

WC PAPERS - Misc. FEAC papers

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Farley

DATE: 19 December 1945

FROM : Carl H. Pfuntner

SUBJECT: Matters for Discussion with GHQ in Japan

In the meeting on December 13 of Working Committee No. 5 on War Criminals Mr. Oldham of Australia suggested 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.

Mr. Oldham requested that the U. S. War Criminals Office send to the Governments represented on the Commission a list of Japanese war criminals presently being sought and a list of those already apprehended, to prevent duplication. He stated that Australia was preparing its own lists, and understood that other Governments were preparing similar lists. Capt. Tremayne of the Judge Advocate General's Office, who was present at the meeting, said that JAG would furnish the requested lists to the Far Eastern Commission as they are received from Japan.

GVO

STATES AT WAR WITH JAPAN

United States - - - - -	December 8, 1941, 4:10 p.m. EST
Argentina - - - - -	March 27, 1945
Australia - - - - -	December 8, 1941
Belgium - - - - -	About December 20, 1941
Bolivia - - - - -	About April 9, 1943
Brazil - - - - -	June 6, 1945
Canada - - - - -	About December 7, 1941
Chile* - - - - -	February 12, 1945 (belligerency)
China - - - - -	December 9, 1941
Costa Rica - - - - -	December 8, 1941
Cuba - - - - -	December 9, 1941
Czechoslovakia - - -	About December 16, 1941
Dominican Republic -	December 8, 1941
Ecuador - - - - -	February 2, 1945 (as of December 7, 1941)
El Salvador - - - - -	About December 8, 1941
Ethiopia - - - - -	About December 1, 1942
Egypt - - - - -	February 26, 1945
France (Free France)-	December 8, 1941
Greece* - - - - -	June 30, 1945 (as of December 8, 1941)
Guatemala - - - - -	About December 8, 1941
Haiti - - - - -	About December 8, 1941
Honduras - - - - -	December 8, 1941

-2-

India - - - - - (Included in British Empire)
 Iraq - - - - - January 16, 1943, midnight
 Iran - - - - - February 28, 1945
 Italy - - - - - Announced July 14, 1945 as of July 15, 1945
 Lebanon - - - - - February 27, 1945, midnight
 Liberia - - - - - January 27, 1944
 Luxembourg - - - - - (At war with the "Axis Powers")
 Mexico - - - - - May 22, 1942
 Netherlands - - - - - About December 8, 1941
 New Zealand - - - - - About December 8, 1941
 Nicaragua - - - - - December 8, 1941
 Norway - - - - - July 7, 1945 as of December 7, 1941
 Panama* - - - - - December 10, 1941
 Paraguay - - - - - February 8, 1945
 Peru - - - - - February 11, 1945 (belligerency)
 Poland - - - - - December 11, 1941
 Saudi Arabia - - - - - January 3, 1945
 Syria - - - - - February 23, 1945
 Turkey - - - - - February 23, 1945
 Union of South Africa - December 8, 1941
 United Kingdom and
 British Empire - December 8, 1941
 Uruguay - - - - - February 22, 1945
 Venezuela - - - - - February 14, 1945 (belligerency)
 Yugoslavia - - - - - December 7, 1941
 Union of Soviet - - - - August 8, 1945 as of August 9, 1945
 Socialist Republics

-3-

- * Chile According to an Associated Press report from Santiago, April 12, 1945, published in a San Francisco paper, President Rios and his Cabinet signed a declaration of war against Japan on that day. RP has no record of this declaration and, since it was subsequent to Chile's signature of the declaration by United Nations, prefers to retain the date of February 12 as the significant date.

- * Greece The Greek Fleet was ordered to regard as hostile every ship which on December 10, 1941 Great Britain, the United States of America and their Allies regarded as hostile. There has been no formal declaration of war.

The Danish Government has informed the American and British Governments that it favored enabling Danish volunteers to enlist with Allied Forces to fight against Japan. (Copenhagen's restricted telegram 168, July 5, 1945, 4:00 p.m.)

- * Panama RP prefers the date December 7, 1941

Belligerency

RP states that because of constitutional limitations in certain states a declaration of belligerency was preferred to a declaration of war. A declaration of belligerency was accepted by this Government as entitling the state concerned to sign the declaration by United Nations.

- - - - -

According to a Task despatch, the "Mongolian Peoples Republic" decided to declare war on Japan on August 10, 1945

Handed to me by Mr. Percubee
to be distributed 11/6/45

NEW ZEALAND'S GENERAL POLICY WITH REGARD TO JAPAN.

The New Zealand Government in general warmly supports the United States' statement on post-surrender policy for Japan approved by the President on September 6th, and considers that there should be no retraction from it and that the terms should not in any way be softened.

ULTIMATE OBJECTIVES:

New Zealand's aim is to secure a condition of peace in which the territorial integrity and political independence of every country in the Pacific is protected against external aggression. For this purpose Japan must be eliminated as a military power. Japan's sovereignty should be limited to the Home islands and the nation must be completely disarmed and demilitarised. The influence of militarism and the spirit of aggression must be totally eliminated from political, economic and social life. The Japanese people should be encouraged to develop a desire to govern themselves democratically by representative organisations and to respect fundamental human rights, particularly freedom of religion, of assembly, and of speech.

