

FEC-017/11FEC-RESTRICTEDFEC-017/1113 October 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONDISPOSITION OF JAPANESE MILITARY EQUIPMENT
(References: FEC-011/7, /8)Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, official information submitted by the United States Member of the Steering Committee regarding the disposition of captured Japanese military equipment in Japan, is circulated herewith for the information of the STEERING COMMITTEE in connection with its study of FEC-017/8 and FEC-017/7.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-017/11

FEC-RESTRICTEDE N C L O S U R EDISPOSITION OF JAPANESE MILITARY EQUIPMENT

The U. S. Government has received the following information from the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers regarding the disposition of captured Japanese military equipment in Japan:

	A Total Received	B Destroyed	C Trophies for Troops	D Retained by Occupa- tion For- ces	E Used for Training, Memo-rials, Museums, etc.	F Returned to Japanese
Artillery	201,218	189,958	None	None	11,260	None
Automatic Weapons	186,676	183,473	None	2,240	963	None
Pistols & Revolvers	81,061	9,559	54,809	None	7,951	8,742 (For Police)
Bayonets	1,553,254	839,422	592,686	120,000	1,146	None
Rifles & Carbines	2,449,854	1,223,708	906,528	81,000	238,618	None
Tanks & Tankettes	2,970	2,393	None	None	435	142 (For use as tractors, demilitarized)
Aircraft	10,176	9,700	None	None	476	None

FEC-017/12FEC-RESTRICTEDFEC-017/1215 October 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

PROHIBITION OF MILITARY ACTIVITY IN JAPAN AND
DISPOSITION OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY EQUIPMENT
(References: FEC-017/8, -017/7, -017/6, -017/5;
SC-020 series)

Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a revision of FEC-017/7, Prohibition of Military Activity in Japan and Disposition of the Japanese Military Equipment, incorporating those amendments contained in FEC-017/8 which were approved by the Steering Committee at its seventy-sixth meeting, 16 September 1947, and its eightieth meeting, 14 October 1947, is circulated herewith for the further consideration of the STEERING COMMITTEE.

2. The amendments approved are shown by appropriate underlining and deletions.

3. The following amendment contained in paragraph 6 of FEC-017/8 was rejected by the Steering Committee by a vote of 3 to 6 with 2 abstentions:

"Amend paragraph 10 by deleting the second sentence of the paragraph and substituting in its place the following: 'The demobilization agencies should be immediately dissolved and their functions of completing the demobilization should be transferred to a civilian agency.'"

4. The following additional amendments from FEC-017/8 are still under consideration by the Steering Committee:

"1. Delete paragraph 2 of FEC-017/7 and substitute the following:

'Possession of arms, ammunition, and implements of war by any Japanese should be prohibited, save that the Supreme Commander may authorize the use of weapons, such as rifles and pistols, and the ammunition necessary for them by Japanese civil police agencies for the purpose of maintaining law and order.'

"2. In paragraph 6, line 3, delete the words 'after examination.'

"3. Amend subparagraph 6 a by substituting a comma for the semi-colon at the end and adding the following words: 'according to the list presented to the Far Eastern Commission of items necessary for these purposes.'

"4. Amend subparagraph 6 b by substituting a period for the semi-colon after the words 'civilian uses' and deleting the remainder of the subparagraph."

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-017/12

FEC-RESTRICTEDE N C L O S U R EPROHIBITION OF MILITARY ACTIVITY IN JAPAN AND
DISPOSITION OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY EQUIPMENT

1. a. For the purposes of this document, the term "military" is defined to mean "military, naval, and air", except where the context otherwise requires.

b. For the purpose of this document "Japanese Armed Forces" are defined to be all Japanese land, sea and air forces; Japanese military and para-military organizations, formations and units; gendarmerie and secret military police and their organized Japanese auxiliaries; together with the administrative organs of the armed forces mentioned above.

c. "Japanese military equipment" is defined as:

(1) All arms, ammunition, explosives, military equipment, stores and supplies and other implements of war of all kinds and any equipment, or other property whatsoever belonging to, used by, or intended for use by Japanese armed forces and Japanese-controlled armed forces or any members thereof.

(2) Naval combatant and auxiliary vessels and craft of all kinds, both surface and submarine, including those under repair alteration, remodeling, reconstruction or construction, as well as those which were reconstructed for military purposes.

(3) All aircraft of all kinds, both military and civilian, aviation and anti-aircraft equipment and devices.

(4) All military naval and air installations and establishments, including airfields, landing grounds and strips, seaplane bases, naval bases, military equipment of harbors, establishments engaged in military research, military storage depots, including underground depots, all equipment and facilities primarily used for military communication and transport, permanent and temporary land and coast fortification fortresses and other fortified areas, together with plans and drawings of all such fortifications, installations and establishments.

(5) Proving grounds and laboratories; all technical data, patents, plans, inventions and laboratory samples of weapons and means of war, including those which may be or have been under study, in the process of manufacture, finished or patented.

2. Possession of arms, ammunition and implements of war by any Japanese should be prohibited save that the Supreme Commander may authorize the use:

a. by Japanese civil police agencies for the purpose of maintaining law and order of rifles and pistols and the necessary ammunition for them and other small arms exclusively used by civil police.

b. by licensed hunters of duly registered hunting weapons.

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3. The development, manufacture, importation and exportation of arms, ammunition and implements of war, and materials intended for military use should be prohibited for Japan, except for the importation of no more than the quantities of arms and ammunition necessary for the purposes mentioned in paragraph 2.

4. The manufacture of aircraft of all kinds should be prohibited in Japan.

5. The construction of any naval combatant and auxiliary vessel or craft, the conversion of any commercial vessel or craft to military purposes, and the reconstruction or remodeling of commercial vessels or craft so as to render them more suitable for military purposes should be prohibited.

6. Military equipment seized from the former Japanese armed forces or from members of the Japanese civil populace should after examination be destroyed or scrapped except for:

a. Military equipment required for operational needs of the occupation forces or for the lawful activities of the Japanese civil police;

b. Items convertible to peacetime civilian uses; such equipment may be drawn upon for:

(1) The maintenance and subsistence of the occupation forces, prisoners of war, and nationals of Members of the United Nations;

(2) The relief of the local civil population to the extent necessary to prevent or alleviate epidemic or serious disease and serious unrest or disorder which would endanger the occupying forces and the objectives of the occupation;

(3) Reparations, including such military equipment as:

(a) Plant and machinery for shipbuilding and nautical instruments other than those limited to purposes of an exclusively military nature.

(b) Diving gear,

(c) Optical glass,

(d) Chain and Chain cables,

(e) Machine tools convertible to peacetime uses,

(f) Military research facilities.

7. All former United Nations naval craft, equipment and facilities found in Japanese possession should be safeguarded and as soon as practicable should be delivered to the nations to which they belong at such points as may be designated by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

8. Japanese disarmed naval craft may be used for the purpose of repatriation or such other purposes connected with carrying out the terms of surrender as the Supreme Commander may direct.

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9. All records of military registration of demobilized personnel from the Army, Navy, Air Forces, gendarmerie and secret police should be confiscated and transferred to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for subsequent destruction, after they have served their purpose in achieving the objectives of the occupation. No further records of this nature should be compiled or maintained by the Japanese.

10. Reestablishment of the following should be prohibited: the War and Navy Ministries, the Japanese Imperial High Command, the Supreme Military Council, the Council of Marshals and Admirals, the Inspectorate of Military Training, the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, the Naval General Headquarters, the Headquarters of Armies and Fleets, and also any military or para-military organizations, military academies and schools, military scientific and research institutions and military laboratories, as well as the Officers Corps in any form. Such demobilization agency as is retained for the purpose of demobilizing returning Japanese Armed Forces should be of a civilian character and should be abolished immediately after completion of the demobilization. The former Japanese demobilization system involving special privileges of demobilized members of the Japanese armed forces should also be abolished.

11. All military and para-military organizations in Japan, including ex-officers organizations, together with their affiliates and the clubs which were used for making propaganda for militarism and ultra-nationalism should be dissolved and their revival or establishment in any form, including a disguised form, should be prohibited. The application of this paragraph should extend also to various associations created under the guise of production associations, such as cooperative societies for joint cultivation of land, for fishing, and others, which are composed wholly or substantially of ex-officers of the Army and Navy and gendarmerie and headed by their former military commanders. This paragraph should apply also to any other associations composed wholly or substantially of ex-officers of the Japanese Army and Navy and gendarmerie, ostensibly created for legitimate purposes, in reality, disguised forms of military or para-military organizations, or which have some other disguised subversive purpose.

12. Military training of the civilian population and military instruction in schools should be prohibited.

13. For the purpose of prevention of the revival of Japanese militarism the following persons who have at one time fallen within any of the following categories should not be nominated or employed in the government service, public office, or educational institutions except as they may be necessary in performing duties essential to the demobilization of repatriated military and naval personnel, except for such purposes as may be necessary for carrying out the terms of surrender prior to their demobilization:

a. Generals, Admirals, and all other senior officers, and all career officers of the Army, Navy, and gendarmerie;

b. Other officers of the Army, Navy and gendarmerie, including members of the reserve, if their employment would harm the cause of peace and security; and

c. Officials of ex-officers' and other military and para-military associations and of bodies closely associated with the armed forces.

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers may authorize the nomination or employment of a person coming within categories a and c if his record shows that he has been an opponent of Japanese expansionism and totalitarianism.

14. All measures necessary should be undertaken to prevent any revival of the Japanese Army, Navy, gendarmerie, secret police and their administrative organs.

FEC-RESTRICTEDFEC-017/13FEC-017/1324 October 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONSCAP PRESS RELEASE REGARDING FIRST AND SECOND
DEMobilIZATION BUREAUS

(References: FEC-017/7, FEC-017/8,
FEC-017/10)

Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, the text of an official SCAP Press Release relative to the First and Second Demobilization Bureaus, is circulated herewith by the Secretariat for the information of the STEERING COMMITTEE in connection with its study of FEC-017/12.

2. An item from the New York Times of 9 October 1947 relative to the same subject was circulated by the Secretariat on 9 October 1947 as FEC-017/10.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-017/13

FEC-RESTRICTEDE N C L O S U R ESCAP DIRECTS ABOLISHMENT OF SECOND DEMOBILIZATION BUREAU, TRANSFER OF FIRST BUREAU TO JURISDICTION OF JAPANESE WELFARE MINISTRY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

10:00
8 October 1947

SCAP has directed the Japanese Government to abolish its Second Demobilization Bureau and to transfer its First Demobilization Bureau, which has been an independent agency, to the jurisdiction of the Welfare Ministry.

Transfer of the First Demobilization Bureau, including the Home Depot Bureau, Demobilization Liaison Offices and other agencies under the bureau's control, is to be completed by Oct. 15.

Minesweeping and additional operational responsibilities of the Second Demobilization Bureau will continue to be discharged under direct supervision and control of Commander, Naval Forces Far East, until the Japanese agency is abolished Jan. 1 or sooner. Necessary remaining functions and personnel will become a part of the responsibility of the Welfare Ministry or any other agency designated.

Simultaneously, the Japanese Government was directed by SCAP "to undertake a complete and comprehensive study and survey...of all boards, bureaus and agencies of the Japanese Government now engaged in or charged with responsibility for demobilization, repatriation, investigation, or research" of matters pertaining to the war or personnel serving or connected with Japanese military organizations.

In connection with the survey, the government was instructed to submit "a detailed plan" by next Jan. 1 for elimination of separate demobilization agencies and for the gradual absorption of any remaining functions connected with demobilization and demilitarization into the permanent administrative structure of the government.

"The plan will be so devised," Scap instructed, "as to initiate such elimination and absorption within four months after the date of submission."

The plan also must insure "the speedy elimination" from demobilization work of any remaining former military officers not specifically excepted from the Purge Directive of Jan. 4, 1946, SCAP advised. It is to provide for policy control of demilitarization and demobilization agencies by persons not subject to provisions of the Purge Directive.

The First Demobilization Bureau handles all matters relating to the onetime War Ministry. The Second Demobilization Bureau is a successor to the former Navy Ministry. The newly directed reorganization is the third step in demobilization

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procedure. The first reorganization involved changes from the War and Navy Ministries to the First and Second Demobilization Ministries, respectively, and the second step was a further change to the First and Second Demobilization Bureaus.

