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appreciate what the Secretary-General said,--that in fact the Secretariat will be in our service and not in the service of the United States. We fully appreciate that, but I think the phrase here is not quite suitable.

THE CHAIRMAN: Supposing we substitute something like this. SCAP has organized the Secretariat, which will be provided--no, which is provided, to serve all Members equally, perform the technical, documentary and service functions.

MR. BALL: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Make that change.

COLONEL FELLERS: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: GENERAL CHU, is that satisfactory to you? Do you have any better suggestion?

GENERAL CHU: No.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Secretary-General is interested in clarifying the point that it serves all Members.

GENERAL CHU: As MR. BALL has pointed out, that phrase was first used in the League of Nations. It means not only the duties, but also the composition of the Secretariat shall be "international in character." The secretariat of the UNO, as well as the defunct League of Nations, has mixed personnel. That should indicate what the phrase means. I have no instructions from my Government on this point and I like to reserve the right to bring up this matter later, but just now to avoid ambiguity and to express more clearly what the original drafter meant, you might change the wording that way.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is fine. I assure you that the Supreme Commander has provided this Secretariat, organized it purely for the convenience of the Council to have it available in the opening meeting in order that we may conduct

business and that any future modifications in its composition will be without doubt, acceptable. On that premise, GENERAL, do you accept the change, or do you have a suggestion?

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL DEREVYANKO agrees with MR. BALL'S proposal.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right. The sentence will now read, "The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has organized a Secretariat which will serve all members equally, perform the technical, documentary and service functions." All right, then, that is carried.

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL MARQUAT, GENERAL DEREVYANKO has a proposal.

THE CHAIRMAN: Good.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian.)

SOVIET INTERPRETER: He proposes to add one more paragraph.

THE CHAIRMAN: To the Secretariat document?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Yes. First the Secretary General here--first paragraph, Secretary General.

THE CHAIRMAN: Just designate exactly what you would like to suggest, will you please?

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian.)

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

THE CHAIRMAN: Will one of the stenographers please read that back?

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

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GENERAL CHU: I support GENERAL DEREVYANKO'S proposal.

THE CHAIRMAN: The first part of that is technically incorrect in that the Supreme Commander has designated the Secretary-General and not the U. S. Member as such. The Supreme Commander provided and his order designates the Secretary-General. Is there any discussion on that?

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

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

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

MR. BALL: No, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is that satisfactory, then?

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

THE CHAIRMAN: Such as paying expenses and all that sort of thing that enters into it. I am sure that this is a Secretariat which can be comprised as you would like it. There are advantages and definite advantages in having it maintained and organized by one of the powers for the convenience of all. It seemed quite logical to me in view of the fact that we had

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

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

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

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

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

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addressed the Council in Russian.)

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL DEREVYANKO wished to settle this matter today but if other Members of the Allied Council can't consider this matter today it is all right with him to postpone discussion of this matter.

THE CHAIRMAN: What is your opinion?

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

THE CHAIRMAN: And yours?

MR. BALL: All right.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right then, we will take the matter up as a matter of administrative procedure at the very next meeting. Are there any more suggestions?

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL MARQUAT, GENERAL DEREVYANKO has a proposal to add one more paragraph.

THE CHAIRMAN: Will you please submit the proposal.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addressed the Council in Russian.)

SOVIET INTERPRETER: Having in mind that first proposal of GENERAL DEREVYANKO to postpone discussion until next meeting, he also has another proposal he wishes to present in the next meeting. They were connected.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, anything he cares to propose at any time on procedural matters will of course be taken up immediately.

Now about the agenda, gentlemen, would you prefer to consider the agenda at this time for the next meeting, or submit it individually subsequent to this actual meeting?

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL DEREVYANKO wishes to speak on this subject.

THE CHAIRMAN: Cancel what I said. GENERAL DEREVYANKO has the floor.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO speaks in Russian.)

GENERAL DEREVYANKO (as interpreted): Prior to passing to the discussion of the agenda of the next regular meeting, I request to express my opinion and to make a proposal regarding one question that absolutely can't be postponed.

THE CHAIRMAN: Can or cannot?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Cannot be.

THE CHAIRMAN: What is the question, please?

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian.)

GENERAL DEREVYANKO (as interpreted): The general situation in Japan and increasing activity of the reactionary forces during the election campaign undoubtedly have possessed stronger positions and have more advantages than the progressive forces give the reason to presume that the reactionary parties, contrary to the Potsdam Declaration and contrary to the interests and true wishes of the Japanese people, may have overwhelming majority and occupy the decisive positions in the new Diet. Therefore it would be very much desirable that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers deem it advisable to issue within the few days and prior to the elections a special warning publicly to the effect that the coming elections of the Diet would be considered as a verification of capability of Japan to create a responsible and democratic government fully in accordance with the wishes of the people and that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers reserves his right to check up the deputies elected to the Diet and in case the majority will prove to be unsuitable, then new elections will take place later.

THE CHAIRMAN: Of course, this is supposed to be a procedure meeting and according to the procedure adopted by the Council, the Members should have five days to consider a business agenda for the purpose of looking up the facts, pro and con, and so forth. Does anyone have any discussion on that? Should we have it re-read by one of the stenographers?

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(Stenographer re-read last proposal made by Soviet Member.)

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: That is correct.

THE CHAIRMAN: I believe it has been publicized and is understood that SCAP does have a screening procedure and that all of the candidates have been screened and if there is any indication even after election that the individual candidate does not come within the provisions of the screening directive that the individual be eliminated. I suggest that the comments of the Member from USSR be submitted to the Supreme Commander. Has anybody got any objection to that? I feel that without having it on the agenda that I am not qualified to discuss it further. What do you think, GENERAL CHU?

GENERAL CHU: I have no comment.

THE CHAIRMAN: GENERAL DEREVYANKO feels that because of the imminence of the election that his thought should get to the Supreme Commander immediately. This is the body for that purpose. It will be in the minutes. By the way, will you be sure to check the correct copy with the stenographers before they are finally typed?

SOVIET INTERPRETER: Yes, I will.

THE CHAIRMAN: And that these thoughts will be presented to the Supreme Commander as part of the minutes of this meeting acceptable under the consideration that the time element requires that it be done now. Any objection?

MR. BALL: I agree, GENERAL.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is that satisfactory, GENERAL DEREVYANKO?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: About the agenda for the next meeting -- we'll go back to that now. Is anyone prepared to submit the

subjects now or would you prefer to submit them at a later date, at least 5 days before the actual next meeting?

MR. BALL: Later.

THE CHAIRMAN: GENERAL?

GENERAL CHU: Later.

THE CHAIRMAN: GENERAL CHU, you say you want to submit yours later?

GENERAL CHU: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: There is no further business. If there are no objections we will adjourn this meeting.

SOVIET INTERPRETER: Just one moment.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addressed the Council in Russian.)

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL DEREVYANKO has some proposals.

THE CHAIRMAN: For what--for the agenda?

SOVIET INTERPRETER: Yes, for the agenda for our next meeting. He wishes to present them in writing a few days later.

THE CHAIRMAN: Satisfactory. That was the decision of the Council a few minutes ago. At any time between now and 5 days before the next meeting the agenda can be presented to the Secretary General. That will then be made into four copies and each one of the members will get a copy of the agenda. Is there any other business?

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL DEREVYANKO has some proposals about providing of information materials to the Members of the Allied Council. He wishes to read it.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO read paper in Russian to Council.)

GENERAL DEREVYANKO (as interpreted): Providing of information materials to the Members of the Allied Council.

The Secretariat of the Allied Council will distribute as soon as possible to the Members of the Allied Council, the following:

- A. Copies of all orders, instructions and memoranda issued by the Supreme Commander to the Japanese Government from the beginning of the occupation of Japan up to the date when the Allied Council for Japan begins its work.
- B. Copies of all documents, reports, statements, written explanations, information papers, etc., received by the General Headquarters from the Japanese Government in accordance with the orders or in compliance with the memoranda of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.
- C. Translations in English of all these ordinances, regulations and orders issued by the Japanese Government and Ministries on the basis of and in compliance with the memoranda of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

That is the first paragraph and we have one more.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO reads again in Russian.)

GENERAL DEREVYANKO (as interpreted): Thenceforth the Secretary of the Council will regularly and in due time distribute to the Members of the Council the following materials:

- A. Copies of all documents to be received by the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander from the Japanese Government, including reports, statements, written explanations and information materials.
- B. Materials compiled or to be compiled by the General Headquarters in regard to the disarmament of the Japanese land and naval forces, the destruction of weapons, military equipment and fortifications, demilitarization of industry,

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liquidation of officers' corps and registration of its former member officers, as well as all materials which characterize the general trend of the political and economic situation in Japan and the degree of its democratization.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is that the complete list?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: That is all.

THE CHAIRMAN: I will quote from GENERAL MacARTHUR'S speech of today:

"To assist the Council in the fulfillment of its provisions, instructions have been given that copies of all directives issued to the Japanese Government shall promptly be furnished it, together with such background information as may be appropriate to permit a full understanding thereof, or as the Council may specifically desire."

Now the request appears in the minutes and of course cannot be acted upon by us. It depends entirely upon the availability of the documents mentioned. In view of the fact that this request appears in the minutes and will go to the Supreme Commander, he will act upon it upon receipt.

MR. BALL: MR. CHAIRMAN, I should like, if I may, to support in substance what the Member for the USSR has just put forward. I don't quite know what the physical problems involved are; I don't quite know how many documents there are --how many millions of them--and whether it is possible or reasonable to ask that copies of all these documents be made available, but since already in the rules to cover our meetings it is set down that the subject matter for discussion will be completely without restriction on all phases of occupation, it must go without saying that Members of the

Council shall have access to all relevant information on all phases of the occupation. To that extent I would like strongly to support the general terms of what the GENERAL has said.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, I am sure that any specific requests should be fulfilled. I have doubt as to--if I were fulfilling the request, for example, for four copies of all documents received from the Imperial Japanese Government, well that may be an awful lot of documents on a certain subject, and pertinent documents I am sure will be turned over to give the Members of the Council the information required to discuss the subject matter of the agenda and for any considerations that they desire to give to the conduct of the occupation. I am glad that you put that in because I am sure that that will be considered by the Supreme Commander. Certainly any reasonable request that comes within the purview of this conference will be accorded by the Supreme Commander I am sure. That, of course, is his decision.

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL DEREVYANKO has one more proposal.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addressed the Council in Russian.)

GENERAL DEREVYANKO (as interpreted): Procedure of acquainting the Members of the Council with drafts of orders and memoranda of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. In order to enable the Members of the Allied Council for Japan to get acquainted with the drafts of orders and memoranda of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in due time, the Chairman of the Allied Council will through the Secretariat of the Council distribute these drafts to all members of the Council not later than 7 days prior to the planned date or day

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of their publication. In case any of the Members of the Allied Council notifies of the desirability to discuss the draft of the order at the Council, the Chairman of the Allied Council will convoke an extraordinary meeting of the Council for this purpose or include such a question into the agenda of the regular meeting of the Council.

THE CHAIRMAN: Will the stenographer re-read that?

(Statement read by the Soviet Interpreter was read back to the Council.)

THE CHAIRMAN: I am not quite clear on the last part of it--the CHAIRMAN of the Council will convene a special meeting? GENERAL CHU, do you get that?

GENERAL CHU: It seems to have been essentially covered by one of the provisions which allows that any Member could ask to have a special meeting.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think that the intention of the request is assuming that they mean matters of substance in connection with the --

GENERAL CHU: It says here under Procedure:

".... Meetings will be held every two weeks and at such other times as may be requested by any Member through due notification of the Chairman."

THE CHAIRMAN: That is correct. Now the Moscow Communique, speaking of the Supreme Commander, said he will consult and advise with the Council in advance of the issuance of orders on matters of substance, the exigencies of the situation permitting. His decisions upon these matters shall be controlling. That is provided for the providing of documents to the Council in advance, as provided for in the Moscow

Communique in matters of substance. Now, as I understand it, that is what the GENERAL is speaking of, is it not?

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL MARQUAT, please repeat. I am sorry.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am reading now excerpts from the Moscow Communique. I will read the whole paragraph in order that you will get the whole picture:

"....The Supreme Commander shall issue all orders for the implementation of the terms of surrender."

Do you have that there?

SOVIET INTERPRETER: Yes, we have.

THE CHAIRMAN:

"....The occupation and control of Japan and directives supplementary thereto. In all cases action will be carried out under and through the Supreme Commander who is the sole executive authority for the Allied Powers. He will consult and advise with the Council in advance of the issuance of orders on matters of substance, the exigencies of the situation permitting."

Now, that is what you are referring to, and that is provided, but I do not quite understand the second provision about calling a special meeting. Can the Member from the USSR clarify that a little bit--just the point at issue of what the special meeting is to be called for.

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL DEREVYANKO thinks that a special meeting should be called to clarify certain matters if it is necessary.

THE CHAIRMAN: All he has to do is request it. We have it in the proceedings, don't we, that special meetings can be

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called by request to the CHAIRMAN by any Member for any purpose in connection with substance?