POLITICAL:

It will be necessary to effect radical changes in Japanese political, social and economic institutions in order to prevent the re-birth of Japanese aggression, and to promote conditions that will ensure that a co-operative Japan may later come into being.

2.

Because of the close inter-relation of the ruling groups in Japan and their direction under the Emperor to an external policy of aggression, it may be dangerous to preserve established institutions for the purpose of ensuring stability in Japan. Rather than wait on the emergence of effective moderate elements among the existing ruling groups, New Zealand would prefer a policy that would ensure radical changes in Japanese institutions as a necessary preliminary to the emergence of a democratic and law-abiding Japan. Such a plan might well involve heavy commitments, but the alternative may well be heavier commitments at some future time.

ECONOMIC:

There must be substantial agrarian reform and a more extended ownership of the means of production and of financial and similar organisations. The monopolies of the great corporations, whose directors have been willing partners in Japan's aggressive plans, must be broken down, not only for the sake of general security in the Pacific, but also for the well-being of the Japanese people themselves. Japan's productive activity in excess of peace-time requirements in heavy industry, in the chemical industry and in any other industry possessing special value for war-making purposes should be firmly restricted and supervised. There should be imposed a strict control over Japanese scientific activities having warlike potentialities. Production imports and exports should be strictly controlled. There should be an especially rigorous control of ship-building. Effective measures should be taken to secure a wider and more equitable distribution of income, to

3.

increase the standards of living and the consumption of the poorer classes, and to establish and improve conditions and remuneration of labour. Economic disarmament and control should be continued as long as necessary, and the final disposition of the whole Japanese economy, including access to raw materials, should be settled on a basis that will encourage the growth of democratic tendencies.

GENERAL:

Reparations on an adequate scale should be insisted upon, and there should be strict punishment of all war criminals, including those responsible for the crime of making war, as well as those guilty of offences against the laws of war. The New Zealand Government attaches much importance to ^{countering} any attempt to create a myth that Japan has not been defeated, or any tendency to play off any one or more of the Allied Powers against another or others.

File

(J) WCI-1

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION
WORKING COMMITTEE NO. 1

Agenda

For the Meeting to be Held in the Lounge
on Thursday, January 3, 1946, at 10:00 A.M.

Sir George Sanson, Chairman

Item 1 - (J) FEC-2, Information in Japan

Screening of this document, of other committee requests for information, and of additional requests in order to prepare a list appropriate for communication to the Supreme Commander.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE:

TO :

FROM :

SUBJECT :

Coyle or Woodside

Please note that

there were WC (8)
meetings.

P.



NEW ZEALAND LEGATION
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

November 16, 1945

Dear Sir,

WORKING COMMITTEES NOS. 2 - 6 INCLUSIVE. FEAC 10/4.

The following are the nominations of the New Zealand representatives on these Working Committees. It will be understood that, in the absence of these representatives, alternates will attend meetings of the Committees.

<u>Committee 2:</u> Economic Problems and Reparations:	Mr. J.S. Reid
<u>Committee 3:</u> Strengthening of Democratic Processes:	Mr. J.S. Reid
<u>Committee 4:</u> Constitutional Reform:	Colonel W.N. Pharazyn
<u>Committee 5:</u> War Criminals:	Air Commodore J.L. Findlay
<u>Committee 6:</u> Aliens in Japan:	Air Commodore J.L. Findlay

Yours sincerely,

Handwritten signature of J.S. Reid in cursive script.
First Secretary

The Secretary-General,
Far Eastern Advisory Commission,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Monday
17 December 1945

MEETING SCHEDULE

<u>DATE</u>	<u>MEETING</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>ROOM</u>
Wednesday, Dec. 19	SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2, dealing with "Economic Organization, etc.", of Working Committee No. II, "Economic Problems and Reparations"	2:00 p.m.	285
Wednesday, Dec. 19	Working Committee No. VI, "Aliens in Japan"	4:00 p.m.	285
Thursday, Dec. 20 <i>Give Puddleton note</i>	Working Committee No. III, "Strengthening of Democratic Processes"	4:00 p.m.	285
Friday, Dec. 21	FAR EASTERN COMMISSION	10:30 a.m.	285
Friday, Dec. 21	Working Committee No. IV, "Constitutional Reform"	4:00 p.m.	446

CC: Mr. Hoseley
Mrs. Johnston
Col. Babcock
Mr. Dickover
Dr. Blakeslee

Thursday
13 December 1945

MEETING SCHEDULE

<u>DATE</u>	<u>MEETING</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>ROOM</u>
Wednesday, Dec. 19	SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2, dealing with "Economic Organization, etc.", of Working Committee No. II, "Economic Problems & Reparations"	2:00 p.m. 2:00	285
Wednesday, Dec. 19	Working Committee No. VI, "Aliens in Japan"	4 p.m.	285
Thursday, Dec. 20	Working Committee No. III, "Strengthening of Democratic Processes"	4 p.m.	285
Friday, Dec. 21	Far Eastern Commission	10:30 a.m.	285
Friday, Dec. 21	Working Committee No. IV, "Constitutional Reform"	Sometime to be fixed in afternoon. 4 pm	446

