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FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

Transcript of 200th Meeting of the Far Eastern Commission

Held in Main Conference Room, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Thursday, September 21, 1950

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

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FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

Transcript of 200th Meeting of the Far Eastern Commission
Held in Main Conference Room, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Thursday, September 21, 1950

Representatives Present

Mr. Maxwell M. Hamilton, Chairman	(United States)
Mr. D. McNicol	(Australia)
U Tin Maung	(Burma)
Mr. R. E. Collins	(Canada)
His Excellency Dr. W. K. Lee	(China)
Mr. P. Millet	(France)
Mr. M. K. Kirpalani	(India)
Mr. O. Reuchlin	(Netherlands)
Mr. D. Dunlop	(New Zealand)
Mr. K. F. Khalil	(Pakistan)
Mr. Emilio Abello	(Philippines)
No Soviet Representative Present	
Mr. H. A. Graves	(United Kingdom)

Secretary General

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson

Reporter: Mr. R. Holtz, Department of State--FEC

(The 200th meeting of the Far Eastern Commission, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, convened at 10:35 A.M., 21 September 1950, Mr. M. M. Hamilton, presiding.)

MR. HAMILTON: Good morning, gentlemen. The meeting is open.

ITEM 1 - CORRECTION AND APPROVAL OF THE PROVISIONAL MINUTES OF THE 199th MEETING

MR. HAMILTON: The first item: the correction and approval of the provisional minutes of the last meeting.

Are there any corrections or comments?

(No corrections indicated)

MR. HAMILTON: There being none, the minutes stand approved.

ITEM 2 - EXERCISE OF CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JURISDICTION OVER NATIONALS OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS (371 series)

MR. HAMILTON: The second item on the agenda: exercise of criminal and civil jurisdiction over nationals of members of the United Nations.

FEC-371/18 is a proposed policy decision approved and forwarded by the Steering Committee at its 161st meeting, 19 September, by a vote of 9 in favor to 0 opposed; the Australian and New Zealand members abstained from voting and the Philippine and Soviet members were absent.

This paper as it now stands in the form presented to the Commission for its consideration represents a good deal of hard work during the period when normally members of the Commission would have been in recess. I think that we're all grateful to the members of Committee No. 6 and to the ad hoc committee, especially, for putting forth their best efforts on this paper during the summer recess. We now have before us a paper which embodies the thought and the affirmative suggestions of a good many members of the Commission. We are indebted to all of them.

The paper in the form in which it now stands has the hardy

approval of the United States Government. My Government is prepared to vote for the paper as it stands. It hopes that the Commission may vote on the paper this morning. As I have previously stated and as has been stated in the committees, there is a certain element of urgency in reference to the paper. I thought probably the best way to proceed this morning would be to go around the table first and give each representative an opportunity to comment in any way he sees fit in reference to the paper and, if practicable, to indicate the attitude of his government toward the paper. I have indicated the attitude of the American Government. So I would suggest that we just go around the table, as we have in times past, with a request for comment and an indication of attitude, and at the conclusion of that we can decide whether to proceed with the formal poll.

Would the Australian representative be agreeable to starting off?

MR. McNICOL: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I would like to make a few remarks on the Australian attitude on this paper.

When the policy was first proposed in February of this year, the Australian delegation at the outset expressed an objection in principle to the content of this paper. Our general objection was based on the firm belief that we have had for a long time that matters of this sort should not be dealt with before a peace treaty with Japan has been negotiated, and we felt that this added authority should not be transferred to the Japanese pending the treaty. It was my understanding that that was also the view in principle of other members of the Commission. Our objection in principle still stands.

However, in the ensuing months the original paper, FEC-371, has in our opinion been considerably improved by the addition of clauses which safeguard the rights of United Nations nationals in Japan and, whilst we are still not convinced of the necessity of such a policy decision, my delegation would not oppose it. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

MR. HAMILTON: Burma?

U TIN MAUNG: Mr. Chairman, my delegation supports in principle the proposal to extend the jurisdiction of Japanese courts over United Nations nationals. As I stated at a meeting of Committee No. 6, the Government of Burma appreciates the heavy burden which has been imposed upon the occupation authorities by the requirement that it handle juridical matters, and the Government of Burma agrees in principle that the increased jurisdiction of the Japanese courts would strengthen and preserve the judicial tradition of Japan. However, our point of view is that there should be certain safeguards in the proposed policy and my delegation is quite satisfied that the safeguards as contained in this present paper are quite adequate. Therefore, my delegation is now in a position to vote for this paper.

MR. HAMILTON: Canada?

MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chairman, I think we have indicated before that we support in principle the present proposal and my delegation is able to approve the paper as it now stands.

MR. HAMILTON: China?

DR. LEE: Mr. Chairman:

"When the proposal for a new policy decision on the Exercise of Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction over United Nations nationals in Japan first came before the Commission, my delegation was not entirely convinced of the need to supersede the original policy decision dated August 15, 1946, which we regarded as still adequate to meet the present situation in Japan. However, we indicated that we would be willing to keep an open mind on this matter and go along with the Commission if a majority of the delegations felt that a new policy decision was called for. At the same time we appreciated the United States view on the need of lightening the administrative burdens on SCAP. Moreover, we were sympathetically disposed toward any measure that constitutes

a reasonable and gradual relaxation of control over Japan in preparation of her eventual return to the family of nations. Above all, the provisions of the proposed policy decision are such as in our opinion give adequate safeguards of the rights and interests of United Nations nationals in Japan.

"I am therefore ready to vote for the adoption of the paper.

"I wish also to avail myself of this opportunity to recall the fact that at the meeting of the Steering Committee held on Tuesday last, the Chinese representative called attention to the number of cases that may still be pending before the occupation courts on the date of the coming into force of this policy decision. The point was raised as to whether these cases should be handed over to the Japanese courts. Opinion was expressed by two or three members of the Committee--and there was no dissension from it--that it would be both unwise and impracticable to effect such a transfer. Now my delegation would like to record the understanding that substantive cases of such a category should continue to be handled by the occupation courts until they are disposed of."

MR. HAMILTON: The statement made by the Chinese representative will be recorded and be made a part of the minutes in the usual way.

I would like to observe, in reference to that statement, that the first paragraph of the proposed policy decision provides that this transfer is to take place in the discretion of the Supreme Commander and subject to the progressive relaxation of control.

If I might interject a personal note, a good many years ago I sat on a Chinese court in the International Settlement at Shanghai as an assessor. There were certain terms in Chinese law and procedure that were administered. I do not know what the law and procedure may be in Japan. I do know that there are certain types of criminal cases which appear before a court and have merely

a preliminary hearing for five or ten minutes. The counsel for the prosecution or for the accused requests that the case be remanded in order that the evidence may be developed, or if the case may show on its face that it is to be a very lengthy and involved case then it is remanded for a special hearing. Therefore, in that type of case while technically it might appear to be under the jurisdiction of the occupation courts and no substantive action has been taken, there are other types of cases that are very difficult for us to anticipate in the entirety. So I would hope that we can leave this matter generally as is provided in paragraph 1 to the discretion of the Supreme Commander, making record, however, as I have stated, of the Chinese statement which will be forwarded to SCAP as a statement made in the Commission.

France?

MR. MILLER: Mr. Chairman, although there are some minor points about which the French Government does not agree completely at the present stage in this proposed policy decision, still we think that in the present circumstances it may be the best effort we can produce and the French Government is ready to support this proposed policy decision which, I think, safeguards United Nations nationals in cases of criminal and civil jurisdiction in Japanese courts.

MR. HAMILTON: India?

MR. KIRPALANI: Mr. Chairman, India is in support of the paper with the following understandings:

Paragraph 1: The understanding is that the excepted categories in this paragraph should not be broader than similar excepted categories in Law No. 13 for Germany.

Paragraph 7: The understanding is that the term "rights" will mean only the rights of United Nations nationals contained in the paper and not extraterritorial rights.

MR. HAMILTON: I might recall that in the committees the first

statement was somewhat broader than that made--it was generally to the same--that these categories were generally the same. It hadn't been pointed out that the political systems in force--the setup in Germany and setup in Japan are not completely parallel and it's not possible to make a complete--

MR. KIRPALANI: I think we could take it that generally and in spirit they are not broader. That would satisfy the requirements.

MR. HAMILTON: Those statements of understanding will be recorded in the minutes in the usual way.

Netherlands?

MR. REUHLIN: Mr. Chairman, as I already had opportunity of stating in the Steering Committee, this policy decision has the full approval both of the Netherlands and the Indonesian Governments.

MR. HAMILTON: New Zealand?

MR. DUNLOP: Mr. Chairman, my Government has not been convinced of the need for a new paper on the jurisdiction of courts in Japan and they are opposed in principle to an extension of Japanese sovereignty in this way before the peace treaty. But my Government does not feel sufficiently strongly to oppose the present paper.

MR. HAMILTON: Pakistan?

MR. KHALIL: Mr. Chairman, my Government is in full approval of this paper, particularly as it marks an important step in the implementation of a policy in the way of the Japanese people being brought into the society of democratic nations.

MR. HAMILTON: The Philippines?

MR. ABELLO: Mr. Chairman, on April 20, 1950, my Government made known its position in connection with the policy on criminal and civil jurisdiction over United Nations nationals. We then said that the present policy contained in FEC-038/1 was adequate and that it was not desirable to confer further sovereign powers on Japan prior to the conclusion of the peace treaty. We find no reason for departing

from this viewpoint and therefore we cannot support this paper.

MR. HAMILTON: United Kingdom?

MR. GRAVES: Mr. Chairman, when this present policy proposal was introduced we said that we did not see at that time any necessity to supersede the policy of August 15, 1946. We thought that was adequate up to the time of the peace treaty, but that if it was the view of the Commission that a new policy should be devised then we would do our best to see that the necessary safeguards were inserted in the new policy. We have therefore gone along with the Commission in the preparation of this new policy and, subject to some remarks which I am going to make on paragraph 6 and which I have stated at the Steering Committee recently, we are prepared to support this paper when it comes to a vote.

In an earlier edition of the paper, in C6-371/14, in the relevant paragraph, there was an additional subparagraph which read:

"SCAP should ensure that the prison regime applicable to United Nations nationals conforms to humanitarian principles and that, from the point of view of religion, hygiene, and nutrition, the regime is adapted to the customs and needs of the person detained."

Now that subparagraph, Mr. Chairman, is not in the present paper. But it would be our wish and we hope that it might also be the desire of the other members of the Commission that SCAP's attention should be drawn to that and that those broad provisions, and I quote them as broad provisions, which I just read out should be regarded as necessary performance of the subparagraphs 6 a, b and c. We should therefore like that point of view to be put forward, not as part of the paper but as remarks accompanying the policy decision if and when it gets to SCAP. And if those remarks are indorsed by colleagues on the Commission so much the better. Those are the only remarks we have to make on the paper and if it comes to a vote I shall vote in favor of it.

MR. MILLEY: Mr. Chairman, I wish to associate myself and my delegation with the remarks just made by the United Kingdom delegate.

MR. REUCHLIN: I too, Mr. Chairman.

MR. McNICOL: The same here, Mr. Chairman.

MR. DUNLOP: I also, Mr. Chairmen.

MR. HAMILTON: These remarks will be made a matter of record and forwarded to SCAP in the usual way when the policy decision is passed.

If agreeable, I think we are now ready to proceed with the vote. The Secretary General will take the poll.

MR. JOHNSON: Mr. Chairman, the question is FEC-371/18, Exercise of Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction over Nationals of Members of the United Nations.

MR. McNICOL: Abstain.

U TIN MAUNG: Yes.

MR. COLLINS: Yes.

DR. LEE: Yes.

MR. MILLET: Yes.

MR. KIRPALANI: Yes.

MR. REUCHLIN: Yes.

MR. DUNLOP: Abstain.

MR. KHALIL: Yes.

MR. ABELLO: No.

MR. GRAVES: Yes.

MR. HAMILTON: Yes.

The vote is 9 in favor; 1 opposed; 2 abstentions. The policy decision is passed.

If agreeable to the Commission, the Secretary General will proceed with the matter of publicity in the usual way.

MR. HAMILTON: We next pass to the series of items numbered 3 to 10, inclusive.

- ITEM 3 - JAPANESE MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS (FEC-334, /1, /2, /3, /4, /5, /6, /7)
- ITEM 4 - PARTICIPATION OF JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFERENCES (FEC-344, /1)
- ITEM 5 - LABOR POLICY IN JAPAN (FEC-318/20, /22, /24, /25, /26, /27, /28, /29, /30)
- ITEM 6 - REPORT OF COMMITTEE NO. 1 TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION REGARDING DIVISION OF REPARATIONS SHARES (FEC-219/25, 219 series)
- ITEM 7 - a LEVEL OF ECONOMIC LIFE IN JAPAN: POLICY TOWARDS JAPANESE INDUSTRY (FEC-242/32; /35, /37, /38, /39, /40, /41, /42)
- b LEVEL OF ECONOMIC LIFE IN JAPAN: POLICY TOWARDS SHIP-BUILDING AND SHIPPING (FEC-297/10)
- ITEM 8 - JAPANESE REPARATIONS AND LEVEL OF INDUSTRY (FEC-340, /1, /2, /3, /4, /5, /6, /7, /8)
- ITEM 9 - REPARATIONS REMOVALS: ACCESSORY FACILITIES, BUILDINGS, TECHNICAL DATA (FEC-299/5; /6, /7, /8, /9, /10)
- ITEM 10- ECONOMIC STABILIZATION IN JAPAN

MR. HAMILTON: Is there any comment by any representative on any of these items this morning?