MR. BALL: MR. CHAIRMAN, if I may intervene. It would seem to me that there were two points raised by GENERAL DEREVYANKO: One of the calling of a special meeting. I think that is already looked after as GENERAL CHU has pointed out that an extraordinary meeting of the Council will be called on the request of any one of the Council Members. That does, I think, cover one of your points. The other point though is perhaps of some importance. GENERAL MacARTHUR said this morning that he would submit to Members of the Council drafts of the major directives that were to be issued, in advance of their issuance. There is a question as to how long before their issuance will they be submitted to the Members of the Council? I think that is the other point.

THE CHAIRMAN: As I say, that the timing of that depends entirely upon the issuance of the directive. I assume that as soon as the directive has been compiled in its final form that the Supreme Commander will send to the Secretary copies or a copy of that directive, with instructions that he distribute a copy of the proposed directive, before it is issued, to Members of the Council. Now the timing will depend entirely upon the issuance of the directive. We can't say 10 days or 11 days. It will be immediately the directive is ready for issuance.

MR. BALL: Yes, MR. CHAIRMAN, but presumably when a directive is planned, some sort of provisional date for it to come into operation will also be planned and there surely is a real point as to how long before the date that directive is to come into operation, Members of the Council will have the opportunity to look at it. Is that the point?

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GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: I don't see what we can do. He certainly will submit it as soon as it is ready and will expect the advice of the Conferees before issuance and it would be to his interest to get it to you as soon as possible. I can't see the point at issue here.

MR. BALL: Well, MR. CHAIRMAN, I think there is a real point. Supposing that it is planned that a directive should come into operation on June 1. Now if the Members of the Council were only to receive the draft of that directive say three days before June 1, it mightn't give them as long as they would wish to consider it, and it is just a question as to whether it will be possible to agree on a general rule--Of course emergencies might always arise and in those emergencies the terms give the Supreme Commander complete discretion. But as a general rule there might be an agreement that a draft will be submitted to the Members of the Council so long--6 days, 5 days, 7 days before the day on which it was planned to come into operation.

THE CHAIRMAN: There would be no point, of course, in the Supreme Commander holding them until the last minute. There might be a case when the time of issue of a directive would be forced upon him. In that case we assume that the basis upon which the directive is compiled, we will say, was not presented until the last moment. Things of that kind could be possible. As a general rule the Council should be able to get all directives in sufficient time to give them full consideration. I am sure that that would be the intent of the Supreme Commander. If not, then the recommendation of the Council Members

should be that the date of issuance be postponed. If that were possible the Supreme Commander should take such action. If not he assumes the responsibility under these provisions, of issuing it and referring it to the Council later. I think that is the way it would have to work out. I fail to see how we could set any number of days, because that would restrict him, perhaps of submitting something to you 2 or 3 weeks ahead of time.

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Not less than 7 days.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think it would still be restrictive from the viewpoint of the Council. These comments will all appear in the minutes and these minutes will be submitted to the Supreme Commander and he can give this portion of this-- he will give this portion such consideration as it deserves. I am merely, of course, expressing my own opinions on this subject, but I still fail to see how it would be possible to set a minimum time limit on the submission of directives.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addressed the Council in Russian.)

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL DEREVYANKO thinks that the most important factor in this proposal is time.

THE CHAIRMAN: We all agree with him that time is--I think you will notice that the Council has considered this special request of GENERAL DEREVYANKO which is not in accord with procedure, in order to get his election facts in front of GENERAL MAC ARTHUR immediately. Now if we wanted to be bound by provisions of agreements, that would have been impossible.

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL DEREVYANKO couldn't have made any proposals before because the Allied Council just --

THE CHAIRMAN: That is quite true, but I merely mention

that to indicate that a good hour would accomplish the mission in the proper time on all functions which we are here to do our best to control --to the best interests, of the issues presented. I can assure you that GENERAL MAC ARTHUR will carry out the provisions of this Communique in consulting and advising with the Council in advance of the issuance of orders, the exigencies of the situation permitting. And I believe that any attempt to further control those provisions of his directive are unwarranted and will not be productive of any results. However, these remarks will all appear in the minutes and the GENERAL will see them when they go to him and will take the action which he deems appropriate. Are there any other subjects to be discussed?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: One more and the last one.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addressed the Council in Russian.)

GENERAL DEREVYANKO (as interpreted): Procedure of acquainting the Members of the Allied Council with the drafts of Imperial Rescripts, legislative acts of the Japanese Government, and orders of the Ministries. In order to enable the Members of the Allied Council for Japan to get acquainted with the drafts of Imperial Rescripts, Legislative Acts, Orders and Instructions of the Japanese Government and Orders of any Ministers and Ministries, in due time, the Chairman of the Allied Council or his Deputy will, through the Secretary of the Council, distribute these drafts to all Members of the Council not later than 10 days prior to the planned date for the publication of these Rescripts, Legislative Acts and Orders. In case any of the Members of the Council notifies of the desirability to discuss such a draft in the Allied

Council, the Chairman of the Council or convoke an extraordinary meeting of the such a question into the agenda of the Council.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think that is sub type of a procedural request that was DEREVYANKO before and the answer I believe now appears in the minutes of the meeting considered at the same time with the others.

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL DEREVYANKO agrees with your proposal about these paragraphs and he wishes to emphasize the importance of this matter and he wishes to clarify the proposals.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am sure that all Members of the Council appreciate the intention of the GENERAL and will give proper consideration to these matters when they come out in the minutes and the subsequent action thereupon.

Anything else?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Nothing else.

THE CHAIRMAN: Meeting is adjourned.

The meeting adjourned at 12:10 P.M.

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VERBATIM MINUTES
of the
FIRST MEETING
ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Meiji Building, Tokyo, Friday, 5 April 1946 at 10:00 A. M.

MEMBERS PRESENT

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, Chairman and Member for
the United States of America.

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

Lieutenant General Chu Shih Ming, Member for China,

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

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

SECRETARY GENERAL

Colonel Bonner F. Fellers

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

GENERAL MAC ARTHUR:

Members of the Allied Council for Japan:

I welcome you with utmost cordiality in the earnest anticipation that, in keeping with the friendship which has long existed among the several peoples represented here, your deliberations throughout shall be governed by goodwill, mutual understanding and broad tolerance. As the functions of the Council will be advisory and consultative, it will not divide the heavy administrative responsibility of the Supreme Commander as the sole executive authority for the Allied Powers in Japan, but it will make available to him the several viewpoints of its members on questions of policy and action. I hope it will prove to be a valuable factor in the future solution of many problems.

To assist the Council in the fulfillment of its objectives, instructions have been given that copies of all directives issued to the Japanese Government shall promptly be furnished it, together with such background information as may be appropriate to permit a full understanding thereof, or as the Council may specifically desire. Matters of substance will normally be laid before it prior to action. Any advice the Council as a whole or any of its individual members may believe would be helpful to the Supreme Commander will at all times be most welcome, and given the most thorough consideration. As my manifold other duties will not normally permit me to sit with the Council, I have designated a deputy to act as Chairman thereof. To promote full public confidence in its aims and purposes, it is advisable that all formal sessions be open to such of the public and press as existing facilities will accommodate. There is nothing in

its deliberations to conceal even from the eyes and ears of our fallen adversary. Through such a practice of pure democracy in the discharge of its responsibilities, the world will know that the Council's deliberations lead to no secret devices, undertakings or commitments. The suspicion, the distrust, and the hatred so often engendered by the veil of secrecy will thus be avoided--and in the undimmed light of public scrutiny we will therefore invite full confidence in the sincerity of our purposes and the rectitude of our aims. As Supreme Commander I can assure you that I entertain no fear that such an opportunity for public discussion will have the slightest adverse effect upon the discharge of my executive responsibilities.

The purposes of the occupation are now well advanced. Japanese forces on the home islands have been disarmed, demobilized, and returned to their homes, and in other respects the Japanese war machine has been neutralized. Dispositions have been taken to eliminate for all time the authority and influence of those who misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest, and to establish in Japan a new order of peace, security, and justice; to secure for the Japanese people freedom of speech, religion and thought, and respect for the fundamental human rights; to remove all obstacles to the strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people, and to readjust the Japanese industrial economy to produce for the Japanese people after reparations an equitable standard of life. All of these dispositions in implementation of principles outlined

in the Potsdam Declaration have already been taken.

My policy in the administration of Japan for the Allied Powers has been to act as far as possible through existing instrumentalities of the Japanese Government. The soundness of this policy has been unmistakably reflected in the progress of the occupation. I have sought, while destroying Japan's war potential and exacting just penalties for past wrongs, to build a future for the people of Japan based upon considerations of realism and justice. Without yielding firmness, it has been my purpose to avoid oppressive or arbitrary action, and to infuse into the hearts and minds of the Japanese people principles of liberty and right heretofore unknown to them. As success of the Allied occupational purposes is dependent upon leadership as well as upon direction -- as only through the firm application of those very principles which we ourselves defended on the battlefield may we, as victors, become architects of a new Japan, a Japan reoriented to peace, security and justice -- this policy shall continue to be the aim of my administration and should serve to guide the Council throughout its deliberations.

Were it otherwise -- were we but to insure the thoroughness of Japan's defeat, then leave her prostrate in the ashes of total collapse, history would point to a task poorly done and but partially complete. It is equally for us now to guide her people to rededicate themselves to higher principles, ideals and purposes, to help them rise to the full measure of new and loftier standards of social and political morality -- that they firmly may meet the challenge

to future utility in the service of mankind. In the consummation of this high purpose, we, as victors in the administration of the vanquished, stand charged to proceed in that full unity of purpose which characterized our common effort in the war just won.

It is no small hindrance that in reaching this goal there are those throughout the Allied world who lift their voices in sharp and ill-conceived criticism of our occupational policies; some, honestly inspired but with no knowledge of conditions existing in this far distant land, who would see applied here wholly unadaptable principles and methods; some who, lacking both vision and patience, see but the end desired, being blind to the means without which that end is impossible of achievement; some who opposed the guiding principles adopted at Potsdam and who, unwilling now to join in full unity of purpose, seek to foment dissatisfaction in others to the end that such principles be reshaped to their will, or their implementation be impeded; some who, from selfish motives, would exploit as slaves a thoroughly defeated nation and people, thus serving the identical philosophy of evil which Allied soldiers opposed unto death on the battlefields of the world; and some who, for various reasons, are out of sympathy with Allied policies and aims, and seek to sabotage success of the occupation.

To the peoples of the Allied world I would say, in answer to such criticism, that history has given us no precedent of success in a similar military occupation of a defeated nation -- anywhere, at any time -- to serve as a

guide to assist in reshaping Japan to meet the aims to which we are here solemnly committed. It thus has become necessary for us, in meeting that challenge of the past, to devise new guiding principles and new methods by which to solve the problems of the future. To serve this purpose, a wise and far-seeing policy was formulated at Potsdam, fully attuned to the noble ideals, principles and standards in defense of which the Allied Nations firmly and in complete unity took their stand. Through implementation of that policy lies best hope that the errors responsible for the failures of past occupations may be avoided in the task to which we are here no less inseparably dedicated. The road ahead is not an easy one, but it is my firm purpose that, within the underlying precepts governing occupational policy, the objective be reached. I fervently hope that each member of the Council will exert his best effort in support of that purpose, eliminating insofar as possible misconceptions which but sow the seeds of disunity and serve the cause of failure.

A new constitution has been evolved, patterned along liberal and democratic lines, which the Japanese government intends to submit for consideration to the next incoming National Diet. This proposed new constitution is being widely and freely discussed by the Japanese people who show a healthy disposition to subject all provisions thereof to critical public examination through the media of press and radio. Regardless of changes in form and detail which may well result from this open forum of public debate and the ultimate consideration of the National Diet and the Allied Powers, if the underlying principles remain substantially the same when

finally adopted, the instrument will provide the structure that will permit development in Japan of a democratic state, fully conforming to existing Allied policy. If we are firmly to implement that policy, it is incumbent upon us to encourage and assist the Japanese people in reshaping their lives and institutions thereunder -- scrupulously avoiding superficial and cynical criticism of motive or purpose and destructive influence upon their will to do just that which it is our firm purpose they shall do.

While the drafting of an acceptable constitution does not of itself establish democracy, which is a thing largely of the spirit, it does provide the design for both structural and spiritual changes in the national life, without which so fundamental a reform would be utterly impossible. With it there is hope for accomplishing that reshaping of national and individual character essential to form the strong foundation of popular support upon which a democratic state must rest. It is yet too early to predict with any degree of certainty how deeply rooted the tenets embodied in such a reform will become in the social and political life of Japan. It is inescapably true, however, that the course thus charted to the fulfillment of Allied policy in the democratization of Japan is the only course that points to success -- that the degree of that success will depend in large measure upon the patience and encouragement with which we ourselves are willing to endow the test.

