocations as provided by paragraph g, SCAP should, to the extent practicable, give consideration to striking a fair and equitable balance as between all claimant countries or items:

(1) in integrated or consolidated units.

(2) of modern and efficient design and manufacture.

(3) in good working condition.

i. Each country represented on the FEC should be permitted to have a reparations technical mission in Japan. These missions should be afforded full opportunity for inspection of plants declared available, and should be kept fully informed by SCAP of all designations and allocations. They should be authorized by their Governments to receive inventories, valuations and other communications from SCAP relating to reparations, to lodge claims, to make commitments to accept title to plants selected, to accept final title to industrial facilities on reparations account, and to make all necessary arrangements with SCAP including scheduling the required shipping for the actual removal of allocated facilities in accordance with the principles laid down in the directive, Serial No. 69.

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j. SCAP should organize a Reparations Technical Advisory Committee (RTAC) composed of the heads of the above Reparations Technical Missions located in Japan and chaired by a Representative of SCAP appointed by SCAP. The function of this Committee should be to assist SCAP, in an advisory capacity, in the development of technical and administrative procedures to assure an orderly removal of reparations goods from Japan, and in the settlement of conflicts between claimant countries arising over claims for particular facilities. In the event of disagreement between SCAP and a member country concerning the allocation of a particular facility by SCAP, if a formal protest is made to SCAP by two-thirds of members of RTAC, SCAP, who has final authority in such matters, may, in his discretion, refer the dispute to the U. S. Government.

k. Claims for individual facilities must be filed with SCAP by a claimant country within six months after the fixing of a claimant country's final reparations percentage share, or receipt from SCAP of a final inventory and valuation of the facility, whichever is the later date.

1. Each claimant will arrange for transportation for its reparations goods at the port and will be prepared to accept transfer of title no later than two years after the designation of the goods for application to that country's reparations account, providing that such goods have been delivered to the loading point at the port within a reasonable time before the end of that period.

m. Industrial facilities, machinery or equipment (other than specialized war-making equipment) declared available for reparations, but either

(1) unclaimed for application against recognized reparations claims on Japanese assets from within Japan, or

(2) unaccepted as prescribed by 1 l above,

should not be destroyed or otherwise disposed of by SCAP pending receipt of further directives.

n. The provisions of this paper shall apply to any country not a member of the FEC which may be declared eligible to receive reparations from Japan in industrial facilities, except that no country not a member of the FEC shall be a member of the RTAC.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 c and d requiring a monetary valuation for industrial facilities shall not operate to delay delivery of goods under the provisions of Part A of this directive. As soon as recognized and approved national reparations shares have been determined and announced by directive to SCAP all of the provisions of Part B of this directive will govern and provisions of Part A of this directive will be rendered inoperative.

C1-220RESTRICTEDC1-22014 April 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONCOMMITTEE NO. 1: REPARATIONSVIEWS ON ADDITIONAL INSTALMENT OF ADVANCE TRANSFERS OF JAPANESE
REPARATIONS

(References: FEC-201 series; Minutes, 53d FEC Meeting)

Note by the Secretary General

The Commission, at its fifty-third meeting, 10 April 1947, unanimously agreed to refer the views expressed by Mr. Naggiar and by Mr. Sen relative to an additional instalment of advance transfers of reparations (Item 3, pp. 2 and 3, Minutes, 53d FEC Meeting) to COMMITTEE NO. 1: REPARATIONS, for consideration. The attention of the Committee is also invited to the view stated by Dr. Koo in the fifth paragraph on page 2 of the Minutes of the 53d FEC Meeting.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

C1-220

MINUTES--FECRESTRICTEDMINUTES--53rd FEC Mtg.10 April 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

Minutes of the Fifty-third Meeting of the Far Eastern Commission
Held in the Main Conference Room, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.,
Washington
10 April 1947, 10:30 A.M.