During the current reorganization, the Japanese Government was advised to continue the smooth functioning of demobilization, repatriation, demilitarization, minesweeping, and related activities.

FEC-017/14FEC-RESTRICTEDFEC-017/1430 October 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONFURTHER INFORMATION ON DISPOSITION OF
JAPANESE MILITARY EQUIPMENT
(Reference: FEC-017/11)Note by the Secretary General

The United States Member of the Steering Committee at the eighty-second meeting of the Steering Committee, 28 October 1947, in reply to a request for further information relative to FEC-017/11, Disposition of Japanese Military Equipment, submitted the following:

1. Column "C", Trophies for Troops:

All items have been removed from Japan except possibly a few trophies still retained by soldiers and sailors in the United States forces in Japan.

2. Column "E", Used for Training, War Memorials, Museums, etc

All have been either completely removed from Japan or in process thereof.

3. Column "F", Returned to Japanese:

A few thousand pistols and revolvers have been passed on to the Japanese police and also a few demilitarized tanks and tankettes turned over to Japanese farmers for use as tractors.

4. Ammunition:

All ammunition for items listed in FEC-017/11 have been destroyed except a small amount needed for items retained by occupation forces (Column "D") and the pistols and revolvers retained by the Japanese police.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-017/14

FEC-017/15FEC-RESTRICTEDFEC-017/1531 October 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONSCAP MEMORANDUM REGARDING DEMOBILIZATION MACHINERYNote by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, the text of a Memorandum for the Japanese Government from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAPIN 1791) of 4 October 1947, regarding the Reorganization of Demobilization Machinery, is circulated herewith by the Secretariat for the information of the STEERING COMMITTEE. This memorandum follows up press statements on the same subject previously circulated as FEC-017/10 and FEC-017/13.

2. Additional copies of the enclosure will be circulated by the Secretariat in due course as a part of the regular distribution of SCAP directives.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-017/15

FEC-RESTRICTEDE N C L O S U R ESCAP MEMORANDUM REGARDING DEMOBILIZATION MACHINERYGENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSAG 091.1 (4 Oct 47)GS
(SCAPIN 1791)APO 500
4 October 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Japanese Government

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Demobilization Machinery, Reorganization Of

1. The Japanese Government is directed to transfer the First Demobilization Bureau (including all local agencies under its operational control, such as Home Depot Bureau, Demobilization Liaison Offices and their branches) intact to the jurisdiction and control of the Welfare Ministry, the transfer to be completed on or before 15 October 1947. Upon completion of the transfer, the Welfare Ministry will be responsible for the operation of the First Demobilization Bureau and all activities currently being carried out by such Bureau. After such transfer, demobilization will continue to be carried out in consonance with the program and processes of demobilization provided for in the memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 388.3 (10 Oct 45) DCSO, subject, "Demobilization, Japanese Armed Forces," memorandum AG 388.3 (1 June 46) DCS (SCAPIN 993), subject, "Establishment of Demobilization Board," and memorandum AG 091.1 (24 Jan 47) GB (SCAPIN 1483), subject, "Personnel Reduction Demobilization Board." In accomplishing this transfer the Japanese Government is authorized to transfer to the Welfare Ministry personnel, records, accounts, and other matters now used by or assigned to the First Demobilization Bureau and local agencies under its operational control. Transfer of personnel will not be construed as requiring any additional Screening or further application of SCAPIN 550 beyond requirements already imposed by existing directives and instructions of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. The Japanese Government is further directed to undertake a complete and comprehensive study and survey of the organization, personnel, functions, and operating procedures of all boards, bureaus, and agencies of the Japanese Government now engaged in or charged with responsibility for demobilization, repatriation, investigation, or research of matters pertaining to the war or personnel serving in the Japanese armed forces or in any manner connected with former Japanese military organizations and to submit not later than 1 January 1948 to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for approval, a detailed plan for the effective ultimate elimination of separate demobilization agencies and the efficient and gradual absorption of all necessary remaining functions and operations connected with demobilization and emilitarization into the permanent administrative structure of the Japanese Government. Implementation of such plan shall in no event be undertaken until the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has given final written approval but such plan will be so devised as to initiate such elimination and absorption within four months after the date of submission. Such plan will insure the continued efficient execution of existing directives and instructions of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers relating to demobilization and demilitarization.

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Such plan will provide for the control of the policies of agencies thereafter engaged in demilitarization and demobilization by persons not subject to the provisions of SCAPIN 550 and will insure the speedy elimination of remaining ex-military officers subject to SCAPIN 550, approval for whose retention has not been specifically granted in each individual case by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

3. The Japanese Government is further directed to accomplish by 1 January 1948, unless otherwise directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, the complete elimination of the Second Demobilization Bureau. Minesweeping and other operational responsibilities of the Second Demobilization Bureau will continue to be discharged under the direct supervision and control of Commander, United States Naval Forces Far East until such time. Necessary remaining functions and personnel will be transferred on or before such date to the jurisdiction of and will become a part of the responsibility of the Welfare Ministry or to such other agency as the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers shall designate, but only such functions and personnel shall be transferred as the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers shall approve.

4. Direct liaison between the demobilization agencies on the one hand and the agencies of the Occupation Forces primarily concerned with the operations of the demobilization agencies on the other hand, will continue to be maintained, and nothing in this directive will be construed as abrogating such existing direct relationships.

5. The Japanese Government is advised that nothing contained in this directive will be construed as authorizing any delay or interruption of the discharge of the responsibilities of the Japanese Government in carrying out the directives and instructions of the Supreme Commander, with especial reference to the continued smooth functions of demobilization, repatriation, demilitarization, minesweeping, and other and related activities. Nothing contained in this memorandum shall be construed to authorize the retention or employment of any personnel not now employed by the First Demobilization Bureau without the specific prior approval of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers under the terms and conditions of SCAPIN 550.

6. The Japanese Government is further directed to report on or before 15 October 1947 the steps which it plans to take in order to accomplish the transfer of the First Demobilization Bureau and related activities to the Welfare Ministry as herein directed but no approval by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers of such plans shall be required in advance.

7. Inquiries concerning this directive shall be submitted to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers only in writing and through the Central Liaison Office.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ R. M. Levy

R. M. LEVY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

FEC-017/16FEC-RESTRICTEDFEC-017/1625 November 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONPROHIBITION OF MILITARY ACTIVITY IN JAPAN
AND DISPOSITION OF JAPANESE MILITARY EQUIPMENT
(Reference: 017 series)Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a revision of FEC-017/7, Prohibition of Military Activity in Japan and Disposition of Japanese Military Equipment, incorporating amendments approved by the Steering Committee as of its eighty-fourth meeting, 25 November 1947, is circulated herewith for the further consideration of the STEERING COMMITTEE.

2. The Soviet member indicated his opposition to the enclosure without the following amendments:

a. Paragraph 2 a. Delete the following words at the end of the paragraph: "and other small arms exclusively used by civil police."

b. Paragraph 6. Delete the words "after examination."

c. Paragraph 9. Insert after the words "subsequent destruction" in line 4, the words "within a three month period after the adoption of this policy decision."

d. Paragraph 10. In place of the penultimate sentence of this paragraph beginning, "Such demobilization agency" and ending "after completion of the demobilization" substitute the following:

and it "The demobilization agency should terminate its *activities* functions of demobilization should not be transferred to any other agency, except the functions of repatriation of Japanese prisoners of war, which functions should be assigned to some civilian agency."

e. Paragraph 13. In line two insert the words "the following" after the word "militarism;" insert a colon after the word "institutions" in line 5, and delete the words "except as they may be necessary in performing duties essential to the demobilization of repatriated military and naval personnel."

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-017/16

FEC-RESTRICTEDENCLOSUREPROHIBITION OF MILITARY ACTIVITY IN JAPAN AND
DISPOSITION OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY EQUIPMENT

1. a. For the purposes of this document, the term "military" is defined to mean "military, naval, and air", except where the context otherwise requires.

b. For the purpose of this document "Japanese Armed Forces" are defined to be all Japanese land, sea and air forces; Japanese military and para-military organizations, formations and units; gendarmerie and secret military police and their organized Japanese auxiliaries; together with the administrative organs of the armed forces mentioned above.

c. "Japanese military equipment" is defined as:

(1) All arms, ammunition, explosives, military equipment, stores and supplies and other implements of war of all kinds and any equipment, or other property whatsoever belonging to, used by, or intended for use by Japanese armed forces and Japanese-controlled armed forces or any members thereof.

(2) Naval combatant and auxiliary vessels and craft of all kinds, both surface and submarine, including those under repair alteration, remodeling, reconstruction or construction, as well as those which were reconstructed for military purposes.

(3) All aircraft of all kinds, both military and civilian, aviation and anti-aircraft equipment and devices.

(4) All military naval and air installations and establishments, including airfields, landing grounds and strips, seaplane bases, naval bases, military equipment of harbors, establishments engaged in military research, military storage depots, including underground depots, all equipment and facilities primarily used for military communication and transport, permanent and temporary land and coast fortification fortresses and other fortified areas, together with plans and drawings of all such fortifications, installations and establishments.

(5) Proving grounds and laboratories; all technical data, patents, plans, inventions and laboratory samples of weapons and means of war, including those which may be or have been under study, in the process of manufacture, finished or patented.

2. Possession of arms, ammunition and implements of war by any Japanese should be prohibited save that the Supreme Commander may authorize the use:

a. by Japanese civil police agencies for the purpose of maintaining law and order of rifles and pistols and the necessary ammunition for them and other small arms exclusively used by civil police.

b. by licensed hunters of duly registered hunting weapons.

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3. The development, manufacture, importation and exportation of arms, ammunition and implements of war, and materials intended for military use should be prohibited for Japan, except for the importation of no more than the quantities of arms and ammunition necessary for the purposes mentioned in paragraph 2.

4. The manufacture of aircraft of all kinds should be prohibited in Japan.

5. The construction of any naval combatant and auxiliary vessel or craft, the conversion of any commercial vessel or craft to military purposes, and the reconstruction or remodeling of commercial vessels or craft so as to render them more suitable for military purposes should be prohibited.

6. Military equipment seized from the former Japanese armed forces or from members of the Japanese civil populace should after examination be destroyed or scrapped except for:

a. Military equipment required for operational needs of the occupation forces or for the lawful activities of the Japanese civil police;

b. Items convertible to peacetime civilian uses; such equipment may be drawn upon for:

(1) The maintenance and subsistence of the occupation forces, prisoners of war, and nationals of Members of the United Nations;

(2) The relief of the local civil population to the extent necessary to prevent or alleviate epidemic or serious disease and serious unrest which would endanger the occupying forces and the objectives of the occupation;

(3) Reparations, including such military equipment as:

(a) Plant and machinery for shipbuilding and nautical instruments other than those limited to purposes of an exclusively military nature.

(b) Diving gear,

(c) Optical glass,

(d) Chain and Chain cables,

(e) Machine tools convertible to peacetime uses,

(f) Military research facilities.

7. All former United Nations naval craft, equipment and facilities found in Japanese possession should be safeguarded and as soon as practicable should be delivered to the nations to which they belong at such points as may be designated by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

8. Japanese disarmed naval craft may be used for the purpose of repatriation or such other purposes connected with carrying out the terms of surrender as the Supreme Commander may direct.

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9. All records of military registration of demobilized personnel from the Army, Navy, Air Forces, gendarmerie and secret police should be confiscated and transferred to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for subsequent destruction. No further records of this nature should be compiled or maintained by the Japanese.

10. Reestablishment of the following should be prohibited: the War and Navy Ministries, the Japanese Imperial High Command, the Supreme Military Council, the Council of Marshals and Admirals, the Inspectorate of Military Training, the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, the Naval General Headquarters, the Headquarters of Armies and Fleets, and also any military or para-military organizations, military academies and schools, military scientific and research institutions and military laboratories, as well as the Officers Corps in any form. Such demobilization agency as is retained for the purpose of demobilizing returning Japanese Armed Forces should be of a civilian character and should be abolished immediately after completion of the demobilization. The former Japanese demobilization system involving special privileges of demobilized members of the Japanese armed forces should also be abolished.