While all provisions of this proposed new constitution are of importance, and lead individually and collectively to the desired end as expressed at Potsdam, I desire especially

to mention that provision dealing with the renunciation of war. Such renunciation, while in some respects a logical sequence to the destruction of Japan's war-making potential, goes yet further in its surrender of the sovereign right of resort to arms in the international sphere. Japan thereby proclaims her faith in a society of nations governed by just, tolerant and effective rules of universal social and political morality and entrusts its national integrity thereto. The cynic may view such action as demonstrating but a childlike faith in a visionary ideal, but the realist will see in it far deeper significance. He will understand that in the evolution of society it became necessary for man to surrender certain rights theretofore inherent in himself in order that states might be created vested with sovereign power over the individuals who collectively formed them -- that foremost of these inherent rights thus surrendered to the body politic was man's right to resort to force in the settlement of disputes with his neighbor. With the advance of society, groups or states federated together through the identical process of surrendering inherent rights and submitting to a sovereign power representing the collective will. In such manner was formed the United States of America, through the renunciation of rights inherent in individual states in order to compose the national sovereignty; the state first recognized and stood guarantor for the integrity of the individual, and thereafter the nation recognized and stood guarantor for the integrity of the State.

The proposal of the Japanese government -- a government over people who now have reason to know the complete failure of

war as an instrument of national policy -- in effect but recognizes one further step in the evolution of mankind, under which nations would develop, for mutual protection against war, a yet higher law of international social and political morality.

Whether the world is yet ready for so forward a step in the relations between nations, or whether another and totally destructive war -- a war involving almost mass extermination -- must first be waged, is the great issue which now confronts all peoples.

There can be no doubt that both the progress and survival of civilization is dependent upon the timely recognition of the imperative need for some such forward step -- is dependent upon the realization by all nations of the utter futility of force as an arbiter of international issues -- is dependent upon elimination from international relations of the suspicion, distrust and hatred which inevitably result from power threats, boundary violations, secret maneuvering, and violence to public morality -- is dependent upon a world leadership which does not lack the moral courage to implement the will of the masses who abhor war and upon whom falls the main weight of war's frightful carnage -- and finally is dependent upon the development of a world order which will permit a nation such as Japan safely to entrust its national integrity to just such a higher law to which all peoples on earth shall have rendered themselves subservient. Therein lies the road to lasting peace.

I therefore commend Japan's proposal for the renunciation of war to the thoughtful consideration of all of the peoples

of the world. It points the way -- the only way. The United Nations Organization, admirable as is its purpose, great and noble as are its aims, can only survive to achieve that purpose and those aims if it accomplishes as to all nations just what Japan proposes unilaterally to accomplish through this constitution -- abolish war as a sovereign right. Such a renunciation must be simultaneous and universal. It must be all or none. It must be effected by action -- not words alone -- and open, undisguised action which invites the confidence of all men who would serve the cause of peace. The present instrumentality to enforce its will -- the pooled armed might of its component nations -- can at best be but a temporary expedient so long as nations still recognize as co-existent the sovereign right of belligerency.

No thoughtful man will fail to recognize that with the development of modern science another war may blast mankind to perdition -- but still we hesitate -- still we cannot, despite the yawning abyss at our very feet, unshackle ourselves from the past. Therein lies the childlike faith in the future -- a faith that, as in the past, the world can somehow manage to survive yet another universal conflict. In that irresponsible faith lies civilization's gravest peril.

We sit here in council, representatives of the military might and moral strength of the modern world. It is our responsibility and our purpose to consolidate and strengthen the peace won at the staggering cost of war. As we thus deal in the international sphere with some of the decisive problems I have but briefly outlined, it is incumbent upon us to proceed on so high a level of universal service that we may do our full

part toward restoring the rule of reason to international thought and action. Thereby may we further universal adherence to that higher law in the preservation of peace which finds full and unqualified approval in the enlightened conscience of all of the peoples of the earth.

.....

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen of the Council, I have been designated by GENERAL MACARTHUR to be Chairman of this meeting. I submit for the record the announcement of staff, General Orders #14, General Headquarters, which is my appointment and names Colonel Fellers as the Secretariat--as the Secretary General, rather.

I think I have met all the members of the Council except MR. BALL.

THE CHAIRMAN shakes hands with the Member for the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India.

Are you gentlemen ready to proceed or would you rather relax for a second?

THE COUNCIL indicated its willingness to proceed immediately.

THE CHAIRMAN: I assume that the first work will be to establish the details of the organization. Unless otherwise indicated, I shall assume that it is the desire of the participating Members that these meetings be extremely informal. The Secretary General has prepared an outline of the provisions to govern the conduct of the Allied Council for Japan. I

suggest we examine this proposal.

Recording Secretary distributes copies of Agenda for the First Meeting of the Allied Council for Japan.

THE CHAIRMAN: This is substantially the same, I believe, as the one the Secretary General distributed prior to the meeting. Unless there is some objection, I will read the provisions governing--paragraph by paragraph--the provisions governing the meetings of the Allied Council and you can accept or modify them as seems to be the thing to do.

"....Records: Complete stenographic records will be made of all meetings and proceedings of the Council. These will be known as the 'VERBATIM MINUTES'. Summaries of the Council proceedings will also be prepared. They will contain a summary of all matters discussed, including views of each member, and the action taken or recommended. Both sets of records will contain: identification symbols, date and place of meeting, Members present, plus names and identification of those appearing before the Council."

Are there any comments on that?

(No comments were made.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Now the Agenda.

THE CHAIRMAN addresses the Soviet Interpreter:

You tell me when you want me to slow down. Has the GENERAL seen this before?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: No.

THE CHAIRMAN:

"....Agenda: Subject matter for consideration at a meeting will be included in the Agenda for

that meeting only if submitted four days before the meeting is scheduled. A suggested form for submission of subject matter to be considered is attached."

Does four days seem the right time to all of you, sufficient time to investigate and make any observations required?

THE COUNCIL signified no change.

THE CHAIRMAN: ".....Subject Matter: Subject matter for discussion will be completely without restriction on all phases of the occupation."

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Please, we will discuss all this.

THE CHAIRMAN: If there is anything that you would like to take up -- What is the pleasure of the Members? I think we will go through this -- If there is anything you would like to revise....It should become more or less a governing document of procedure from now on and of course if it does not include all the elements you desire they can be added. What would the GENERAL suggest along this line?

MR. BALL: Take it paragraph by paragraph.

THE CHAIRMAN: And then make any additions or corrections as we go along, MR. BALL?

MR. BALL: Yes.

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: We propose to discuss paragraph by paragraph.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is what I said.

MR. BALL: Do I understand that we have the approval of all the Members to paragraph 1? Are we clear?

THE CHAIRMAN: We will assume that.

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Let us repeat the first paragraph and discuss.

THE CHAIRMAN: You want to discuss the first paragraph?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right. I suggest we discuss them as we go along and clear it up paragraph by paragraph, don't you think so? Now, on the first paragraph, does the GENERAL desire to make some additions?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Yes, we have a note on the first paragraph.

THE CHAIRMAN: What is it, please?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: We do not have any remarks on the first paragraph.

THE CHAIRMAN: No remarks on the first paragraph. The second paragraph has been read. Are there any comments?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Change 4 days to be 5 days.

GENERAL CHU: All right with me -- 5 days.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, suppose we adopt 5 days. Then it will be changed to 5 days. We assume that is approved. Paragraph 3 on the subject matter is certainly all inclusive.

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: No remark to paragraph 3.

THE CHAIRMAN: No remark. Is it satisfactory to the other members?

GENERAL CHU: Yes.

MR. BALL: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 4. Now this is Procedure: "....at each meeting, members will be requested to make any recommendations, suggestions, or comments considered to be applicable."

Is there any discussion on that point?

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL MARQUAT? GENERAL DEREVYANKO

wishes to add one more paragraph after paragraph 3.

THE CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 4?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Between 3 and 4, yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right, will you please propose the paragraph.

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: GENERAL MARQUAT, we wish to propose a new paragraph between 3 and 4.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, read it please.

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: All meetings of the Allied Council will be closed for representatives of newspapers. If necessary, the Allied Council will give to newspapers certain communiques which will be approved by the Allied Council.

THE CHAIRMAN: Will the Secretary General have that read back exactly as stated, please?

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

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, you have heard the proposals to be put in between paragraphs 3 and 4. On September 22, 1945 there was released by the White House a text of U. S. Post Surrender Policy for Japan. In that document it was stated in paragraph 3, part 2, the Japanese people and the world at large shall be kept fully informed of the objectives and policies of the occupation and of the progress made in their fulfillment. Since that time full publicity has been given to all occupation activities, developments and accomplishments. Special attention might be directed to such important aspects of the occupation policy as were clarified in basic directives issued to the Japanese Government on September 30, October 4, October 22, October 25, November 6, November 17, December 9, December 15, and January 4, 1946. Now the

subjects of those are--

(To SOVIET INTERPRETER) We will have this all repeated for the GENERAL so he will be able to consider it carefully, but I think we will go right through this and then submit it to him for suggestion. September 30 is the closing of banks and special war time institutions. Those are financial issues connected with the occupation. October 4, removal of political, civil and religious liberties. October 25, administration of educational system ... October 25 -- the other was the 22nd -- Transfer of custody of diplomatic and consular property and archives. November 6, dissolution of holding companies. December 7, the apprehension of war criminals. December 9, the rural land reform. December 15, abolition of government sponsored support, perpetuation, control and dissemination of State Shinto religion, and on January 4, removal and exclusion of undesirable personnel from public office. Those are fundamental directives pertaining to the occupation, all of which have been made public. Since the issuance of the coded White House text, full publicity has been given to all occupation activities, developments and accomplishments. The Supreme Commander has from time to time made clear to the Japanese people and the world at large, and he repeated it today, the policies and programs of the occupation. There has never before in the conduct of the occupation been a withholding of information. I think it unnecessary to refer to the parts of the GENERAL'S speech today pertaining to that subject. There are, of course, much stronger arguments than I could submit.

Is there any further discussion?

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MR. BALL: May I make a suggestion, MR. CHAIRMAN? There seem to me to be two points, MR. CHAIRMAN. One, the point mentioned by GENERAL MacARTHUR, the fact that the deliberations of this Council are of interest not simply to the four Members of the Council or to the 11 nations represented on the Far Eastern Commission, but to all the people in every country, because we are concerned with a major issue concerning the world peace. From that point it would seem to me desirable that the major meetings of this Council, when we are deliberating, consulting on basic issues, should be open to the press and open to the public. On the other hand, quite a good deal of our work will be concerned with what might be called technical details. Mightn't it therefore be possible to have two kinds of meetings: regular meetings open to the press and public where all major plans are debated and discussed; and other meetings where we would be concerned primarily with fact finding and technical details, the kind of questions that wouldn't really be of very great interest to the world press. The regular order of that day to day discussion and detail makes very dull reading and the press would hardly be interested in it. I suggest to the GENERAL that that might be a way out: to have regular open sessions for the discussion of all the major issues, and what might be called executive sessions for the discussion of more technical details.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think that is very well put. Will the Russian Delegate explain any reasons for--?

(Soviet translator signified request for delay.)

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addressed Council in Russian.)

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SOVIET INTERPRETER: We do not wish to withhold anything from the public opinion but it seems to GENERAL DEREVYANKO that it will help in practical work of the Allied Council.

MR. BALL: May I suggest that we make this a point for discussion.

THE CHAIRMAN: What has the Member from China to say?

GENERAL CHU: I think the question of press relations is a very important one and rather complicated. I notice in these mimeographed notes given to us that no provision has been made in that respect. I think I would like to propose that the Secretariat be empowered to draw up detailed regulations with respect to press relations and have it discussed in our next meeting. Personally, if I may add a few words, I don't think we should withhold all information from the public, but I do like to have our discussions in a little more comfortable way without all these lights blazing. So I think it might be a good idea to--

THE CHAIRMAN: I feel, of course, in the opening session the Members would be subjected to a little discomfort on the part of the press, but of course, in an era of a free press it is generally considered, I believe, that communiques are controlled publicity of an undesirable type. I believe, however, we can arrange without any difficulty to have any form of general information submitted to the press in any way that the Members would like to have it done. The point at issue is, of course, the closing the meeting. That presupposes that there is something going on here that the world at large should not hear or that we are not willing for them to hear.

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I think that the suggestion of the Member from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India, is an excellent one if we go along with procedure. I feel as he does, that the official meetings should definitely be open at all times to anyone, subject only to the capacity of the chambers--Informal meetings, in which the Secretary can circulate to the individual Members the subject matter for consideration, can be handled individually between one, two or three or all members; and I am sure that any discussions of that nature, being completely informal, would not require the presence of public press. I think, GENERAL, that these lights will not be here at future meetings. I understand they are quite expensive for one thing, and this won't justify it. Is there any further discussion on that subject?

MR. BALL: One point, MR. CHAIRMAN. I think that if there should develop a substantial difference of points of view within this Council, it is extremely important that the press should know of that difference. But in day to day discussion there may quite easily be initial differences of points of view principally due to the fact that one or the other member is not fully informed on all the facts in question. Now it may not be desirable to give to the press a ball to ball description each day of our efforts to understand all the facts. If there is a disagreement after an informal and a full survey of the relative material, then I think it should be made known to the press. It would be wearisome to newspaper readers and would, I feel, be embarrassing to us probably in our own deliberations to have the preliminary discussions fully reported.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, between-meeting activities will, I believe, be conducted at the will of the Members concerned.