REPRESENTATIVES PRESENT

Major General Frank R. McCoy (United States) (Chairman)
Major J. Plimsoll (Australia)
Mr. R. E. Collins (Canada)
His Excellency Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo (China)
His Excellency Paul E. Naggiar (France)
Mr. B. R. Sen (India)
Dr. A. D. A. de Kat Angelino (Netherlands)
Col. G. R. Powles (New Zealand)
Mr. C. Coronel (Philippines)
Rear Admiral S. S. Ramishvili (U.S.S.R.)
Mr. H. A. Graves (United Kingdom)

SECRETARY GENERAL

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson

Minutes--53rd FEC Mtg.

RESTRICTED

GENERAL McCOY opened the meeting at 10:30 A.M.

ITEM 1 - APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE 52nd MEETING

MR. SEN requested that the following changes be made on page 8 of the Minutes of the 52nd Meeting of the Commission:

1. Second paragraph:

- (a) Lines 6 and 7: Delete the words "in the case of Nicobar and about \$13,250,000 in respect to the other island."
- (b) Line 14: Change the words "million people" to "million and a half people."

2. Fourth paragraph:

Line 12: Change the word "consistent" to "consistently."

DR. KOO requested that the word "question" in the penultimate line of the first paragraph on page 4 be deleted.

THE COMMISSION unanimously approved the minutes of its 52nd meeting with the above amendments.

ITEM 2 - SOURCES OF JAPANESE IMPORTS (FEC-060/11; FEC-060 series)
DESTINATION OF JAPANESE EXPORTS (FEC-032/21; FEC-032 series)

ADMIRAL RAMISHVILI said that although the possibility of agreement on these two papers seemed to have been exhausted by the discussion which had taken place in Committee No. 2: Economic and Financial Affairs, and in the Steering Committee, there was nevertheless some hope for reaching agreement at the Commission level. He said that he had informed his Government fully of the most recent discussion which had taken place, and he suggested that, unless any Representative desired to record his views at present, further consideration of the two papers be postponed.

THE COMMISSION unanimously agreed to postpone further consideration of FEC-060/11 and FEC-032/21.

ITEM 3 - ADVANCE TRANSFERS OF JAPANESE REPARATIONS (FEC-201/1)

MR. NAGGIAR asked whether, in view of the fact that the plan for advance transfers was now being carried out, territories which had been invaded by Japan but which had not been designated in that plan as recipients of shares of advance transfers were not now in danger of being discriminated against permanently in case there should be no decision as to final shares of reparations. He realized that the plan had not been intended to discriminate against the territories to which he referred, but he hoped that some method might be found whereby the risk to which he felt such territories were now exposed might be eliminated.

Furthermore, MR. NAGGIAR pointed out, the quantity of reparations available was constantly dwindling due to deterioration and it was impossible not to fear that a decision on over-all percentage shares would be reached too late to secure the benefits of anything like the original quantity available. This made it all the more necessary, he thought, to provide for the protection of the interests of territories which had been invaded by the Japanese but which were not enumerated in the plan for advance transfers.

MR. NAGGIAR said that while he did not at this time wish to make a specific proposal nor to ask a definitive answer to his query, he did desire that the view he had just expressed be borne in mind, and he thought that this view might well be placed on the agenda of Committee No. 1: Reparations, for consideration.

MR. SEN said that he interpreted Mr. Naggia's remarks to mean that the present instalment of advance transfers be followed by another instalment, without awaiting decision as to final allocation of shares. MR. SEN was prepared to support a proposal for an additional instalment of advance transfers since, as had been made clear previously, the position of his Government was one of dissatisfaction with the definition of relief contained in FEC-201/1, as well as with the criteria used in that paper for the selection of recipients of advance transfers.