(No comment indicated)

MR. HAMILTON: We pass then to "Other Business".

ITEM 11- OTHER BUSINESS

a. Information regarding the Secured Fund

MR. HAMILTON: I have one small item in giving further information in reference to the secured fund:

"The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has informed the United States Government that the Secured Fund, consisting of the proceeds of liquidation of unidentified looted property, contained a total of \$3,399,896.64 and yen 3,389,810.12 as of June 30, 1950. The increase of \$455.75 since the statement submitted at the 190th meeting of the Commission on April 6, 1950, represents net proceeds from the sale of additional unidentified

looted property between April 1 and June 30, 1950. There has been no change in the yen component since the earlier report." This statement will be recorded and circulated in the usual way as an item of information.

Is there any other item of business under this heading?

(No response)

b. Departure of Mr. Collins

MR. HAMILTON: Quite often I am confronted when I appear at the table with an unhappy bit of information--unhappy for all of us--and this morning I was confronted with such an item, in being advised that this is the last meeting at which Mr. Collins of the Canadian delegation will be with us. Mr. Collins is, I understand, on transfer to Ottawa.

I know we are all grateful to him for having brought down these waves of cool air from time to time which have enabled us to exist in greater comfort than we otherwise would, and we certainly hope that when he gets at headquarters in Ottawa he will be able to continue that effective work and, if possible, to keep us somewhat warm in winter as well as cool in summer.

To speak more seriously, Mr. Collins has been a most valued member of the Commission for a long period of time--ever since I have been associated with the Commission anyway, and prior to that time. He has taken a constructive and ~~valuable~~ filled a constructive and very helpful role in all the work before the Commission. His suggestions have uniformly been along constructive lines. We have all found him a most agreeable and harmonious colleague. He carries with him, I am sure, our sincere good wishes and we hope that he may, in his realm of foreign affairs, be associated with us again at some future time.

MR. COLLINS: Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for your kind remarks. I don't know how constructive I have been in fact, but, with reference to your statements in connection with the cold Canadian air, I have endeavored I think to keep the hot air coming

from this corner of the table at a minimum.

I need hardly say how much I regret leaving the Commission. As one of the oldest living inhabitants--I came to Washington when the Far Eastern Advisory Commission was being established and managed to hang on ever since--I naturally have a vested interest in the agenda of the Commission, and I must say that it is gratifying to me that as I leave all the items above what has now become a dotted line on the agenda have now pretty well been cleared away. Seriously, I do very much regret leaving the relationships that we have had here. It has been a rather unique and informal one, I think. I shall look back with a great deal of pleasure in the years that I have worked with the Commission.

MR. HAMILTON: If there is no other business, the meeting will stand adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at 11:05 A.M.)

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FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

Transcript of 201st Meeting of the Far Eastern Commission
Held in Main Conference Room, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Thursday, October 5, 1950

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Transcript of 201st Meeting of the Far Eastern Commission
Held in Main Conference Room, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Thursday, October 5, 1950

Representatives Present

Mr. Maxwell M. Hamilton, Chairman	(United States)
His Excellency Mr. N. J. O. Makin	(Australia)
U Khin Maung Gale	(Burma)
Mr. B. A. Wallis	(Canada)
His Excellency Dr. W. K. Lee	(China)
Mr. P. Millet	(France)
Mr. M. K. Kirpalani	(India)
Mr. L. Quarles van Ufford	(Netherlands)
Mr. D. Dunlop	(New Zealand)
Mr. K. F. Khalil	(Pakistan)
Mr. Emilio Abello	(Philippines)
No Soviet Representative Present	
Mr. H. A. Graves	(United Kingdom)

Deputy Secretary General

Mr. C. H. Pfuntner

Reporter: Mr. R. Holtz, Department of State--FEC

(The 201st meeting of the Far Eastern Commission, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, convened at 10:40 A.M., 5 October 1950, Mr. Maxwell M. Hamilton, presiding.)

MR. HAMILTON: Good morning, gentlemen. The meeting is open.

ITEM 1 - CORRECTION AND APPROVAL OF THE PROVISIONAL MINUTES OF THE 200th MEETING

MR. HAMILTON: We will proceed to the first item on the agenda: the correction and approval of the minutes of the last meeting.

Are there any corrections?

MR. MILLET: Mr. Chairman, in paragraph 13, at the end of the fourth line it should read: "...and that on the whole it adequately safeguarded the rights of United Nations nationals...", or, rather, "...and that on the whole it safeguarded...".

MR. HAMILTON: You want to eliminate the word "adequately"?

MR. MILLET: Yes, sir.

MR. HAMILTON: Is there any other correction?

(No further correction indicated)

MR. HAMILTON: There being none, the minutes stand approved as corrected.

We pass then to the group of items, items 2 to 9, inclusive.

- ITEM 2 - JAPANESE MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS (FEC-334, /1, /2, /3, /4, /5, /6, /7)
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ITEM 7 - JAPANESE REPARATIONS AND LEVEL OF INDUSTRY (FEC-340, /1, /2, /3, /4, /5, /6, /7, /8)

ITEM 8 - REPARATIONS REMOVALS; ACCESSORY FACILITIES, BUILDINGS, TECHNICAL DATA (FEC-299/5; /6, /7, /8, /9, /10)

ITEM 9 - ECONOMIC STABILIZATION IN JAPAN

MR. HAMILTON: Is there any comment by any representative on any of these items?

(No comment offered)

MR. HAMILTON: The next item: "Other Business".

ITEM 10- OTHER BUSINESS

a. Philippine Statement on Fishing

MR. ABELLO: Mr. Chairman:

"Pursuant to the provision of Article II-A-2 of the Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission, the Government of the Republic of the Philippines proposes a review of the authorization in SCAPIN 2097, dealing with the subject of Mother-ship Type Tuna Fishing Operations.

"It will be recalled that at the 169th meeting of the Far Eastern Commission, the paper on Fishing and Aquatic Industries in Japan, FEC-271/33, was voted on and lost by the non-concurrence of the Chinese and Soviet representatives. The Philippine representative voted against the said paper, declaring that the policy envisaged therein did not afford adequate protection to parties in interest on this Commission. We have always believed that the extension of Japanese fishing areas should not be permitted, except with the prior permission of the country whose interest would be affected by such extension. While the Philippine position, shared by other members of this Commission, did not then receive the support of the United States Government, we thought and we hoped, as the Australian representative also thought and hoped, that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers would consult with the other member governments before actually extending the Japanese fishing areas, or would, at

least, inform the Commission in advance of whatever action was contemplated. It is to be noted that even under the policy proposed in FEC-271/33, a procedure for consultation was set forth whereby member states concerned could express their views prior to any extension of Japanese fishing areas.

"Nevertheless, the United States Government subsequently issued an authorization for SCAP to extend Japanese fishing areas beyond the zone contemplated in FEC-271/33. In justifying the issuance of the authorization, the United States representative invoked a paragraph of the Atlantic Charter, outlining in broad terms the desired policy with respect to access to the trade and raw materials of the world. It is to be observed that the principles of the Atlantic Charter are enunciated in very general terms and are of a permissive nature. They embody affirmative policies. The Charter does not preclude, and, as a matter of fact, requires, the adoption of measures for its implementation. Stated in different language, the Atlantic Charter is a solemn statement of objectives and of hopes. It was not intended to be self-executory.

"We submit that as regards the aggressor states in World War II, there must be an interim period--between the cessation of hostilities and the conclusion of the peace treaties--during which the principles of the Atlantic Charter would be subject to limitations, conditions, and restrictions. It is in this perspective that the Far Eastern Commission was established 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'. And by virtue of its Terms of Reference, the Far Eastern Commission has adopted certain policy decisions prescribing specific procedures by which Japanese affairs have to be administered.

"In the implementation of the high principles of the Atlantic Charter and in the light of the Terms of Surrender of Japan, certain considerations of security and political policy have been given due weight and regard by the Far Eastern Commission.

"Very little indeed would be left of the usefulness of this Commission if, in seeking to resolve questions relating to the administration of Japanese affairs, resort were made to an application of the general provisions of the Atlantic Charter, giving scant regard to the larger interests of security of the victims of Japanese aggression, and subordinating the economic interests of these countries to that of Japan.

"In document FEC-035, the United States policy on Japanese fishing expressly requires 'prior permission' by the countries concerned as a condition precedent to the grant of authority for Japanese fishing in areas near such countries. With the disapproval of the proposed policy paper, FEC-271/33, the only policy decision extant on Japanese fishing is that contained in the aforesaid document FEC-035. Yet, the authorization sought to be reviewed not only dispensed with the prior approval of countries affected, like the Philippines and, as stated by the Australian representative on this Commission, Australia and the Netherlands, but also failed to consult with these governments thereon or to inform the Far Eastern Commission thereof prior to its issuance.

"The 'consultation' made a year ago with the Philippine Government in regard to the extension of Japanese fishing areas, which was referred to by the United States representative in his statement of 13 July 1950, cannot, in our view, be used as a basis for the issuance of the aforementioned authority. In that consultation, the Philippine Government objected to the extension of the Japanese fishing areas to any point within 300 miles of Philippine shores. Within the terms of document FEC-035, such extension cannot be justified, as 'prior permission' had not been given by the Philippine Government.

"The United States representative has expressed the hope that each member state would base its position on the extension of

Japanese fishing areas 'on a reasonable interest' in any area in question. It need not be pointed out that the Philippines has fully satisfied that hope, the Philippine position being manifestly based 'on a reasonable interest' in the area in question.

"The limitation of operations in any area to the Mother-ship-type Tuna fishing cannot be held as a justification for any exception to, or departure from, the policy laid down in FEC-035, because in that policy, there is no specification of the type of vessels that may be employed or of the kind of fish that may be the object of the fishing expeditions. Neither does the said policy permit of any exception to the territorial delimitation on the basis of the classification of such vessels and fish.

"We submit, therefore, that the authorization is a violation of the only policy decision on Japanese fishing, that contained in FEC-035. For this reason, together with the absence of the prior consultation envisaged in the proposed policy decision, FEC-271/33, and the fact that the authorization actually extends the area of Japanese fishing far beyond that contemplated in the aforesaid proposed policy decision, it is respectfully requested that a review be made of this authorization."

MR. HAMILTON: This is a carefully prepared statement. I'm sure that members of the Commission will wish to study it. The United States delegation has put on record with the Commission in a series of statements of some length the views of the United States Government, and I suggest that in considering the Philippine statement and studying it the representatives will wish to review the statements of the United States delegation and the statements of all other delegations on this subject.

Is there comment this morning?

MR. QUARLES: Mr. Chairman, yesterday my delegation got notice from Japan that one of these days authorization by SCAP would be

given to the Japanese authorities to extend the fishing areas. Is the United States delegation in a position to inform us when this authorization will be given? It was said--in the first days of October. Is there any more information concerning the date when the authorization would actually be given?

MR. HAMILTON: I'm not in a position to comment on that. I think I saw a brief reference in a press report without any specification. WE'll be glad to make note of your statement and refer it to the United States Government.

MR. QUARLES: Thank you.

MR. HAMILTON: Is there any other item under "Other Business"?

(None indicated)

MR. HAMILTON:

b. Comment concerning The Second United States Education Mission to Japan

MR. HAMILTON: I have one small item which I think may be of interest to members of the Commission:

"The Second United States Education Mission to Japan left for Japan the last week in August and returned to the United States the last week in September. The purpose of the Mission was to recommend new objectives and methods of overcoming current educational problems and to follow up the general findings and recommendations of the 1946 Mission. The Mission has submitted its report to SCAP. The report will be printed and issued in the near future. The members of the Mission were: Dr. Williard E. Givens, Chairman, Executive Secretary of the National Education Association; Dr. Harold Benjamin, Dean of the College of Education, University of Maryland; Msgr. Frederick G. Hochwalt, Director of the Department of Education, National Catholic Welfare Conference; Mrs. Pearl A. Wanamaker, State Superintendent of Public Instruction,

Washington State; and Dr. George V. Dimer, President of the Central Missouri State Teachers College."

The members of the Commission will recall that the Commission, in March 27, 1947, adopted a broad basic policy decision on this important subject of education and the members of the Commission recognize the importance and the difficulties relating to creating an education system in Japan that will carry out the objectives of the occupation.

The report, when issued, will be distributed. No copies are yet available here.

Is there any other item?

(None indicated)

MR. HAMILTON: If not, the meeting stands adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at 10:55 A.M.)

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His Excellency Dr. W. K. Lee	(China)
Mr. P. Millet	(France)
Mr. P. Vaidyanathan	(India)
Mr. L. Quarles van Ufford	(Netherlands)
Mr. D. Dunlop	(New Zealand)
Mr. K. F. Khalil	(Pakistan)
Mr. Emilio Abello	(Philippines)
Mr. V. I. Bazykin	(U.S.S.R.)
Mr. H. A. Graves	(United Kingdom)

Secretary General

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson

Reporter: Mr. R. Holtz, Department of State--FEC

(The 202nd meeting of the Far Eastern Commission, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, convened at 10:40 A.M., 19 October 1950, Mr. Maxwell M. Hamilton, presiding.)