The official meetings thus shall go on record and shall form the business section and opinions of the Council, if any. So long as those which are the official part of our activities are made known, I imagine the press wouldn't be particularly interested in our preliminary day to day negotiations or investigations. I would suggest, for the protection of the press, that special releases be not particularly considered for these informal meetings or private meetings if they would in any way reflect upon the final official action. However, that is entirely up to the Members concerned.

The press will get what they want, if I know the press. Gentlemen, I believe the question now before the Council is as follows: If I am not stating this correctly, please modify it. That the official meetings of the Council be open to representatives of the press and the public, so far as facilities will permit, and that the Council will take necessary action later in its agenda to authorize such informal discussions and under such control as it sees fit.

I am reminded of the fact that if there is anything any member would like to have released to the public press, that we have a SCAP public relations officer and he will be very glad to accept and handle releases of that nature.

Are there any corrections in the statement of the problem? What is the opinion of the Member from China?

GENERAL CHU: I think we ought to make it very clear as to procedure--if we have to do it through the Press Relations Section of SCAP, or could individuals issue any press releases?

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, can we discuss that as a detail of press relations, GENERAL, and just consider the matter now of the open and closed meetings? I think the answer to that will be that whatever is decided as to procedure will be acceptable. I would like to hear from the Public Relations Officer and all the Members, the details of press relations in connection with what you mention, but the major issue now, the major news now rather, is the open meetings or the closed meetings. What was your vote on it?

GENERAL CHU: I agree with MR. BALL'S proposal. We should have two kinds of meetings.

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THE CHAIRMAN: That is what I tried to repeat here. Was that substantially as you stated it, MR. FALL?

MR. FALL: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Summarizing, official meetings open to the public, and then individual or unofficial meetings under such control as the Members themselves may see fit to place on them. Do you vote for that?

MR. BALL: It might be useful for us to give assurance, MR. CHAIRMAN, that deliberation and decision on all major issues would take place at open meetings.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think that is a very worthwhile idea. Of course, our function is one of recommendation and consultation and not decision now, though I think that what you say is perfectly correct and should be included in this Council.

MR. BALL: We can take a decision to offer advice.

THE CHAIRMAN: Advice and consultation, correct. Then it is your own proposal, so I assume you are in favor of that?

MR. BALL: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Member from Russia?

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL DEREVYANKO agrees with your proposal which you made about these.

THE CHAIRMAN: These official meetings open--official business taken up at official meetings, and informal meetings as arranged between Members.

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: That is it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Then, of course, the CHAIRMAN and Member of the United States approves. Then you will agree to withdraw that recommended paragraph?

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GENERAL DEREWYANKO: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now we start paragraph 4.

"...Procedure: a. At each meeting, Members will be requested to make any recommendations, suggestions, or comments considered to be applicable."

Can there be any objection to that statement?

MR. BALL: No objection, MR. CHAIRMAN. I wonder could you just throw a little light on the phrase, "considered to be applicable." Does that mean relative to the agenda or what exactly does that mean?

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, I think that perhaps we should say-- I think if we refer that back to the Moscow Agreement and say, "considered to be applicable for the purpose of consulting with and advising the Supreme Commander." The Moscow Agreement states just that as follows:

"...1. There shall be established an Allied Council with its seat in Tokyo under the Chairmanship of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (or his Deputy), for the purpose of consulting with and advising the Supreme Commander in regard to the implementation of the Terms of Surrender, occupation and control of Japan, and all directives supplementary thereto, and for the purpose of exercising the control authority herein granted."

That, as I take it, is the basic directive. Those would be the subjects to which these recommendations, suggestions or comments would be applied. Is that satisfactory?

MR. BALL: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Then suppose we add that.

MR. BALL: I don't think there is any need to add anything,
MR. CHAIRMAN.

THE CHAIRMAN: This is informal. Thank you.
Member from USSR, is that satisfactory to you?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Member from China?

GENERAL CHU: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Paragraph b under Procedure.

"....The minutes and proceedings of the Council, properly attested, will be submitted to the Supreme Commander for his consideration."

There is not much else we could do with it.

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL DEREVYANKO has a remark to Paragraph b.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian.)

GENERAL DEREVYANKO (thru Interpreter): To paragraph b.
"The minutes and proceedings of the Council, properly attested, will be submitted to the Supreme Commander for his consideration and at the same time to all Members of the Allied Council."

THE CHAIRMAN: Certainly there can be no objection to all the Members getting copies of the proceedings. They participate. Do you have any objection, GENERAL?

GENERAL CHU: No.

THE CHAIRMAN: MR. BALL?

MR. BALL: No.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right, that will be accepted and added. Did the Secretary General get that?

COLONEL FELLERS: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN:

"....c. Meetings will be held every two weeks and at such other times as may be requested by any Member

through due notification of the chairman."

Do you have a suggestion?

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL DEREVYANKO has a suggestion to have meetings not less than one within two weeks.

THE CHAIRMAN: Not less than one every two weeks -- isn't that a way of saying that a meeting will be held every two weeks? Am I correct on that? This phraseology here is taken from the --- I think the terms of reference phraseology should be used. The Allied Council shall meet not less often than once every two weeks. Do you have any objections?

(None signified)

THE CHAIRMAN: Then that will be adopted and modified as indicated.

"d. Official contact of the Council with the Imperial Japanese Government will be through the Supreme Commander."

The provisions of the Potsdam Agreement--or the Moscow Communique--In all cases action will be carried out under and through the Supreme Commander, who is the sole executive authority for the Allied Powers in Japan. That is the basis of that and derives from our terms of reference. Is that acceptable to the Member from China?

GENERAL CHU: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN:

"....5. Interpreters: Members of the Allied Council will provide their own interpreters and make their own translations."

The secretaries, of course, will be able to assist in any way possible in your administrative work. Any discussion on that? I assume it is accepted.

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"....Paragraph 6. Supplies: Necessary office supplies for use of the Council during meetings will be supplied by the Secretariat."

That has been done, hasn't it, Colonel Fellers?

COLONEL FELLERS: I think so. We will supply it.

GENERAL CHU: May I ask a question about paragraph 5? Does that mean that English will be considered the official language?

THE CHAIRMAN: There is no official language. This is an Allied Council and the minutes will be presented to GENERAL MacARTHUR in English mainly because our facilities are set up to record them in English, but I think there is no reason for adopting an official language.

Then we accept that with the changes indicated?

How about the agenda form? Has everybody looked over the agenda form? It is the first time I have seen it. It is provided in page 6 of the papers presented. Are there any suggestions? I feel that we can clarify this or change it or modify it as we go along through administrative procedure at any meeting. The question has been raised on section 1, agenda number. What does that refer to, Mr. Secretary-General, please?

COLONEL FELLERS: Serial number.

THE CHAIRMAN: Meeting number?

COLONEL FELLERS. There will be a meeting number, yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: In other words, an individual submitting an agenda will not necessarily follow the same chronological sequence in numbering.

COLONEL FELLERS: We will put that number on so that we will have them in sequence as received.

THE CHAIRMAN: That will have to be clarified.

COLONEL FELLERS: Yes, it will be. 1A meaning the first one taken up in the morning, 1B in the afternoon, and then the date.

THE CHAIRMAN: This is an application for submitting a subject for discussion as part of the agenda for the coming meetings?

COLONEL FELLERS: But the Secretariat will have to put the number on it so we can keep it straight.

THE CHAIRMAN: I see. The Member does not append the number.

COLONEL FELLERS: That is right.

THE CHAIRMAN: OK. Is that understood?

(All signify approval.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Now a suggestion as to the day and hour of the regular meetings. Will some member please make a suggestion. MR. BALL, do you have any thought on that?

MR. BALL: Well, no, I presume within 14 days from now should be the next meeting, but I am quite easy--

THE CHAIRMAN: But what we thought more particularly -- is there any particular day of the week which, because of the time necessary between the submission of the subjects which must be 5 days now in advance of the holding of meetings, why there would be any particular day and hour to be preferred or should it be set separately at each meeting? Either way could be adopted, of course. I believe it would be a little better if we could decide upon a regular day.

GENERAL CHU: Today is all right. Friday seems to be a good day.

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THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any suggestions?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Any day.

MR. BALL: Maybe Friday would have one disadvantage.

That would mean that Sunday would be the last day for submitting items for the agenda, and maybe the secretary would like to take a day off on Sunday.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, if you have it on Thursday, this 5-day week, that will make the day of submission on Sunday and he will probably work harder. However, I think we should be more or less merciless on the Secretary-General.

COLONEL FELLERS: The Secretary is not interested.

MR. BALL: What about Wednesday?

THE CHAIRMAN: It seems to be a pretty adaptable date, because any interference there may be because of the weekend either for rest and recuperation or for official business could be perhaps overcome before the meeting. Would you like to consider Wednesday--every second Wednesday as an acceptable date?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: No objections.

GENERAL CHU: All right.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now about the time of the meeting. Will ten o'clock be satisfactory to everybody? Then it is the pleasure of the Council that meetings will be held every second Wednesday. How are we going to overcome this first bad Wednesday? There will be over two weeks between now and the next meeting.

MR. BALL: Make it Wednesday week.

THE CHAIRMAN: That would make the next official meeting one week from next Wednesday in order that we do not go over the two weeks limit. Then that is agreed upon.

Are there any additional recommendations as to procedure that any Member would like to suggest? If not, with the permission of the Members, I will ask the Secretary General to discuss his paper on the organization and duties of the Secretariat.

COLONEL FELLERS: We set up a trial organization for the Secretariat. Not knowing precisely what the demands would be, we proposed to keep it flexible and to serve the committee-- the Council. We think we have enough help, but if we haven't we will get it and we have four officers: Secretary General, who will be in charge; Executive Officer, who is more or less the housekeeper and attends to all the administrative details. That officer is Colonel Hammond, Executive Officer. And we have a Documents Officer who speaks Russian and also speaks Japanese, and he is our outside man, the leg man who goes out to procure data for us and who is the liaison officer with the various Members of the Council outside the meetings. Then we have a Recording Secretary, Major Brooks, who is here at the table and he summarizes the proceedings so that the matters taken up and the action taken and the opinion of each Member of the Council can be seen very quickly. That is an additional record to the verbatim minutes. He is in charge of the clerical personnel and reproduction of records in the office. We are not sure how that will work, but we can change it if it is necessary. That is all I have unless there are some questions. We have transportation and messenger service, so we believe we can keep in close touch with each Member of the Council.

GENERAL CHU: What does it mean in the first paragraph, by "international in character"?

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COLONEL FELLERS: What is the meaning?

GENERAL CHU: Yes.

COLONEL FELLERS: The Secretariat is independent from any one Member. It serves the entire Council, we hope, equally well.

THE CHAIRMAN: What was the question?

COLONEL FELLERS: GENERAL CHU asked "what was the meaning of the Secretariat being international in character?"--the word international.

THE CHAIRMAN: What was the answer?

COLONEL FELLERS: My answer was that we do not serve any particular Member of the Council. We serve all equally and are not under any Member.

THE CHAIRMAN: In other words, the Secretariat is responsible to the Council and not to the United States Member.

COLONEL FELLERS: That is why that was put in.

MR. BALL: MR. CHAIRMAN, I would suggest that that phrase might perhaps be embarrassing, and might perhaps better be omitted because the phrase, "international in character" is one that is well established in international relations, and has been applied primarily to the first League of Nations and now to UNO. It means that the Secretariat is responsible not to any one nation, but to the international body, and moreover that the Secretariat is on the payroll of the international body. I would suggest that the phrase might either be omitted or, if some specific statement is desired, that it might simply be said that SCAP is prepared to provide the Secretariat. We accept and

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appreciate what the Secretary-General said,--that in fact the Secretariat will be in our service and not in the service of the United States. We fully appreciate that, but I think the phrase here is not quite suitable.

THE CHAIRMAN: Supposing we substitute something like this. SCAP has organized the Secretariat, which will be provided--no, which is provided, to serve all Members equally, perform the technical, documentary and service functions.

MR. BALL: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Make that change.

COLONEL FELLERS: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: GENERAL CHU, is that satisfactory to you? Do you have any better suggestion?

GENERAL CHU: No.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Secretary-General is interested in clarifying the point that it serves all Members.

GENERAL CHU: As MR. BALL has pointed out, that phrase was first used in the League of Nations. It means not only the duties, but also the composition of the Secretariat shall be "international in character." The secretariat of the UNO, as well as the defunct League of Nations, has mixed personnel. That should indicate what the phrase means. I have no instructions from my Government on this point and I like to reserve the right to bring up this matter later, but just now to avoid ambiguity and to express more clearly what the original drafter meant, you might change the wording that way.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is fine. I assure you that the Supreme Commander has provided this Secretariat, organized it purely for the convenience of the Council to have it available in the opening meeting in order that we may conduct

business and that any future modifications in its composition will be without doubt, acceptable. On that premise, GENERAL, do you accept the change, or do you have a suggestion?

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL DEREVYANKO agrees with MR. BALL'S proposal.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right. The sentence will now read, "The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has organized a Secretariat which will serve all members equally, perform the technical, documentary and service functions." All right, then, that is carried.

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL MARQUAT, GENERAL DEREVYANKO has a proposal.