11. All military and para-military organizations in Japan, including ex officers organizations, together with their affiliates and the clubs which were used for making propaganda for militarism and ultra-nationalism should be dissolved and their revival or establishment in any form, including a disguised form, should be prohibited. The application of this paragraph should extend also to various associations created under the guise of production associations, such as cooperative societies for joint cultivation of land, for fishing, and others, which are composed wholly or substantially of ex-officers of the Army and Navy and gendarmerie and headed by their former military commanders. This paragraph should apply also to any other associations composed wholly or substantially of ex-officers of the Japanese Army and Navy and gendarmerie, ostensibly created for legitimate purposes, in reality, disguised forms of military or para military organizations, or which have some other disguised subversive purpose.

12. Military training of the civilian population and military instruction in schools should be prohibited.

13. For the purpose of prevention of the revival of Japanese militarism persons who have at one time fallen within any of the following categories should not be nominated or employed in the government service, public office, or educational institutions except as they may be necessary in performing duties essential to the demobilization of repatriated military and naval personnel.

a. Generals, Admirals, and all other senior officers, and all career officers of the Army, Navy, and gendarmerie;

b. Other officers of the Army, Navy and gendarmerie, including members of the reserve, if their employment would harm the cause of peace and security; and

c. Officials of ex-officers' and other military and para-military associations and of bodies closely associated with the armed forces.

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers may authorize the nomination or employment of a person coming within categories a and c if his record shows that he has been an opponent of Japanese expansionism and totalitarianism.

14. All measures necessary should be undertaken to prevent any revival of the Japanese Army, Navy, gendarmerie, secret police and their administrative organs.

FEC-017/17FEC-RESTRICTEDFEC-017/172 December 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONPROHIBITION OF MILITARY ACTIVITY IN JAPAN AND
DISPOSITION OF JAPANESE MILITARY EQUIPMENT
(Reference: 017 series)Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a revision of FEC-017/7, Prohibition of Military Activity in Japan and Disposition of Japanese Military Equipment, approved by the Steering Committee at its eighty-fifth meeting, 2 December 1947, is forwarded herewith to the Far Eastern Commission.

2. The Soviet member opposed the enclosure without the inclusion of the following amendments:

a. Paragraph 2 a. Delete the following words at the end of the paragraph: "and other small arms exclusively used by civil police."

b. Paragraph 6. Delete the words "after examination."

c. Paragraph 9. Insert after the words "subsequent destruction" in line 4, the words "within a three month period after the adoption of this policy decision."

d. Paragraph 10. In place of the penultimate sentence of this paragraph beginning, "Such demobilization agency" and ending "after completion of the demobilization" substitute the following:

"The demobilization agency should terminate its activities and its functions of demobilization should not be transferred to any other agency, except the functions of repatriation of Japanese prisoners of war, which functions should be assigned to some civilian agency."

e. Paragraph 13. In line two insert the words "the following" after the word "militarism"; insert a colon after the word "institutions" in line 5, and delete the words "except as they may be necessary in performing duties essential to the demobilization of repatriated military and naval personnel."

3. The New Zealand Member indicated that he would be prepared to approve the enclosure with the inclusion of the Soviet amendments c and d in para. 2 above.

4. In accordance with paragraph 3 of FEC-067/3, the Steering Committee recommended that the enclosure be released to the press in the normal procedure.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-017/17

FEC-RESTRICTEDE N C L O S U R EPROHIBITION OF MILITARY ACTIVITY IN JAPAN AND
DISPOSITION OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY EQUIPMENT

1. a. For the purposes of this document, the term "military" is defined to mean "military, naval, and air", except where the context otherwise requires.

b. For the purpose of this document "Japanese Armed Forces" are defined to be all Japanese land, sea and air forces; Japanese military and para-military organizations, formations and units; gendarmerie and secret military police and their organized Japanese auxiliaries; together with the administrative organs of the armed forces mentioned above.

c. "Japanese military equipment" is defined as:

(1) All arms, ammunition, explosives, military equipment, stores and supplies and other implements of war of all kinds and any equipment, or other property whatsoever belonging to, used by, or intended for use by Japanese armed forces and Japanese-controlled armed forces or any members thereof.

(2) Naval combatant and auxiliary vessels and craft of all kinds, both surface and submarine, including those under repair alteration, remodeling, reconstruction or construction, as well as those which were reconstructed for military purposes.

(3) All aircraft of all kinds, both military and civilian, aviation and anti-aircraft equipment and devices.

(4) All military naval and air installations and establishments, including airfields, landing grounds and strips, seaplane bases, naval bases, military equipment of harbors, establishments engaged in military research, military storage depots, including underground depots, all equipment and facilities primarily used for military communication and transport, permanent and temporary land and coast fortification fortresses and other fortified areas, together with plans and drawings of all such fortifications, installations and establishments.

(5) Proving grounds and laboratories; all technical data, patents, plans, inventions and laboratory samples of weapons and means of war, including those which may be or have been under study, in the process of manufacture, finished or patented.

2. Possession of arms, ammunition and implements of war by any Japanese should be prohibited save that the Supreme Commander may authorize the use:

a. by Japanese civil police agencies for the purpose of maintaining law and order of rifles and pistols and the necessary ammunition for them and other small arms exclusively used by civil police.

b. by licensed hunters of duly registered hunting weapons.

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3. The development, manufacture, importation and exportation of arms, ammunition and implements of war, and materials intended for military use should be prohibited for Japan, except for the importation of no more than the quantities of arms and ammunition necessary for the purposes mentioned in paragraph 2.

4. The manufacture of aircraft of all kinds should be prohibited in Japan.

5. The construction of any naval combatant and auxiliary vessel or craft, the conversion of any commercial vessel or craft to military purposes, and the reconstruction or remodeling of commercial vessels or craft so as to render them more suitable for military purposes should be prohibited.

6. Military equipment seized from the former Japanese armed forces or from members of the Japanese civil populace should after examination be destroyed or scrapped except for:

a. Military equipment required for operational needs of the occupation forces or for the lawful activities of the Japanese civil police;

b. Items convertible to peacetime civilian uses; such equipment may be drawn upon for:

(1) The maintenance and subsistence of the occupation forces, prisoners of war, and nationals of Members of the United Nations;

(2) The relief of the local civil population to the extent necessary to prevent or alleviate epidemic or serious disease and serious unrest which would endanger the occupying forces and the objectives of the occupation;

(3) Reparations, including such military equipment as:

(a) Plant and machinery for shipbuilding and nautical instruments other than those limited to purposes of an exclusively military nature.

(b) Diving gear,

(c) Optical glass,

(d) Chain and Chain cables,

(e) Machine tools convertible to peacetime uses,

(f) Military research facilities.

7. All former United Nations naval craft, equipment and facilities found in Japanese possession should be safeguarded and as soon as practicable should be delivered to the nations to which they belong at such points as may be designated by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

8. Japanese disarmed naval craft may be used for the purpose of repatriation or such other purposes connected with carrying out the terms of surrender as the Supreme Commander may direct.

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9. All records of military registration of demobilized personnel from the Army, Navy, Air Forces, gendarmerie and secret police should be confiscated and transferred to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for subsequent destruction. No further records of this nature should be compiled or maintained by the Japanese.

10. Reestablishment of the following should be prohibited: the War and Navy Ministries, the Japanese Imperial High Command, the Supreme Military Council, the Council of Marshals and Admirals, the Inspectorate of Military Training, the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, the Naval General Headquarters, the Headquarters of Armies and Fleets, and also any military or para-military organizations, military academies and schools, military scientific and research institutions and military laboratories, as well as the Officers Corps in any form. Such demobilization agency as is retained for the purpose of demobilizing returning Japanese Armed Forces should be of a civilian character and should be abolished immediately after completion of the demobilization. The former Japanese demobilization system involving special privileges of demobilized members of the Japanese armed forces should also be abolished.

11. All military and para-military organizations in Japan, including ex-officers organizations, together with their affiliates and the clubs which were used for making propaganda for militarism and ultra-nationalism should be dissolved and their revival or establishment in any form, including a disguised form, should be prohibited. The application of this paragraph should extend also to various associations created under the guise of production associations, such as cooperative societies for joint cultivation of land, for fishing, and others, which are composed wholly or substantially of ex-officers of the Army and Navy and gendarmerie and headed by their former military commanders. This paragraph should apply also to any other associations composed wholly or substantially of ex-officers of the Japanese Army and Navy and gendarmerie, ostensibly created for legitimate purposes, in reality, disguised forms of military or para-military organizations, or which have some other disguised subversive purpose.

12. Military training of the civilian population and military instruction in schools should be prohibited.

13. For the purpose of prevention of the revival of Japanese militarism persons who have at one time fallen within any of the following categories should not be nominated or employed in the government service, public office, or educational institutions except as they may be necessary in performing duties essential to the demobilization of repatriated military and naval personnel.

a. Generals, Admirals, and all other senior officers, and all career officers of the Army, Navy, and gendarmerie;

b. Other officers of the Army, Navy and gendarmerie, including members of the reserve, if their employment would harm the cause of peace and security; and

c. Officials of ex-officers' and other military and para-military associations and of bodies closely associated with the armed forces.

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers may authorize the nomination or employment of a person coming within categories a and c if his record shows that he has been an opponent of Japanese expansionism and totalitarianism.

14. All measures necessary should be undertaken to prevent any revival of the Japanese Army, Navy, gendarmerie, secret police and their administrative organs.

FEC-017/18FEC-RESTRICTEDFEC-017/1816 January 1948FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONPROHIBITION OF MILITARY ACTIVITY IN JAPAN AND DISPOSITION
OF JAPANESE MILITARY EQUIPMENT: SOVIET AMENDMENT TO FEC-017/17
(References: FEC-017/17, 017 series)Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, amendments to FEC-017/17, Prohibition of Military Activity in Japan and Disposition of Japanese Military Equipment, proposed by the Soviet Representative at the eighty-sixth meeting of the Far Eastern Commission, is circulated herewith for the consideration of the Commission.

2. The following amendment to para. 2 a of FEC-017/17 was introduced by the French Representative and seconded by the New Zealand Representative for consideration by the Commission:

"To meet a particular emergency the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers may at his discretion authorize the issue to the Japanese civilian police of tear gas bombs and sub-machine guns; but when not so issued, and after conclusion of the particular emergency, such equipment should be stored under the control of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers."

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-017/18

FEC-RESTRICTEDE N C L O S U R EPROHIBITION OF MILITARY ACTIVITY IN JAPAN AND DISPOSITION
OF JAPANESE MILITARY EQUIPMENT: SOVIET AMENDMENT TO FEC-017/171. Paragraph 2 a.

Add following sentence after the words "civil police":

"In this case the term 'small arms' is understood as arms of non-group use and non-fragmentation or mass effect, carried and used by a single person."

2. Paragraph 6.

Insert the following in line 3 between the words "after examination" and "be destroyed":

"At least not later than a six months' period after the adoption by the Far Eastern Commission of this document."

3. Paragraph 9.

Insert after the words "subsequent destruction" in line 4, the following words:

"within a three month period after the adoption by the Far Eastern Commission of this document."

4. Paragraph 10.

Substitute the following sentence for the penultimate sentence beginning "such demobilization agency ...":

"The demobilization agency should terminate its activities and its functions of demobilization should not be transferred to any other agency, except the functions of repatriation of Japanese prisoners of war, which functions should be assigned to some civilian agency."

Paragraph 13.

In line two insert the words "the following" after the word "militarism"; insert a colon after the word "institutions" in line 5, and delete the words "except as they may be necessary in performing duties essential to the demobilization of repatriated military and naval personnel".

FEC-017/19FEC-RESTRICTEDFEC-017/1916 January 1948FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONPROHIBITION OF MILITARY ACTIVITY IN JAPAN AND DISPOSITION
OF JAPANESE MILITARY EQUIPMENT: SOVIET AMENDMENTS TO FEC-017/17
(References: FEC-017/17, 017 series)Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a corrected version of FEC-017/18, amendments to FEC-017/17, Prohibition of Military Activity in Japan and Disposition of Japanese Military Equipment, proposed by the Soviet Representative at the eighty-sixth meeting of the Far Eastern Commission, is circulated herewith for the consideration of the Commission.