MR. HAMILTON: Good morning, gentlemen. The meeting is open.

MR. BAZYKIN: Mr. Chairman, before we proceed with the discussion of the questions on our agenda, I would like to make a statement on behalf of the Soviet delegation.

"Inasmuch as the representative of the Kuomintang Group does not represent China and the Chinese people and, therefore, has no authority to represent China on the Far Eastern Commission, the Soviet delegation declares that it will consider the vote of the representative of the Kuomintang Group in the Far Eastern Commission to be illegal."

That is all, Mr. Chairman.

MR. HAMILTON: It is the view of the United States representative; it is the view of the Chairman of this Commission and the Chairman so rules, that the representative of the National Government of the Republic of China is the due and proper representative of the Government of China in the Far Eastern Commission.

ITEM 1 - CORRECTION AND APPROVAL OF THE PROVISIONAL MINUTES OF THE 201st MEETING

MR. HAMILTON: The first item on the agenda: the correction and approval of the provisional minutes of the last meeting.

Are there any corrections or amendments? The Secretary General advises that he has had no notice of any.

(No corrections indicated)

MR. HAMILTON: There being no corrections or amendments, the minutes of the previous meeting stand approved.

We will pass next to the second item on the agenda:
Fishing and Aquatic Industries in Japan.

ITEM 2 - FISHING AND AQUATIC INDUSTRIES IN JAPAN (FEC-271/40)

MR. HAMILTON: On this subject, the United States Government has been in communication with the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in reference to the statement made by the Philippine representative at the last meeting. On that subject I desire to make the following statement:

"The Commission will recall that at the last meeting of the Commission in reply to the request by the Philippine representative that the action of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in authorizing mothership-type tuna fishing operations be reviewed, I referred him to the previous statements which I had made on this subject in the Commission. I would now like to summarize the position of my Government on this question. It is the view of my Government that the authorization of mothership-type tuna fishing operations does not constitute a general extension of the Japanese fishing area. As the Commission has been advised, my Government has no objection to the permission for Japanese fishing as set forth in SCAPIN 2097.

"At the time that the views of the United States were being elicited in regard to a general extension of Japanese fishing within these same limits, the Philippine Government was also consulted by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. The Philippine Government raised objections based principally on grounds that such an extension would increase the danger of illegal landings by Japanese fishermen on Philippine territory. SCAPIN 2097, however, provides adequate safeguards against this possibility envisaged by the Philippine Government in that the Japanese fishing operations, which are limited in this area to one type of fishing, are carried on under the direct guidance and control of observers of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. It is the view of my Government that the Supreme Com-

mander for the Allied Powers followed the correct procedure in consulting with the governments which had either asserted a direct concern in the area or which he believed had a direct concern in this area and that after he had been informed of their views he adopted a course of action which was reasonably calculated to protect the legitimate interests of countries with a direct concern and also to benefit the Japanese economy.

"As I have stated before, it is the understanding of my Government that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, in considering the extension of the Japanese fishing limits, will continue to consult with member countries of the Far Eastern Commission which assert a direct concern in the area. My Government considers that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers' action is consistent with the proposal contained in FEC-271/33 and the provisions of FEC-035. FEC-271/33 proposed that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers should consult with governments asserting a direct concern. Under FEC-035 the definition of the area 'near' naturally lies within the discretion of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

"In view of the foregoing, my Government cannot agree that the authorization by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers of mothership-type tuna fishing expeditions is inconsistent with FEC-035, and despite the fact that this was not an extension of normal Japanese fishing limits believes that there was adequate consultation.

"My Government has carefully reviewed the earlier statements by the Philippine representative and has called the general and specific apprehensions of the Philippine Government to the attention of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers who has expressed his readiness to discuss this matter further with the Philippine representative in Tokyo, with a view to safe-

guarding against Japanese violations of regulations established by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers."

It is the hope of my delegation that the Philippine representative and the Philippine Government will consider this statement, study it, along with the other statements made on this general subject.

On this general subject, I wish to refer also to the query of the Netherlands representative at the meeting of the Commission on October 5 regarding an alleged report that the Japanese Government would be authorized by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to make a further extension of the fishing area. I am authorized to inform the Commission that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has informed the United States Government that the report referred to by the Netherlands representative is without foundation ⁱⁿ and fact.

Are there other comments on this item on the agenda?

MR. BAZYKIN: Mr. Chairman, I would like to remind the members of the Far Eastern Commission of the position of the Soviet Government on this question.

In the view of the Soviet Government any extension of the fishing areas is closely related to the question of security. The Soviet delegation considers that any extension of the fishing territory in any direction concerns not only those countries which are bordering on this area but all the countries on this Far Eastern area and, therefore, any decision to extend fishing areas should be adopted at the Far Eastern Commission.

MR. HAMILTON: Is there any further comment?

MR. GRAVES: Mr. Chairman, I don't think that we have expressed any opinion on this subject for some time and it may be useful if I recapitulate what I understand to be the attitude of my Government towards the scope of the fishing and aquatic operations to be per-

mitted to the Japanese.

With regard to the extension of fishing areas, our views were set out in paragraph 2 b of the paper FEC-271/33 which, unfortunately, failed to become a Commission policy. The relevant paragraph read:

"The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers may, subject to security considerations, extend the above-mentioned area for Japanese fishing or other commercial aquatic activities. If such expansion will involve an area in which any member country of the Far Eastern Commission asserts a direct concern in respect to fishing or other commercial aquatic activities, the Supreme Commander will consult with such country with a view to reaching an agreement reasonably calculated to protect that country's legitimate interests and to benefit the Japanese economy."

On the 29th of June, last, you, yourself, sir, did refer to that in almost identical terms, and you said:

"It is the understanding of my Government that when an extension of normal Japanese fishing limits is contemplated, if any member country of the Far Eastern Commission asserts a direct concern in respect to fishing or other commercial aquatic activities, SCAP will consult with such country with a view to reaching an agreement reasonably calculated to protect the country's legitimate interests and to benefit the Japanese economy."

A little earlier and in your same statement you said the Supreme Commander had consulted the United States Government "which obviously has a direct concern in this ocean area".

Although we have not defined by longitudinal and latitudinal markings the ocean areas in which my Government would assert their direct concern, such a direct concern nevertheless exists,

and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom would assume that in the event of the contemplation of an extension of the fishing area to a zone which would obviously or possibly be of direct concern to them the Supreme Commander would first consult with His Majesty's Government. Their right to oppose any extension of Japanese fishing areas is accordingly formally reserved.

MR. HAMILTON: Is there any further comment on this item?

MR. VAIDYANATHAN: Mr. Chairman, at the 169th meeting of the Far Eastern Commission India supported the proposed policy FEC-271/33 but it was not passed at that meeting. So my Government will tend to agree with the Philippine Government that the only existing policy that governs the extension of fishing areas is FEC-035. My Government views with some concern the putting into operation of policies which are not passed in the Far Eastern Commission and we have expressed our opinion on these matters several times. Although we are very much concerned about the Japanese food supply and we agree that the area of fishing should be extended, at the same time we feel that there is no Commission policy to extend the area and the only Commission policy that exists at the present moment that allows the Supreme Commander to operate is FEC-035.

MR. HAMILTON: I would suggest that all representatives make a careful review of the various statements. I hope the position of the United States Government has been made clear in the various rather lengthy statements which the United States representative has made. The other representatives have also made statements on the subject, some of which I do not find in conflict with the United States statement and some of which obviously are.

If there are no further comments this morning on this item, we will pass to the series of items 3 to 10, inclusive.

- ITEM 3 - JAPANESE MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS (FEC-334, /1, /2, /3, /4, /5, /6, /7)
- ITEM 4 - PARTICIPATION OF JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFERENCES (FEC-344, /1)
- ITEM 5 - LABOR POLICY IN JAPAN (FEC-318/20, /22, /24, /25, /26, /27, /28, /29, /30)
- ITEM 6 - REPORT OF COMMITTEE NO. 1 TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION REGARDING DIVISION OF REPARATIONS SHARES (FEC-219/25, 219 series)
- ITEM 7 - a LEVEL OF ECONOMIC LIFE IN JAPAN: POLICY TOWARDS JAPANESE INDUSTRY (FEC-242/32; /35, /37, /38, /39, /40, /41, /42)
- b LEVEL OF ECONOMIC LIFE IN JAPAN: POLICY TOWARDS SHIP-BUILDING AND SHIPPING (FEC-297/10)
- ITEM 8 - JAPANESE REPARATIONS AND LEVEL OF INDUSTRY (FEC-340, /1, /2, /3, /4, /5, /6, /7, /8)
- ITEM 9 - REPARATIONS REMOVALS: ACCESSORY FACILITIES, BUILDINGS, TECHNICAL DATA (FEC-299/5; /6, /7, /8, /9, /10)
- ITEM 10- ECONOMIC STABILIZATION IN JAPAN

MR. HAMILTON: Does any representative have comment on any of these items this morning?

(No response)

MR. HAMILTON: If not, we will pass to item 11, Other Business.

ITEM 11- OTHER BUSINESS

MR. HAMILTON: I have no items under this heading. Does any representative have any subject to bring up under this heading?

MR. GRAVES: Mr. Chairman, I have an item.

a. Commission Congratulations to General McCoy upon Receiving "Superior Service Award"

MR. GRAVES: ^{(O.K.) / Mr. Chairman,} May I say that we read with very great pleasure in the paper this morning that your distinguished predecessor, General McCoy, had been decorated, and if it is within the feeling of the Commission that we should record our pleasure I would like to suggest it. I understand that he was given the "Superior Service Award" and ^{that} reference was made to his distinguished services in this Commission.

^(Chairman, US)
MR. HAMILTON: Are there other views on this?

(Hona)
 MR. MILLET: Mr. Chairman, my delegation want to associate themselves and my Government with the words that the British representative just said about your distinguished predecessor.

(China)
 DR. LEE: Mr. Chairman, I wish to associate my delegation with the British delegation with reference to our pleasure and gratification of the decoration received by your distinguished predecessor, General McCoy.

(Australia)
 MR. DAVIS: I should also like on behalf of the Australian Government to associate myself with the views expressed by the United Kingdom representative.

(India)
 MR. VAIDYANATHAN: Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Indian Government I associate myself with the statement made by the United Kingdom delegate.

(Burma)
 U TIN MAUNG: Mr. Chairman, on behalf of my delegation I would like to associate myself with the remarks made by the representative of the United Kingdom.

(N.Z.) *would associate myself*
 MR. DUNLOP: Mr. Chairman, I for the New Zealand Government too.

(Netherlands)
 MR. QUARLES: Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Netherlands Government I wish to associate myself with these statements.

(Pakistan)
 MR. KHALIL: Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Pakistan Government I would like to associate myself with the remarks of the United Kingdom delegation.

(Canada)
 MR. TOWE: Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Canadian delegation I would like to associate myself with the remarks of the United Kingdom delegation.

(Philippines)
 MR. ABELLO: Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Philippine Government I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the United Kingdom delegation.

(USSR)
 MR. BAZYKIN: Mr. Chairman, I also associate myself with these remarks.

(Chambers, VS)

MR. HAMILTON: Needless to say, the United States representative does also. I think it ^{is} ~~was~~ a very gracious action.

I would take it then that it is the wish of the Commission that General McCoy be advised that the Commission has ^{with} ~~such~~ ~~an~~ unanimity ~~expressed~~ ~~to~~ ~~its~~ gratification ~~of~~ ~~out~~ ~~at~~ ~~learning~~ of this further mark of recognition that has come to him, ~~and~~, ~~If~~ agreeable to the Commission, I will suggest that the Secretary General ~~may~~ convey this to General McCoy in written form. That is agreeable to the Secretary General?

MR. JOHNSON: Yes, sir.

MR. HAMILTON: The meeting stands adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at 11:00 A.M.)

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FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

Transcript of 203rd Meeting of the Far Eastern Commission

Held in Main Conference Room, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Thursday, November 2, 1950

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

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIALFAR EASTERN COMMISSION

Transcript of 203rd Meeting of the Far Eastern Commission
Held in Main Conference Room, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Thursday, November 2, 1950

Representatives Present

Mr. Maxwell M. Hamilton, Chairman	(United States)
Mr. D. McNicol	(Australia)
U Tin Maung Gale	(Burma)
Mr. P. Campbell	(Canada)
His Excellency Dr. W. K. Lee	(China)
Mr. P. Millet	(France)
Mr. P. Vaidyanathan	(India)
Mr. L. Quarles van Ufford	(Netherlands)
Mr. G. R. Laking	(New Zealand)
Mr. K. F. Khalil	(Pakistan)
Mr. M. P. Aquino	(Philippines)
Mr. V. I. Bazykin	(U.S.S.R.)
Mr. H. A. Graves	(United Kingdom)

Secretary General

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson

Reporter: Mr. R. Holtz, Department of State--FEC

(The 203rd meeting of the Far Eastern Commission, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, convened at 10:40 A.M., 2 November 1950, Mr. Maxwell M. Hamilton, presiding.)

MR. HAMILTON: Gentlemen: the meeting is open.

ITEM 1 - CORRECTION AND APPROVAL OF THE PROVISIONAL MINUTES OF THE 202nd MEETING

MR. HAMILTON: The first item on the agenda: the correction and approval of the provisional minutes of the last meeting.

Are there any corrections or amendments?