CC: Mr. Moseley
Mrs. Johnston ✓
Col. Babcock
Mr. Dickover ✓
Dr. Blakeslee

Wednesday
12 December 1945

MEETING SCHEDULE

<u>DATE</u>	<u>MEETING</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>ROOM</u>
Wednesday, Dec. 12	WORKING COMMITTEE NO. I - "Basic Policies and Objectives"	2:30 p.m.	285
Thursday, Dec. 13	FAR EASTERN COMMISSION	10:30 a.m.	285
Thursday, Dec. 13	WORKING COMMITTEE NO. V "War Criminals" *	2:30 p.m.	446
Wednesday, Dec. 19	SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2, dealing with "Economic Organization, etc.", of Working Committee No. II, "Economic Problems & Reparations"	2:30 p.m. 2:00	285

* Agenda for meeting of Working Committee No. V will be same as that of postponed meeting of Monday, Dec. 10. Under Item 3 (Information Available on War Criminals), information will be given by several officers of the War Crimes Section of the War Dept. No new agenda will be issued.

CC: Mr. Moseley
Mrs. Johnston
Col. Babcock
Mr. Dickover
Dr. Blakeslee

TTZ. to call me

Let Bruce know
'BIV 2

11 December 1945

MEETING SCHEDULE

<u>DATE</u>	<u>MEETING</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>ROOM</u>
Wednesday, Dec. 12	WORKING COMMITTEE NO. I "Basic Policies & Objectives"	2:30 p.m.	285
Thursday, Dec. 13	FAR EASTERN COMMISSION	10:30 a.m.	285
Thurs ¹³ Monday, Dec. 17	WORKING COMMITTEE NO. V "War Criminals"	11:00 a.m. 2:30	285 446.
Wednesday, Dec. 19	SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2, dealing with "Economic Organization", of Working Committee No. II, "Economic Problems & Reparations"	2:00 p.m.	285

Copy to:

Mr. Moseley
Mrs. Johnston
Col. Babcock
Mr. Dickover
Dr. Blakelee

New Zealand to call me
 Philippines ✓
 U. K. ✓

Australia ✓ U.K.
 Canada ✓ Mr. Tremblay
 China ✓ all Comm ✓
 France ✓
 India ✓
 Netherlands ✓

France

FAR EASTERN ADVISORY COMMISSIONFrench Delegation

List of delegates and assistant-delegates nominated to
sit on committees created by the Commission

-:-:-:-

- Committee 1 : M. Francis LACOSTE, Ministre Plénipotentiaire.
: M. François CHARLES-ROUX, Conseiller d'Ambassade.
: M. Paul GUERIN, Premier Secrétaire.
: M. Pierre SAUVAGEOT.
- Committee 2 : M. Christian VALENSI, Maître des Requêtes au Conseil d'Etat,
 Attaché financier.
: M. Ernest CASTAN, Attaché commercial
: M. KAPLAN, French Supply Council
- : Le Colonel Victor MORIZON - Attaché militaire
 : Le Ct. HOLLEY WILLIAMS - Attaché naval.
- Committee 3 : Le Ct BENEDICTUS - Attaché de l'Air
: M. Christian VALENSI, Attaché financier
: M. Jean-Camille BAUBE, Attaché de Presse à l'Ambassade de France.
- 4 : M. Francis LACOSTE
- Committees 5 : M. François CHARLES-ROUX
- 6 : M. Paul GUERIN

-:-:-:-:-

WORKING PARTIES

The tentative list of subjects for consideration by the Commission is admittedly partial and lists 12 items for consideration. Under five of the main headings there are numerous sub-headings, most of which are very wide subjects in themselves. The Working Party will have before it the choice of at least two methods of working:

1. A general approach at the beginning, gradually breaking down into further detail as progress is made;
2. An approach based on the twenty or thirty individual subject matters gradually working up to a general statement of policy.

In view of the fact that a very considerable part of the subjects has already been covered by United States Government's Directives to the Supreme Commander, and the latter's orders to the Japanese Government, it would seem more appropriate if the Working Party commenced its task by assessing the total picture as it stands at the present time, and then proceeded to break the whole subject up into a small number of sub-divisions on which Committees would work. In addition to these considerations, there is the fact that the whole task to be performed in relation to Japan is conditioned by the type of Japan which the member countries of the Commission desire to produce.

It is therefore suggested that there should be set up the following committees immediately:

- (a) A general Working Party consisting of the senior advisers of all the delegations. This Working Party should be responsible for the co-ordinating of recommendations to the Commission, and should proceed immediately to agree on the basic policies and objectives of the United Nations in regard to Japan.