MAJOR PLIMSOLL pointed out that the reparations committee was already considering the question of over-all shares of reparations. The Australian Government, MAJOR PLIMSOLL continued, favored consideration of the question of reparations as a whole with the object of reaching a decision as to allocation of over-all percentages for all countries. There was danger, he pointed out, that a series of advance transfers would result in inequities. He agreed that all countries should be given allocations as soon as possible and recalled that he had opposed the existing advance transfers paper, but he doubted whether a series of piecemeal allocations would result in the ultimate satisfaction of the governments concerned. Not only the desires of governments for reparations must be considered, but also the whole economy of Japan and the establishment of just and durable peace in the Pacific. This could not be equitably or efficiently carried out by piecemeal decisions.

THE COMMISSION unanimously agreed to refer the views expressed by Mr. Naggia and Mr. Sen to Committee No. 1: Reparations, for consideration.

DR. KOO pointed out that such reference bore no implication of approval on the part of those representatives who had not expressed views on the proposal to allocate additional advance transfers. He wished to record the reservation of the Chinese Delegation on the proposal.

ADMIRAL RAMISHVILI presented the following motion:

"Redraft FEC-201/1 so as to include among the countries receiving the advance transfers all the 11 countries, with the allocation of 5% for the U.S.S.R. For this purpose the amount of advance transfers should be increased up to 40-50%."

MR. NAGGIAR said that he would be prepared to second the motion with the deletion of the words "with the allocation of 5% for the U.S.S.R."

MR. SEN said that he would be prepared to second the motion if the figures "40-50%," as well as the words mentioned by Mr. Naggia, were deleted. He approved the proposal for a second instalment of advance transfers, but thought that consideration of such a proposal by Committee No. 1 should not be prejudiced by limiting the total figure to forty or fifty percent. He pointed out that four countries were already receiving thirty percent and that consequently under the terms of the Soviet motion as drafted only ten percent or twenty percent of available reparations would remain to be distributed among seven countries.

DR. KOO asked whether Admiral Ramishvili's motion was intended to propose that FEC-201/1 be amended or was intended to propose a second instalment of advance transfers. If the former proposal were intended,

he said, it should be borne in mind that the first instalment of advance transfers had already become the subject of a United States interim directive (FEC- 216,1) and that thereby one phase of the distribution of reparations would seem to have been completed. He thought that the substance of the Soviet proposal was necessarily that a second instalment of advance transfers be made, consisting of ten or twenty percent of available reparations.

DR. KOO said that although the Chinese Delegation had urged advance transfers of reparations, such advance transfers had been considered only as a necessary expedient in view of the great delay in settling over-all percentage allocations. He thought that, since the United States Government had now issued the necessary directive to put these advance transfers into effect, the Commission should renew its efforts to come to a decision on over-all allocations and that unless it became apparent that this could not be done without further extended delay, consideration should not be given to a further instalment of advance transfers.

MAJOR PLINSOLL repeated the view of his Government that reparations should have been considered with a view to deciding over-all allocations for all governments. The advance transfers paper had been a departure from this principle, and it had been the position of his Government that if any advance transfers were to be made, the eleven governments should have participated. He thought that further consideration by the Commission should be devoted to reaching agreement on total allocations for all member governments, since, in his opinion, the time consumed in reaching agreement on advance transfers for all countries would be approximately the same as for reaching agreement on total percentages. He would have been prepared to support the Soviet motion if he had thought that the course of action proposed in it had any chance of success, but he felt on the contrary that the suggested procedure would consume the time of the Commission without prospect of agreement being reached. In order to agree on percentages for all countries for advance transfers, agreement on final shares was a prerequisite. He said he was therefore opposed to the Soviet motion.