MR. JOHNSON: I have received none, Mr. Chairman.

MR. HAMILTON: The Secretary General has had none. There being none, the minutes stand approved.

We pass to the second item on the agenda.

ITEM 2 - FISHING AND AQUATIC INDUSTRIES IN JAPAN (FEC-271/40, /41, /42)

MR. HAMILTON: Is there any comment on this item this morning?

MR. BAZYKIN: Mr. Chairman:

"The question of the Japanese fishing area is not a new one. We already discussed it in detail at the Far Eastern Commission. We all agreed on the acceptable limits of this area. This very fact shows that there is a complete possibility to reach an agreement on this question at the Far Eastern Commission.

"As you remember, the Soviet delegation proposed that a paragraph to the effect that questions of any further extension of the Japanese fishing area should be decided by the Far Eastern Commission, be also included in the policy decision, defining the Japanese fishing area.

"The Soviet delegation submitted this proposal because only the Far Eastern Commission can take into account both the interests of the individual countries members of the Far Eastern

Commission and general security considerations in this area. However, due to the position adopted by the delegation of the USA, which tried to leave this important political question to the discretion of the Supreme Commander, this solely correct proposal was rejected, the fact which in its turn led to the rejection by the Commission of the proposed policy decision FBC-271/33.

"By rejecting this proposed policy decision the Commission decided in negative the question of giving the Supreme Commander the right to define and extend the Japanese fishing area.

"Despite the fact that the Far Eastern Commission has clearly formulated its negative position in this matter, the Supreme Commander issued on May 11, 1950, a directive, SCAPIN 2097, which authorized a new extension of the Japanese fishing area. This illegal action of the Supreme Commander could not but arouse strong disapproval and concern on the part of certain members of the Far Eastern Commission.

"For example, the Indian representative pointed out that the Government of India was concerned with this action of General MacArthur. The Philippine representative requested that General MacArthur's directive be reconsidered. The Soviet delegation also considers that this directive was issued by General MacArthur illegally and therefore it must be abrogated.

"The fact that the question of the Japanese fishing area is again on the Commission agenda speaks clearly for the urgent necessity for the Far Eastern Commission to adopt a policy decision which should, on the one hand, establish definite limits on this area and, on the other hand, should provide that the question of any further extension of the Japanese fishing area be decided by the Commission.

"Adoption by the Commission of such a decision would not

only be in accordance with the interests of the individual countries members of the Far Eastern Commission but also with the security consideration in general."

That is all, Mr. Chairman.

MR. HAMILTON: Is there any further comment by any other representative on this important subject this morning?

(No response)

MR. HAMILTON: There being no further comment, we will pass to the series of items, items 3 to 10, inclusive.

- ITEM 3 - JAPANESE MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS (FEC-334, /1, /2, /3, /4, /5, /6, /7)
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- ITEM 10- ECONOMIC STABILIZATION IN JAPAN

MR. HAMILTON: Does any representative have any comment on any of these items this morning?

(No response)

MR. HAMILTON: There being none, we will pass to Item 11-Other Business.

ITEM 11- OTHER BUSINESSa. Soviet Statement regarding Alleged Use of Japanese Personnel in Korea

SOVIET INTERPRETER: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Bazykin wishes to make a statement on behalf of the Soviet delegation.

MR. BAZYKIN (Thru Interpreter): Mr. Chairman:

"As is known, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Pan Hun Yong, sent to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council a protest with regard to using Japanese military personnel in the military actions in Korea. It is pointed out in this protest that according to the data at the disposal of the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, it has been proved that Japanese military personnel together with American troops participated in the fighting in the Seoul sector; that one Japanese company participated in the fighting in the Cholwon sector, and that there is a considerable number of Japanese within the 7th and 8th divisions of Syngman Rhee troops.

"The use of Japanese military personnel by the United States in the military actions in Korea constitutes a gross violation of the Potsdam Declaration as well as of Part III of the Far Eastern Commission policy decision of June 19, 1947, 'Basic Post-Surrender Policy for Japan' and the policy decision of February 12, 1948, 'Prohibition of Military Activity in Japan and Disposition of Japanese Military Equipment', which have been adopted on the basis of these documents.

"The Potsdam Declaration and the above-mentioned decisions of the Far Eastern Commission provide for carrying out the complete disarmament and demilitarization of Japan and prohibit the restoration and maintenance of any Japanese armed formations.

"The Soviet delegation supports the protest of the Govern-

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"The Potsdam Declaration and the above-mentioned decisions of the Far Eastern Commission provide for carrying out the complete disarmament and demilitarization of Japan and prohibit the restoration and maintenance of any Japanese armed formations.

"The Soviet delegation supports the protest of the Govern-

ment of the Korean People's Democratic Republic against using Japanese military personnel by the USA in the war against the Korean people. The Soviet delegation considers that the Far Eastern Commission must not by-pass the above-mentioned facts proving the direct violation of the agreed decisions on the demilitarization of Japan."

That is all, Mr. Chairman.

MR. HAMILTON: Inasmuch as the statement of the Soviet representative involves and refers to policy decisions of the Far Eastern Commission, I would expect to make some comment on this at the next meeting.

b. United States Statement on Secured Fund

MR. HAMILTON: I have a small item under Other Business.

I wish to convey further information in regard to the Secured Fund.

"The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has informed the United States Government that the Secured Fund, consisting of the proceeds of liquidation of unidentified looted property, contained a total of \$3,400,146.64 and 3,358,410.12 yen as of September 30, 1950. The increase of \$250.00 since the statement submitted at the 200th meeting of the Commission on September 21, 1950, represents net proceeds from the sale of miscellaneous looted property between July 1 and September 30, 1950. The decrease of 31,400 yen in the yen component since the last report is due to a withdrawal for the purpose of refunding to the Government concerned proceeds of sale of looted property originally classified as ^{UN-}identified."

c. General McCoy's Appreciation of Commission's Expression in his Behalf

MR. HAMILTON: The Secretary General has a comment to make-- some information to convey to the Commission in regard to the Com-

mission's expression of appreciation of the distinction accorded General McCoy by the Department of State.

MR. JOHNSON: Mr. Chairman, General McCoy called at the Commission to express his appreciation for the kind words of the Far Eastern Commission, a copy of which was sent to him by myself, and he asked that the Far Eastern Commission be informed that he was very grateful for the expressions made here.

d. Availability of Third Annual Report on the Activities of the Far Eastern Commission

MR. HAMILTON: The Secretary General has a further item.

MR. JOHNSON: And, Mr. Chairman, I would like to bring the attention of the Commission to the fact that the Third Report on the activities of the Commission has been now put into printed form. Copies are available here today and single copies will be distributed. As you know, it's in a very attractive green binding this time to distinguish it from those that went before. We will have extra copies available for those who wish them here at the Secretariat.

MR. HAMILTON: Is there any other business this morning?

(No response)

MR. HAMILTON: There being none, the Commission meeting stands adjourned until the next meeting.

(The meeting adjourned at 11:05 A.M.)

CONFIDENTIAL

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

Transcript of 204th Meeting of the Far Eastern Commission

Held in Main Conference Room, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Thursday, November 16, 1950

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

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIALFAR EASTERN COMMISSION

Transcript of 204th Meeting of the Far Eastern Commission
Held in Main Conference Room, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Thursday, November 16, 1950

Representatives Present

Mr. Maxwell M. Hamilton, Chairman	(United States)
Mr. D. McNicol	(Australia)
U Tin Naung	(Burma)
Mr. P. Campbell	(Canada)
His Excellency Dr. W. K. Lee	(China)
Mr. P. Millet	(France)
Mr. M. K. Kirpalani	(India)
Dr. J. G. de Beus	(Netherlands)
Mr. D. Dunlop	(New Zealand)
Mr. K. F. Khalil	(Pakistan)
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Mr. H. A. Graves	(United Kingdom)

Acting Secretary General

Mr. C. H. Pfuntner

Reporter: Mr. R. Holtz, Department of State--FEC

(The 204th meeting of the Far Eastern Commission, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, convened at 10:35 A.M., 16 November 1950, Mr. Maxwell M. Hamilton, presiding.)

MR. HAMILTON: Good morning, gentlemen. The meeting is open.

We have the pleasure of welcoming to the Commission table this morning the new Minister Plenipotentiary of the Netherlands Embassy, Dr. de Beus, who is coming in place of our old friend, Mr. Reuchlin. Dr. de Beus was a member of the Netherlands delegation to the Far Eastern Commission in 1946 and 1947, so he is familiar with the operations of the Commission, and we're glad to welcome him back in association with our work here. He will find a number of new faces and some faces which he recognizes from previous association.

ITEM 1 - CORRECTION AND APPROVAL OF THE PROVISIONAL MINUTES OF THE 203rd MEETING

MR. HAMILTON: The first item on the agenda: the correction and approval of the provisional minutes of the last meeting.

Are there any corrections?

U TIN MAUNG: Mr. Chairman, I just would like to point out that the name of the representative of Burma who was present at the last meeting is "U Khin Maung Gale" and not "U Tin Maung Gale" as it was printed here. I just want to make that correction.

MR. HAMILTON: Is there any other correction of the minutes?

(No further correction indicated)

MR. HAMILTON: There being none, the minutes stand approved.

ITEM 2 - FISHING AND AQUATIC INDUSTRIES IN JAPAN (FEC-271/40; /41, /42)

MR. HAMILTON: We pass then to the second item on the agenda: Fishing and Aquatic Industries in Japan.

Is there any further statement or comment on this subject?

MR. McNICOL: Mr. Chairman, with regard to this item, Item 2, I would like to make it a matter of record at this meeting that the

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MR. HAMILTON: We pass then to the second item on the agenda: Fishing and Aquatic Industries in Japan.

Is there any further statement or comment on this subject?

MR. McNICOL: Mr. Chairman, with regard to this item, Item 2, I would like to make it a matter of record at this meeting that the

views of the Australian Government on this matter were expressed in FEC-271/38 of 30th June. That is all.

MR. HAMILTON: Is there any further comment by any other representative this morning?

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a short general statement.

When FEC-271/33 was under consideration we were of the opinion that it would be appropriate for the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, when contemplating authorizing the extension of Japanese fishing areas, to notify Far Eastern countries so that they might have an opportunity to express their interests. Although FEC-271/33 was not passed, nevertheless we were glad to note that the United States representative assured the Commission in his statement at the 202nd meeting that it was the understanding of his Government that the Supreme Commander, in considering extension of Japanese fishing limits, will continue to consult member countries of the Far Eastern Commission which assert a direct concern in the area.

MR. HAMILTON: Is there any other comment or statement?

MR. DUNLOP: Mr. Chairman, I would like to associate the New Zealand delegation with the statement just made by the Canadian representative.

MR. HAMILTON: Is there any further comment or statement?

(No response)

MR. HAMILTON: There being none, we pass to the new group of items, Items 3 to 10, inclusive.

ITEM 3 - JAPANESE MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS (FEC-334, /1, /2, /3, /4, /5, /6, /7)

ITEM 4 - PARTICIPATION OF JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFERENCES (FEC-344, /1)

ITEM 5 - LABOR POLICY IN JAPAN (FEC-318/20, /22, /24, /25, /26, /27, /28, /29, /30)

- ITEM 6 - REPORT OF COMMITTEE NO. 1 TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION REGARDING DIVISION OF REPARATIONS SHARES (FEC-219/25, 219 series)
- ITEM 7 - a LEVEL OF ECONOMIC LIFE IN JAPAN: POLICY TOWARDS JAPANESE INDUSTRY (FEC-242/32; /35, /37, /38, /39, /40, /41, /42)
- b LEVEL OF ECONOMIC LIFE IN JAPAN: POLICY TOWARDS SHIP-BUILDING AND SHIPPING (FEC-297/10)
- ITEM 8 - JAPANESE REPARATIONS AND LEVEL OF INDUSTRY (FEC-340, /1, /2, /3, /4, /5, /6, /7, /8)
- ITEM 9 - REPARATIONS REMOVALS: ACCESSORY FACILITIES, BUILDINGS, TECHNICAL DATA (FEC-299/5; /6, /7, /8, /9, /10)
- ITEM 10- ECONOMIC STABILIZATION IN JAPAN

MR. HAMILTON: Does any representative have any statement on any of these items this morning?

(No response)

MR. HAMILTON: There being none, we pass to Item 11- Other Business.

ITEM 11- OTHER BUSINESS

- a. United States Reply to Soviet Statement regarding Alleged Use of Japanese Military Personnel in Korea

MR. HAMILTON: Under "Other Business" I wish to refer to the allegation of the Soviet representative on the Far Eastern Commission on November 2, 1950, that Japanese military personnel are being used by the United States in military actions in Korea. I wish to call attention to the flat denial of this charge that was made by representatives of the Department of State and the Department of the Army after the Soviet representative had released his statement to the press. I wish to add that in a statement from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers he states that there is no slightest vestige of truth in the Soviet claim that Japanese troops are being used by the United Nations or the United States in any way, shape or form.

- b. Departure of Mr. Reuchlin

MR. HAMILTON: Under this heading of "Other Business" I would also like to refer to the fact that Mr. Reuchlin, who has been with

the Commission from its inception, is terminating his duties with us. He is going back to his Foreign Office to assume a very responsible position there. I don't know whether he will have time to visit the Commission again before he leaves Washington; he is at present on a trip to the West Coast. If he does not, I would like, as Chairman, to express what I am sure are the feelings of all members of the Commission.