2. The following amendment to para. 2 a of FEC-017/17 was introduced by the French Representative and seconded by the New Zealand Representative for consideration by the Commission:

"To meet a particular emergency the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers may at his discretion authorize the issue to the Japanese civilian police of tear gas bombs and sub-machine guns; but when not so issued, and after conclusion of the particular emergency, such equipment should be stored under the control of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers."

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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FEC-RESTRICTEDE N C L O S U R EPROHIBITION OF MILITARY ACTIVITY IN JAPAN AND DISPOSITION
OF JAPANESE MILITARY EQUIPMENT: SOVIET AMENDMENTS TO FEC-017/171. Paragraph 2 a.

Add following sentence after the words "civil police":

"In this case the term 'small arms' is understood as arms of non-group use and non-fragmentation or mass effect, carried and used by a single person."

2. Paragraph 6.

Insert the following in line 3 between the words "after examination" and "be destroyed":

"at least not later than within a six months' period from the date of the adoption by the Far Eastern Commission of this document."

3. Paragraph 9.

Insert after the words "subsequent destruction" in line 4, the following words:

"within a three month period after the adoption by the Far Eastern Commission of this document."

4. Paragraph 10.

Substitute the following sentence for the penultimate sentence beginning "such demobilization agency...":

"The demobilization agency should terminate its activities and its functions of demobilization should not be transferred to any other agency, except the functions of repatriation of Japanese prisoners of war, which functions should be assigned to some civilian agency."

5. Paragraph 13.

Insert a colon after the word "institutions" in line 5, and delete the words "except as they may be necessary in performing duties essential to the demobilization of repatriated military and naval personnel".

FEC-017/20FEC-RESTRICTEDFEC-017/2017 February 1948FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONPROHIBITION OF MILITARY ACTIVITY IN JAPAN AND
DISPOSITION OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY EQUIPMENT
(References: FEC-017 Series)Note by the Secretary General

1. Enclosure "A", a policy decision relative to the prohibition of military activity in Japan and disposition of the Japanese military equipment, was approved by the Far Eastern Commission at its ninety-second meeting, 12 February 1948.

2. The letter of transmittal of the Secretary General, forwarding this decision on behalf of the Far Eastern Commission to the Secretary of State of the United States Government in accordance with the Terms of Reference, is circulated herewith as Enclosure "B".

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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FEC-RESTRICTEDENCLOSURE "A"PROHIBITION OF MILITARY ACTIVITY IN JAPAN AND
DISPOSITION OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY EQUIPMENTPreamble

In accordance with paragraph 1, Part III of the Basic Post-Surrender Policy for Japan (FEC-014/9), adopted unanimously by the Far Eastern Commission on 19 June 1947, which states, "Disarmament and demilitarization are the initial tasks of the military occupation and shall be carried out promptly and with determination," the Far Eastern Commission approves the following policy decision on the Prohibition of Military Activity in Japan and Disposition of the Japanese Military Equipment.

1. a. For the purposes of this document, the term "military" is defined to mean "military, naval, and air", except where the context otherwise requires.

b. For the purpose of this document "Japanese Armed Forces" are defined to be all Japanese land, sea and air forces; Japanese military and para-military organizations, formations and units; gendarmerie and secret military police and their organized Japanese auxiliaries; together with the administrative organs of the armed forces mentioned above.

c. "Japanese military equipment" is defined as:

(1) All arms, ammunition, explosives, military equipment, stores and supplies and other implements of war of all kinds and any equipment, or other property whatsoever belonging to, used by, or intended for use by Japanese armed forces and Japanese-controlled armed forces or any members thereof.

(2) Naval combatant and auxiliary vessels and craft of all kinds, both surface and submarine, including those under repair, alteration, remodeling, reconstruction or construction, as well as those which were reconstructed for military purposes.

(3) All aircraft of all kinds, both military and civilian, aviation and anti-aircraft equipment and devices.

(4) All military naval and air installations and establishments, including airfields, landing grounds and strips, seaplane bases, naval bases, military equipment of harbors, establishments engaged in military research, military storage depots, including underground depots, all equipment and facilities primarily used for military communication and transport, permanent and temporary land and coast fortification fortresses and other fortified areas, together with plans and drawings of all such fortifications, installations and establishments.

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(5) Proving grounds and laboratories, all technical data, patents, plans, inventions and laboratory samples of weapons and means of war, including those which may be or have been under study, in the process of manufacture, finished or patented.

2. Possession of arms, ammunition and implements of war by any Japanese should be prohibited save that the Supreme Commander may authorize the use:

a. by Japanese civil police agencies for the purpose of maintaining law and order of rifles and pistols and the necessary ammunition for them and other small arms exclusively used by civil police.

b. by licensed hunters of duly registered hunting weapons.

3. The development, manufacture, importation and exportation of arms, ammunition and implements of war, and materials intended for military use should be prohibited for Japan, except for the importation of no more than the quantities of arms and ammunition necessary for the purposes mentioned in paragraph 2.

4. The manufacture of aircraft of all kinds should be prohibited in Japan.

5. The construction of any naval combatant and auxiliary vessel or craft, the conversion of any commercial vessel or craft to military purposes, and the reconstruction or remodeling of commercial vessels or craft so as to render them more suitable for military purposes should be prohibited.

6. Military equipment seized from the former Japanese Armed Forces or from members of the Japanese civil populace should after examination be destroyed or scrapped except for:

a. Military equipment required for operational needs of the occupation forces or for the lawful activities of the Japanese civil police;

b. Items convertible to peacetime civilian uses; such equipment may be drawn upon for:

(1) The maintenance and subsistence of the occupation forces, prisoners of war, and nationals of Members of the United Nations;

(2) The relief of the local civil population to the extent necessary to prevent or alleviate epidemic or serious disease and serious unrest which would endanger the occupying forces and the objectives of the occupation;

(3) Reparations, including such military equipment as:

(a) Plant and machinery for shipbuilding and nautical instruments other than those limited to purposes of an exclusively military nature.

(b) Diving gear.

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- (c) Optical glass,
- (d) Chain and Chain cables,
- (e) Machine tools convertible to peacetime uses,
- (f) Military research facilities.

7. All former United Nations naval craft, equipment and facilities found in Japanese possession should be safeguarded and as soon as practicable should be delivered to the nations to which they belong at such points as may be designated by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

8. Japanese disarmed naval craft may be used for the purpose of repatriation or such other purposes connected with carrying out the terms of surrender as the Supreme Commander may direct.

9. All records of military registration of demobilized personnel from the Army, Navy, Air Forces, gendarmerie and secret police should be confiscated and transferred to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for subsequent destruction. No further records of this nature should be compiled or maintained by the Japanese.

10. Reestablishment of the following should be prohibited: the War and Navy Ministries, the Japanese Imperial High Command, the Supreme Military Council, the Council of Marshals and Admirals, the Inspectorate of Military Training, the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, the Naval General Headquarters, the Headquarters of Armies and Fleets, and also any military or para-military organizations, military academies and schools, military scientific and research institutions and military laboratories, as well as the Officers Corps in any form. Such demobilization agency as is retained for the purpose of demobilizing returning Japanese Armed Forces should be of a civilian character and should be abolished immediately after completion of the demobilization. The former Japanese demobilization system involving special privileges of demobilized members of the Japanese armed forces should also be abolished.

11. All military and para-military organizations in Japan, including ex-officers' organizations, together with their affiliates and the clubs which were used for making propaganda for militarism and ultra-nationalism should be dissolved and their revival or establishment in any form, including a disguised form, should be prohibited. The application of this paragraph should extend also to various associations created under the guise of production associations, such as cooperative societies for joint cultivation of land, for fishing, and others, which are composed wholly or substantially of ex-officers of the Army and Navy and gendarmerie and headed by their former military commanders. This paragraph should apply also to any other associations composed wholly or substantially of ex-officers of the Japanese Army and Navy and gendarmerie, ostensibly created for legitimate purposes, but which are, in reality, disguised forms of military or para-military organizations, or which have some other disguised subversive purpose.

12. Military training of the civilian population and military instruction in schools should be prohibited.

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13. For the purpose of prevention of the revival of Japanese militarism persons who have at one time fallen within any of the following categories should not be nominated or employed in the government service, public office, or educational institutions except as they may be necessary in performing duties essential to the demobilization of repatriated military and naval personnel.

a. Generals, Admirals, and all other senior officers, and all career officers of the Army, Navy, and gendarmerie;

b. Other officers of the Army, Navy and gendarmerie, including members of the reserve, if their employment would harm the cause of peace and security; and

c. Officials of ex-officers' and other military and para-military associations and of bodies closely associated with the armed forces.

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers may authorize the nomination or employment of a person coming within categories a and c if his record shows that he has been an opponent of Japanese expansionism and totalitarianism.

14. All measures necessary should be undertaken to prevent any revival of the Japanese Army, Navy, gendarmerie, secret police and their administrative organs.

FEC-RESTRICTEDENCLOSURE "B"LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

February 17, 1948

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission provide that one of the functions of the Commission should be to "formulate the policies, principles and standards in conformity with which the fulfillment by Japan of its obligations under the Terms of Surrender may be accomplished."

It is further provided that when such decisions are made by the Far Eastern Commission, "The United States Government shall prepare directives in accordance with the policy decisions of the Commission and shall transmit them to the Supreme Commander through the appropriate United States Government agency."

At the ninety-second meeting of the Far Eastern Commission held at 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., on 12 February 1948, the enclosed policy decision relative to Prohibition of Military Activity in Japan and Disposition of Japanese Military Equipment was approved. The Soviet member abstained from voting on the enclosure but said in a prepared statement, a copy of which is enclosed for your information, that it was his intention "not to prevent the adoption" of the policy. The Chairman accordingly declared the policy adopted in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph V, 2 of the Terms of Reference, on the ground that the statement of the Soviet member amounted to "concurrence" in the "action" taken by the Commission.

As Secretary General of the Far Eastern Commission, I have been instructed to forward this decision to you on behalf of the Commission in order that an appropriate directive may be prepared and transmitted to the Supreme Commander in accordance with the Terms of Reference.

At the time the enclosed policy was adopted several members read into the minutes various statements of understanding as to the meaning of certain portions. I am enclosing an excerpt from the draft minutes of the ninety-second Commission meeting including these statements, with the request of the Commission that they be transmitted to the Supreme Commander for his information along with the policy decision itself.

The Commission agreed that the text of the enclosed policy should be released to the press after the appropriate directive has been received by the Supreme Commander. In order that we may make our arrangements for release as expeditiously as possible, it would be appreciated if you could notify me when the United States directive has reached Tokyo.

Sincerely yours,

Nelson T. Johnson
Secretary GeneralThe Honorable George C. Marshall
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Enclosure "B"

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CLASSIFICATION CHANGED	
TO	<u>Unclassified</u>
BY AUTHORITY	<u>FEC-017/20</u>
	<u>4/24/51</u>
BY	-----

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FEC-017/21

30 March 1948

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

PROHIBITION OF MILITARY ACTIVITY IN JAPAN AND
DISPOSITION OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY EQUIPMENT
(Reference: FEC-017/20)

Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a United States directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers forwarding a statement of policy of the Far Eastern Commission on the prohibition of military activity in Japan and disposition of the Japanese military equipment, is circulated herewith for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

2. This directive was forwarded to the Supreme Commander on 17 March 1948.

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

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-017/21

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED	
TO	<u>Unclassified</u>
BY AUTHORITY OF	<u>FEC-017/21</u>
<u>4/24/51</u>	<u>ENCLOSURE</u>
BY <u>PROHIBITION OF MILITARY ACTIVITY IN JAPAN AND DISPOSITION OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY EQUIPMENT</u>	

FEC-RESTRICTEDSerial No. 89

17 March 1948

The following directive, Serial Number 89, prepared by the State Department to implement the policy adopted by the Far Eastern Commission on February 12, 1948, under the provisions of Paragraph II, A, 1, of its terms of reference, has been received from the State, Army, Navy, and Air Force Departments for transmission to you for your guidance in accordance with Paragraph III, 1, of those terms of reference:

Preamble

"In accordance with Paragraph 1, Part III of the basic post-surrender policy for Japan (FEC-014/9), adopted unanimously by the Far Eastern Commission on 19 June 1947, which states, 'disarmament and demilitarization are the initial tasks of the military occupation and shall be carried out promptly and with determination,' the Far Eastern Commission approves the following policy decision on the prohibition of military activity in Japan and disposition of the Japanese military equipment.