GENERAL McCOY drew attention to FEC-218, a United States policy proposal with respect to reparations removals of industrial facilities and merchant shipping from Japan, which was being referred to Committee No. 2: Economic and Financial Affairs for consideration. He was also able to state, he said, that a further statement from his Government regarding the proposal in FEC-218 would be submitted to the Commission shortly. Furthermore, he was prepared to inform the Commission that the full United States view on percentages for each country and the procedures necessary to implement the program would be before the reparations committee in the very near future. He thought that the information on the Soviet views contained in the motion made by Admiral Ramishvili, as well as the imminent full statement of United States views should constitute information upon which the reparations committee could consider the general question of over-all percentages of allocations. His own recommendation as to immediate procedure was to refer the Soviet position, as embodied in Admiral Ramishvili's motion, together with the new United States proposal (FEC-218) to the reparations committee for consideration.

MR. GRAVES recalled the position consistently advocated by his Government regarding Japanese external assets and said that since the motion by Admiral Ramishvili had some bearing on the question, he desired to draw the attention of the Commission to the following remark made by Sir George Sansom at the last meeting of the Commission (page 2, Minutes of the 52nd FEC Meeting):

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"The absence of information on this important matter (external assets) has made it extremely difficult for us, and I assume for other governments, to arrive at an equitable view as to shares..."

ADMIRAL RAMISHVILI expressed appreciation for the canvass of opinion which had just taken place in response to his motion. Addressing himself first to queries raised by Dr. Koo, he explained that it was not his intention to propose a further instalment of advance transfers. His proposal was rather to redraft FEC-201/1 to provide for all governments to receive shares of advance transfers, and to provide five percent of such advance transfers for the Soviet Union.

With regard to the fact that the United States Government had already issued an interim directive, ADMIRAL RAMISHVILI said that the issuance of this directive could not, under the Terms of Reference, suspend action by the Far Eastern Commission. He said that the main subject for consideration by the Commission was the document FEC-201/1, and consideration on this paper should provide the reaching of agreement on the subject.

ADMIRAL RAMISHVILI said that he could not accept the amendments to his motion which had been suggested by Mr. Naggiar and Mr. Sen. He requested that his motion be voted on in the form in which he had proposed it.

There being no second to Admiral Ramishvili's motion, GENERAL MCCOY declared the motion lost.

ADMIRAL RAMISHVILI said that in view of the fact that his motion to redraft FEC-201/1 was defeated, he was prepared to state that the Soviet Delegation would be in a position to vote for the paper if and when the total shares of reparations for all member governments should be defined. He suggested, therefore, that Committee No. 1 be instructed to expedite its work and to prolong its sessions if necessary in order to propose recommendations with regard to over-all allocations of reparations as soon as possible.

MR. NAGGIAR said that he agreed, as he presumed all representatives agreed, that a decision as to final allocation of shares of reparations should be reached as soon as possible. In this connection, he expressed the hope that the statement of the views of the United States Government on percentages to be allocated to all countries to which General McCoy had referred would be made available for consideration by Committee No. 1 as soon as possible.

ADMIRAL RAMISHVILI presented the following motion:

"Consideration of the question of the advance transfers is to be carried out simultaneously with the question of definition of a total reparations share for each of the 11 countries. Expedite for this purpose the consideration of the question of definition of total shares of reparations. Instruct Committee No. 1 that it consider decision of this question its primary task. In this connection no action will be taken on advance transfers pending final decision on total shares of reparations."

GENERAL MCCOY said that he considered this second Soviet motion to be largely descriptive of what had transpired in regard to advance transfers. He agreed that Committee No. 1 should consider its primary task to be settlement of the question of total shares of reparations. He again suggested that the views which had been expressed at the present meeting be referred, together with the second Soviet motion, to Committee No. 1 for consideration, where he felt that they would comprise

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a basis for discussion which would lead to agreement on over-all shares.

GENERAL McCOY said that the last sentence of Admiral Ramishvili's motion was not acceptable from the point of view of the United States Government.

GENERAL McCOY presented the following formal statement:

"The most important step at present towards settling the entire reparations issue is to reach agreement on the percentages of reparations shares from Japan to be allocated to each of the claimant countries on a broad political basis. The United States Government is prepared, in company with others, to submit to the Reparations Committee in the near future its list of the eleven percentage shares. It will be most helpful if each of the representatives will also submit a list of percentages representing the tentative views either of governments or heads of delegations."