We appreciate sincerely the important way in which Mr. Reuchlin has been associated for these many years in the work of the Commission, in the fundamental decisions and work which were undertaken in the early days and early years of the Commission and continuing on up to the present time. For a good many months Mr. Reuchlin has been the Chairman of the Steering Committee. To all of his work he has brought a thorough understanding of the problems of Japan, a thorough understanding of the viewpoints of other members of the Far Eastern Commission, and a desire--a willingness to cooperate in finding acceptable and worthwhile solutions of problems with regard to which there were differing views.

I am sure I speak for all members of the Commission in asking the Netherlands representative with us this morning to convey our expression of appreciation to Mr. Reuchlin--our regret that he is terminating his work here, and our sincere good wishes to him as he moves on to the responsible position in the Netherlands Foreign Office.

DR. DE BEUS: I will be very happy to do so, Mr. Chairman. But I hope that Mr. Reuchlin will still be back to take personal leave of all the members of the Commission.

MR. HAMILTON: Is there any other item this morning?

(No response)

MR. HAMILTON: There being none, the meeting stands adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at 10:43 A.M.)

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FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

Transcript of 205th Meeting of the Far Eastern Commission

Held in Main Conference Room, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Thursday, November 30, 1950

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FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

Transcript of 205th Meeting of the Far Eastern Commission
Held in Main Conference Room, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Thursday, November 30, 1950

Representatives Present

Mr. Maxwell M. Hamilton, Chairman	(United States)
Mr. D. McNicol	(Australia)
U Tin Maung	(Burma)
Mr. P. Campbell	(Canada)
His Excellency Dr. W. K. Lee	(China)
Mr. P. Millet	(France)
Mr. P. Vaidyanathan	(India)
Dr. J. H. de Beus	(Netherlands)
Mr. F. Corner	(New Zealand)
Mr. K. F. Khalil	(Pakistan)
Mr. M. P. Aquino	(Philippines)
His Excellency Mr. A. S. Panyushkin	(U.S.S.R.)
Mr. H. A. Graves	(United Kingdom)

Secretary General

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson

Reporter: Mr. R. Holtz, Department of State--FEC

(The 205th meeting of the Far Eastern Commission, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, convened at 10:40 A.M., 30 November 1950, Mr. Maxwell M. Hamilton, presiding.)

MR. HAMILTON: Good morning, gentlemen. The meeting is open.

ITEM 1 - CORRECTION AND APPROVAL OF PROVISIONAL MINUTES OF THE 204th MEETING

MR. HAMILTON: The first item on the agenda: the correction and approval of the provisional minutes of the last meeting.

Does any member have any correction? The Secretary General has not been notified of any.

(No correction indicated)

MR. HAMILTON: There being none, the minutes stand approved.

ITEM 2 - FISHING AND AQUATIC INDUSTRIES IN JAPAN (FEC-271/40; /41, /42)

MR. HAMILTON: The second item on the agenda: Fishing and Aquatic Industries in Japan.

Does any representative have any comment on the second item?

DR. LEE: Mr. Chairman, in regard to the extension of Japanese fishing area, the Chinese delegation finds the recent United States statement dated October 19 on the subject a timely re-assurance to allay any possible misapprehension on the part of the member countries of the Far Eastern Commission. It has always been the understanding of our delegation that when contemplating the authorization of Japanese fishing in any area which would possibly be of direct concern to any member country of the Far Eastern Commission, SCAP will consult such country with a view to reaching an agreement. I am gratified to learn that there is general acceptance of this principle. With this common area of agreement, I suggest that, if agreeable to the Commission, the matter be referred to the working committee for further study.

MR. HAMILTON: I have just received word that a representative of the Philippine delegation will be here in about five minutes. Prior to this time I had been unable to get any definite word and had decided to proceed with the meeting. In view of this word, I suggest that we recess for maybe five minutes to see whether the Philippine representative is here, unless the Commission feels that it should proceed at this time. If agreeable, we will just recess for five minutes.

(The Commission recessed at 10:43 A.M.)

(The Commission reconvened at 10:55 A.M.)

MR. HAMILTON: Gentlemen, due to the uncertainties with reference to the arrival of our Philippine friend, and nobody seems to know just where he is in Washington at this moment other than that he's on his way here, I suggest that we resume our meeting. Upon the arrival of the Philippine representative I can ask him, if agreeable to the others, whether he has any comment to make on any item on the agenda and take care of it in that way.

Is there any further comment on item 2 this morning?

(No further comment indicated)

MR. HAMILTON: We will pass then to the series of items, 3 to 10, inclusive.

- ITEM 3 - JAPANESE MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS (FEC-334, /1, /2, /3, /4, /5, /6, /7)
- ITEM 4 - PARTICIPATION OF JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFERENCES (FEC-344, /1)
- ITEM 5 - LABOR POLICY IN JAPAN (FEC-318/20, /22, /24, /25, /26, /27, /28, /29, /30)
- ITEM 6 - REPORT OF COMMITTEE NO. 1 TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION REGARDING DIVISION OF REPARATIONS SHARES (FEC-219/25, 219 series)
- ITEM 7 - a LEVEL OF ECONOMIC LIFE IN JAPAN; POLICY TOWARDS JAPANESE INDUSTRY (FEC-242/32; /35, /37, /38, /39, /40, /41, /42)
- b LEVEL OF ECONOMIC LIFE IN JAPAN; POLICY TOWARDS SHIP-BUILDING AND SHIPPING (FEC-297/10)

ITEM 8 - JAPANESE REPARATIONS AND LEVEL OF INDUSTRY (FEC-340, /1, /2, /3, /4, /5, /6, /7, /8)

ITEM 9 - REPARATIONS REMOVALS: ACCESSORY FACILITIES, BUILDINGS, TECHNICAL DATA (FEC-299/5; /6, /7, /8, /9, /10)

ITEM 10- ECONOMIC STABILIZATION IN JAPAN

MR. HAMILTON: Is there any comment on any of these items this morning?

(No comment indicated)

MR. HAMILTON: There being none, we will pass to Item 11 - Other Business.

ITEM 11- OTHER BUSINESS

MR. HAMILTON: Is there any comment on this item?

a. Additional Soviet Statement regarding Alleged Use of Japanese Military Personnel in Korea

MR. PANYUSHKIN: Mr. Chairman:

"The Soviet delegation, in its statement of November 2, pointed out that according to the data at the disposal of the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic it had been proved that Japanese military personnel, together with American troops, participated in the military actions in Korea.

"The American representative, at the Commission meeting of November 16, avoided replying to the substance of the Soviet delegation's statement, confining himself to reference to the statements of other American officials who had without any proof denied the facts of using the Japanese in the military actions in Korea.

"The Soviet delegation cannot consider the explanations of the United States representative to be satisfactory insofar as even the reports published in the American and Japanese press prove that the Japanese are being used by the United States in the military actions in Korea. Thus, 'Newsweek' magazine of November 13 reported that Japanese sailors had taken

part in the Inchon landing operation. An American correspondent, Walker, in his dispatch from Tokyo published on November 15 in 'The Christian Science Monitor' wrote that 'Japanese minesweepers...were put to work as a direct and integral part of naval forces in Korea' and that 'Japan's involvement in the Korean war increased daily at a rapid pace'. A Japanese newspaper, 'Nippon Times', of October 22 also reported that the flotilla of the chartered Japanese minesweepers took part in the operations in waters off the Korean east coast.

"At the same time the American press admits that Japanese participation in the military actions in Korea is far from being confined to the instances published in the press, thus indicating that it is not in a position to report of other forms of using the Japanese in the military actions in Korea and particularly of using the Japanese directly within combat units. It is evident that an American correspondent, Beech, had certain grounds for his report from Tokyo published in 'The Evening Star' on November 11, in which he stated that 'the full story of Japanese participation in the Korean war has not been told for the obvious reason that Japan is technically at least an enemy nation'.

"In its statement of November 2, the Soviet delegation has already pointed out that the use of Japanese military personnel in the military actions in Korea constitutes a gross violation of the Potsdam Declaration as well as of the Far Eastern Commission policy decisions 'Basic Post-Surrender Policy for Japan' and 'Prohibition of Military Activity in Japan and Disposition of Japanese Military Equipment'. As is known, these agreed decisions on Japan provide for carrying out the complete disarmament and demilitarization of Japan and prohibit the restor-

ation and maintenance of any Japanese armed formations.

"In view of the above, the Soviet delegation deems it necessary to confirm its statement of November 2, and to state that the Far Eastern Commission must not by-pass the above-mentioned facts proving the direct violation of the agreed decisions on the demilitarization of Japan."

That is all, Mr. Chairman.

MR. HAMILTON: The Soviet representative has repeated this morning the allegation which the Soviet representative made in this body on November 2, that Japanese military personnel are being used by the United States in military actions in Korea. In this connection the Soviet representative has cited a number of newspaper reports of a vague indefinite character. My predecessor on many occasions commented that the Commission did not conduct its business on the basis of unsubstantiated newspaper comments which at times lacked precision.

This morning I call the attention of the Commission again to the fact that, after the Soviet representative had released to the press his allegation made on November 2, representatives of the Department of State and the Department of the Army flatly denied the allegation of the Soviet representative, that Japanese military personnel are being used by the United States in military actions in Korea. In the statement which I made to the Commission on November 16 I called attention to the official denials of these two Departments of the United States Government. To those I added a statement from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, "that there is no slightest vestige of truth in the Soviet claim that Japanese troops are being used by the United Nations or the United States in any way, shape or form".

MR. PANYUSHKIN: Mr. Chairman, you refer to your statement of November 16th, but in that statement you denied fruitlessly the

facts which were pointed out in the Soviet statement of November 2nd. There are concrete facts which prove the use of Japanese in the military actions in Korea and the Soviet delegation pointed out these concrete facts. You say that the Commission does not work with facts which were cited in the press. But these facts were reported by some American and Japanese correspondents and these facts were published in the American and Japanese press. You say that these facts are not precise, but you didn't give any examples to the contrary. Could you give facts and could you say to what degree of precision these facts are not true and to what degree they are true?

We have some other facts at our disposal to prove the use of the Japanese in the military actions in Korea and these facts were taken from the American and Japanese press. I can give facts from the dispatch of an American correspondent, Beech, who I quoted today. I can give an example which was given in the correspondence of Constantine Brown in "The Evening Star". There are some other facts in existence which were published in the American press, in the "United Press" agency of November 20. The Soviet delegation gave these facts and can give other facts, but you denied without any proof. You do not prove in this way that the United States does not use Japanese in the military actions in Korea.

In view of this, the Soviet delegation confirms its statement of November 2nd, and considers that the Far Eastern Commission must not by-pass the above-mentioned facts proving the violation of the agreed decisions on the demilitarization of Japan.

That is all.

b. Statements regarding The Secured Fund

MR. AQUINO: Mr. Chairman, before we go beyond the item marked "Other Business", we have decided to make known to the Far Eastern Commission our continuing concern over the final disposition of the

question of secured funds from proceeds of unidentified loot. The members of the Commission are aware of the fact that this question has been hanging fire for some time. For reasons probably beyond the control of any single member of the Commission this question has bogged down at the committee level. In view of the urgency of other questions arising from the status of Japan, it is important in our view that this question be settled in the immediate future. We therefore request that the Far Eastern Commission, particularly the Chairman, undertake to reactivate this question.

We also have decided to make known to the Far Eastern Commission that we have had informal conversations with some delegations that have interest in this particular question. We refer especially to the delegation of China. Needless to say, we share the view that an early settlement of this question is most desirable.

I thank you.

MR. VAIDYANATHAN: Mr. Chairman, my Government has instructed me definitely not to go ahead with this question of the Secured Fund at the present moment. India is one of the interested parties on this question and I am afraid my delegation will not be able to participate at the present moment. So I think it will be better to leave this question for a while.

U TIN MAUNG: Mr. Chairman, I was going to associate myself with the views of the Indian representative, because I feel that my Government has taken a very serious view of this question and as it is pre-occupied with other questions we do not think that this question should be taken up at this stage.

MR. KHALIL: Mr. Chairman, I wish to associate myself with the views of the Burmese and Indian representatives. I feel, speaking personally, that the question of the Secured Fund is not of such immediate urgency, that it need be taken up now and therefore I do not desire it to be taken up at the present time.

DR. LEE: Mr. Chairman, my delegation shares the view expressed by the Philippine delegate. I think this question has been pending before the Commission and the working committee for a long time, and it would be better if we were to reactivate the process of discussion with a view to reaching agreement on this matter. We have tried our very best to cooperate with other delegations and we hope that in the near future a settlement could be reached.

MR. AQUINO: Mr. Chairman, I wish to make it patent that we called the attention of this Commission to this pending question in full awareness of the circumstances in which some of the delegations find themselves. We appreciate their difficulties, and it would go without saying that in any attempt to settle this question due regard should be given to such difficulties.

I thank you.

DR. LEE: Mr. Chairman, I wish to supplement the remarks I just made by a few words.

In view of the fact that we have a policy decision adopted in connection with this matter, I think we are obliged to solve this problem as soon as possible. I wish to stress again that we share the view of the Philippine delegate and we believe that this is a matter with a high degree of urgency. And I sincerely hope that the working committee, particularly the chairman, will do its best and redouble its effort to work out a solution satisfactory to all countries participating in the committee.