THE CHAIRMAN: Good.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian.)

SOVIET INTERPRETER: He proposes to add one more paragraph.

THE CHAIRMAN: To the Secretariat document?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Yes. First the Secretary General here--first paragraph, Secretary General.

THE CHAIRMAN: Just designate exactly what you would like to suggest, will you please?

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian.)

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

THE CHAIRMAN: Will one of the stenographers please read that back?

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

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GENERAL CHU: I support GENERAL DEREVYANKO'S proposal.

THE CHAIRMAN: The first part of that is technically incorrect in that the Supreme Commander has designated the Secretary-General and not the U. S. Member as such. The Supreme Commander provided and his order designates the Secretary-General. Is there any discussion on that?

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

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

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

MR. BALL: No, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is that satisfactory, then?

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

THE CHAIRMAN: Such as paying expenses and all that sort of thing that enters into it. I am sure that this is a Secretariat which can be comprised as you would like it. There are advantages and definite advantages in having it maintained and organized by one of the powers for the convenience of all. It seemed quite logical to me in view of the fact that we had

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

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

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

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

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

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addressed the Council in Russian.)

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL DEREVYANKO wished to settle this matter today but if other Members of the Allied Council can't consider this matter today it is all right with him to postpone discussion of this matter.

THE CHAIRMAN: What is your opinion?

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

THE CHAIRMAN: And yours?

MR. BALL: All right.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right then, we will take the matter up as a matter of administrative procedure at the very next meeting. Are there any more suggestions?

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL MARQUAT, GENERAL DEREVYANKO has a proposal to add one more paragraph.

THE CHAIRMAN: Will you please submit the proposal.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addressed the Council in Russian.)

SOVIET INTERPRETER: Having in mind that first proposal of GENERAL DEREVYANKO to postpone discussion until next meeting, he also has another proposal he wishes to present in the next meeting. They were connected.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, anything he cares to propose at any time on procedural matters will of course be taken up immediately.

Now about the agenda, gentlemen, would you prefer to consider the agenda at this time for the next meeting, or submit it individually subsequent to this actual meeting?

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL DEREVYANKO wishes to speak on this subject.

THE CHAIRMAN: Cancel what I said. GENERAL DEREVYANKO has the floor.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO speaks in Russian.)

GENERAL DEREVYANKO (as interpreted): Prior to passing to the discussion of the agenda of the next regular meeting, I request to express my opinion and to make a proposal regarding one question that absolutely can't be postponed.

THE CHAIRMAN: Can or cannot?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Cannot be.

THE CHAIRMAN: What is the question, please?

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian.)

GENERAL DEREVYANKO (as interpreted): The general situation in Japan and increasing activity of the reactionary forces during the election campaign undoubtedly have possessed stronger positions and have more advantages than the progressive forces give the reason to presume that the reactionary parties, contrary to the Potsdam Declaration and contrary to the interests and true wishes of the Japanese people, may have overwhelming majority and occupy the decisive positions in the new Diet. Therefore it would be very much desirable that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers deem it advisable to issue within the few days and prior to the elections a special warning publicly to the effect that the coming elections of the Diet would be considered as a verification of capability of Japan to create a responsible and democratic government fully in accordance with the wishes of the people and that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers reserves his right to check up the deputies elected to the Diet and in case the majority will prove to be unsuitable, then new elections will take place later.

THE CHAIRMAN: Of course, this is supposed to be a procedure meeting and according to the procedure adopted by the Council, the Members should have five days to consider a business agenda for the purpose of looking up the facts, pro and con, and so forth. Does anyone have any discussion on that? Should we have it re-read by one of the stenographers?

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(Stenographer re-read last proposal made by Soviet Member.)

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: That is correct.

THE CHAIRMAN: I believe it has been publicized and is understood that SCAP does have a screening procedure and that all of the candidates have been screened and if there is any indication even after election that the individual candidate does not come within the provisions of the screening directive that the individual be eliminated. I suggest that the comments of the Member from USSR be submitted to the Supreme Commander. Has anybody got any objection to that? I feel that without having it on the agenda that I am not qualified to discuss it further. What do you think, GENERAL CHU?

GENERAL CHU: I have no comment.

THE CHAIRMAN: GENERAL DEREVYANKO feels that because of the imminence of the election that his thought should get to the Supreme Commander immediately. This is the body for that purpose. It will be in the minutes. By the way, will you be sure to check the correct copy with the stenographers before they are finally typed?

SOVIET INTERPRETER: Yes, I will.

THE CHAIRMAN: And that these thoughts will be presented to the Supreme Commander as part of the minutes of this meeting acceptable under the consideration that the time element requires that it be done now. Any objection?

MR. BALL: I agree, GENERAL.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is that satisfactory, GENERAL DEREVYANKO?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: About the agenda for the next meeting -- we'll go back to that now. Is anyone prepared to submit the

subjects now or would you prefer to submit them at a later date, at least 5 days before the actual next meeting?

MR. BALL: Later.

THE CHAIRMAN: GENERAL?

GENERAL CHU: Later.

THE CHAIRMAN: GENERAL CHU, you say you want to submit yours later?

GENERAL CHU: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: There is no further business. If there are no objections we will adjourn this meeting.

SOVIET INTERPRETER: Just one moment.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addressed the Council in Russian.)

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL DEREVYANKO has some proposals.

THE CHAIRMAN: For what--for the agenda?

SOVIET INTERPRETER: Yes, for the agenda for our next meeting. He wishes to present them in writing a few days later.

THE CHAIRMAN: Satisfactory. That was the decision of the Council a few minutes ago. At any time between now and 5 days before the next meeting the agenda can be presented to the Secretary General. That will then be made into four copies and each one of the members will get a copy of the agenda. Is there any other business?

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL DEREVYANKO has some proposals about providing of information materials to the Members of the Allied Council. He wishes to read it.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO read paper in Russian to Council.)

GENERAL DEREVYANKO (as interpreted): Providing of information materials to the Members of the Allied Council.

The Secretariat of the Allied Council will distribute as soon as possible to the Members of the Allied Council, the following:

- A. Copies of all orders, instructions and memoranda issued by the Supreme Commander to the Japanese Government from the beginning of the occupation of Japan up to the date when the Allied Council for Japan begins its work.
- B. Copies of all documents, reports, statements, written explanations, information papers, etc., received by the General Headquarters from the Japanese Government in accordance with the orders or in compliance with the memoranda of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.
- C. Translations in English of all these ordinances, regulations and orders issued by the Japanese Government and Ministries on the basis of and in compliance with the memoranda of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

That is the first paragraph and we have one more.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO reads again in Russian.)

GENERAL DEREVYANKO (as interpreted): Thenceforth the Secretary of the Council will regularly and in due time distribute to the Members of the Council the following materials:

- A. Copies of all documents to be received by the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander from the Japanese Government, including reports, statements, written explanations and information materials.
- B. Materials compiled or to be compiled by the General Headquarters in regard to the disarmament of the Japanese land and naval forces, the destruction of weapons, military equipment and fortifications, demilitarization of industry,

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liquidation of officers' corps and registration of its former member officers, as well as all materials which characterize the general trend of the political and economic situation in Japan and the degree of its democratization.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is that the complete list?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: That is all.

THE CHAIRMAN: I will quote from GENERAL MacARTHUR'S speech of today:

"To assist the Council in the fulfillment of its provisions, instructions have been given that copies of all directives issued to the Japanese Government shall promptly be furnished it, together with such background information as may be appropriate to permit a full understanding thereof, or as the Council may specifically desire."

Now the request appears in the minutes and of course cannot be acted upon by us. It depends entirely upon the availability of the documents mentioned. In view of the fact that this request appears in the minutes and will go to the Supreme Commander, he will act upon it upon receipt.

MR. BALL: MR. CHAIRMAN, I should like, if I may, to support in substance what the Member for the USSR has just put forward. I don't quite know what the physical problems involved are; I don't quite know how many documents there are --how many millions of them--and whether it is possible or reasonable to ask that copies of all these documents be made available, but since already in the rules to cover our meetings it is set down that the subject matter for discussion will be completely without restriction on all phases of occupation, it must go without saying that Members of the

Council shall have access to all relevant information on all phases of the occupation. To that extent I would like strongly to support the general terms of what the GENERAL has said.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, I am sure that any specific requests should be fulfilled. I have doubt as to--if I were fulfilling the request, for example, for four copies of all documents received from the Imperial Japanese Government, well that may be an awful lot of documents on a certain subject, and pertinent documents I am sure will be turned over to give the Members of the Council the information required to discuss the subject matter of the agenda and for any considerations that they desire to give to the conduct of the occupation. I am glad that you put that in because I am sure that that will be considered by the Supreme Commander. Certainly any reasonable request that comes within the purview of this conference will be accorded by the Supreme Commander I am sure. That, of course, is his decision.

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL DEREVIANKO has one more proposal.

(GENERAL DEREVIANKO addressed the Council in Russian.)

GENERAL DEREVIANKO (as interpreted): Procedure of acquainting the Members of the Council with drafts of orders and memoranda of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. In order to enable the Members of the Allied Council for Japan to get acquainted with the drafts of orders and memoranda of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in due time, the Chairman of the Allied Council will through the Secretariat of the Council distribute these drafts to all members of the Council not later than 7 days prior to the planned date or day

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of their publication. In case any of the Members of the Allied Council notifies of the desirability to discuss the draft of the order at the Council, the Chairman of the Allied Council will convoke an extraordinary meeting of the Council for this purpose or include such a question into the agenda of the regular meeting of the Council.

THE CHAIRMAN: Will the stenographer re-read that?

(Statement read by the Soviet Interpreter was read back to the Council.)

THE CHAIRMAN: I am not quite clear on the last part of it--the CHAIRMAN of the Council will convene a special meeting? GENERAL CHU, do you get that?

GENERAL CHU: It seems to have been essentially covered by one of the provisions which allows that any Member could ask to have a special meeting.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think that the intention of the request is assuming that they mean matters of substance in connection with the --

GENERAL CHU: It says here under Procedure:

".... Meetings will be held every two weeks and at such other times as may be requested by any Member through due notification of the Chairman."

THE CHAIRMAN: That is correct. Now the Moscow Communique, speaking of the Supreme Commander, said he will consult and advise with the Council in advance of the issuance of orders on matters of substance, the exigencies of the situation permitting. His decisions upon these matters shall be controlling. That is provided for the providing of documents to the Council in advance, as provided for in the Moscow

Communique in matters of substance. Now, as I understand it, that is what the GENERAL is speaking of, is it not?

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL MARQUAT, please repeat. I am sorry.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am reading now excerpts from the Moscow Communique. I will read the whole paragraph in order that you will get the whole picture:

"....The Supreme Commander shall issue all orders for the implementation of the terms of surrender."

Do you have that there?

SOVIET INTERPRETER: Yes, we have.

THE CHAIRMAN:

"....The occupation and control of Japan and directives supplementary thereto. In all cases action will be carried out under and through the Supreme Commander who is the sole executive authority for the Allied Powers. He will consult and advise with the Council in advance of the issuance of orders on matters of substance, the exigencies of the situation permitting."

Now, that is what you are referring to, and that is provided, but I do not quite understand the second provision about calling a special meeting. Can the Member from the USSR clarify that a little bit--just the point at issue of what the special meeting is to be called for.

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL DEREVYANKO thinks that a special meeting should be called to clarify certain matters if it is necessary.

THE CHAIRMAN: All he has to do is request it. We have it in the proceedings, don't we, that special meetings can be

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called by request to the CHAIRMAN by any Member for any purpose in connection with substance?

MR. BALL: MR. CHAIRMAN, if I may intervene. It would seem to me that there were two points raised by GENERAL DEREVYANKO: One of the calling of a special meeting. I think that is already looked after as GENERAL CHU has pointed out that an extraordinary meeting of the Council will be called on the request of any one of the Council Members. That does, I think, cover one of your points. The other point though is perhaps of some importance. GENERAL MacARTHUR said this morning that he would submit to Members of the Council drafts of the major directives that were to be issued, in advance of their issuance. There is a question as to how long before their issuance will they be submitted to the Members of the Council? I think that is the other point.

THE CHAIRMAN: As I say, that the timing of that depends entirely upon the issuance of the directive. I assume that as soon as the directive has been compiled in its final form that the Supreme Commander will send to the Secretary copies or a copy of that directive, with instructions that he distribute a copy of the proposed directive, before it is issued, to Members of the Council. Now the timing will depend entirely upon the issuance of the directive. We can't say 10 days or 11 days. It will be immediately the directive is ready for issuance.

MR. BALL: Yes, MR. CHAIRMAN, but presumably when a directive is planned, some sort of provisional date for it to come into operation will also be planned and there surely is a real point as to how long before the date that directive is to come into operation, Members of the Council will have the opportunity to look at it. Is that the point?

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GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: I don't see what we can do. He certainly will submit it as soon as it is ready and will expect the advice of the Conferees before issuance and it would be to his interest to get it to you as soon as possible. I can't see the point at issue here.