"1. a. For the purposes of this document, the term 'military' is defined to mean 'Military, Naval, and Air'. except where the context otherwise requires.

b. For the purpose of this document 'Japanese Armed Forces' are defined to be all Japanese land, sea and Air Forces; Japanese military and para-military organizations, formations and units; gendarmerie and secret military police and their organized Japanese auxiliaries; together with the administrative organs of the Armed Forces mentioned above.

c. 'Japanese Military equipment' is defined as:

(1) All arms, ammunition, explosives, military equipment, stores and supplies and other implements of war of all kinds and any equipment, or other property whatsoever belonging to, used by, or intended for use by Japanese Armed Forces and Japanese-controlled armed forces or any members thereof.

(2) Naval combatant and auxiliary vessels and craft of all kinds, both surface and submarine, including those under repair, alteration, remodeling, reconstruction or construction, as well as those which were reconstructed for military purposes.

(3) All aircraft of all kinds, both military and civilian, aviation and anti-aircraft equipment and devices.

(4) All military, naval and Air installations and establishments, including airfields, landing grounds and strips, seaplane bases, naval bases, military equipment of harbors, establishments engaged in military research, military storage depots, including underground depots, all equipment and facilities primarily used for military communication and transport, permanent and temporary land and

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coast fortification fortresses and other fortified areas, together with plans and drawings of all such fortifications, installations and establishments.

(5) Proving grounds and laboratories, all technical data, patents, plans, inventions and laboratory samples of weapons and means of war, including those which may be or have been under study, in the process of manufacture, finished or patented.

"2. Possession of arms, ammunition and implements of war by any Japanese should be prohibited save that the Supreme Commander may authorize the use:

a. By Japanese Civil Police agencies for the purpose of maintaining law and order of rifles and pistols and the necessary ammunition for them and other small arms exclusively used by civil police.

b. By licensed hunters of duly registered hunting weapons.

"3. The development, manufacture, importation and exportation of arms, ammunition and implements of war, and materials intended for military use should be prohibited for Japan, except for the importation of no more than the quantities of arms and ammunition necessary for the purposes mentioned in paragraph 2.

"4. The manufacture of aircraft of all kinds should be prohibited in Japan.

"5. The construction of any naval combatant and auxiliary vessel or craft, the conversion of any commercial vessel or craft to military purposes, and the reconstruction or remodeling of commercial vessels or craft so as to render them more suitable for military purposes should be prohibited.

"6. Military equipment seized from the former Japanese Armed Forces or from members of the Japanese civil populace should after examination be destroyed or scrapped except for:

a. Military equipment required for operational needs of the occupation forces or for the lawful activities of the Japanese Civil Police.

b. Items convertible to peacetime civilian uses; such equipment may be drawn upon for:

(1) The maintenance and subsistence of the occupation forces, prisoners of war, and nationals of members of the United Nations;

(2) The relief of the local civil population to the extent necessary to prevent or alleviate epidemic or serious disease and serious unrest which would endanger the occupying forces and the objectives of the occupation:

(3) Reparations, including such military equipment as:

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(a) Plant and machinery for shipbuilding and nautical instruments other than those limited to purposes of an exclusively military nature.

(b) Diving gear,

(c) Optical glass,

(d) Chain and chain cables,

(e) Machine tools convertible to peacetime uses,

(f) Military research facilities

"7. All former United Nations naval craft, equipment, and facilities found in Japanese possession should be safeguarded and as soon as practicable should be delivered to the nations to which they belong at such points as may be designated by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

"8. Japanese disarmed naval craft may be used for the purpose of repatriation or such other purposes connected with carrying out the terms of surrender as the Supreme Commander may direct.

"9. All records of military registration of demobilized personnel from the Army, Navy, Air Forces, Gendarmerie and Secret Police should be confiscated and transferred to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for subsequent destruction. No further records of this nature should be compiled or maintained by the Japanese.

"10. Reestablishment of the following should be prohibited: the War and Navy Ministries, the Japanese Imperial High Command, the Supreme Military Council, the Council of Marshals and Admirals, the Inspectorate of Military Training, the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, the Naval General Headquarters, the Headquarters of Armies and Fleets, and also any military or para-military organizations, military academies and schools, military scientific and research institutions and military laboratories, as well as the officers corps in any form. Such demobilization agency as is retained for the purpose of demobilizing returning Japanese Armed Forces should be of a civilian character and should be abolished immediately after completion of the demobilization. The former Japanese demobilization system involving special privileges of demobilized members of the Japanese Armed Forces should also be abolished.

"11. All military and para-military organizations in Japan, including ex-officers' organizations, together with their affiliates and the clubs which were used for making propaganda for militarism and ultra-nationalism should be dissolved and their revival or establishment in any form, including a disguised form, should be prohibited. The application of this paragraph should extend also to various associations created under the guise of production associations, such as cooperative societies for joint cultivation of land, for fishing, and others, which are composed wholly or substantially of ex-officers of the Army and Navy and Gendarmerie and headed by their former military commanders. This paragraph should apply also to any other associations composed wholly or substantially of ex-officers of the Japanese Army and Navy and Gendarmerie, ostensibly created for legitimate purposes, but which are, in reality, disguised forms of military or para-military organizations, or which have some other disguised subversive purpose.

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"12. Military training of the civilian population and military instructions in schools should be prohibited.

"13. For the purpose of prevention of the revival of Japanese militarism persons who have at one time fallen within any of the following categories should not be nominated or employed in the Government service, public office, or educational institutions except as they may be necessary in performing duties essential to the demobilization of repatriated military and naval personnel.

a. Generals, admirals, and all other senior officers and all career officers of the Army, Navy and Gendarmerie;

b. Other officers of the Army, Navy and Gendarmerie, including members of the reserve, if their employment would harm the cause of peace and security; and

c. Officials of ex-officers; and other military and para-military associations and of bodies closely associated with the Armed Forces.

"The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers may authorize the nomination or employment of a person coming within categories a and c if his record shows that he has been an opponent of Japanese expansionism and totalitarianism.

"14. All measures necessary should be undertaken to prevent any revival of the Japanese Army, Navy, Gendarmerie, Secret Police and their administrative organs."

FEC-017/22FEC-RESTRICTEDFEC-017/2227 May 1948FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONPROHIBITION OF MILITARY ACTIVITY IN JAPAN AND
DISPOSITION OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY EQUIPMENT
(References: FEC-017 Series)Note by the Secretary General

1. This document is a reissue of FEC-017/20, Prohibition of Military Activity in Japan and Disposition of the Japanese Military Equipment, for the purpose of adding the excerpt from the draft minutes of the 92nd meeting of the Far Eastern Commission referred to in paragraph 5 of the letter of transmittal of the Secretary General (Enclosure "B").
2. Enclosure "A", a policy decision relative to the prohibition of military activity in Japan and disposition of the Japanese military equipment, was approved by the Far Eastern Commission at its ninety-second meeting, 12 February 1948.
3. The letter of transmittal of the Secretary General, forwarding this decision on behalf of the Far Eastern Commission to the Secretary of State of the United States Government in accordance with the Terms of Reference, is circulated herewith as Enclosure "B".
4. The excerpt from the minutes of the 92nd FEC meeting referred to in paragraph 1 above is included as an appendix to Enclosure "B".

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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P-47

FEC-RESTRICTEDENCLOSURE "A"PROHIBITION OF MILITARY ACTIVITY IN JAPAN AND
DISPOSITION OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY EQUIPMENTPreamble

In accordance with paragraph 1, Part III of the Basic Post-Surrender Policy for Japan (FEC-014/9), adopted unanimously by the Far Eastern Commission on 19 June 1947, which states, "Disarmament and demilitarization are the initial tasks of the military occupation and shall be carried out promptly and with determination," the Far Eastern Commission approves the following policy decision on the Prohibition of Military Activity in Japan and Disposition of the Japanese Military Equipment.

1. a. For the purposes of this document, the term "military" is defined to mean "military, naval, and air", except where the context otherwise requires.

b. For the purpose of this document "Japanese Armed Forces" are defined to be all Japanese land, sea and air forces; Japanese military and para-military organizations, formations and units; gendarmerie and secret military police and their organized Japanese auxiliaries; together with the administrative organs of the armed forces mentioned above.

c. "Japanese military equipment" is defined as:

(1) All arms, ammunition, explosives, military equipment, stores and supplies and other implements of war of all kinds and any equipment, or other property whatsoever belonging to, used by, or intended for use by Japanese armed forces and Japanese-controlled armed forces or any members thereof.

(2) Naval combatant and auxiliary vessels and craft of all kinds, both surface and submarine, including those under repair, alteration, remodeling, reconstruction, as well as those which were reconstructed for military purposes.

(3) All aircraft of all kinds, both military and civilian, aviation and anti-aircraft equipment and devices.

(4) All military naval and air installations and establishments, including airfields, landing grounds and strips, seaplane bases, naval bases, military equipment of harbors, establishments engaged in military research, military storage depots, including underground depots, all equipment and facilities primarily used for military communication and transport, permanent and temporary land and coast fortification fortresses and other fortified areas, together with plans and drawings of all such fortifications, installations and establishments.

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(5) Proving grounds and laboratories, all technical data, patents, plans, inventions and laboratory samples of weapons and means of war, including those which may be or have been under study, in the process of manufacture, finished or patented.

2. Possession of arms, ammunition and implements of war by any Japanese should be prohibited save that the Supreme Commander may authorize the use:

a. by Japanese civil police agencies for the purpose of maintaining law and order of rifles and pistols and the necessary ammunition for them and other small arms exclusively used by civil police.

b. by licensed hunters of duly registered hunting weapons.

3. The development, manufacture, importation and exportation of arms, ammunition and implements of war, and materials intended for military use should be prohibited for Japan, except for the importation of no more than the quantities of arms and ammunition necessary for the purposes mentioned in paragraph 2.

4. The manufacture of aircraft of all kinds should be prohibited in Japan.

5. The construction of any naval combatant and auxiliary vessel or craft, the conversion of any commercial vessel or craft to military purposes, and the reconstruction or remodeling of commercial vessels or craft so as to render them more suitable for military purposes should be prohibited.

6. Military equipment seized from the former Japanese Armed Forces or from members of the Japanese civil populace should after examination be destroyed or scrapped except for:

a. Military equipment required for operational needs of the occupation forces or for the lawful activities of the Japanese civil police;

b. Items convertible to peacetime civilian uses; such equipment may be drawn upon for:

(1) The maintenance and subsistence of the occupation forces, prisoners of war, and nationals of Members of the United Nations;

(2) The relief of the local civil population to the extent necessary to prevent or alleviate epidemic or serious disease and serious unrest which would endanger the occupying forces and the objectives of the occupation;

(3) Reparations, including such military equipment as:

(a) Plant and machinery for shipbuilding and nautical instruments other than those limited to purposes of an exclusively military nature.

(b) Diving gear.

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- (c) Optical glass,
- (d) Chain and Chain cables,
- (e) Machine tools convertible to peacetime uses,
- (f) Military research facilities.

7. All former United Nations naval craft, equipment and facilities found in Japanese possession should be safeguarded and as soon as practicable should be delivered to the nations to which they belong at such points as may be designated by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

8. Japanese disarmed naval craft may be used for the purpose of repatriation or such other purposes connected with carrying out the terms of surrender as the Supreme Commander may direct.

9. All records of military registration of demobilized personnel from the Army, Navy, Air Forces, gendarmerie and secret police should be confiscated and transferred to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for subsequent destruction. No further records of this nature should be compiled or maintained by the Japanese.

10. Reestablishment of the following should be prohibited: the War and Navy Ministries, the Japanese Imperial High Command, the Supreme Military Council, the Council of Marshals and Admirals, the Inspectorate of Military Training, the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, the Naval General Headquarters, the Headquarters of Armies and Fleets, and also any military or para-military organizations, military academies and schools, military scientific and research institutions and military laboratories, as well as the Officers Corps in any form. Such demobilization agency as is retained for the purpose of demobilizing returning Japanese Armed Forces should be of a civilian character and should be abolished immediately after completion of the demobilization. The former Japanese demobilization system involving special privileges of demobilized members of the Japanese armed forces should also be abolished.