2.

- (b) Working concurrently with the main Working Party, Committees should be formed by it to deal with the following subjects:
- (i) Economic
 - (ii) Political
 - (iii) Reparations and demilitarisation.
 - (iv) Social
 - (v) Constitutional
 - (vi) General

Each of these Committees should consist of a nucleus of two or three members of the main Working Party, but any delegation should be free to attach members, observers or experts to any Committee. Each Committee should have a Chairman and Vice-Chairman and these posts should be distributed among all the Delegations. As soon as either the Working Party or any Committee considers that a sub-division of subjects handled by any Committee is warranted, further Committees should be formed, or else sub-committees within the scope of the appropriate Committees.

The Working Party, consisting as it will of Chairman and Vice-Chairman of each of the Committees, should meet regularly to consider reports from the various Committees and to co-ordinate general work.

So far as possible, the Working Party and the Committees should have attached to them from the Secretariat or from the staffs of the delegations Secretaries and experts who would be expected to devote, if necessary, their full time to the work.

If this type of set-up is approved, it would appear advisable to, and in fact necessary, for the Commission to have permanent offices with facilities for each Delegation and Committee to work, and adequate strong-room facilities for documents.

3.

The Secretary-General or his nominee should be, ex officio, Secretary of the Working Party and a member of each of the Committees and Sub-Committees. It would seem advisable that the Secretary-General should be free from the responsibility of Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Working Party, those posts being filled by the senior adviser of two of the delegations.

It would facilitate the proceedings of the Working Party if the Secretary-General could make arrangements with the Library of Congress and other Libraries, either for the loan of works of reference to be held in the Working Party's premises, or for a suitable collection of literature to be assembled under the control of the Library, but available to delegations and their staffs. Probably if this procedure were adopted, it would be possible for the Library to second a member of its staff to take special charge of the collection and assist delegations and their staffs to find the material required.

FAR EASTERN ADVISORY COMMISSION

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TITLE: United States Internal Public Relations
Policy for Japan DATE: 15 Nov '45
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4	Canada <u>Dr. Blakeslee</u>	
5	New Zealand <u>Mr. Johnson</u>	
6	France <u>Canada</u>	
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8	United Kingdom <u>New Zealand</u>	
9	Netherlands <u>New Zealand</u>	
10	Australia <u>France</u>	
11	India <u>France</u>	
12	Philippines <u>China</u>	
13	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics <u>China</u>	
14	Ambassador Johnson <u>U.S.</u>	
15	Dr. George Blakeslee <u>U.S.</u>	
16	Mr. John Carter Vincent <u>Netherlands</u>	
17	Lieutenant H. Farley <u>Netherlands</u>	
18	Colonel C. Stanton Babcock <u>Australia</u>	
19	<u>Australia</u>	
20	<u>India</u>	

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~~India~~

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~~Philippines~~

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~~N.Y.~~

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~~Col. Field~~

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~~Captain L. S. Sabin~~

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~~United Kingdom~~

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~~Australia~~

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~~France~~

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~~Far East Subcommittee, SWNGC.~~

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~~Colonel Bonesteel, III~~

48

~~General Schulgen~~

49

~~Captain R. L. Dennison~~

50

~~Colonel V. F. Field~~

WCl-1/4

PHILIPPINE PROPOSALS

The Philippine representatives agree in principle to the United States Initial Post-Surrender Policy for Japan contained in Parts 1, 11 and 111, with the following suggestions:

Part 1. Ultimate Objectives

Par. 1 (a) This section shall read as follows:

To insure that Japan will not again become a menace to the peace and security of the world.

Par. 1 (b) This section shall read as follows:

To bring about the early establishment of a peaceful and responsible democratic government which will respect the rights of other states and will support the objectives of the United Nations as embodied in its Charter. (Eliminate the last sentence.)

Par. 2 (a) This section shall read as follows:

Japan's sovereignty will be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and such minor outlying islands as may be determined. (Leave out the rest of the sentence.)

(b) This section shall read as follows:

Japan will be completely disarmed and demilitarized. The authority of the militarists and the influence of militarism will be totally eliminated. (Leave out the rest of the sentence.) Institutions expressive of the spirit of militarism and aggression will be vigorously suppressed.

Part 11. Allied Authority

Art. 2, Par. 2. The last sentence should be left out. Force should not be encouraged in modifying Japanese

-2-

feudal and authoritarian tendencies, because it might easily be utilized by the militarists in Japan to defeat the attainment of the objectives of the occupation. Plebiscites should be encouraged instead of use of force.

Part 111. Political

Art. 1, Par. 3. The last part of the first sentence should be changed from " . . . held for future disposition" to " . . . held for trial." The reason for this change is that such persons can not be disposed of until after their guilt has been determined. This is entirely apart from the trial of war criminals designated as such and provided for in Article 2, Part 111.

PHILIPPINE PROPOSALS

The Philippine representatives agree in principle to the United States Initial Post-Surrender Policy for Japan contained in Parts I, II and III, with the following suggestions:

Part I. Ultimate Objectives

Par. 1 (a) This section shall read as follows:

To insure that Japan will not again become a menace to the peace and security of the world.