MR. BALL: Well, MR. CHAIRMAN, I think there is a real point. Supposing that it is planned that a directive should come into operation on June 1. Now if the Members of the Council were only to receive the draft of that directive say three days before June 1, it mightn't give them as long as they would wish to consider it, and it is just a question as to whether it will be possible to agree on a general rule--Of course emergencies might always arise and in those emergencies the terms give the Supreme Commander complete discretion. But as a general rule there might be an agreement that a draft will be submitted to the Members of the Council so long--6 days, 5 days, 7 days before the day on which it was planned to come into operation.

THE CHAIRMAN: There would be no point, of course, in the Supreme Commander holding them until the last minute. There might be a case when the time of issue of a directive would be forced upon him. In that case we assume that the basis upon which the directive is compiled, we will say, was not presented until the last moment. Things of that kind could be possible. As a general rule the Council should be able to get all directives in sufficient time to give them full consideration. I am sure that that would be the intent of the Supreme Commander. If not, then the recommendation of the Council Members

should be that the date of issuance be postponed. If that were possible the Supreme Commander should take such action. If not he assumes the responsibility under these provisions, of issuing it and referring it to the Council later. I think that is the way it would have to work out. I fail to see how we could set any number of days, because that would restrict him, perhaps of submitting something to you 2 or 3 weeks ahead of time.

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Not less than 7 days.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think it would still be restrictive from the viewpoint of the Council. These comments will all appear in the minutes and these minutes will be submitted to the Supreme Commander and he can give this portion of this-- he will give this portion such consideration as it deserves. I am merely, of course, expressing my own opinions on this subject, but I still fail to see how it would be possible to set a minimum time limit on the submission of directives.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addressed the Council in Russian.)

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL DEREVYANKO thinks that the most important factor in this proposal is time.

THE CHAIRMAN: We all agree with him that time is--I think you will notice that the Council has considered this special request of GENERAL DEREVYANKO which is not in accord with procedure, in order to get his election facts in front of GENERAL MAC ARTHUR immediately. Now if we wanted to be bound by provisions of agreements, that would have been impossible.

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL DEREVYANKO couldn't have made any proposals before because the Allied Council just --

THE CHAIRMAN: That is quite true, but I merely mention

that to indicate that a good hour would accomplish the mission in the proper time on all functions which we are here to do our best to control --to the best interests of the issues presented. I can assure you that GENERAL MAC ARTHUR will carry out the provisions of this Communique in consulting and advising with the Council in advance of the issuance of orders, the exigencies of the situation permitting. And I believe that any attempt to further control those provisions of his directive are unwarranted and will not be productive of any results. However, these remarks will all appear in the minutes and the GENERAL will see them when they go to him and will take the action which he deems appropriate. Are there any other subjects to be discussed?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: One more and the last one.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addressed the Council in Russian.)

GENERAL DEREVYANKO (as interpreted): Procedure of acquainting the Members of the Allied Council with the drafts of Imperial Rescripts, legislative acts of the Japanese Government, and orders of the Ministries. In order to enable the Members of the Allied Council for Japan to get acquainted with the drafts of Imperial Rescripts, Legislative Acts, Orders and Instructions of the Japanese Government and Orders of any Ministers and Ministries, in due time, the Chairman of the Allied Council or his Deputy will, through the Secretary of the Council, distribute these drafts to all Members of the Council not later than 10 days prior to the planned date for the publication of these Rescripts, Legislative Acts and Orders. In case any of the Members of the Council notifies of the desirability to discuss such a draft in the Allied

Council, the Chairman of the Council or his Deputy will convoke an extraordinary meeting of the Council or include such a question into the agenda of the regular meeting of the Council.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think that is substantially the same type of a procedural request that was made by GENERAL DEREVYANKO before and the answer I believe is the same. It now appears in the minutes of the meeting and will be considered at the same time with the others.

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL DEREVYANKO agrees with your proposal about these paragraphs and he wishes to emphasize the importance of this matter and he wishes to clarify the proposals.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am sure that all Members of the Council appreciate the intention of the GENERAL and will give proper consideration to these matters when they come out in the minutes and the subsequent action thereupon.

Anything else?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Nothing else.

THE CHAIRMAN: Meeting is adjourned.

The meeting adjourned at 12:10 P.M.

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CONF No. 0 085

VERBATIM MINUTES
of the
FIRST MEETING
ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Meiji Building, Tokyo, Friday, 5 April 1946 at 10:00 A. M.

MEMBERS PRESENT

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, Chairman and Member for
the United States of America.

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

Lieutenant General Chu Shih Ming, Member for China.

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

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

SECRETARY GENERAL

Colonel Bonner F. Fellers

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

GENERAL MAC ARTHUR:

Members of the Allied Council for Japan:

I welcome you with utmost cordiality in the earnest anticipation that, in keeping with the friendship which has long existed among the several peoples represented here, your deliberations throughout shall be governed by goodwill, mutual understanding and broad tolerance. As the functions of the Council will be advisory and consultative, it will not divide the heavy administrative responsibility of the Supreme Commander as the sole executive authority for the Allied Powers in Japan, but it will make available to him the several viewpoints of its members on questions of policy and action. I hope it will prove to be a valuable factor in the future solution of many problems.

To assist the Council in the fulfillment of its objectives, instructions have been given that copies of all directives issued to the Japanese Government shall promptly be furnished it, together with such background information as may be appropriate to permit a full understanding thereof, or as the Council may specifically desire. Matters of substance will normally be laid before it prior to action. Any advice the Council as a whole or any of its individual members may believe would be helpful to the Supreme Commander will at all times be most welcome, and given the most thorough consideration. As my manifold other duties will not normally permit me to sit with the Council, I have designated a deputy to act as Chairman thereof. To promote full public confidence in its aims and purposes, it is advisable that all formal sessions be open to such of the public and press as existing facilities will accommodate. There is nothing in

its deliberations to conceal even from the eyes and ears of our fallen adversary. Through such a practice of pure democracy in the discharge of its responsibilities, the world will know that the Council's deliberations lead to no secret devices, undertakings or commitments. The suspicion, the distrust, and the hatred so often engendered by the veil of secrecy will thus be avoided--and in the undimmed light of public scrutiny we will therefore invite full confidence in the sincerity of our purposes and the rectitude of our aims. As Supreme Commander I can assure you that I entertain no fear that such an opportunity for public discussion will have the slightest adverse effect upon the discharge of my executive responsibilities.

The purposes of the occupation are now well advanced. Japanese forces on the home islands have been disarmed, demobilized, and returned to their homes, and in other respects the Japanese war machine has been neutralized. Dispositions have been taken to eliminate for all time the authority and influence of those who misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest, and to establish in Japan a new order of peace, security, and justice; to secure for the Japanese people freedom of speech, religion and thought, and respect for the fundamental human rights; to remove all obstacles to the strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people, and to readjust the Japanese industrial economy to produce for the Japanese people after reparations an equitable standard of life. All of these dispositions in implementation of principles outlined

in the Potsdam Declaration have already been taken.

My policy in the administration of Japan for the Allied Powers has been to act as far as possible through existing instrumentalities of the Japanese Government. The soundness of this policy has been unmistakably reflected in the progress of the occupation. I have sought, while destroying Japan's war potential and exacting just penalties for past wrongs, to build a future for the people of Japan based upon considerations of realism and justice. Without yielding firmness, it has been my purpose to avoid oppressive or arbitrary action, and to infuse into the hearts and minds of the Japanese people principles of liberty and right heretofore unknown to them. As success of the Allied occupational purposes is dependent upon leadership as well as upon direction -- as only through the firm application of those very principles which we ourselves defended on the battlefield may we, as victors, become architects of a new Japan, a Japan reoriented to peace, security and justice -- this policy shall continue to be the aim of my administration and should serve to guide the Council throughout its deliberations.

Were it otherwise -- were we but to insure the thoroughness of Japan's defeat, then leave her prostrate in the ashes of total collapse, history would point to a task poorly done and but partially complete. It is equally for us now to guide her people to rededicate themselves to higher principles, ideals and purposes, to help them rise to the full measure of new and loftier standards of social and political morality -- that they firmly may meet the challenge

to future utility in the service of mankind. In the consummation of this high purpose, we, as victors in the administration of the vanquished, stand charged to proceed in that full unity of purpose which characterized our common effort in the war just won.

It is no small hindrance that in reaching this goal there are those throughout the Allied world who lift their voices in sharp and ill-conceived criticism of our occupational policies; some, honestly inspired but with no knowledge of conditions existing in this far distant land, who would see applied here wholly undaptable principles and methods; some who, lacking both vision and patience, see but the end desired, being blind to the means without which that end is impossible of achievement; some who opposed the guiding principles adopted at Potsdam and who, unwilling now to join in full unity of purpose, seek to foment dissatisfaction in others to the end that such principles be reshaped to their will, or their implementation be impeded; some who, from selfish motives, would exploit as slaves a thoroughly defeated nation and people, thus serving the identical philosophy of evil which Allied soldiers opposed unto death on the battlefields of the world; and some who, for various reasons, are out of sympathy with Allied policies and aims, and seek to sabotage success of the occupation.

To the peoples of the Allied world I would say, in answer to such criticism, that history has given us no precedent of success in a similar military occupation of a defeated nation -- anywhere, at any time -- to serve as a

guide to assist in reshaping Japan to meet the aims to which we are here solemnly committed. It thus has become necessary for us, in meeting that challenge of the past, to devise new guiding principles and new methods by which to solve the problems of the future. To serve this purpose, a wise and far-seeing policy was formulated at Potsdam, fully attuned to the noble ideals, principles and standards in defense of which the Allied Nations firmly and in complete unity took their stand. Through implementation of that policy lies best hope that the errors responsible for the failures of past occupations may be avoided in the task to which we are here no less inseparably dedicated. The road ahead is not an easy one, but it is my firm purpose that, within the underlying precepts governing occupational policy, the objective be reached. I fervently hope that each member of the Council will exert his best effort in support of that purpose, eliminating insofar as possible misconceptions which but sow the seeds of disunity and serve the cause of failure.

A new constitution has been evolved, patterned along liberal and democratic lines, which the Japanese government intends to submit for consideration to the next incoming National Diet. This proposed new constitution is being widely and freely discussed by the Japanese people who show a healthy disposition to subject all provisions thereof to critical public examination through the media of press and radio. Regardless of changes in form and detail which may well result from this open forum of public debate and the ultimate consideration of the National Diet and the Allied Powers, if the underlying principles remain substantially the same when

finally adopted, the instrument will provide the structure that will permit development in Japan of a democratic state, fully conforming to existing Allied policy. If we are firmly to implement that policy, it is incumbent upon us to encourage and assist the Japanese people in reshaping their lives and institutions thereunder -- scrupulously avoiding superficial and cynical criticism of motive or purpose and destructive influence upon their will to do just that which it is our firm purpose they shall do.

While the drafting of an acceptable constitution does not of itself establish democracy, which is a thing largely of the spirit, it does provide the design for both structural and spiritual changes in the national life, without which so fundamental a reform would be utterly impossible. With it there is hope for accomplishing that reshaping of national and individual character essential to form the strong foundation of popular support upon which a democratic state must rest. It is yet too early to predict with any degree of certainty how deeply rooted the tenets embodied in such a reform will become in the social and political life of Japan. It is inescapably true, however, that the course thus charted to the fulfillment of Allied policy in the democratization of Japan is the only course that points to success -- that the degree of that success will depend in large measure upon the patience and encouragement with which we ourselves are willing to endow the test.

While all provisions of this proposed new constitution are of importance, and lead individually and collectively to the desired end as expressed at Potsdam, I desire especially

to mention that provision dealing with the renunciation of war. Such renunciation, while in some respects a logical sequence to the destruction of Japan's war-making potential, goes yet further in its surrender of the sovereign right of resort to arms in the international sphere. Japan thereby proclaims her faith in a society of nations governed by just, tolerant and effective rules of universal social and political morality and entrusts its national integrity thereto. The cynic may view such action as demonstrating but a childlike faith in a visionary ideal, but the realist will see in it far deeper significance. He will understand that in the evolution of society it became necessary for man to surrender certain rights theretofore inherent in himself in order that states might be created vested with sovereign power over the individuals who collectively formed them -- that foremost of these inherent rights thus surrendered to the body politic was man's right to resort to force in the settlement of disputes with his neighbor. With the advance of society, groups or states federated together through the identical process of surrendering inherent rights and submitting to a sovereign power representing the collective will. In such manner was formed the United States of America, through the renunciation of rights inherent in individual states in order to compose the national sovereignty; the state first recognized and stood guarantor for the integrity of the individual, and thereafter the nation recognized and stood guarantor for the integrity of the State.

The proposal of the Japanese government -- a government over people who now have reason to know the complete failure of

war as an instrument of national policy -- in effect but recognizes one further step in the evolution of mankind, under which nations would develop, for mutual protection against war, a yet higher law of international social and political morality.

Whether the world is yet ready for so forward a step in the relations between nations, or whether another and totally destructive war -- a war involving almost mass extermination -- must first be waged, is the great issue which now confronts all peoples.