He asked whether the Soviet representative would not wish to assist in expediting settlement of the question by submitting a proposed list of percentages for all eleven countries. It would be particularly helpful, he thought, if the Soviet Representative could find it possible to do so.

There being no second to Admiral Ramishvili's motion, GENERAL McCOY declared the motion lost.

MAJOR PLIMSOLL said that although the Commission could not rule that no action could be taken on advance transfers pending final decision on total shares of reparations, it should be borne in mind that if the Commission could expedite its consideration of total shares, an over-all decision might be reached before any actual deliveries of advance transfers could take place, since the next few months in Japan would be consumed in selecting, packing, and transporting reparations goods.

DR. KOC said that while his Government strongly favored as rapid determination as possible on total shares of reparations, he nevertheless desired that it be understood that the implementation of the United States interim directive on advance transfers should not be delayed pending such determination, but should proceed as rapidly as possible.

ADMIRAL RAMISHVILI said that, since there seemed to be no hope of reaching agreement on FEC-201/1, it should be put to a vote. Since his second motion had been lost, he would of course have to withdraw his statement (page 4, paragraph 6 of these Minutes) to the effect that the Soviet Delegation would be prepared to vote for the paper when total shares should be defined. He thought that the paper no longer served a useful purpose on the agenda and that it should be disposed of by a formal registration of the opinions of representatives in a vote. He therefore moved that FEC-201/1 be put to a vote.

DR. KOC agreed that the retention of FEC-201/1 on the agenda did not serve a useful purpose in view of the fact of the issuance of the United States interim directive on advance transfers. He suggested that the Commission vote to remove the paper from its agenda or that the United States Delegation withdraw the paper. He thought either of these two courses preferable to the one of bringing the substance of the paper to a vote.

ADMIRAL RAMISHVILI said that since his second motion had been lost there was no possibility of a change in the Soviet view on the paper. Unless other representatives were hopeful of changing their views on the paper, he thought there was no possibility of agreement and that it should be finally disposed of by a vote on its substance. He did not think that

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the United States Representative had a right to withdraw the paper without the consent of the full Commission.

GENERAL McCOY suggested that the simplest course to follow would be for Admiral Ramishvili to withdraw his motion and for the United States Representative to move to withdraw FEC-201/1. ADMIRAL RAMISHVILI said that the course suggested by General McCoy would not make the opinion of the various representatives on the paper a matter of record.

COLONEL POWLES said that he did not consider it proper for the Commission now to take a vote on the substance of FEC-201/1, which was a statement of intended United States policy and had since been embodied in the form of an interim directive issued by that Government. The interim directive was now before Committee No. 1 for review, and a vote at present on the substance of FEC-201/1 would be out of order since it would be by inference a vote on the substance of a directive under consideration by a committee and would therefore in effect pre-determine that committee's action. He thought that either of two courses could be followed: remove the paper from the Commission's agenda, as had been suggested by Dr. Koo; or refer FEC-201/1 to the Reparations Committee for consideration together with the interim directive. He preferred the second course, which would place both the document and the interim directive based on it before Committee No. 1 and provide an opportunity for study by the Committee of certain textual differences in the two documents.

ADMIRAL RAMISHVILI said that he felt that a decision should be taken on the substance of FEC-201/1, and he was opposed to its removal from the agenda other than by a vote on its substance. To keep the paper on the agenda, he thought, might preclude discussion by the Commission of the United States interim directive.

MAJOR PLIMSOLL suggested that further discussion of the subject under consideration be adjourned for one week. Various procedural questions were involved, he thought, among them whether or not a representative could demand a vote on a matter, and he thought that before a precedent for future actions was set, representatives should have an opportunity to give these questions some thought.

There being no second to Admiral Ramishvili's motion to bring FEC-201/1 to a vote, General McCoy declared the motion lost.