MR. McNICOL: Mr. Chairman, I feel that I should point out that the committee which has been meeting on this matter is not a working committee of the Far Eastern Commission. Under the terms of the policy, according to my recollection, it was agreed that the disposition of this fund should be decided by the agreement of the seven countries concerned. These seven countries have been meeting in the past as an informal committee of governments and not neces-

sarily as any part of the Far Eastern Commission. I would like that to be understood. That is my understanding and I hope it is the understanding of others.

MR. VAIDYANATHAN: Mr. Chairman, I must repeat and repeat very strongly that my Government will not participate in this working party at the present moment. I must also say that two other governments here are not prepared to participate. So I think we should leave it alone at the present moment.

MR. HAMILTON: I suggest that each representative consider the statements made this morning. At the next meeting if any representative wishes to comment further on this subject perhaps there will be opportunity to do so.

MR. KHALIL: Mr. Chairman, I think it is not correct to say that the Pakistan delegation will not participate. I merely said that we do not feel that the question is of such immediate concern that it should be taken up with such urgency as has been expressed by the Philippine and Chinese delegates.

MR. HAMILTON: I think it probably would be helpful for all of us to review a little bit what happened in the past in the actual decision which was made and consider that in the light of the comments this morning.

Is there any other item under "Other Business"?

(No response)

MR. HAMILTON: If not, the meeting stands adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at 11:21 A.M.)

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FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

Transcript of 206th Meeting of the Far Eastern Commission

Held in Main Conference Room, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Thursday, December 14, 1950

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FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

Transcript of 206th Meeting of the Far Eastern Commission
Held in Main Conference Room, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Thursday, December 14, 1950

Representatives Present

Mr. Maxwell M. Hamilton, Chairman	(United States)
Mr. D. McNicol	(Australia)
U Tin Maung	(Burma)
Mr. P. Campbell	(Canada)
His Excellency Dr. W. K. Lee	(China)
Mr. P. Millet	(France)
Mr. P. Vaidyanathan	(India)
Mr. O. Reuchlin	(Netherlands)
Mr. D. Dunlop	(New Zealand)
Mr. K. F. Khalil	(Pakistan)
Mr. M. P. Aquino	(Philippines)
His Excellency Mr. A. S. Panyushkin	(U.S.S.R.)
Mr. H. A. Graves	(United Kingdom)

Secretary General

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson

Reporter: Mr. R. Holtz, Department of State--FEC

(The 206th meeting of the Far Eastern Commission, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, convened at 10:40 A.M., 14 December 1950, Mr. Maxwell M. Hamilton, presiding.)

MR. HAMILTON: Good morning, gentlemen. The meeting is open.

ITEM 1 - CORRECTION AND APPROVAL OF PROVISIONAL MINUTES OF THE 205th MEETING

MR. HAMILTON: The first item on the agenda: the correction and approval of the provisional minutes of the last meeting.

MR. JOHNSON: I have a small correction, Mr. Chairman.

MR. HAMILTON: The Secretary General has a correction.

MR. JOHNSON: On page 1 of the minutes of the 205th meeting of November 30, under paragraph 2, seventh line and at the end of the line where it says "which would be of direct concern", insert the word "possibly" between the word "be" and the word "of", so it would read "which would be possibly of direct concern to any member country". That is on behalf of the Chinese delegation.

MR. HAMILTON: Is there any other comment or correction?

(No response)

MR. HAMILTON: There being none, the minutes stand approved as corrected.

We pass to the second item on the agenda: Fishing and Aquatic Industries in Japan.

ITEM 2 - FISHING AND AQUATIC INDUSTRIES IN JAPAN (FEC-271/40; /41, /42)

MR. HAMILTON: Is there any comment on this item this morning?

(No response)

MR. HAMILTON: There being none, we pass to the next group of items, items 3 to 10, inclusive.

ITEM 3 - JAPANESE MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS (FEC-334, /1, /2, /3, /4, /5, /6, /7)

ITEM 4 - PARTICIPATION OF JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFERENCES (FEC-344, /1)

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- b LEVEL OF ECONOMIC LIFE IN JAPAN: POLICY TOWARDS SHIP-BUILDING AND SHIPPING (FEC-297/10)
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- ITEM 10- ECONOMIC STABILIZATION IN JAPAN

MR. HAMILTON: Is there any comment of any representative?

(No response)

MR. HAMILTON: We pass then to item 11--Other Business.

ITEM 11- OTHER BUSINESS

MR. HAMILTON: Is there any comment under this heading?

(No response)

a. Departure of Mr. Reuchlin

MR. HAMILTON: I take it that this is Mr. Reuchlin's farewell appearance at the Commission?

MR. REUCHLIN: That is correct, sir.

MR. HAMILTON: That being so, I would like to express to him in person while he is with us the sincere good wishes of the Commission as he takes up his new and important duties; also the very real appreciation of the American delegation, and I am sure of all the other delegations, for the extremely helpful way in which Mr. Reuchlin has functioned in the Commission. As you all know, Mr. Reuchlin has been associated in the work of the Commission from its outset. He has participated in a very important and in an extremely constructive way in the work of the Commission during all these years. For the past year he has been Chairman of the Steering Com-

mittee. So, as you proceed to your new post you carry with you the warm good wishes of every member of the Commission for the pleasure we have had in association with you and our appreciation of your contribution here.

MR. REUCHLIN: Mr. Chairman, I feel rather bad turning up again after you, at another meeting, already have said such very kind things about me. And at this meeting you were so kind again as to express your appreciation for the few things which I hope I have been able to do. If I have been able to achieve anything at all it is largely due to the cooperative spirit of all the other members and especially, of course, all the members of the Steering Committee with whom I have had so many interesting meetings. I hope that we prepared what we had to prepare for this Commission--the documents and the policies which were passed here. I will not forget also the work done behind the scenes by the Secretary General and his staff, who have always been of great assistance and without whose valuable work we could not have proceeded. There are many members of the Secretariat and also of the Commission who since the beginning have left. I think that when I look around this table there are very few of the original members of the, as it was called then, Far Eastern Advisory Commission. Of course I see my good friends, Dr. Blakeslee and Mr. Nelson Johnson, who have been here from the beginning and who also went with us on that trip to Japan. Many good moments we have passed together and I am very appreciative of that and of all the other friendships which I have been able to make during the time I have been associated with the Commission.

The field of activity, of course, of the Commission lies in a region which has much trouble nowadays and, therefore, the Commission may still have to perform very important duties. I want to wish strength and wisdom to the members of the Commission, and I am sure and I hope that only peace--a just peace will put an end to

the activities of this Commission.

Gentlemen, I hope to see you all at some time in our activities later on. At the present moment I can only hope that you will all be very soon appointed Ambassador to the Hague because in that way we can work together again. Thank you and goodby.

MR. HAMILTON: That was very nice.

b. Time of Next Meeting

MR. HAMILTON: The next meeting is scheduled for December 28th, two weeks from today. That date falls between the Christmas and the New Years holidays. If it is not inconvenient, I suggest that we hold the meeting as scheduled on that date.

Is that agreeable to the Commission--to maintain the regular schedule to meet two weeks from today?

(No objection indicated)

MR. HAMILTON: The meeting is adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at 10:47 A.M.)

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FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

Transcript of 207th Meeting of the Far Eastern Commission

Held in Main Conference Room, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Thursday, December 28, 1950

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FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

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Thursday, December 28, 1950

Representatives Present

Mr. Maxwell M. Hamilton, Chairman	(United States)
Mr. D. McNicol	(Australia)
U Tin Maung	(Burma)
Mr. P. M. Towe	(Canada)
His Excellency Dr. W. K. Lee	(China)
Mr. J. Daridan	(France)
Mr. M. K. Kirpalani	(India)
Mr. L. Quarles van Ufford	(Netherlands)
Mr. D. Dunlop	(New Zealand)
Mr. K. F. Khalil	(Pakistan)
Mr. M. P. Aquino	(Philippines)
His Excellency Mr. A. S. Panyushkin	(U.S.S.R.)
Mr. H. A. Graves	(United Kingdom)

Secretary General

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson

Reporter: Mr. R. Holtz, Department of State--FEC

(The 207th meeting of the Far Eastern Commission, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, convened at 10:37 A.M., 28 December 1950, Mr. Maxwell M. Hamilton, presiding.)

MR. HAMILTON: Good morning, gentlemen. The meeting is open.

ITEM 1 - CORRECTION AND APPROVAL OF PROVISIONAL MINUTES OF THE 206th MEETING

MR. HAMILTON: The first item on the agenda: the correction and approval of the provisional minutes of the last meeting.

Are there any corrections?

(No corrections indicated)

MR. HAMILTON: There being none, the minutes stand approved.

ITEM 2 - FISHING AND AQUATIC INDUSTRIES IN JAPAN (FEC-271/40; /41, /42)

MR. HAMILTON: The second item on the agenda: Fishing and Aquatic Industries in Japan.

Is there comment on this item this morning?

(No response)

MR. HAMILTON: There being none, we pass to the next group of items, items 3 to 10, inclusive.

ITEM 3 - JAPANESE MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS (FEC-334, /1, /2, /3, /4, /5, /6, /7)

ITEM 4 - PARTICIPATION OF JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFERENCES (FEC-344, /1)

ITEM 5 - LABOR POLICY IN JAPAN (FEC-318/20, /22, /24, /25, /26, /27, /28, /29, /30)

ITEM 6 - REPORT OF COMMITTEE NO. 1 TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION REGARDING DIVISION OF REPARATIONS SHARES (FEC-219/25, 219 series)

ITEM 7 - a LEVEL OF ECONOMIC LIFE IN JAPAN: POLICY TOWARDS JAPANESE INDUSTRY (FEC-219/25, 219 series)

- b LEVEL OF ECONOMIC LIFE IN JAPAN: POLICY TOWARDS SHIP-BUILDING AND SHIPPING (FEC-297/10)

ITEM 8 - JAPANESE REPARATIONS AND LEVEL OF INDUSTRY (FEC-340, /1, /2, /3, /4, /5, /6, /7, /8)

ITEM 9 - REPARATIONS REMOVALS; ACCESSORY FACILITIES, BUILDINGS, TECHNICAL DATA (PEC-299/5; /6, /7, /8, /9, /10)

ITEM 10- ECONOMIC STABILIZATION IN JAPAN

MR. HAMILTON: Is there comment on any of these items this morning?

(No response)

MR. HAMILTON: There being none, we pass to Item 11: Other Business.

ITEM 11- OTHER BUSINESS

a. Soviet Statement on FEC Policy Decision "Exercise of Criminal & Civil Jurisdiction over Nationals of Members of the U.N."

MR. PANYUSHKIN (Thru Interpreter): Mr. Chairman, the Soviet delegation has a statement to make.

"On September 21 of this year the Far Eastern Commission adopted a decision, 'Exercise of Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction over Nationals of Members of the United Nations'. On the basis of this decision the Supreme Commander's Headquarters sent the Japanese Government on October 18 a memorandum in accordance with which criminal and civil jurisdiction over all nationals of members of the United Nations would be exercised in Japan by Japanese courts. Both the Commission's decision and the MacArthur memorandum affect the interests of the countries members of the Far Eastern Commission.

"The Soviet delegation considers the decision of the Far Eastern Commission of September 21 as well as the memorandum sent to the Japanese Government on October 18 on the basis of this decision to be without legal force, in so far as the aforementioned Commission decision has been adopted without the consent of the Soviet Union and in the absence of a representative of the People's Republic of China."

That is all, Mr. Chairman.

MR. HAMILTON: The statement of the Soviet representative is utterly strange. In the first place, the representative of the National Government of the Republic of China is the duly accredited representative of China in the Far Eastern Commission. In the second place, the willful absence of any member of the Commission from the regular meetings of the Commission does not affect the validity and cannot interfere with the proper functioning of the Far Eastern Commission.

Is there any other item of comment that any member wishes to make this morning?

MR. PANYUSHKIN: In connection with your statement just made I would remind you that in the beginning of this year the Soviet delegation stated that China should be represented on the Far Eastern Commission not by some representatives of the Quomintang clique but by representatives of the Peoples' Republic of China. At that time the Soviet delegation stated that it would not recognize as valid any decisions adopted in the absence of the Soviet delegation. As for the representative who you consider to be the representative of China and who you consider to be authorized to represent China, I will say that people who haven't lost their common sense understand quite clearly that the proper representation on the Far Eastern Commission would be not by some representative of a group of Chiang Kai-Shek but the representative of the Peoples' Republic of China--representatives of Peking.

That is all, Mr. Chairman.

MR. HAMILTON: All the members of the Commission are familiar with the various statements that have been made on this subject over a period of a good many months. I would like to refer to comments made on May 8, 1946, during the discussion of the Iranian question in the Security Council of the United Nations, where the Australian representative stated and I quote:

"...It seems to us that if a member refuses to participate, or fails to participate, in the work of this Council, then for the time being he abandons the special powers which accrue to him as a member, and has no powers greater than those of any other Member of the United Nations.

"...that the Council should ever be asked to entertain the idea that by absenting himself one of its members can bring into question its ability to function or take any action does seem to us to be most dangerous and the beginning of a system which would rapidly prove unworkable."