There can be no doubt that both the progress and survival of civilization is dependent upon the timely recognition of the imperative need for some such forward step -- is dependent upon the realization by all nations of the utter futility of force as an arbiter of international issues -- is dependent upon elimination from international relations of the suspicion, distrust and hatred which inevitably result from power threats, boundary violations, secret maneuvering, and violence to public morality -- is dependent upon a world leadership which does not lack the moral courage to implement the will of the masses who abhor war and upon whom falls the main weight of war's frightful carnage -- and finally is dependent upon the development of a world order which will permit a nation such as Japan safely to entrust its national integrity to just such a higher law to which all peoples on earth shall have rendered themselves subservient. Therein lies the road to lasting peace.

I therefore commend Japan's proposal for the renunciation of war to the thoughtful consideration of all of the peoples

of the world. It points the way -- the only way. The United Nations Organization, admirable as is its purpose, great and noble as are its aims, can only survive to achieve that purpose and those aims if it accomplishes as to all nations just what Japan proposes unilaterally to accomplish through this constitution -- abolish war as a sovereign right. Such a renunciation must be simultaneous and universal. It must be all or none. It must be effected by action -- not words alone -- and open, undisguised action which invites the confidence of all men who would serve the cause of peace. The present instrumentality to enforce its will -- the pooled armed might of its component nations -- can at best be but a temporary expedient so long as nations still recognize as co-existent the sovereign right of belligerency.

No thoughtful man will fail to recognize that with the development of modern science another war may blast mankind to perdition -- but still we hesitate -- still we cannot, despite the yawning abyss at our very feet, unshackle ourselves from the past. Therein lies the childlike faith in the future -- a faith that, as in the past, the world can somehow manage to survive yet another universal conflict. In that irresponsible faith lies civilization's gravest peril.

We sit here in council, representatives of the military might and moral strength of the modern world. It is our responsibility and our purpose to consolidate and strengthen the peace won at the staggering cost of war. As we thus deal in the international sphere with some of the decisive problems I have but briefly outlined, it is incumbent upon us to proceed on so high a level of universal service that we may do our full

part toward restoring the rule of reason to international thought and action. Thereby may we further universal adherence to that higher law in the preservation of peace which finds full and unqualified approval in the enlightened conscience of all of the peoples of the earth.

.....

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen of the Council, I have been designated by GENERAL MACARTHUR to be Chairman of this meeting. I submit for the record the announcement of staff, General Orders #14, General Headquarters, which is my appointment and names Colonel Fellers as the Secretariat--as the Secretary General, rather.

I think I have met all the members of the Council except MR. BALL.

THE CHAIRMAN shakes hands with the Member for the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India.

Are you gentlemen ready to proceed or would you rather relax for a second?

THE COUNCIL indicated its willingness to proceed immediately.

THE CHAIRMAN: I assume that the first work will be to establish the details of the organization. Unless otherwise indicated, I shall assume that it is the desire of the participating Members that these meetings be extremely informal. The Secretary General has prepared an outline of the provisions to govern the conduct of the Allied Council for Japan. I

suggest we examine this proposal.

Recording Secretary distributes copies of Agenda for the First Meeting of the Allied Council for Japan.

THE CHAIRMAN: This is substantially the same, I believe, as the one the Secretary General distributed prior to the meeting. Unless there is some objection, I will read the provisions governing--paragraph by paragraph--the provisions governing the meetings of the Allied Council and you can accept or modify them as seems to be the thing to do.

"....Records: Complete stenographic records will be made of all meetings and proceedings of the Council. These will be known as the 'VERBATIM MINUTES'. Summaries of the Council proceedings will also be prepared. They will contain a summary of all matters discussed, including views of each member, and the action taken or recommended. Both sets of records will contain: identification symbols, date and place of meeting, Members present, plus names and identification of those appearing before the Council."

Are there any comments on that?

(No comments were made.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Now the Agenda.

THE CHAIRMAN addresses the Soviet Interpreter:

You tell me when you want me to slow down. Has the GENERAL seen this before?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: No.

THE CHAIRMAN:

"....Agenda: Subject matter for consideration at a meeting will be included in the Agenda for

that meeting only if submitted four days before the meeting is scheduled. A suggested form for submission of subject matter to be considered is attached."

Does four days seem the right time to all of you, sufficient time to investigate and make any observations required?

THE COUNCIL signified no change.

THE CHAIRMAN: ".....Subject Matter: Subject matter for discussion will be completely without restriction on all phases of the occupation."

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Please, we will discuss all this.

THE CHAIRMAN: If there is anything that you would like to take up -- What is the pleasure of the Members? I think we will go through this -- If there is anything you would like to revise....It should become more or less a governing document of procedure from now on and of course if it does not include all the elements you desire they can be added. What would the GENERAL suggest along this line?

MR. BALL: Take it paragraph by paragraph.

THE CHAIRMAN: And then make any additions or corrections as we go along, MR. BALL?

MR. BALL: Yes.

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: We propose to discuss paragraph by paragraph.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is what I said.

MR. BALL: Do I understand that we have the approval of all the Members to paragraph 1? Are we clear?

THE CHAIRMAN: We will assume that.

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Let us repeat the first paragraph and discuss.

THE CHAIRMAN: You want to discuss the first paragraph?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right. I suggest we discuss them as we go along and clear it up paragraph by paragraph, don't you think so? Now, on the first paragraph, does the GENERAL desire to make some additions?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Yes, we have a note on the first paragraph.

THE CHAIRMAN: What is it, please?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: We do not have any remarks on the first paragraph.

THE CHAIRMAN: No remarks on the first paragraph. The second paragraph has been read. Are there any comments?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Change 4 days to be 5 days.

GENERAL CHU: All right with me -- 5 days.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, suppose we adopt 5 days. Then it will be changed to 5 days. We assume that is approved. Paragraph 3 on the subject matter is certainly all inclusive.

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: No remark to paragraph 3.

THE CHAIRMAN: No remark. Is it satisfactory to the other members?

GENERAL CHU: Yes.

MR. BALL: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 4. Now this is Procedure: "...at each meeting, members will be requested to make any recommendations, suggestions, or comments considered to be applicable."

Is there any discussion on that point?

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL MARQUAT? GENERAL DEREVYANKO

wishes to add one more paragraph after paragraph 3.

THE CHAIRMAN: Paragraph 4?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Between 3 and 4, yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right, will you please propose the paragraph.

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: GENERAL MARQUAT, we wish to propose a new paragraph between 3 and 4.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, read it please.

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: All meetings of the Allied Council will be closed for representatives of newspapers. If necessary, the Allied Council will give to newspapers certain communiques which will be approved by the Allied Council.

THE CHAIRMAN: Will the Secretary General have that read back exactly as stated, please?

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

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, you have heard the proposals to be put in between paragraphs 3 and 4. On September 22, 1945 there was released by the White House a text of U. S. Post Surrender Policy for Japan. In that document it was stated in paragraph 3, part 2, the Japanese people and the world at large shall be kept fully informed of the objectives and policies of the occupation and of the progress made in their fulfillment. Since that time full publicity has been given to all occupation activities, developments and accomplishments. Special attention might be directed to such important aspects of the occupation policy as were clarified in basic directives issued to the Japanese Government on September 30, October 4, October 22, October 25, November 6, November 17, December 9, December 15, and January 4, 1946. Now the

subjects of those are--

(To SOVIET INTERPRETER) We will have this all repeated for the GENERAL so he will be able to consider it carefully, but I think we will go right through this and then submit it to him for suggestion. September 30 is the closing of banks and special war time institutions. Those are financial issues connected with the occupation. October 4, removal of political, civil and religious liberties. October 25, administration of educational system ... October 25 -- the other was the 22nd -- Transfer of custody of diplomatic and consular property and archives. November 6, dissolution of holding companies. December 7, the apprehension of war criminals. December 9, the rural land reform. December 15, abolition of government sponsored support, perpetuation, control and dissemination of State Shinto religion, and on January 4, removal and exclusion of undesirable personnel from public office. Those are fundamental directives pertaining to the occupation, all of which have been made public. Since the issuance of the coded White House text, full publicity has been given to all occupation activities, developments and accomplishments. The Supreme Commander has from time to time made clear to the Japanese people and the world at large, and he repeated it today, the policies and programs of the occupation. There has never before in the conduct of the occupation been a withholding of information. I think it unnecessary to refer to the parts of the GENERAL'S speech today pertaining to that subject. There are, of course, much stronger arguments than I could submit.

Is there any further discussion?

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MR. BALL: May I make a suggestion, MR. CHAIRMAN? There seem to me to be two points, MR. CHAIRMAN. One, the point mentioned by GENERAL MacARTHUR, the fact that the deliberations of this Council are of interest not simply to the four Members of the Council or to the 11 nations represented on the Far Eastern Commission, but to all the people in every country, because we are concerned with a major issue concerning the world peace. From that point it would seem to me desirable that the major meetings of this Council, when we are deliberating, consulting on basic issues, should be open to the press and open to the public. On the other hand, quite a good deal of our work will be concerned with what might be called technical details. Mightn't it therefore be possible to have two kinds of meetings: regular meetings open to the press and public where all major plans are debated and discussed; and other meetings where we would be concerned primarily with fact finding and technical details, the kind of questions that wouldn't really be of very great interest to the world press. The regular order of that day to day discussion and detail makes very dull reading and the press would hardly be interested in it. I suggest to the GENERAL that that might be a way out: to have regular open sessions for the discussion of all the major issues, and what might be called executive sessions for the discussion of more technical details.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think that is very well put. Will the Russian Delegate explain any reasons for--?

(Soviet translator signified request for delay.)

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addressed Council in Russian.)

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SOVIET INTERPRETER: We do not wish to withhold anything from the public opinion but it seems to GENERAL DEREVYANKO that it will help in practical work of the Allied Council.

MR. BALL: May I suggest that we make this a point for discussion.

THE CHAIRMAN: What has the Member from China to say?

GENERAL CHU: I think the question of press relations is a very important one and rather complicated. I notice in these mimeographed notes given to us that no provision has been made in that respect. I think I would like to propose that the Secretariat be empowered to draw up detailed regulations with respect to press relations and have it discussed in our next meeting. Personally, if I may add a few words, I don't think we should withhold all information from the public, but I do like to have our discussions in a little more comfortable way without all these lights blazing. So I think it might be a good idea to--

THE CHAIRMAN: I feel, of course, in the opening session the Members would be subjected to a little discomfort on the part of the press, but of course, in an era of a free press it is generally considered, I believe, that communiques are controlled publicity of an undesirable type. I believe, however, we can arrange without any difficulty to have any form of general information submitted to the press in any way that the Members would like to have it done. The point at issue is, of course, the closing the meeting. That presupposes that there is something going on here that the world at large should not hear or that we are not willing for them to hear.

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I think that the suggestion of the Member from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India, is an excellent one if we go along with procedure. I feel as he does, that the official meetings should definitely be open at all times to anyone, subject only to the capacity of the chambers--Informal meetings, in which the Secretary can circulate to the individual Members the subject matter for consideration, can be handled individually between one, two or three or all members; and I am sure that any discussions of that nature, being completely informal, would not require the presence of public press. I think, GENERAL, that these lights will not be here at future meetings. I understand they are quite expensive for one thing, and this won't justify it. Is there any further discussion on that subject?

MR. BALL: One point, MR. CHAIRMAN. I think that if there should develop a substantial difference of points of view within this Council, it is extremely important that the press should know of that difference. But in day to day discussion there may quite easily be initial differences of points of view principally due to the fact that one or the other member is not fully informed on all the facts in question. Now it may not be desirable to give to the press a ball to ball description each day of our efforts to understand all the facts. If there is a disagreement after an informal and a full survey of the relative material, then I think it should be made known to the press. It would be wearisome to newspaper readers and would, I feel, be embarrassing to us probably in our own deliberations to have the preliminary discussions fully reported.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, between-meeting activities will, I believe, be conducted at the will of the Members concerned.

The official meetings thus shall go on record and shall form the business section and opinions of the Council, if any. So long as those which are the official part of our activities are made known, I imagine the press wouldn't be particularly interested in our preliminary day to day negotiations or investigations. I would suggest, for the protection of the press, that special releases be not particularly considered for these informal meetings or private meetings if they would in any way reflect upon the final official action. However, that is entirely up to the Members concerned.

The press will get what they want, if I know the press. Gentlemen, I believe the question now before the Council is as follows: If I am not stating this correctly, please modify it. That the official meetings of the Council be open to representatives of the press and the public, so far as facilities will permit, and that the Council will take necessary action later in its agenda to authorize such informal discussions and under such control as it sees fit.

I am reminded of the fact that if there is anything any member would like to have released to the public press, that we have a SCAP public relations officer and he will be very glad to accept and handle releases of that nature.

Are there any corrections in the statement of the problem? What is the opinion of the Member from China?

GENERAL CHU: I think we ought to make it very clear as to procedure--if we have to do it through the Press Relations Section of SCAP, or could individuals issue any press releases?

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, can we discuss that as a detail of press relations, GENERAL, and just consider the matter now of the open and closed meetings? I think the answer to that will be that whatever is decided as to procedure will be acceptable. I would like to hear from the Public Relations Officer and all the Members, the details of press relations in connection with what you mention, but the major issue now, the major news now rather, is the open meetings or the closed meetings. What was your vote on it?

GENERAL CHU: I agree with MR. BALL'S proposal. We should have two kinds of meetings.