GENERAL McCOY moved that the Commission authorize him, as the United States Representative, to withdraw FEC-201/1.

ADMIRAL RAMISHVILI said that he was not prepared to vote on General McCoy's motion and requested that further consideration be postponed.

In compliance with the request by the Soviet Representative, GENERAL McCOY agreed that action on his motion be postponed, and the Commission unanimously agreed to postpone further consideration of FEC-201/1.

ADMIRAL RAMISHVILI stated that in view of what had taken place at the present meeting it was understood that the United States interim directive was not in agreement with the majority opinion of the Far Eastern Commission and he desired to reserve the right to raise the question of the reconsideration of the interim directive.

RESTRICTEDITEM 4 - REPORT ON JAPANESE EXTERNAL ASSETS (FEC-072)

THE COMMISSION unanimously agreed to postpone further consideration of FEC-072.

ITEM 5 - THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION (FEC-105/2, SC-049/2)

THE COMMISSION unanimously agreed to postpone further consideration of this subject.

ITEM 6 - OTHER BUSINESSa. Enquiry regarding Newspaper Accounts of Proceedings at the 52nd FEC Meeting

MR. NAGGIAR referred to the understanding recorded in the Minutes of the 52nd Meeting of the Commission (Item 8, page 13) that no statement concerning the proceedings at that meeting should be released to the press. In spite of this agreement, he said, he had seen several newspaper accounts of what had transpired at the meeting. Obviously, he said, it was contrary to the press policy which had been adopted by the Far Eastern Commission for such information to be given to the press without the authorization of the Commission. Inevitably, such unauthorized releases laid undue emphasis upon certain aspects of the facts they purported to describe, and he was himself ready to propose, especially if it were thought likely that such unauthorized releases would continue, that the meetings of the Commission be thrown open to the press. He requested the Chairman to make inquiry as to the source of the newspaper accounts of the previous meeting of the Commission.

GENERAL MCCOY said that he thought that the decision of the Commission to bar the press from its meetings had been wisely taken since the result had been a minimum of distortion in the reporting of the Commission's business . . . an absence of undue emphasis on differences of opinion which had arisen within the Commission. Furthermore, he thought that the Commission had been fortunate in having experienced very few leakages of information. He said that he would endeavor to obtain the information necessary to reply to Mr. Naggiar's question.

ITEM 7 - PRESS RELEASE

THE COMMISSION unanimously agreed that no statement concerning the foregoing proceedings should be released to the press.

The meeting adjourned at 1:00 P.M.

FEC-216/2

RESTRICTEDFEC-216/224 April 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

CORRIGENDUM TO COVER PAGE OF FEC-216/1:
INTERIM DIRECTIVE REGARDING ADVANCE
TRANSFERS OF JAPANESE REPARATIONS AND
REPARATIONS PROCEDURES
(References: FEC-216/1, C7-007)

Note by the Secretary General

1. Through an error the cover sheet of FEC-216/1, Interim Directive Regarding Advance Transfers of Japanese Reparations and Reparations Procedures states that this document is circulated to the Far Eastern Commission "for consideration". In accordance with the Terms of Reference, as previously explained in C7-007 with regard to a similar error, FEC-216/1 should have been circulated to the Commission "for information".
2. Members are requested to make the appropriate change in their copies of FEC-216/1.
3. The particular attention of Committee No. 1: Reparations, to which FEC-216/1 was referred, is invited to the above.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-216/2

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED	
TO	<i>Unclassified</i>
BY	<i>FEC-216/3</i>
DATE	<i>4/6/51</i>
BY	
FAR EASTERN COMMISSION	

FEC-RESTRICTEDFEC-216/319 May 1949

INTERIM DIRECTIVE REGARDING ADVANCE TRANSFERS OF JAPANESE
REPARATIONS AND REPARATIONS ALLOCATION PROCEDURES
FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES IN JAPAN