11. All military and para-military organizations in Japan, including ex-officers' organizations, together with their affiliates and the clubs which were used for making propaganda for militarism and ultra-nationalism should be dissolved and their revival or establishment in any form, including a disguised form, should be prohibited. The application of this paragraph should extend also to various associations created under the guise of production associations, such as cooperative societies for joint cultivation of land, for fishing, and others, which are composed wholly or substantially of ex-officers of the Army and Navy and gendarmerie and headed by their former military commanders. This paragraph should apply also to any other associations composed wholly or substantially of ex-officers of the Japanese Army and Navy and gendarmerie, ostensibly created for legitimate purposes, but which are, in reality, disguised forms of military or para-military organizations, or which have some other disguised subversive purpose.

12. Military training of the civilian population and military instruction in schools should be prohibited.

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13. For the purpose of prevention of the revival of Japanese militarism persons who have at one time fallen within any of the following categories should not be nominated or employed in the government service, public office, or educational institutions except as they may be necessary in performing duties essential to the demobilization of repatriated military and naval personnel.

a. Generals, Admirals, and all other senior officers, and all career officers of the Army, Navy, and gendarmerie;

b. Other officers of the Army, Navy and gendarmerie, including members of the reserve, if their employment would harm the cause of peace and security; and

c. Officials of ex-officers' and other military and para-military associations and of bodies closely associated with the armed forces.

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers may authorize the nomination or employment of a person coming within categories a and c if his record shows that he has been an opponent of Japanese expansionism and totalitarianism

14. All measures necessary should be undertaken to prevent any revival of the Japanese Army, Navy, gendarmerie, secret police and their administrative organs.

FEC-RESTRICTEDENCLOSURE "B"LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

February 17, 1948

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission provide that one of the functions of the Commission should be to "formulate the policies, principles and standards in conformity with which the fulfillment by Japan of its obligations under the Terms of Surrender may be accomplished."

It is further provided that when such decisions are made by the Far Eastern Commission, "The United States Government shall prepare directives in accordance with the policy decisions of the Commission and shall transmit them to the Supreme Commander through the appropriate United States Government agency."

At the ninety-second meeting of the Far Eastern Commission held at 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., on 12 February 1948, the enclosed policy decision relative to Prohibition of Military Activity in Japan and Disposition of Japanese Military Equipment was approved. The Soviet member abstained from voting on the enclosure but said in a prepared statement, a copy of which is enclosed for your information, that it was his intention "not to prevent the adoption" of the policy. The Chairman accordingly declared the policy adopted in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph V, 2 of the Terms of Reference, on the ground that the statement of the Soviet member amounted to "concurrence" in the "action" taken by the Commission.

As Secretary General of the Far Eastern Commission, I have been instructed to forward this decision to you on behalf of the Commission in order that an appropriate directive may be prepared and transmitted to the Supreme Commander in accordance with the Terms of Reference.

At the time the enclosed policy was adopted several members read into the minutes various statements of understanding as to the meaning of certain portions. I am enclosing an excerpt from the draft minutes of the ninety-second Commission meeting including these statements, with the request of the Commission that they be transmitted to the Supreme Commander for his information along with the policy decision itself.

The Commission agreed that the text of the enclosed policy should be released to the press after the appropriate directive has been received by the Supreme Commander. In order that we may make our arrangements for release as expeditiously as possible, it would be appreciated if you could notify me when the United States directive has reached Tokyo.

Sincerely yours,

Nelson T. Johnson
Secretary GeneralThe Honorable George C. Marshall
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Enclosure "B"

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FEC-RESTRICTEDA P P E N D I XEXCERPT FROM THE DRAFT MINUTES OF
THE 92ND FAR EASTERN COMMISSION MEETINGITEM 2 - PROHIBITION OF MILITARY ACTIVITY IN JAPAN AND DISPOSITION
OF JAPANESE MILITARY EQUIPMENT (FEC-017/17, FEC-017/19)

The Commission resumed consideration of this subject as follows:

Paragraph 2a:

GENERAL MCCOY recalled that, at the 87th meeting of the Commission (page 4, Minutes) the Soviet Representative had stated that he would be willing to retain this paragraph as worded in FEC-017/17 provided that a statement of the Soviet understanding of the term "and other small arms" be attached to the policy decision.

If there were no objection, GENERAL MCCOY said, the Soviet proposal would be handled in accordance with normal Commission procedure. GENERAL MCCOY said that he realized that Mr. Panyushkin had not had an opportunity to familiarize himself with the normal Commission procedure in forwarding such statements of understanding to the Supreme Commander. He therefore requested the Secretary General to explain just what was meant by the normal procedure in question.

MR. JOHNSON offered the following statement with regard to normal procedure concerning statements of understanding by delegations with regard to policy decisions.

"When the Commission passes policy decisions, the Secretary General sends certified copies to the Secretary of State. Then, in accordance with the Terms of Reference of the Commission, the United States Government prepares directives in accordance with the policy decisions of the Commission and transmits these directives to the Supreme Commander through the appropriate United States Government agency.

"In a number of instances representatives have made statements of the interpretation or explanation of their Governments in regard to certain parts of the paper or as to the paper as a whole. These statements have normally been forwarded by the Secretary General to the Secretary of State for 'Transmission to the Supreme Commander for his information.' These statements have been termed 'excerpts from the minutes of the Commission.'

"For example, the Secretary General on June 6, 1946, forwarded to the Secretary of State a policy decision 'Aliens in Japan' (FEC-034/2). The Secretary General added: 'I am also enclosing for your information an excerpt from the minutes of the fourteenth meeting of the Commission including a statement made by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in connection with the approval of his government of the enclosed policy.'

"In accordance with this normal procedure, in case this pending draft policy decision should be approved by the Commission, the Secretary General, if there is no

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objection will forward to the Secretary of State a certified copy of the policy decision, and will also send to the Secretary of State, for transmission to the Supreme Commander for his information, whatever statements of interpretation or understanding may be made by representatives on the Commission."

GENERAL MCCOY said that if there were no objection, the Soviet statement of understanding regarding paragraph 2 a would be handled under the procedure outlined by Mr. Johnson. The Soviet statement is as follows:

"The Soviet delegation understands the term 'and other small arms' in paragraph 2 a of FEC-017/17 to mean arms of non-group use and non-fragmentation or mass effect, carried and used by a single person."

GENERAL MCCOY presented the following statement of understanding on behalf of the United States Government for incorporation in the minutes and transmission to the Supreme Commander in accordance with normal procedure:

"The U. S. Government understands that it is within the SCAP's discretionary authority to interpret with what small arms he may equip the Japanese civil police and that any interpretation of the phrase 'small arms', which he may find it necessary to make in accordance with his authority under the Terms of Reference, is in no way abridged by any other understanding."

MR. FORD said that he understood the United States statement of understanding to mean that discretion as to the interpretation of the phrase "small arms" should be left to the Supreme Commander. With this understanding, the United Kingdom concurred, and he wished therefore to associate himself with the statement.

MR. POWLES said that while he agreed that it was the responsibility of the Supreme Commander to interpret any policy decision of the Far Eastern Commission, he could not agree to any implication that the Supreme Commander was at liberty to interpret the term "small arms" without reference to the use of the phrase in the policy decision.

MR. BULLOCK associated himself with Mr. Powles' statement and said that the question involved was not the meaning of "small arms" as such, but was rather the meaning of the term as it was used in the proposed policy decision, namely "small arms exclusively used by civil police."

GENERAL MCCOY agreed that the over-all policy decision must govern and determine the interpretation of any particular aspect of it.

MR. FORD said that his remarks above, in concurring with General McCoy, had been based on the fact that the United Kingdom Government had accepted the whole proposed policy decision as shown in FEC-017/17. Consequently, any explanatory statement would have to be read in connection with the policy decision as a whole, and not as a definition separated in any manner from the context of the proposed policy.

DR. KOO said that he saw no radical differences in the statements which had been made because he regarded the principal purpose of the document to be to enable the Supreme Commander to maintain law and order in Japan.

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He agreed that discretion as to the meaning of the term "small arms" should reside in the Supreme Commander and it was the feeling of the Chinese delegation that the Supreme Commander could be entrusted to make use of only those small arms actually needed to meet any specific situation that might arise. He was therefore prepared to associate himself with the understandings which had been expressed above.

MR. NAGGIAR said that, in view of the statements which had been made and in view of the general course of discussion on paragraph 2 a, he felt that the amendment which he had previously proposed (page 5, minutes 86th FEC meeting) as a possible means of affording a basis for unanimity, was no longer necessary, since the Commission appeared to be ready to approve the paragraph in the form in FEC-017/17. Therefore, if Mr. Powles, his seconder, had no objection, he would withdraw his proposed amendment.

MR. PANYUSHKIN stated that the statement of General McCoy, Chairman of the Far Eastern Commission, made by him on behalf of the United States Government on the question of interpretation of the term "and other small arms" in fact did not concern the substance of this question. In this statement General McCoy set forth the opinion of the United States Government, which considered that the question as to what small arms the Japanese civil police may be armed with came within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Commander and that the Supreme Commander's action in this regard could not be abridged by any other understanding of this term.

The Soviet Delegation, MR. PANYUSHKIN continued, could not recognize as correct the understanding by the United States Government that it is within the SCAP's jurisdiction to determine with what arms the Japanese civil police should be armed, since the right to determine this belonged to the Far Eastern Commission. Therefore, the Soviet Delegation could not also agree with the opinion of the United States Government that any interpretation by the Supreme Commander of the term "and other small arms" was not abridged by any other understanding.

In virtue of the foregoing, MR. PANYUSHKIN concluded, the Soviet Delegation considered this statement by the United States Delegation as lacking legal standing since it was incompatible with the decision of the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers in December of 1945 in respect to the functions of the United States Government and the functions of the Supreme Commander.

GENERAL MCCOY said that there seemed to be some misunderstanding on the part of the Soviet representative regarding the United States statement of understanding. He emphasized that there was no question of "adoption" of his statement involved. The statement was rather a statement for the record and for transmission, together with statements by other representatives, to the Supreme Commander, with the thought that such statements would be extremely useful to the Supreme Commander in administering the Commission's policy. None of these statements, he pointed out, in any way affected the terms of the proposed policy decision. As for the substance of his statement, GENERAL MCCOY recalled the inability, after extremely exhaustive technical discussion, to arrive at an agreed definition of "small arms." It therefore seemed to him that the only authority left to determine the meaning of the term was the administering authority who would be responsible for meeting any emergency which might arise.

MR. NAGGIAR observed that subsequent to the adoption of any policy decision by the Commission any representative could offer

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criticism or comment of any kind on action taken by the Supreme Commander to implement the policy. Indeed, representatives on the Commission were free to review the actions of the Supreme Commander in connection not only with the implementation of Commission policy but also in connection with the implementation of United States directives issued before the existence of the Commission or interim directives issued since the beginning of the Commission. Personally, MR. NAGGIAR failed to see any important advantage to be gained from entering statements of understanding at the time of adoption of policy decisions since, as he had pointed out, formal adoption was no hindrance to subsequent review of the Supreme Commander's actions. He thought there was little danger of the Commission's being "bypassed" since the Commission could always intervene in action being taken or even completed in Japan, under Section II, A 2, of the Terms of Reference which provided, among the functions of the Commission, "To review, on the request of any member, any directive issued to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or any action taken by the Supreme Commander involving policy decisions within the jurisdiction of the Commission."

GENERAL MCCOY said that, to meet the wishes of Representatives, an excerpt from the minutes covering all statements made on this paragraph would be forwarded to the Supreme Commander in accordance with the normal procedure.

FEC-RESTRICTEDENCLOSURE "A"PROHIBITION OF MILITARY ACTIVITY IN JAPAN AND
DISPOSITION OF JAPANESE MILITARY EQUIPMENTPreamble

In accordance with paragraph 1, Part III of the Basic Post-Surrender Policy for Japan (FEC-014/9), adopted unanimously by the Far Eastern Commission on 19 June 1947, which states, "Disarmament and demilitarization are the initial tasks of the military occupation and shall be carried out promptly and with determination," the Far Eastern Commission approves the following policy decision on the Prohibition of Military Activity in Japan and Disposition of the Japanese Military Equipment.