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THE CHAIRMAN: That is what I tried to repeat here. Was that substantially as you stated it, MR. FALL?

MR. FALL: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Summarizing, official meetings open to the public, and then individual or unofficial meetings under such control as the Members themselves may see fit to place on them. Do you vote for that?

MR. BALL: It might be useful for us to give assurance, MR. CHAIRMAN, that deliberation and decision on all major issues would take place at open meetings.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think that is a very worthwhile idea. Of course, our function is one of recommendation and consultation and not decision now, though I think that what you say is perfectly correct and should be included in this Council.

MR. BALL: We can take a decision to offer advice.

THE CHAIRMAN: Advice and consultation, correct. Then it is your own proposal, so I assume you are in favor of that?

MR. BALL: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Member from Russia?

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL DEREVYANKO agrees with your proposal which you made about these.

THE CHAIRMAN: These official meetings open--official business taken up at official meetings, and informal meetings as arranged between Members.

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: That is it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Then, of course, the CHAIRMAN and Member of the United States approves. Then you will agree to withdraw that recommended paragraph?

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GENERAL DEREWYANKO: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now we start paragraph 4.

"...Procedure: a. At each meeting, Members will be requested to make any recommendations, suggestions, or comments considered to be applicable."

Can there be any objection to that statement?

MR. BALL: No objection, MR. CHAIRMAN. I wonder could you just throw a little light on the phrase, "considered to be applicable." Does that mean relative to the agenda or what exactly does that mean?

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, I think that perhaps we should say-- I think if we refer that back to the Moscow Agreement and say, "considered to be applicable for the purpose of consulting with and advising the Supreme Commander." The Moscow Agreement states just that as follows:

"...1. There shall be established an Allied Council with its seat in Tokyo under the Chairmanship of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (or his Deputy), for the purpose of consulting with and advising the Supreme Commander in regard to the implementation of the Terms of Surrender, occupation and control of Japan, and all directives supplementary thereto, and for the purpose of exercising the control authority herein granted."

That, as I take it, is the basic directive. Those would be the subjects to which these recommendations, suggestions or comments would be applied. Is that satisfactory?

MR. BALL: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Then suppose we add that.

MR. BALL: I don't think there is any need to add anything,
MR. CHAIRMAN.

THE CHAIRMAN: This is informal. Thank you.
Member from USSR, is that satisfactory to you?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Member from China?

GENERAL CHU: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Paragraph b under Procedure.

"....The minutes and proceedings of the Council, properly attested, will be submitted to the Supreme Commander for his consideration."

There is not much else we could do with it.

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL DEREVYANKO has a remark to Paragraph b.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian.)

GENERAL DEREVYANKO (thru Interpreter): To paragraph b.

"The minutes and proceedings of the Council, properly attested, will be submitted to the Supreme Commander for his consideration and at the same time to all Members of the Allied Council."

THE CHAIRMAN: Certainly there can be no objection to all the Members getting copies of the proceedings. They participate. Do you have any objection, GENERAL?

GENERAL CHU: No.

THE CHAIRMAN: MR. BALL?

MR. BALL: No.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right, that will be accepted and added. Did the Secretary General get that?

COLONEL FELLERS: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN:

"....c. Meetings will be held every two weeks and at such other times as may be requested by any Member

through due notification of the chairman."

Do you have a suggestion?

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL DEREVYANKO has a suggestion to have meetings not less than one within two weeks.

THE CHAIRMAN: Not less than one every two weeks -- isn't that a way of saying that a meeting will be held every two weeks? Am I correct on that? This phraseology here is taken from the --- I think the terms of reference phraseology should be used. The Allied Council shall meet not less often than once every two weeks. Do you have any objections?

(None signified)

THE CHAIRMAN: Then that will be adopted and modified as indicated.

"d. Official contact of the Council with the Imperial Japanese Government will be through the Supreme Commander."

The provisions of the Potsdam Agreement--or the Moscow Communique--In all cases action will be carried out under and through the Supreme Commander, who is the sole executive authority for the Allied Powers in Japan. That is the basis of that and derives from our terms of reference. Is that acceptable to the Member from China?

GENERAL CHU: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN:

"....5. Interpreters: Members of the Allied Council will provide their own interpreters and make their own translations."

The secretaries, of course, will be able to assist in any way possible in your administrative work. Any discussion on that? I assume it is accepted.

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"....Paragraph 6. Supplies: Necessary office supplies for use of the Council during meetings will be supplied by the Secretariat."

That has been done, hasn't it, Colonel Fellers?

COLONEL FELLERS: I think so. We will supply it.

GENERAL CHU: May I ask a question about paragraph 5? Does that mean that English will be considered the official language?

THE CHAIRMAN: There is no official language. This is an Allied Council and the minutes will be presented to GENERAL MacARTHUR in English mainly because our facilities are set up to record them in English, but I think there is no reason for adopting an official language.

Then we accept that with the changes indicated?

How about the agenda form? Has everybody looked over the agenda form? It is the first time I have seen it. It is provided in page 6 of the papers presented. Are there any suggestions? I feel that we can clarify this or change it or modify it as we go along through administrative procedure at any meeting. The question has been raised on section 1, agenda number. What does that refer to, Mr. Secretary-General, please?

COLONEL FELLERS: Serial number.

THE CHAIRMAN: Meeting number?

COLONEL FELLERS. There will be a meeting number, yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: In other words, an individual submitting an agenda will not necessarily follow the same chronological sequence in numbering.

COLONEL FELLERS: We will put that number on so that we will have them in sequence as received.

THE CHAIRMAN: That will have to be clarified.

COLONEL FELLERS: Yes, it will be. 1A meaning the first one taken up in the morning, 1B in the afternoon, and then the date.

THE CHAIRMAN: This is an application for submitting a subject for discussion as part of the agenda for the coming meetings?

COLONEL FELLERS: But the Secretariat will have to put the number on it so we can keep it straight.

THE CHAIRMAN: I see. The Member does not append the number.

COLONEL FELLERS: That is right.

THE CHAIRMAN: OK. Is that understood?

(All signify approval.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Now a suggestion as to the day and hour of the regular meetings. Will some member please make a suggestion. MR. BALL, do you have any thought on that?

MR. BALL: Well, no, I presume within 14 days from now should be the next meeting, but I am quite easy--

THE CHAIRMAN: But what we thought more particularly -- is there any particular day of the week which, because of the time necessary between the submission of the subjects which must be 5 days now in advance of the holding of meetings, why there would be any particular day and hour to be preferred or should it be set separately at each meeting? Either way could be adopted, of course. I believe it would be a little better if we could decide upon a regular day.

GENERAL CHU: Today is all right. Friday seems to be a good day.

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THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any suggestions?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Any day.

MR. BALL: Maybe Friday would have one disadvantage.

That would mean that Sunday would be the last day for submitting items for the agenda, and maybe the secretary would like to take a day off on Sunday.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, if you have it on Thursday, this 5-day week, that will make the day of submission on Sunday and he will probably work harder. However, I think we should be more or less merciless on the Secretary-General.

COLONEL FELLERS: The Secretary is not interested.

MR. BALL: What about Wednesday?

THE CHAIRMAN: It seems to be a pretty adaptable date, because any interference there may be because of the weekend either for rest and recuperation or for official business could be perhaps overcome before the meeting. Would you like to consider Wednesday--every second Wednesday as an acceptable date?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: No objections.

GENERAL CHU: All right.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now about the time of the meeting. Will ten o'clock be satisfactory to everybody? Then it is the pleasure of the Council that meetings will be held every second Wednesday. How are we going to overcome this first bad Wednesday? There will be over two weeks between now and the next meeting.

MR. BALL: Make it Wednesday week.

THE CHAIRMAN: That would make the next official meeting one week from next Wednesday in order that we do not go over the two weeks limit. Then that is agreed upon.

Are there any additional recommendations as to procedure that any Member would like to suggest? If not, with the permission of the Members, I will ask the Secretary General to discuss his paper on the organization and duties of the Secretariat.

COLONEL FELLERS: We set up a trial organization for the Secretariat. Not knowing precisely what the demands would be, we proposed to keep it flexible and to serve the committee-- the Council. We think we have enough help, but if we haven't we will get it and we have four officers: Secretary General, who will be in charge; Executive Officer, who is more or less the housekeeper and attends to all the administrative details. That officer is Colonel Hammond, Executive Officer. And we have a Documents Officer who speaks Russian and also speaks Japanese, and he is our outside man, the leg man who goes out to procure data for us and who is the liaison officer with the various Members of the Council outside the meetings. Then we have a Recording Secretary, Major Brooks, who is here at the table and he summarizes the proceedings so that the matters taken up and the action taken and the opinion of each Member of the Council can be seen very quickly. That is an additional record to the verbatim minutes. He is in charge of the clerical personnel and reproduction of records in the office. We are not sure how that will work, but we can change it if it is necessary. That is all I have unless there are some questions. We have transportation and messenger service, so we believe we can keep in close touch with each Member of the Council.

GENERAL CHU: What does it mean in the first paragraph, by "international in character"?

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COLONEL FELLERS: What is the meaning?

GENERAL CHU: Yes.

COLONEL FELLERS: The Secretariat is independent from any one Member. It serves the entire Council, we hope, equally well.

THE CHAIRMAN: What was the question?

COLONEL FELLERS: GENERAL CHU asked "what was the meaning of the Secretariat being international in character?"--the word international.

THE CHAIRMAN: What was the answer?

COLONEL FELLERS: My answer was that we do not serve any particular Member of the Council. We serve all equally and are not under any Member.

THE CHAIRMAN: In other words, the Secretariat is responsible to the Council and not to the United States Member.

COLONEL FELLERS: That is why that was put in.

MR. BALL: MR. CHAIRMAN, I would suggest that that phrase might perhaps be embarrassing, and might perhaps better be omitted because the phrase, "international in character" is one that is well established in international relations, and has been applied primarily to the first League of Nations and now to UNO. It means that the Secretariat is responsible not to any one nation, but to the international body, and moreover that the Secretariat is on the payroll of the international body. I would suggest that the phrase might either be omitted or, if some specific statement is desired, that it might simply be said that SCAP is prepared to provide the Secretariat. We accept and

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appreciate what the Secretary-General said,--that in fact the Secretariat will be in our service and not in the service of the United States. We fully appreciate that, but I think the phrase here is not quite suitable.

THE CHAIRMAN: Supposing we substitute something like this. SCAP has organized the Secretariat, which will be provided--no, which is provided, to serve all Members equally, perform the technical, documentary and service functions.

MR. BALL: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Make that change.

COLONEL FELLERS: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: GENERAL CHU, is that satisfactory to you? Do you have any better suggestion?

GENERAL CHU: No.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Secretary-General is interested in clarifying the point that it serves all Members.

GENERAL CHU: As MR. BALL has pointed out, that phrase was first used in the League of Nations. It means not only the duties, but also the composition of the Secretariat shall be "international in character." The secretariat of the UNO, as well as the defunct League of Nations, has mixed personnel. That should indicate what the phrase means. I have no instructions from my Government on this point and I like to reserve the right to bring up this matter later, but just now to avoid ambiguity and to express more clearly what the original drafter meant, you might change the wording that way.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is fine. I assure you that the Supreme Commander has provided this Secretariat, organized it purely for the convenience of the Council to have it available in the opening meeting in order that we may conduct

business and that any future modifications in its composition will be without doubt, acceptable. On that premise, GENERAL, do you accept the change, or do you have a suggestion?

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL DEREVYANKO agrees with MR. BALL'S proposal.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right. The sentence will now read, "The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has organized a Secretariat which will serve all members equally, perform the technical, documentary and service functions." All right, then, that is carried.

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL MARQUAT, GENERAL DEREVYANKO has a proposal.

THE CHAIRMAN: Good.

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian.)

SOVIET INTERPRETER: He proposes to add one more paragraph.

THE CHAIRMAN: To the Secretariat document?

GENERAL DEREVYANKO: Yes. First the Secretary General here--first paragraph, Secretary General.

THE CHAIRMAN: Just designate exactly what you would like to suggest, will you please?

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addresses the Council in Russian.)

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

THE CHAIRMAN: Will one of the stenographers please read that back?

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

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GENERAL CHU: I support GENERAL DEREVYANKO'S proposal.

THE CHAIRMAN: The first part of that is technically incorrect in that the Supreme Commander has designated the Secretary-General and not the U. S. Member as such. The Supreme Commander provided and his order designates the Secretary-General. Is there any discussion on that?

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

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

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

MR. BALL: No, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is that satisfactory, then?

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

THE CHAIRMAN: Such as paying expenses and all that sort of thing that enters into it. I am sure that this is a Secretariat which can be comprised as you would like it. There are advantages and definite advantages in having it maintained and organized by one of the powers for the convenience of all. It seemed quite logical to me in view of the fact that we had

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

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

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

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

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

(GENERAL DEREVYANKO addressed the Council in Russian.)

SOVIET INTERPRETER: GENERAL DEREVYANKO wished to settle this matter today but if other Members of the Allied Council can't consider this matter today it is all right with him to postpone discussion of this matter.

THE CHAIRMAN: What is your opinion?

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