The United Kingdom representative, and I quote:

"...But, as regards the effect of absence upon the action of the Council or upon the voting, I cannot see that there is really any difference between absence from this table or presence at the table and abstention from a vote. It seems to me that the general effect is the same.....I cannot see that it has any actual effect upon the ability of the Council to take a decision, any more than has sitting in a chair and abstaining from voting."

The Netherlands representative, and I quote:

"...It cannot be the intention of the Charter to give to any member of the Council, whether permanent or not, the power to prevent a resolution from being adopted by the simple expedient of absenting himself."

As I have said, the representatives at this table are familiar with the discussion and the consideration of this aspect of the matter over a period of a good many months. The view of the United States consistently has been that the absence of a permanent member from a meeting, and I quote from the language used in the Security Council:

"...the absence of a permanent member from a meeting of the Security Council in no way diminishes its power or its

authority to act...".

MR. PANYUSHEIN: Mr. Chairman, I would like to quote the second part of Part V of the Terms of Reference regarding the adoption of the decisions of the Far Eastern Commission.

"The Commission may take action by less than unanimous vote provided that action shall have the concurrence of at least a majority of all the representatives including the representatives of the four following Powers: United States, United Kingdom, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China."

Here the decision has been adopted without the consent of the Soviet Union and in the absence of a representative of the Peoples' Republic of China. The Soviet delegation considers this decision to be illegal.

That is all.

MR. HAMILTON: Is there any other comment under this item of Other Business this morning?

(No response)

MR. HAMILTON: There being none, the meeting stands adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at 10:55 A.M.)

CONFIDENTIAL

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

Transcript of 208th Meeting of the Far Eastern Commission

Held in Main Conference Room, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Thursday, January 11, 1951

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

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FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

Transcript of 208th Meeting of the Far Eastern Commission
Held in Main Conference Room, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Thursday, January 11, 1951

Representatives Present

Mr. Maxwell M. Hamilton, Chairman	(United States)
Mr. D. McNicol	(Australia)
U Tin Maung	(Burma)
Mr. P. Campbell	(Canada)
His Excellency Dr. W. K. Lee	(China)
Mr. P. Millet	(France)
Mr. P. Vaidyanathan	(India)
Mr. L. Quarles van Ufford	(Netherlands)
Mr. D. Dunlop	(New Zealand)
Mr. K. F. Khalil	(Pakistan)
Mr. M. P. Aquino	(Philippines)
Mr. S. P. Suzdalev	(U.S.S.R.)
Mr. H. A. Graves	(United Kingdom)

Secretary General

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson

Reporter: Mr. R. Holtz, Department of State--FEC

(The 208th meeting of the Far Eastern Commission, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, convened at 10:37 A.M., 11 January 1951, Mr. Maxwell M. Hamilton, presiding.)

MR. HAMILTON: Good morning, gentlemen. I hope that you all had a pleasant holiday season and weathered the festivities successfully. The meeting is now open.

ITEM 1 - CORRECTION AND APPROVAL OF PROVISIONAL MINUTES OF THE 207th MEETING

MR. HAMILTON: The first item is the correction and approval of the provisional minutes of the last meeting.

Are there any corrections or amendments?

MR. SUZDALEV: Mr. Chairman, on page 1 the statement made by Mr. Panyushkin was subsequently issued as an official document, FEC-371/21. The Soviet delegation would like to add after "MR. PANYUSHKIN (USSR) presented the following statement:" the phrase "(subsequently issued as FEC-371/21)".

MR. HAMILTON: Are there any other amendments?

(No response)

MR. HAMILTON: There being none, the minutes stand approved as amended.

ITEM 2 - FISHING AND AQUATIC INDUSTRIES IN JAPAN (FEC-271/40; /41, /42)

MR. HAMILTON: The next item, Item 2: Fishing and Aquatic Industries in Japan.

Is there any further comment on this item?

(No desire for comment indicated)

MR. HAMILTON: We pass, then, to items 3 to 10, inclusive.

ITEM 3 - JAPANESE MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS (FEC-334, /1, /2, /3, /4, /5, /6, /7)

ITEM 4 - PARTICIPATION OF JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFERENCES (FEC-344, /1)

ITEM 5 - LABOR POLICY IN JAPAN (FEC-318/20, /22, /24, /25, /26, /27, /28, /29, /30)

- ITEM 6 - REPORT OF COMMITTEE NO. 1 TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION REGARDING DIVISION OF REPARATIONS SHARES (FEC-219/25, 219 series)
- ITEM 7 - a LEVEL OF ECONOMIC LIFE IN JAPAN: POLICY TOWARDS JAPANESE INDUSTRY (FEC-242/32; /35, /37, /38, /39, /40, /41, /42)
- b LEVEL OF ECONOMIC LIFE IN JAPAN: POLICY TOWARDS SHIP-BUILDING AND SHIPPING (FEC-297/10)
- ITEM 8 - JAPANESE REPARATIONS AND LEVEL OF INDUSTRY (FEC-340, /1, /2, /3, /4, /5, /6, /7, /8)
- ITEM 9 - REPARATIONS REMOVALS: ACCESSORY FACILITIES, BUILDINGS, TECHNICAL DATA (FEC-299/5; /6, /7, /8, /9, /10)
- ITEM 10- ECONOMIC STABILIZATION IN JAPAN

MR. HAMILTON: Is there any comment by any representative on any of these items?

(No response)

MR. HAMILTON: There being none, we pass to Item 11: Other Business.

ITEM 11- OTHER BUSINESS

MR. HAMILTON: Does any representative have any business to bring up under this item?

(No response)

MR. HAMILTON: There being none, and there being no item for press release, the meeting will adjourn to the next regular meeting.

(The meeting adjourned at 10:40 A.M.)

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FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

Transcript of 209th Meeting of the Far Eastern Commission

Held in Main Conference Room, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Thursday, January 25, 1951

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

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Far Eastern Commission

Transcript of 209th Meeting of the Far Eastern Commission
Held in Main Conference Room, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Thursday, January 25, 1951

Representatives Present

Mr. Maxwell M. Hamilton, Chairman	(United States)
Mr. D. McNicol	(Australia)
U Tin Maung	(Burma)
Mr. P. Campbell	(Canada)
His Excellency Dr. W. K. Lee	(China)
Mr. A. Fequant	(France)
Mr. P. Vaidyanathan	(India)
Dr. J. H. de Beus	(Netherlands)
Mr. D. Dunlop	(New Zealand)
Mr. K. F. Khalil	(Pakistan)
Mr. M. P. Aquino	(Philippines)
Mr. S. P. Suzdalev	(U.S.S.R.)
Mr. H. A. Graves	(United Kingdom)

Secretary General

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson

Reporter: Mr. R. Holtz, Department of State--FEC

(The 209th meeting of the Far Eastern Commission, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, convened at 10:40 A.M., 25 January 1951, Mr. Maxwell M. Hamilton, presiding.)

MR. HAMILTON: Good morning, gentlemen. The meeting is open.

ITEM 1 - CORRECTION AND APPROVAL OF PROVISIONAL MINUTES OF THE 208th MEETING

MR. HAMILTON: The first item on the agenda: the correction and approval of the provisional minutes of the last meeting.

Are there any corrections?

(No corrections indicated)

MR. HAMILTON: There being none, the minutes stand approved.

ITEM 2 - FISHING AND AQUATIC INDUSTRIES IN JAPAN (FEC-271/40; /41, /42)

MR. HAMILTON: Are there any comments on this item?

DR. De BEUS: Mr. Chairman:

"The Netherlands delegation has up to now not been able to express its opinion on the matter of the extension of the Japanese fishing area because it has not wanted to do so without previously consulting the Indonesian Government. Nevertheless this matter has in the meantime been followed with special attention by the Netherlands delegation. Ever since it became acquainted with the contents of SCAPIN 2097, which, on 11 May 1950, authorized the operation of fishing expeditions in a designated area, the Netherlands delegation has studied the implications of this authorization and has followed closely the statements made by the other representatives on this Commission.

"As a result of these studies and of consultations that have taken place between the Netherlands Government and the Government of Indonesia, which have taken some time, the Netherlands delegation has been instructed now to inform the Commission of the viewpoint of the Netherlands Government.

"When, on 21 October 1949, during the 169th meeting of the Far Eastern Commission, the Netherlands delegation voted in favor of the proposed policy decision on fishing and aquatic industries in Japan, contained in document FEC-271/33, it did so with the conviction that the expanded area designated in that document was sufficient to meet the needs of Japanese home consumption as well as to provide Japan with export commodities. By reason of the non-concurrence of the Chinese and Soviet representatives, however, the proposal was lost.

"It was with some surprise therefore that in the course of the month of May 1950 the Netherlands delegation learned that not only had the fishing area for Japan been extended without prior consultation of the Far Eastern Commission, but that the area authorized by the Supreme Commander was considerably larger than the area ever considered by the Commission in the past. It had always been and still is the understanding of my delegation that any decision of this kind would need the approval of the Far Eastern Commission. I do not hesitate to say that the Netherlands Government has viewed this development with concern.

"However, this legal aspect of the matter of the unilateral decision of the Supreme Commander is not the only basis for the objections of my Government.

"The fact that the new fishing area as authorized on 11 May extends south to the equator between 170 degrees east longitude and 140 east longitude and thus is not far distant from Netherlands New Guinea, gives the Netherlands Government reason for expressing its direct concern in respect of the area now allotted to Japanese fishing.

"It is felt by my Government that not only are the economic interests of the inhabitants of New Guinea harmed, but that also an element of insecurity has been re-introduced into these regions.

"The Netherlands Government speaks with a certain amount of experience when it objects to Japanese fishing boats being specifically authorized to operate within the vicinity of its territory. This does not only apply to experience gained before the last war but also to events which occurred as recently as three months ago, when, on several occasions, a Japanese fishing boat entered the territorial waters of Netherlands New Guinea.

"Although, as the United States representative pointed out on 13 July last, the type of fishing in the new area is restricted to mothership-type tuna fishing expeditions, the Netherlands delegation feels that prior consultation with the interested governments on the matter of extension would have been indicated.

"I must therefore state that my delegation regrets the development that has taken place and must ask to have it placed on record that the Netherlands Government reserves its position concerning the extension of the fishing area.

"I should, finally, like to add a few words about the attitude of the Indonesian Government, whose interests are being represented at this table by my delegation, so long as Indonesia is not yet a member of the Far Eastern Commission.

"During the consultations that have taken place on this subject between the Netherlands and the Indonesian Governments, the latter has expressed its misgivings and reservations on the Supreme Commander's decision.

"It intends to express its views on this subject in a note which will in the near future be transmitted to the Commission through my delegation."

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. HAMILTON: At this point I would like to ask simply one

question. In the Netherlands representative's statement reference was made to instances in which Japanese fishing vessels had entered the territorial waters of the Netherlands. I wonder whether these instances have been brought by the Netherlands representative in Japan to the attention of SCAP as violations of territorial waters?

DR. De BEUS: I am not sure but I could easily find out about it.

MR. HAMILTON: If it has not been done I am sure that SCAP will be glad to receive information and particulars in regard to any violations of SCAP regulations by Japanese vessels ^{in his} (as to) jurisdiction.

Is there any other comment on this item?

(No response)

MR. HAMILTON: There being none, we will pass to the next series of items, items 3 to 10, inclusive.

- ITEM 3 - JAPANESE MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS (FEC-334, /1, /2, /3, /4, /5, /6, /7)
- ITEM 4 - PARTICIPATION OF JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFERENCES (FEC-344, /1)
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- b LEVEL OF ECONOMIC LIFE IN JAPAN: POLICY TOWARDS SHIP-BUILDING AND SHIPPING (FEC-297/10)
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- ITEM 9 - REPARATIONS REMOVALS; ACCESSORY FACILITIES, BUILDINGS, TECHNICAL DATA (FEC-299/5; /6, /7, /8, /9, /10)
- ITEM 10- ECONOMIC STABILIZATION IN JAPAN

MR. HAMILTON: Is there any comment on any of these items this morning?

(No response)

MR. HAMILTON: There being none, we pass to Item 11: Other Business.

ITEM 11- OTHER BUSINESS

MR. HAMILTON: Is there any comment or any other business to be brought up under this heading?

(No response)

MR. HAMILTON: I wish to advise the Commission that through the courtesy of the Reorientation Branch of the Division of Occupied Areas of the Department of the Army, there has been made available a brief documentary film relating to one aspect of life in Japan which has been changed considerably during the occupation, and at the next meeting of the Commission this brief documentary film will be shown to members of the Commission. It will not take very long. But I think that the various representatives of various countries will be interested in visual evidence--a visual portrayal of one phase of the occupation policy and its effect on an important activity in Japanese life.

There being no other business, the meeting stands adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at 10:47 A.M.)

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FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

Transcript of 210th Meeting of the Far Eastern Commission
Held in Main Conference Room, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Thursday, February 8, 1951

NOTE: The attention of all concerned is invited to the classification of this transcript which prohibits the dissemination of the contents thereof to unauthorized persons or to the press.