1. a. For the purposes of this document, the term "military" is defined to mean "military, naval, and air", except where the context otherwise requires.

b. For the purpose of this document "Japanese Armed Forces" are defined to be all Japanese land, sea and air forces; Japanese military and para-military organizations, formations and units; gendarmerie and secret military police and their organized Japanese auxiliaries; together with the administrative organs of the armed forces mentioned above.

c. "Japanese military equipment" is defined as:

(1) All arms, ammunition, explosives, military equipment, stores and supplies and other implements of war of all kinds and any equipment, or other property whatsoever belonging to, used by, or intended for use by Japanese armed forces and Japanese-controlled armed forces or any members thereof.

(2) Naval combatant and auxiliary vessels and craft of all kinds, both surface and submarine, including those under repair, alteration, remodeling, reconstruction, as well as those which were reconstructed for military purposes.

(3) All aircraft of all kinds, both military and civilian, aviation and anti-aircraft equipment and devices.

(4) All military naval and air installations and establishments, including airfields, landing grounds and strips, seaplane bases, naval bases, military equipment of harbors, establishments engaged in military research, military storage depots, including underground depots, all equipment and facilities primarily used for military communication and transport, permanent and temporary land and coast fortification fortresses and other fortified areas, together with plans and drawings of all such fortifications, installations and establishments.

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(5) Proving grounds and laboratories, all technical data, patents, plans, inventions and laboratory samples of weapons and means of war, including those which may be or have been under study, in the process of manufacture, finished or patented.

2. Possession of arms, ammunition and implements of war by any Japanese should be prohibited save that the Supreme Commander may authorize the use:

a. by Japanese civil police agencies for the purpose of maintaining law and order of rifles and pistols and the necessary ammunition for them and other small arms exclusively used by civil police.

b. by licensed hunters of duly registered hunting weapons.

3. The development, manufacture, importation and exportation of arms, ammunition and implements of war, and materials intended for military use should be prohibited for Japan, except for the importation of no more than the quantities of arms and ammunition necessary for the purposes mentioned in paragraph 2.

4. The manufacture of aircraft of all kinds should be prohibited in Japan.

5. The construction of any naval combatant and auxiliary vessel or craft, the conversion of any commercial vessel or craft to military purposes, and the reconstruction or remodeling of commercial vessels or craft so as to render them more suitable for military purposes should be prohibited.

6. Military equipment seized from the former Japanese Armed Forces or from members of the Japanese civil populace should after examination be destroyed or scrapped except for:

a. Military equipment required for operational needs of the occupation forces or for the lawful activities of the Japanese civil police;

b. Items convertible to peacetime civilian uses; such equipment may be drawn upon for:

(1) The maintenance and subsistence of the occupation forces, prisoners of war, and nationals of Members of the United Nations;

(2) The relief of the local civil population to the extent necessary to prevent or alleviate epidemic or serious disease and serious unrest which would endanger the occupying forces and the objectives of the occupation;

(3) Reparations, including such military equipment as:

(a) Plant and machinery for shipbuilding and nautical instruments other than those limited to purposes of an exclusively military nature.

(b) Diving gear.

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- (c) Optical glass,
- (d) Chain and Chain cables,
- (e) Machine tools convertible to peacetime uses,
- (f) Military research facilities.

7. All former United Nations naval craft, equipment and facilities found in Japanese possession should be safeguarded and as soon as practicable should be delivered to the nations to which they belong at such points as may be designated by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

8. Japanese disarmed naval craft may be used for the purpose of repatriation or such other purposes connected with carrying out the terms of surrender as the Supreme Commander may direct.

9. All records of military registration of demobilized personnel from the Army, Navy, Air Forces, gendarmerie and secret police should be confiscated and transferred to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for subsequent destruction. No further records of this nature should be compiled or maintained by the Japanese.

10. Reestablishment of the following should be prohibited: the War and Navy Ministries, the Japanese Imperial High Command, the Supreme Military Council, the Council of Marshals and Admirals, the Inspectorate of Military Training, the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, the Naval General Headquarters, the Headquarters of Armies and Fleets, and also any military or para-military organizations, military academies and schools, military scientific and research institutions and military laboratories, as well as the Officers Corps in any form. Such demobilization agency as is retained for the purpose of demobilizing returning Japanese Armed Forces should be of a civilian character and should be abolished immediately after completion of the demobilization. The former Japanese demobilization system involving special privileges of demobilized members of the Japanese armed forces should also be abolished.

11. All military and para-military organizations in Japan, including ex-officers' organizations, together with their affiliates and the clubs which were used for making propaganda for militarism and ultra-nationalism should be dissolved and their revival or establishment in any form, including a disguised form, should be prohibited. The application of this paragraph should extend also to various associations created under the guise of production associations, such as cooperative societies for joint cultivation of land, for fishing, and others, which are composed wholly or substantially of ex-officers of the Army and Navy and gendarmerie and headed by their former military commanders. This paragraph should apply also to any other associations composed wholly or substantially of ex-officers of the Japanese Army and Navy and gendarmerie, ostensibly created for legitimate purposes, but which are, in reality, disguised forms of military or para-military organizations, or which have some other disguised subversive purpose.

12. Military training of the civilian population and military instruction in schools should be prohibited.

Enclosure "A"

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13. For the purpose of prevention of the revival of Japanese militarism persons who have at one time fallen within any of the following categories should not be nominated or employed in the government service, public office, or educational institutions except as they may be necessary in performing duties essential to the demobilization of repatriated military and naval personnel.

a. Generals, Admirals, and all other senior officers, and all career officers of the Army, Navy, and gendarmerie;

b. Other officers of the Army, Navy and gendarmerie, including members of the reserve, if their employment would harm the cause of peace and security; and

c. Officials of ex-officers' and other military and para-military associations and of bodies closely associated with the armed forces.

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers may authorize the nomination or employment of a person coming within categories a and c if his record shows that he has been an opponent of Japanese expansionism and totalitarianism

14. All measures necessary should be undertaken to prevent any revival of the Japanese Army, Navy, gendarmerie, secret police and their administrative organs.

FEC-RESTRICTEDENCLOSURE "B"LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

February 17, 1948

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission provide that one of the functions of the Commission should be to "formulate the policies, principles and standards in conformity with which the fulfillment by Japan of its obligations under the Terms of Surrender may be accomplished."

It is further provided that when such decisions are made by the Far Eastern Commission, "The United States Government shall prepare directives in accordance with the policy decisions of the Commission and shall transmit them to the Supreme Commander through the appropriate United States Government agency."

At the ninety-second meeting of the Far Eastern Commission held at 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., on 12 February 1948, the enclosed policy decision relative to Prohibition of Military Activity in Japan and Disposition of Japanese Military Equipment was approved. The Soviet member abstained from voting on the enclosure but said in a prepared statement, a copy of which is enclosed for your information, that it was his intention "not to prevent the adoption" of the policy. The Chairman accordingly declared the policy adopted in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph V, 2 of the Terms of Reference, on the ground that the statement of the Soviet member amounted to "concurrence" in the "action" taken by the Commission.

As Secretary General of the Far Eastern Commission, I have been instructed to forward this decision to you on behalf of the Commission in order that an appropriate directive may be prepared and transmitted to the Supreme Commander in accordance with the Terms of Reference.

At the time the enclosed policy was adopted several members read into the minutes various statements of understanding as to the meaning of certain portions. I am enclosing an excerpt from the draft minutes of the ninety-second Commission meeting including these statements, with the request of the Commission that they be transmitted to the Supreme Commander for his information along with the policy decision itself.

The Commission agreed that the text of the enclosed policy should be released to the press after the appropriate directive has been received by the Supreme Commander. In order that we may make our arrangements for release as expeditiously as possible, it would be appreciated if you could notify me when the United States directive has reached Tokyo.

The Honorable George C. Marshall
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

Nelson T. Johnson
Secretary General

Enclosures (a) policy
(b) Soviet Statement
(c) excerpt from draft minutes
of the 92nd FEC meeting

Enclosure "B"

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FEC RESTRICTEDAPPENDIX ISTATEMENT OF THE SOVIET MEMBER RELATIVE TO FEC 017/17
SUBMITTED AT THE 92ND MEETING OF THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION
12 FEBRUARY 1948

Document FEC 017/17, Prohibition of Military Activity in Japan and Disposition of Japanese Military Equipment, is of essential importance in the matter of carrying out the demilitarization of Japan. Proceeding from this, the Soviet Delegation during the discussion studied most carefully each paragraph of FEC 017/17 and submitted a number of amendments which improved and clarified provisions of this document. It is regretted that the Soviet Delegation's amendments to paragraphs 2, 6, 9, 10, and 13 have not been accepted by the other members of the Commission. As before, the Soviet Delegation considers these amendments very important and reserves the right to return to their consideration again at an appropriate time. However, in order not to prevent the adoption of Document FEC 017/17 the Soviet Delegation will abstain from voting.

FEC-RESTRICTEDA P P E N D I X IIEXCERPT FROM THE DRAFT MINUTES OF
THE 92ND FAR EASTERN COMMISSION MEETINGITEM 2 - PROHIBITION OF MILITARY ACTIVITY IN JAPAN AND DISPOSITION
OF JAPANESE MILITARY EQUIPMENT (FEC-017/17, FEC-017/19)

The Commission resumed consideration of this subject as follows:

Paragraph 2a:

GENERAL MCCOY recalled that, at the 87th meeting of the Commission (page 4, Minutes) the Soviet Representative had stated that he would be willing to retain this paragraph as worded in FEC-017/17 provided that a statement of the Soviet understanding of the term "and other small arms" be attached to the policy decision.

If there were no objection, GENERAL MCCOY said, the Soviet proposal would be handled in accordance with normal Commission procedure. GENERAL MCCOY said that he realized that Mr. Panyushkin had not had an opportunity to familiarize himself with the normal Commission procedure in forwarding such statements of understanding to the Supreme Commander. He therefore requested the Secretary General to explain just what was meant by the normal procedure in question.

MR. JOHNSON offered the following statement with regard to normal procedure concerning statements of understanding by delegations with regard to policy decisions.

"When the Commission passes policy decisions, the Secretary General sends certified copies to the Secretary of State. Then, in accordance with the Terms of Reference of the Commission, the United States Government prepares directives in accordance with the policy decisions of the Commission and transmits these directives to the Supreme Commander through the appropriate United States Government agency.

"In a number of instances representatives have made statements of the interpretation or explanation of their Governments in regard to certain parts of the paper or as to the paper as a whole. These statements have normally been forwarded by the Secretary General to the Secretary of State for 'Transmission to the Supreme Commander for his information.' These statements have been termed 'excerpts from the minutes of the Commission.'

"For example, the Secretary General on June 6, 1946, forwarded to the Secretary of State a policy decision 'Aliens in Japan' (FEC-034/2). The Secretary General added: 'I am also enclosing for your information an excerpt from the minutes of the fourteenth meeting of the Commission including a statement made by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in connection with the approval of his government of the enclosed policy.'

"In accordance with this normal procedure, in case this pending draft policy decision should be approved by the Commission, the Secretary General, if there is no

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objection will forward to the Secretary of State a certified copy of the policy decision, and will also send to the Secretary of State, for transmission to the Supreme Commander for his information, whatever statements of interpretation or understanding may be made by representatives on the Commission."

GENERAL MCCOY said that if there were no objection, the Soviet statement of understanding regarding paragraph 2 a would be handled under the procedure outlined by Mr. Johnson. The Soviet statement is as follows:

"The Soviet delegation understands the term 'and other small arms' in paragraph 2 a of FEC-017/17 to mean arms of non-group use and non-fragmentation or mass effect, carried and used by a single person."

GENERAL MCCOY presented the following statement of understanding on behalf of the United States Government for incorporation in the minutes and transmission to the Supreme Commander in accordance with normal procedure:

"The U. S. Government understands that it is within the SCAP's discretionary authority to interpret with what small arms he may equip the Japanese civil police and that any interpretation of the phrase 'small arms', which he may find it necessary to make in accordance with his authority under the Terms of Reference, is in no way abridged by any other understanding."

MR. FORD said that he understood the United States statement of understanding to mean that discretion as to the interpretation of the phrase "small arms" should be left to the Supreme Commander. With this understanding, the United Kingdom concurred, and he wished therefore to associate himself with the statement.