Par. 1 (b) This section shall read as follows:

To bring about the early establishment of a peaceful and responsible democratic government which will respect the rights of other states and will support the objectives of the United Nations as embodied in its Charter. (Eliminate the last sentence.)

Par. 2 (a) This section shall read as follows:

Japan's sovereignty will be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and such minor outlying islands as may be determined. (Leave out the rest of the sentence.)

(b) This section shall read as follows:

Japan will be completely disarmed and demilitarized. The authority of the militarists and the influence of militarism will be totally eliminated. (Leave out the rest of the sentence) Institutions expressive of the spirit of militarism and aggression will be vigorously suppressed.

Part II. Allied Authority

Art. 2, Par. 2. The last sentence should be left out. Force should not be encouraged in modifying Japanese feudal and authoritarian tendencies, because it might easily be utilized by the militarists in Japan to defeat the attainment of the objectives of the occupation. Plebiscites should be encouraged instead of use of force.

Philippine Proposals - 2

Part III. Political

Art. 1, Par. 3. The last part of the first sentence should be changed from "... held for future disposition" to "... held for trial." The reason for this change is that such persons can not be disposed of until after their guilt has been determined. This is entirely apart from the trial of war criminals designated as such and provided for in Article 2, Part III.

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FAR EASTERN ADVISORY COMMISSION

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TITLE: UNITED STATES INITIAL POST-SURRENDER POLICY FOR JAPAN

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FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONCOMMITTEE ON AGENDA ITEM 1

(Review of Basic Policies,
Directives, and their Im-
plementation)

SUGGESTED DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO "U.S. INITIAL POST SURRENDER
POLICY FOR JAPAN" - SUBMITTED BY THE AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION

These suggestions are submitted in the form of amendments to an existing document but this is done with a view to the possible issue of a new document to be recommended by the F.E.C.

References are to Document FEAC 2. Words proposed to be inserted or substituted are underlined.

Part I - ULTIMATE OBJECTIVES

Amendment No. 1
Page 1 - Line 9:

That the words "United States" be omitted and the words "United Nations signatories to the Japanese surrender" be substituted.

Amendment No. 2
- Line 13:

That the words "United States" be omitted and the words "United Nations signatories to the Japanese surrender" be substituted.

Amendment No. 3
- Line 15:

That the word "democratic" be inserted before the word "peaceful".

Amendment No. 4
-Lines 18-25:

That all words after "support the objectives" down to the words "freely expressed will of the people" be omitted and the words "of the United Nations, and will be based upon the freely expressed will of the people of Japan" be substituted.

(see Potsdam Declaration, Clause 12)

Amendment No. 5

Page 2 - Lines 3-5 That the words "and other agreements to which the United States is or may be a party" be omitted.

-2-

Amendment No. 6
-Line 15:

That the words "association in trade unions" be inserted after the word "assembly".

Amendment No. 7
-Line 17:

That the words "These fundamental rights shall be made part of the supreme law of the land and shall be enforceable in the Courts," be added.

Amendment No. 8

-Lines 18-21:

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

PART II - ALLIED AUTHORITY

Amendment No. 9
Page 3 - Lines
11-16:

That the words "although every effort....policies of the United States will govern" be omitted.

Amendment No. 10
-Line 23:

That the words "United States to attain its" be omitted and the words "United Nations signatories to the Japanese surrender to attain their" be substituted.

Amendment No. 11
-Line 24:

That the word "its" be omitted.

Amendment No. 12
-Line 27:

That the words "United States" be omitted and the word "Allied" be substituted.

Amendment No. 13
Page 4 - Lines 7-9:

That the words "in opposition to evolutionary changes looking toward the attainment of United States objectives" be omitted.

-3-

Amendment No. 14

-Line 10:

That after the words "to support it" be added the words "and to modify such form of government as occasion requires."

Amendment No. 15

-Line 11:

That the words "initiated by the Japanese people or government" be omitted.

Amendment No. 16

-Line 12:

That the word "modifying" be omitted and the word "removing" be substituted.

Amendment No. 17

-Line 13:

That after the word "tendencies" the words "and of establishing a democratic government" be inserted.

Amendment No. 18

-Last line:

That after the word "fulfilment" the words "all directives and orders not already published shall be published immediately", be added.

PART III - POLITICALAmendment No. 19

Page 5 - Line 1:

That the word "initial" be substituted for the word "primary"

Amendment No. 20

- Line 5:

That after the word "naval" the words "and civilian" be inserted.

Amendment No. 21

-Lines 5-6:

That after the words "with them" the following words be omitted: "in bringing about the existing and future distress of the people".

-4-

Amendment No. 22

-Line 21:

That after the word "custody" omit the word "and"
After the word "disposition" add the words "and not
released until each case is disposed of by a war
crimes tribunal or other appropriate Allied body"

Amendment No. 23

Page 6 - Lines 20-21: That the words "United States and the other" be
omitted.