Directive No. 104

(Reference: FEC-216/1)

Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a United States interim directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers rescinding a previous interim directive (FEC-216/1, Serial No. 75, 4 April 1947) regarding advance transfers of Japanese reparations and reparations allocation procedures for industrial facilities in Japan, is circulated for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

2. This directive was forwarded to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on 12 May 1949.

3. A certified copy of this interim directive has been filed with the Commission in accordance with Section III, paragraph 4, of the Terms of Reference.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-216/3

FEC-RESTRICTEDE N C L O S U R E

INTERIM DIRECTIVE REGARDING ADVANCE TRANSFERS OF JAPANESE
REPARATIONS AND REPARATIONS ALLOCATION PROCEDURES
FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES IN JAPAN
Directive No. 104

Serial No. 10412 May 1949

The following interim directive, Serial No. 104, regarding advance transfers of Japanese reparations and reparations allocation procedures for industrial facilities in Japan, received from the State and Army Departments in accordance with Paragraph III, 3, of the terms of reference of the Far Eastern Commission, is transmitted to you for necessary action.

"Interim directive Serial No. 75 is hereby rescinded. Items already processed under that directive will, however, be made available for removal in accordance with terms of that directive."

FEC-216/3 - END.

FEC-216/4FEC-216/46 April 1951FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONINTERIM DIRECTIVE REGARDING ADVANCE TRANSFER OF
REPARATIONS AND REPARATIONS ALLOCATION PROCEDURES
FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES IN JAPANDirective Serial No. 75
(Reference: FEC-216/1)Note by the Secretary General

1. Upon recommendation of the United States Government FEC-216/1 (8 April 1947), a United States directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers regarding advance transfers of Japanese reparations and reparations allocation procedures, is from this date graded to UNCLASSIFIED.

2. All holders of FEC-216/1 are requested to make the appropriate change in their copies of this document.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-216/4

FEC-216/5FEC-216/56 April 1951FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONINTERIM DIRECTIVE REGARDING ADVANCE TRANSFERS OF
JAPANESE REPARATIONS AND REPARATIONS ALLOCATION
PROCEDURES FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES IN JAPANDirective Serial No. 104
(Reference: FEC-216/3)Note by the Secretary General

1. Upon recommendation of the United States Government FEC-216/3 (19 May 1949), a United States directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers regarding advance transfers of Japanese reparations and reparations allocation procedures, is from this date graded to UNCLASSIFIED.

2. All holders of FEC 216/3 are requested to make the appropriate change in their copies of this document.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-216/5

new fileMI-191FEC-RESTRICTEDMI-19111 June 1948FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONMEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 191ADVANCE TRANSFER REPARATIONS SHIPMENTS FROM JAPANNote by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a table listing advance transfer reparations shipments from Japan, through May 10, 1948 is circulated herewith by the Secretariat for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.
2. The particular attention of COMMITTEE NO. 1: REPARATIONS is invited to the enclosure.
3. The columns shown in the table entitled "Reparations Removed," "Type of Equipment," "Date of Departure," and "Destination" consist of data sent from GHQ, SCAP. Data in the first column regarding "Ships Engaged in Reparations Removal," and data in the second column regarding "Ports of Call" have been derived from both official and unofficial sources.
4. Subsequent shipments of reparations from Japan will be noted by the Secretariat and shown in further tables to be circulated as memoranda for information in this series.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