MR. POWLES said that while he agreed that it was the responsibility of the Supreme Commander to interpret any policy decision of the Far Eastern Commission, he could not agree to any implication that the Supreme Commander was at liberty to interpret the term "small arms" without reference to the use of the phrase in the policy decision.

MR. BULLOCK associated himself with Mr. Powles' statement and said that the question involved was not the meaning of "small arms" as such, but was rather the meaning of the term as it was used in the proposed policy decision, namely "small arms exclusively used by civil police."

GENERAL MCCOY agreed that the over-all policy decision must govern and determine the interpretation of any particular aspect of it.

MR. FORD said that his remarks above, in concurring with General McCoy, had been based on the fact that the United Kingdom Government had accepted the whole proposed policy decision as shown in FEC-017/17. Consequently, any explanatory statement would have to be read in connection with the policy decision as a whole, and not as a definition repeated in any manner from the context of the proposed policy.

DR. KOO said that he saw no radical differences in the statements which had been made because he regarded the principal purpose of the document to be to enable the Supreme Commander to maintain law and order in Japan.

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He agreed that discretion as to the meaning of the term "small arms" should reside in the Supreme Commander and it was the feeling of the Chinese delegation that the Supreme Commander could be entrusted to make use of only those small arms actually needed to meet any specific situation that might arise. He was therefore prepared to associate himself with the understandings which had been expressed above.

MR. NAGGIAR said that, in view of the statements which had been made and in view of the general course of discussion on paragraph 2 a, he felt that the amendment which he had previously proposed (page 5, minutes 86th FEC meeting) as a possible means of affording a basis for unanimity, was no longer necessary, since the Commission appeared to be ready to approve the paragraph in the form in FEC-017/17. Therefore, if Mr. Powles, his seconder, had no objection, he would withdraw his proposed amendment.

MR. PANYUSHKIN stated that the statement of General McCoy, Chairman of the Far Eastern Commission, made by him on behalf of the United States Government on the question of interpretation of the term "and other small arms" in fact did not concern the substance of this question. In this statement General McCoy set forth the opinion of the United States Government, which considered that the question as to what small arms the Japanese civil police may be armed with came within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Commander and that the Supreme Commander's action in this regard could not be abridged by any other understanding of this term.

The Soviet Delegation, MR. PANYUSHKIN continued, could not recognize as correct the understanding by the United States Government that it is within the SCAP's jurisdiction to determine with what arms the Japanese civil police should be armed, since the right to determine this belonged to the Far Eastern Commission. Therefore, the Soviet Delegation could not also agree with the opinion of the United States Government that any interpretation by the Supreme Commander of the term "and other small arms" was not abridged by any other understanding.

In virtue of the foregoing, MR. PANYUSHKIN concluded, the Soviet Delegation considered this statement by the United States Delegation as lacking legal standing since it was incompatible with the decision of the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers in December of 1945 in respect to the functions of the United States Government and the functions of the Supreme Commander.

GENERAL MCCOY said that there seemed to be some misunderstanding on the part of the Soviet representative regarding the United States statement of understanding. He emphasized that there was no question of "adoption" of his statement involved. The statement was rather a statement for the record and for transmission, together with statements by other representatives, to the Supreme Commander, with the thought that such statements would be extremely useful to the Supreme Commander in administering the Commission's policy. None of these statements, he pointed out, in any way affected the terms of the proposed policy decision. As for the substance of his statement, GENERAL MCCOY recalled the inability, after extremely exhaustive technical discussion, to arrive at an agreed definition of "small arms." It therefore seemed to him that the only authority left to determine the meaning of the term was the administering authority who would be responsible for meeting any emergency which might arise.

MR. NAGGIAR observed that subsequent to the adoption of any policy decision by the Commission any representative could offer

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criticism or comment of any kind on action taken by the Supreme Commander to implement the policy. Indeed, representatives on the Commission were free to review the actions of the Supreme Commander in connection not only with the implementation of Commission policy but also in connection with the implementation of United States directives issued before the existence of the Commission or interim directives issued since the beginning of the Commission. Personally, MR. NAGGIAR failed to see any important advantage to be gained from entering statements of understanding at the time of adoption of policy decisions since, as he had pointed out, formal adoption was no hindrance to subsequent review of the Supreme Commander's actions. He thought there was little danger of the Commission's being "bypassed" since the Commission could always intervene in action being taken or even completed in Japan, under Section II, A 2, of the Terms of Reference which provided, among the functions of the Commission, "To review, on the request of any member, any directive issued to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or any action taken by the Supreme Commander involving policy decisions within the jurisdiction of the Commission."

GENERAL MCCOY said that, to meet the wishes of Representatives, an excerpt from the minutes covering all statements made on this paragraph would be forwarded to the Supreme Commander in accordance with the normal procedure.

FEC RESTRICTEDENCLOSURE "C"STATEMENT OF THE SOVIET MEMBER RELATIVE TO PARAGRAPH 2 a of
FEC 017/17

The following statement of understanding relative to paragraph 2 a of FEC 017/17, Prohibition of Military Activity in Japan and Disposition of Japanese Military Equipment, was originally submitted by the Soviet Member at the 87th meeting of the Far Eastern Commission on 19 January 1948 (see page 4, Min. 87th FEC Mtg.) and was referred to in the 92nd meeting of the Far Eastern Commission on 12 February 1948 (see Appendix II of Enclosure "B", page 8 of this document):

"The Soviet delegation understands the terms 'and other small arms' in paragraph 2 a of FEC 017/17 to mean arms of non-group use and non-fragmentation or mass effect, carried and used by a single person."

Enclosure "C"

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FEC 017/23-END

FEC-017/23FEC-RESTRICTEDFEC-017/232 June 1948FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONPROHIBITION OF MILITARY ACTIVITY IN JAPAN AND
DISPOSITION OF JAPANESE MILITARY EQUIPMENT
(References: FEC-017 Series)Note by the Secretary General

1. It has been brought to the attention of the Secretary General that document FEC-017/22, a reissue of FEC-017/20, Prohibition of Military Activity in Japan and Disposition of Japanese Military Equipment, did not include the prepared statement of the Soviet Member referred to in paragraph 3 of the Secretary General's letter (Enclosure "B" of FEC-017/22) and which was transmitted to the Secretary of State of the United States Government together with other relevant documents for forwarding to the Supreme Commander. The present document is, therefore, a reissue of FEC-017/22 for the purpose of adding the statement of the Soviet Member referred to in the Secretary General's letter.

2. Enclosure "A", a policy decision relative to the prohibition of military activity in Japan and disposition of Japanese military equipment, was approved by the Far Eastern Commission at its ninety-second meeting, 12 February 1948.

3. The letter of transmittal of the Secretary General, forwarding this decision on behalf of the Far Eastern Commission to the Secretary of State of the United States Government in accordance with the Terms of Reference, is circulated herewith as Enclosure "B".

4. The prepared statement of the Soviet Member referred to in paragraph 3 of the letter of transmittal of the Secretary General is included as Appendix I to Enclosure "B".

5. The excerpt from the minutes of the ninety-second meeting of the Far Eastern Commission referred to in paragraph 5 of the letter of transmittal of the Secretary General is included as Appendix II to Enclosure "B".

6. It has also been brought to the attention of the Secretary General that the Soviet statement of understanding regarding "small arms" contained in the excerpt from the minutes of the ninety-second meeting of the Far Eastern Commission (Appendix II of Enclosure "B", page 8) was originally submitted by the Soviet Member at the eighty-seventh meeting of the Far Eastern Commission on 19 January 1948. At the request of the Soviet Member this information, together with the statement itself, is set forth in Enclosure "C" of this document.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-017/23

FEC-017/24FEC-RESTRICTEDFEC-017/2416 June 1948FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONPROHIBITION OF MILITARY ACTIVITY IN JAPAN AND
DISPOSITION OF JAPANESE MILITARY EQUIPMENTCorrigendum to Text of FEC-017/23Note by the Secretary General

1. The attention of members is invited to certain typographical errors which appeared in the text of FEC-017/23, the reissue of FEC-017/20, Prohibition of Military Activity in Japan and Disposition of Japanese Military Equipment, including both the official policy text and the letter of transmittal of the Secretary General.

2. Members are requested to make the following corrections in their copies of the enclosure of FEC-017/23:

- (a) page 1, paragraph 1 c (2), line 1: for "combatent" read "combatant".
- (b) page 1, paragraph 1 c (2), lines 3 and 4: after the word "reconstruction," add the words "or construction".
- (c) page 11, paragraph 2, line 1: for "terms" read "term".

3. The attention of members is also invited to the fact that the so-called "draft" minutes referred to in the Secretary General's letter of transmittal (Enclosure "B" of FEC-017/23) were actually approved by the members of the Commission, both informally and later officially at the 93rd meeting of the Commission.

SAMUEL S. STRATTON
Acting Secretary General

FEC-017/24

FEC-017/25FEC-017/256 April 1951FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONDISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION AND DISPOSITION OF
ENEMY ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WARDirective Serial No. 8

(Reference: FEC-017)

Note by the Secretary General

1. Upon recommendation of the United States Government FEC-017 (11 March 1946), a United States directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers regarding disarmament, demobilization and disposition of enemy arms, ammunition and implements of war, is from this date graded to UNCLASSIFIED.

2. All holders of FEC-017 are requested to make the appropriate change in their copies of this document.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-017/25

FEC-017/26FEC-017/2624 April 1951FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONPROHIBITION OF MILITARY ACTIVITY IN JAPAN
AND DISPOSITION OF JAPANESE MILITARY EQUIPMENT
Directive Serial No. 89
(Reference: FEC-017/21)Note by the Secretary General

1. In order to facilitate handling of records FEC-017/21 (30 March 1948), a U. S. directive to SCAF regarding prohibition of military activity in Japan, is from this date graded to UNCLASSIFIED.
2. FEC-017/23, as corrected by FEC-017/24 is the Far Eastern Commission policy decision upon which this directive was based, and was declassified and released to the press 23 March 1948.
3. All holders of FEC-017/21 are requested to make the appropriate change in their copies of this document.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-017/26

A. ^{III} (Types of) - DOCUMENTS and Records
 COMMISSION DOCUMENTS* (MI-018)

The following ~~types~~ types of documents were issued by the Far Eastern

Commission:

1. ~~xx~~ FEC-- Those papers circulated for the consideration of the Commission.
2. ~~xx~~ SC-- Documents circulated to the Steering Committee
3. ~~xx~~ C-- Documents circulated to the various Committees other than the Steering Committee.
4. ~~xx~~ MI-- Memoranda for the information of all members circulated at the request of the delegates or which the Secretary General deems of interest.
5. ~~xx~~ MINUTES-- Records of the meetings of the Commission, Steering Committee and the various Committees.
- ~~xxxx STATUS OF PAPERS-- Document circulated semi-monthly, showing the~~
6. SEC-- Papers circulated for the information of the Secretariat, but given general Commission circulation.
7. ~~???~~ STATUS OF PAPERS-- Document circulated semi-monthly, showing the status of papers circulated to the Commission, including all types issued by the Commission.

(* See MI-018 series for description of document numbering system)

FEC-017/27FEC-017/2727 June 1951FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONDISPOSITION OF COMBATANT VESSELS OF THE JAPANESE NAVY
Directive Serial No. 33
(Reference: FEC-017/2)Note by the Secretary General

1. Upon the recommendation of the United States Government FEC-017/2 (29 April 1946), a United States directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers regarding disposition of combatant vessels of the Japanese Navy is from this date graded to UNCLASSIFIED.
2. All holders of FEC-017/2 are requested to make the appropriate change in their copies of this document.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-017/28FEC-017/2827 June 1951FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONSPECIAL DIRECTIONS FOR DISPOSITION OF CAPTURED JAPANESE EQUIPMENT
BY SCAPDirective Serial No. 34
(reference: FEC-017/3)Note by the Secretary General

1. Upon recommendation of the United States Government (FEC-017/3 29 April 1946), a United States directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers regarding disposition of captured Japanese equipment is from this date graded to UNCLASSIFIED.

2. All holders of FEC-017/3 are requested to make the appropriate change in their copies of this document.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General