Amendment No. 24

-Lines 22-23: That the words "only to the extent necessary" be
omitted.

Amendment No. 25

-Line 26:

That after the words "public discussion" the words
"and the formation of trade unions" be inserted.

Amendment No. 26

-Line 28:

That after the word "decrees" the word "and" be
omitted and after the word "regulations" the words
"and practices" be inserted.

Amendment No. 27

Page 7 - Lines 5-6: That the word "unjustly" be omitted and that after
the word "released" the following sentence be
inserted "In all cases of release there shall be
immediate investigation by a special agency of the
United Nations and there shall be provision for
compensation and restoration in cases of unjust
imprisonment".

SUGGESTIONS OF THE CHINESE DELEGATION REGARDING FEAC 2Political

I. Section 2 of Part II provides for the use to be made of the existing Japanese Government machinery and agencies by the Supreme Allied Commander, who is nevertheless empowered to act directly if the Emperor or other Japanese authority does not satisfactorily meet his requirements in effectuating the surrender terms.

In the opinion of the Chinese Delegation, there may be occasions on which direct action by the Supreme Allied Commander is preferable to the utilization of the Japanese Governmental machinery, even though the latter may not be found to fall short of his requirements in exercising his authority. In making a direct approach, he will be able not only to give evidence of positive action but to bring about expeditious and efficacious results.

It is suggested, therefore, that the Supreme Allied Commander be permitted to act directly whenever he sees fit.

II. In Paragraph 2 of Section 1 of Part III the important matter of the surrender of military and naval materiel, etc. is dealt with. There is, however, no mention of measures that should be taken to guard against possible concealment and deceit on the part of Japan. In order to ensure the bona fide character of the surrender, a clause should be inserted to provide for the careful preparation and verification of the inventory involved.

III. In various Sections of Part III reference is made to persons who have been exponents of militarism and militant nationalism, ultra-nationalistic or militaristic social,
political,

-2-

political, professional and commercial societies and institutions, ultra-nationalistic and militaristic organizations and movements, and persons unjustly confined by Japanese authorities on political grounds.

The determination of the merits of each individual case involves complex problems for the solution of which highly expert knowledge and wide experience are required. Furthermore, it would be desirable to make full use of all the material now in the possession of Allied authorities bearing on the problems in question and to have a careful review of all the records submitted by the Japanese Government.

It is, therefore, suggested that a certain number of experts be sent from the Allied countries to assist the Supreme Allied Commander in performing the duties which have devolved upon him in connection with the various classes of persons and organizations mentioned above.

FAR EASTERN ADVISORY COMMISSION

SUBCOMMITTEE N° 1

Basic Policies and objectives of Allied Nations in regard to
Japan.

Draft Amendments for the French Delegation, to document
FEAC2 - 24 Octobre 1945 (Pages 1-2-7 included)

Part I. - Ultimate Objectives.

subparagraph (a) : "To insure that Japan will not again become a menace to
the United States or any other United Nations

" (b) :and will support the objectives of the United States
and all the United Nations, as reflected of the
Charter of the United Nations. They desire that this
Government should conform

Page 2 :

Subparagraph (a) : 5th line : "Other agreements to which the United States
or other United Nations are or may be parties ...

Part II. - Allied Authority.

Last paragraph of page 3. : "In view of the present character of Japanese
society and the desire of the United States and
the United Nations to attain their objectives
with a minimum commitment of their forces
the Supreme Commander will exercise his authority
.... to the extent that this satisfactorily
furthers United States and United Nations objec-
tives..

Part III - Political.

Page 5 :

Paragraph 2 - Last sentence : "Military and naval materiel, ...shall be
surrendered and shall be disposed of as requi-
red by the Supreme Commander, according to an
agreement to intervene between the United Nations
Concerned.

FAR EASTERN ADVISORY COMMISSION

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NOTE: The representative of India on Committee No. 1 suggests that the Committee, in taking the document entitled F.E.A.C. 2 of 24th October 1945 as a basis for the preparation of a new Statement of Policy, should take into consideration the amendments to that document proposed below.

- (i) Part I - For "United States" read "United Nations at war with Japan", and subsequently, where appropriate, "these said Nations".
- (ii) Clause (b) - In the first line omit the word "eventual"
In line 7 omit the words "as closely as may be"
In line 8 omit the words "but it is not the responsibility of the Allied Powers to impose upon Japan any form of Government not supported by the freely expressed will of the people."
- (iii) Page 2, Clause (b) - In line 3 omit the words "from her political, economic and social life".
- (iv) Clause (d) - At the end add the words "subject to the paramount requirement that no industries will be permitted which will enable her to re-arm for war" (Note: - see Section 11 of the Potsdam Declaration).
- (v) Part II, Para. 2, sub-para. 2 - This seems to go beyond the Potsdam Declaration, Section 10 of which merely states that "the Japanese Government shall remove all obstacles to the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people". Unless the elaboration is deliberate, it would seem preferable to abbreviate the passage in question, so as to bring it into line with the language of the Potsdam Declaration. This may be discussed by the Committee.
- (vi) Part III, Para. 1, sub-para. 2, Line 5 - After the word "dissolved" add the words "and their influence destroyed".