MI-191

FEC-RESTRICTEDADVANCE TRANSFER REPARATIONS SHIPMENTS FROM JAPAN

SHIPS ENGAGED IN REPARATIONS REMOVAL	PORTS OF CALL	REPARATIONS REMOVED (crates or metric tons)	TYPE OF EQUIPMENT	DATE DEPARTURE	DESTINATION
1. S.S. Hai Kang (China)	Yokosuka	432 crates or 447 tools, 860 m.t.	Machine tools & secondary metal working equipment	16 Jan	Shanghai
2. S.S. Tjibesar (Netherlands)	Nagaura	621 crates - 1440 m.t.	"	23 Jan	Sourabaya, Belawan, Macassar, NEI
3. S.S. Hai Che (China)	Tokyo, Yokosuka	559 crates 527 tools; 834 m.t.	"	27 Jan	China
4. LST-875 (Philippines)	Tokyo, Yokohama	377 tools 782 m.t.	"	5 Feb	Manila
5. LST-865 (Philippines)	Tokyo, Yokosuka	351 crates 939 m.t.	"	20 Feb	Manila
6. S.S. Yung Hsing (China)	Yokosuka	479 crates or 450 tools 1654 m.t.	"	27 Feb	Shanghai
7. S.S. Valerious (Netherlands)	No Informa- tion	785 m.t. of secondary metal work- ing equip. & 135 pieces machine tools	"	28 Feb	NEI
8. S.S. Hai Kang	Yokosuka	405 crates 1187 m.t.	"	8 Mar	Shanghai
9. (Netherlands)	No Informa- tion	291 crates 537 m.t.	"	10 Mar	NEI
10. S.S. Loksang (United King- dom)	Nagaura Bay	363 crates 821 m.t.	"	14 Mar	Hong Kong, Singapore Rangoon & Sidney
11. S.S. Tjimenteng (Netherlands)	Nagoya, Kure, Sasebo, Osaka	87 crates 274 m.t.	"	15 Mar	Netherlands
12. (Netherlands)	No Informa- tion	384 crates 866 m.t.	"	26 Mar & 2 Apr	NEI
13. LST-875 (Philippines)	Shiogama (near Sendai)	485 crates 1189 m.t.	"	4 Apr	Philippines
14. & 15. Two unidenti- fied Chinese Ships	Yawata, Yokosuka, Nagoya	1808 crates 3876 m.t.	"	27 Mar	China
16. Yung Hsing (China)	Osaka	3035 tons	"	4 Apr	Shanghai (arrived 15 Apr)
17. S.S. Pakhoi (United King- dom)	Nagaura Bay	252 crates 739 m.t.	"	4 Apr	British Commonwealth (Nations in Far East)

FEC-RESTRICTEDADVANCE TRANSFER REPARATIONS SHIPMENTS FROM JAPAN

SHIPS ENGAGED IN REPARATIONS REMOVAL	PORTS OF CALL	REPARATIONS REMOVED (crates or metric tons)	TYPE OF EQUIPMENT	DATE DEPARTURE	DESTINATION
LST-865 (Philippines) 18.	Nagoya	492 crates 851 m.t.	Machine tools & secondary metal working equipment	18 Apr	Philippines
LST-875 (Philippines) 19.	Shiogama & then to Osaka on 1 May	apprx. 521 machines 835 m.t.	"	22 Apr	Philippines
S.S. Sirdhara (United King- dom) 20.	Chigusa, Takagi, Senryo, & Kobe, 27 Apr	326 crates 892 m.t.	"	23 Apr (from Nagoya)	Singapore, Swettenham, Rangoon & Hong Kong
LST-843 (Philippines) 21.	Kure & then to Osaka 3 May	235 machines 1050 m.t.	"	26 Apr	Philippines
S.S. Chang Lee (China) 22.	Osaka	739 crates 2355 m.t.	"	27 Apr	China
S.S. Hai Che (China) 23.	Nagaure	252 units 1095 m.t.	"	8 May	China
S.S. Barracuda (Philippines) & concrete barge BCL3059 24.	Nagaure Bay, Yokosuka	127 units 1074 m.t.	"	9 May	Philippines
S.S. Tjibesar (Netherlands) 25.	Nagaure 4 May Kobe 8 May	811 units 1464 m.t.	"	10 May	NEI Macassar, Java, Batavia, Belawan, Sourabaya