FAR EASTERN ADVISORY COMMISSION

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CHINESE EMBASSY
WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

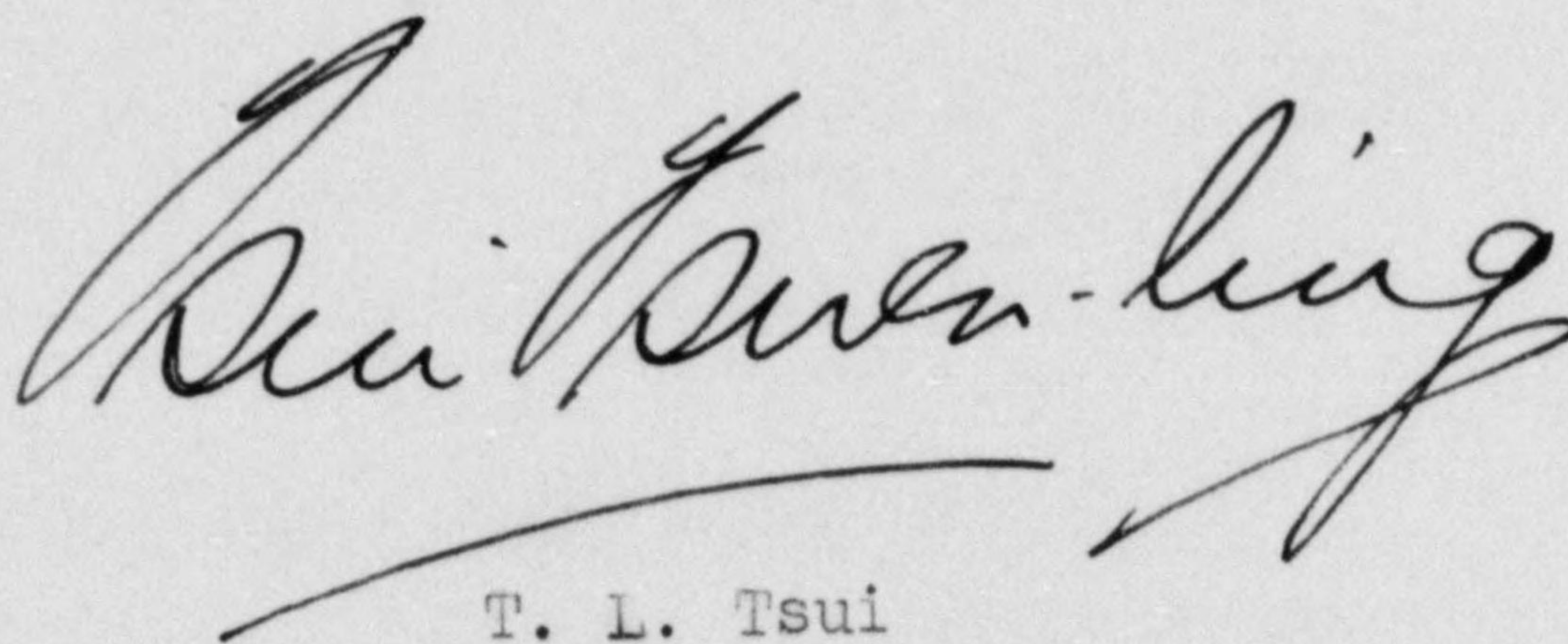
November 19, 1945

Honorable Nelson T. Johnson
Secretary General of FEAC
State Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Referring to my letter of November 14
I beg to send herewith another memorandum
giving the suggestions of the Chinese Delegation
on Document FEAC 2. Will you please place it
before the working party which is in charge of
the matter.

Yours very truly,



T. L. Tsui
Secretary of the Commission

Enclosure:

Memorandum

SUGGESTIONS OF THE CHINESE DELEGATIONREGARDING PEAC 2Economic

1. Page 8 - Line 18.

That the words "the limitation of the size and character of Japan's heavy industries to its future peaceful requirements" be amended to read "the strict limitation of Japan's heavy industries to the requirements for the maintenance of a peaceful economy with a minimum standard of living".

2. Page 8 - Line 24.

That the words "conversion to other uses, transfer abroad, and scrapping" be amended to read "transfer abroad for reparation, scrapping, and conversion to other uses" and that the words "facilities readily convertible for civilian production" be substituted by the words "all such facilities".

3. Page 9 - Line 24.

That the words between "It will be necessary" and "in due time" be deleted and that the following sentence be inserted after the words "peaceful living" as another paragraph:

"In view of the fact that Japan is responsible for the tremendous damage and hardship which the peoples of the countries she has invaded have suffered and are still suffering, the Allies shall not allow her to maintain a standard of living exceeding the average standards of living of those countries."

4. Page 9 - Line 32.

That the words "to the extent that this can be effected without causing starvation, widespread disease and acute physical distress" be deleted.

5. Page 10 - Line 10.

That the words "restoration of Japanese economy" be amended to read "establishment of a minimum standard of living in Japan".

- 2 -

6. Page 10 - Line 27.

That the words "Through the transfer of such goods or existing capital equipment and facilities as are not necessary for a peaceful Japanese economy or" be amended to read "Through the provision of such goods and services or transfer of such existing capital equipment and facilities as are not indispensable for the maintenance of a minimum standard of living in Japan or necessary for".

7. Page 10 - Line 30.

That the sentence beginning with the word "Exports" be deleted.

FAR EASTERN ADVISORY COMMISSION

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THE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER OF THE PHILIPPINES
TO THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

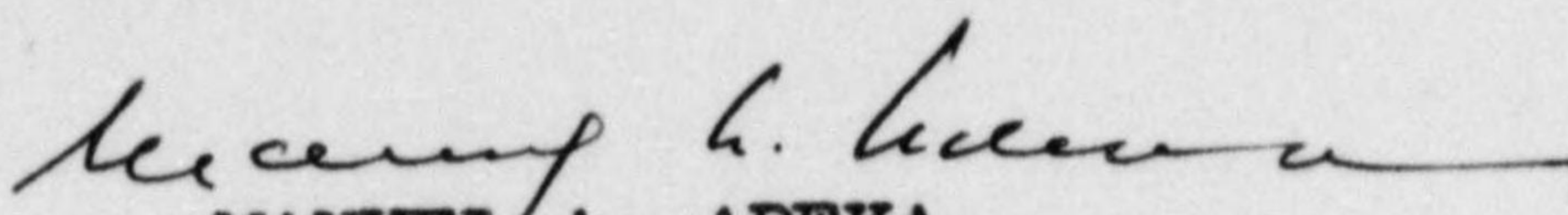
November 19, 1945

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson
Secretary General
Far Eastern Advisory Commission
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I have the honor to enclose the proposed amendments of the Philippine Delegation to Part IV of the document entitled FEAC 2 for the consideration of Committee No. 1.

Sincerely yours,


MANUEL A. ADEVA
Philippine Representative in
Committee No. 1

Enclosure

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INITIAL POST-SURRENDER POLICY FOR JAPAN

Part IV - ECONOMIC.

2. Promotion of Democratic Forces.

Encouragement shall be given and favor shown to the development of organizations in labor, industry, and agriculture, organized on a democratic basis. The Japanese Government will be required to institute a policy which permits a wide distribution of income and the ownership of the means of production and trade and substantial agrarian reform. The Japanese Government will be required to institute reforms of economic activity, organization and leadership which are deemed likely to strengthen the peaceful disposition of the Japanese people

To this end it shall be the policy of the Supreme Commander

- (a) To prohibitpeaceful ends and to require the employment in such places of individuals who will direct the economic effort towards peaceful ends.
- (b) To require a programme for the dissolution of the large industrial and banking combinations, in a manner which will deprive their owners of undue financial influence in political or economic matters.

3. Resumption of Peaceful Economic Activity

Delete the last sentence of the first paragraph.

4. Reparations and RestitutionReparations.

- (b) Through the transfer of such goods or existing capital equipment and facilities as are determined by the appropriate authority

Restitution.

Full and prompt restitution will be required of all identifiable

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property looted or expropriated by the Japanese or purchased with
stolen currency or occupation currency.

8. Equality of Opportunity for Foreign Enterprise within Japan.

The Japanese authorities shall give all business organisations whether
Japanese or foreign equal opportunity to engage in trade and shall not give
or permit

FAR EASTERN ADVISORY COMMISSION

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COMMISSION CONSULTATIVE POUR L'EXTREME-ORIENT.

Comité N° I.

Projet d'amendements de la Délégation Française au rapport du Comité (Document WCI 1/5).

I. - OCCUPATION MILITAIRE. -

L'occupation militaires des îles métropolitaines japonaises sera effectuée en vue de mettre à exécution les clauses de la capitulation et de faire progresser la réalisation des objectifs essentiels énoncés ci-dessus.

L'occupation aura le caractère d'une opération entreprise pour le compte des puissances qui ont participé à la guerre contre le Japon, et dans l'intérêt des Nations Unies. A cet effet, la participation de forces des autres nations qui ont pris part à cette guerre est désirable et attendue.

Les forces d'occupation seront placées sous le commandement d'un Commandant en chef désigné par les Etats-Unis.

I. - MILITARY OCCUPATION. -

There will be a military occupation of the Japanese home islands to carry into effect the surrender terms and further the achievement of the ultimate objectives stated above. The occupation shall have the character of an operation in behalf of the powers that have participated in the war against Japan, and in the interests of the United Nations. Toward this end, ~~the~~ participation of ~~the~~ forces of other nations that have taken part in this war will be welcomed and expected.

The occupation forces will be under the command of a Supreme Commander designated by the United States.

Washington D.C. - November 16th/45

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