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FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

Transcript of 210th Meeting of the Far Eastern Commission
Held in Main Conference Room, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Thursday, February 8, 1957

Representatives Present

Mr. Maxwell M. Hamilton, Chairman	(United States)
Mr. D. McNicol	(Australia)
U Tin Maung	(Burma)
Mr. P. Campbell	(Canada)
His Excellency Dr. W. K. Lee	(China)
Mr. P. Millet	(France)
Mr. P. Vaidyanathan	(India)
Mr. C. W. van Boetzelaer	(Netherlands)
Mr. F. Corner	(New Zealand)
Mr. K. F. Khalil	(Pakistan)
Mr. Emilio Abello	(Philippines)
Mr. S. P. Suzdalev	(U.S.S.R.)
Mr. H. A. Graves	(United Kingdom)

Secretary General

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson

Reporter: Mr. R. Holtz, Department of State--FEC

(The 210th meeting of the Far Eastern Commission, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, convened at 10:40 A.M., 8 February 1951, Mr. Maxwell M. Hamilton, presiding.)

MR. HAMILTON: Good morning, gentlemen. The meeting is open.

ITEM 1 - CORRECTION AND APPROVAL OF PROVISIONAL MINUTES OF THE 209th MEETING

MR. HAMILTON: The first item on the agenda: the correction and approval of the provisional minutes of the last meeting.

The Secretary General has had no corrections.

Are there any corrections to be offered this morning?

(No corrections indicated)

MR. HAMILTON: There being none, the minutes stand approved.

ITEM 2 - FISHING AND AQUATIC INDUSTRIES IN JAPAN (FEC-271/40; /41, /42, /43)

MR. HAMILTON: Is there any comment on this item this morning?

(No response)

MR. HAMILTON: There being none, we pass to the next series of items, items 3 to 10, inclusive.

ITEM 3 - JAPANESE MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS (FEC-334, /1, /2, /3, /4, /5, /6, /7)

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- b LEVEL OF ECONOMIC LIFE IN JAPAN: POLICY TOWARDS SHIP-BUILDING AND SHIPPING (FEC-297/10)

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ITEM 9 - REPARATIONS REMOVALS: ACCESSORY FACILITIES, BUILDINGS, TECHNICAL DATA (FEC-299/5; /6, /7, /8, /9, /10)

ITEM 10- ECONOMIC STABILIZATION IN JAPAN

MR. HAMILTON: Is there any comment on any of these items this morning?

(No response)

MR. HAMILTON: There being none, we pass to Item 11: Other Business.

ITEM 11- OTHER BUSINESS

MR. HAMILTON: I have some items under this heading to bring to the attention of the Commission.

a. Departure of Mr. Graves

MR. HAMILTON: Today marks the last appearance at the Commission of one of the few remaining veteran members of the Commission. Five years ago this month, in February 1946, the Secretariat received a letter announcing the appointment of Mr. Graves to the staff of the United Kingdom representation on the Far Eastern Commission--five years ago this month--and this is the last meeting at which we will have the privilege of having Mr. Graves with us. He is being recalled to the British Foreign Office for duty.

Mr. Graves has not only been a long-time member of the Commission. He has functioned in an extremely meritorious and worthwhile way. He has been associated with the Commission not only in important matters but also in very important capacities. We will all miss him--miss his constructive suggestions and cooperative spirit which he has brought to the work of the Commission. He carries with him our warm good wishes and also our hopes that we may be associated together in some work somewhere at some time in the not too distant future.

I am sure, in making these comments, I speak for all the members of the Commission, not only those who have been here more or less from the beginning but also those whose association with the Commission has not been so long. All of us have very much enjoyed

and have benefitted from our association with Mr. Graves, and we express our appreciation to him and our cordial good wishes for his future.

MR. GRAVES: Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for those generous remarks.

It has been a very great privilege to attend the meetings of this Commission over the last five years. Many eminent statesmen and diplomatists have sat around this table and have lent an air of dignity to the proceedings and have kept the debates at a very high level. It has been a very great example to those like myself who are mere learners and amateurs in the realm of international affairs.

I think the Commission can take considerable pride in the fact that all its policies have been capable of implementation. And that is no mean achievement. I don't recall any occasion when the Supreme Commander has had to say that the directives which he has received as a result of our policy decisions have been unworkable. We have no doubt been modest in the scope of our duties but we have been practical, and I think we can take some considerable pleasure in recording that fact--that what we have done has been of a practical nature. I myself think--this is just a personal view--that we have had a great advantage in the fact that our meetings have been in camera. I don't know that that opinion is shared wholly around the table, but it does happen to be the view of the United Kingdom delegation.

I should like to pay a very genuine tribute to the Secretariat. Under the able guidance of the scholarly and experienced Secretary General whom we are lucky enough to have the Secretariat has provided us with an extremely smooth arrangement all the way through. While we are apt to lose sight of the fact that when things go so smoothly there is a tremendous amount of care and detail in

back of it, it is worth recording on occasions that ~~there are~~^{our} duties ^{have been} being so easily done very much because of the smooth arrangements which the Secretary General has made.

This morning's meeting has been given a very pleasant air of familiarity by the presence of Colonel Powles who is a more senior member of the Commission than I myself. It's pleasant to look around and see some of those whose attendance goes back even to the days of 1945.

I should like to thank you, Mr. Chairman, and all my colleagues for the very great friendship which you have shown to me and to all members of the United Kingdom delegation.

b. Remarks by Colonel Powles

MR. HAMILTON: I think that it is a great pleasure to have in this room this morning Colonel Powles who, as Mr. Graves has said, was associated with the Commission in its early days and for a considerable period after the initial opening of the Commission's work. I wonder whether Colonel Powles would care to make a few comments to us this morning on the Commission's work or how it feels to be back. I am sure all the members of the Commission would be very happy if you would, Colonel Powles.

COLONEL POWLES: Mr. Chairman, I do appreciate very much the opportunity that I have had this morning, in paying just a few days visit to Washington, to come to a meeting of the Far Eastern Commission again after having been away for just a little over two years, particularly to be here at the time when you have been saying some very nice words about Mr. Graves.

I would, looking back on the work of the Commission, like to indorse what Mr. Graves has said about the standard of the Commission's work. I well remember how on many occasions one could not help sometimes feeling frustrated because the efforts perhaps we desired to make in certain directions were found not possible to be

made. But when the history of these times comes to be written many years in the future--written by people who can observe them in their proper perspective, I really feel that the Far Eastern Commission will be given a place in the regard of historians and those who study matters in the future perhaps higher than it now holds, shall we say, in the public regard. It doesn't get any publicity to speak of because of the fact that the meetings are held in camera. But the fact that the meetings are held in camera has, I believe, had a very great deal to do in assisting it to achieve the results that it has achieved. It is in these times of trouble a most fortunate thing that we have an organization which is still operating to a certain extent, although perhaps it may not be operating perhaps on the scale that it did operate even a few years ago.

I have many most pleasant recollections of association with representatives of the countries who are members of this Commission, and when I found that there was a Commission meeting to be held this morning on the day in which I happened to be in Washington the first thing I thought of was that it would be very nice to attend one of the meetings and to enjoy once more the atmosphere which has been generated by the Far Eastern Commission over these years.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. HAMILTON: Thank you.

c. Time of Next Meeting

MR. HAMILTON: One small item in addition. The next regular scheduled meeting of the Commission would occur on February 22nd and that is a United States holiday. With the assent of the Commission I would suggest that we would not meet on that day. We could meet I would suggest either the following Thursday or at any other time that would be agreeable to the Commission. If we should agree to arrange not to meet until the following Thursday, of course that would be subject to the usual understanding that a meeting would be

called on the request of any member.

Is that agreeable to the Commission?

(No objection indicated)

MR. HAMILTON: If so, we will proceed on that basis.

Is there any other item this morning?

(No response)

MR. HAMILTON: If not, the meeting stands adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at 10:50 A.M.)

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FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

Transcript of 211th Meeting of the Far Eastern Commission

Held at Main Conference Room,

2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington

Thursday, March 1, 1951

NOTE: The attention of all concerned is invited to the classification of this transcript which prohibits the dissemination of the information contained therein to unauthorized persons or to the press

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FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONTranscript of 211th Meeting of the Far Eastern CommissionHeld at Main Conference Room
2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.Thursday, March 1, 1951REPRESENTATIVES PRESENT

Mr. Maxwell M. Hamilton, Chairman	(United States)
Mr. D. McNicol	(Australia)
U Tin Maung	(Burma)
Mr. P. Campbell	(Canada)
His Excellency Dr. W. K. Lee	(China)
Mr. P. Millet	(France)
Mr. P. Vaidyanathan	(India)
Mr. ^{J. H. de Beus} C. W. van Doetzelaer	(Netherlands)
Mr. F. Corner	(New Zealand)
Mr. K. F. Khalil	(Pakistan)
Mr. Emilio Abello	(Philippines)
Mr. S. P. Suzdalev	(U.S.S.R.)
Mr. F. S. Tomlinson	(United Kingdom)

SECRETARY GENERAL

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson

Reporter: Mr. R. Holtz, Department of State

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(The 211th meeting of the Far Eastern Commission, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, convened at 10:35 A.M., 1 March 1951, Mr. Maxwell M. Hamilton, presiding).

MR. HAMILTON: Good morning, gentlemen. The meeting is open.

REMARKS BY MR. WILLIAM J. SEBALD

MR. HAMILTON: We are fortunate in having with us this morning a distinguished guest from Japan, Ambassador William J. Sebald, who is the United States political adviser to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. I am sure all of you will look forward to meeting Mr. Sebald after the meeting and perhaps chatting with him a bit. I wonder whether Mr. Sebald would favor us with a few comments at this time?

MR. SEBALD: Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen: I really consider it a distinct privilege that I have been invited to meet the Commission members. I am very happy to be here.

As you know, I am at the other end of the line and as Chairman of the Allied Council one of our problems is to advise and consult with the Supreme Commander concerning the policy decisions and directives based thereon of the Commission. Now, if perhaps we don't consult and advise with the Supreme Commander as often as possible you think we should, I think that by implication that is a compliment to the Commission in that your policy decisions are so succinctly and carefully worded that there can be little misunderstanding as to the meaning of those decisions. We have had many problems. But on the whole I think that, if I may say so in all due humility, the decisions of the Commission have been very helpful. I think tremendous progress has been made and

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progress will continue to be made in Japan.

The brightest star of the future, however, seems to be that we have hopes that before too many months have passed we will be successful in having a treaty of peace and go into an era of peace for the future in Japan.

I shall be very happy indeed to answer any questions after the meeting which any of you gentlemen may wish to raise if I can appropriately answer them or if I know what the answer is.

Thank you.

MR. HAMILTON: Thank you, Mr. Sebald. In the period after the meeting all the representatives will have an opportunity to meet you and chat with you. As you say, you are at the other end of the line. Some of us have been at the other end and some of us some day will go to the other end of the line.

WELCOME TO NEW BRITISH DELEGATE

MR. HAMILTON: We welcome to the Commission this morning the successor to Mr. Graves, the alternate to the British Ambassador and British representative, Mr. F. S. Tomlinson. This is his first meeting.

ITEM 1 - CORRECTION AND APPROVAL OF PROVISIONAL MINUTES OF THE 210th MEETING

MR. HAMILTON: Are there any corrections?

(No response)

MR. HAMILTON: There being none, the minutes stand approved.

ITEM 2 - FISHING AND AQUATIC INDUSTRIES IN JAPAN (FEC-271/40, /41, /42, /43)

MR. HAMILTON: Is there any comment on this item?

(No response)

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MR. HAMILTON: There being none, we will pass to the next group of items, items 3 to 10, inclusive.

- ITEM 3 - JAPANESE MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS (FEC-334, /1, /2, /3, /4, /5, /6, /7)
- ITEM 4 - PARTICIPATION OF JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFERENCES (FEC-344, /1)
- ITEM 5 - LABOR POLICY IN JAPAN (FEC-318/20, /22, /24, /25, /26, /27, /28, /29, /30)
- ITEM 6 - REPORT OF COMMITTEE NO. 1 TO THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION REGARDING DIVISION OF REPARATIONS SHARES (FEC-219/25, 219 series)
- ITEM 7 - a LEVEL OF ECONOMIC LIFE IN JAPAN: POLICY TOWARDS JAPANESE INDUSTRY (FEC-242/32, /35, /37, /38, /39, /40, /41, /42)
- b LEVEL OF ECONOMIC LIFE IN JAPAN: POLICY TOWARDS SHIPBUILDING AND SHIPPING (FEC-297/10)
- ITEM 8 - JAPANESE REPARATIONS AND LEVEL OF INDUSTRY (FEC-340, /1, /2, /3, /4, /5, /6, /7, /8)
- ITEM 9 - REPARATIONS REMOVALS: ACCESSORY FACILITIES, BUILDINGS, TECHNICAL DATA (FEC-299/5, /6, /7, /8, /9, /10)
- ITEM 10- ECONOMIC STABILIZATION IN JAPAN

MR. HAMILTON: Does any representative have any comment on any of these items this morning?

(No response)

MR. HAMILTON: There being none, we will pass to "Other Business".

ITEM 11- OTHER BUSINESS

a Secured Fund

MR. HAMILTON: Under Other Business I wish to make a brief statement in regard to the Secured Fund.

"At the 203rd meeting of November 2nd 1950 the Commission was notified that according to information received by the United States Government from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, the Secured Fund contained a total of \$3,400,146.64 and 3,358,410.12 yen as of September 30, 1950."

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"The Supreme Commander has now informed this Government [the United States Government] that there were no changes in either the dollar or yen component of the Fund for the months of October, November and December 1950."

Are there any other items under this heading of Other Business?

(No response)

MR. HAMILTON: There being none, the meeting will stand adjourned to meet two weeks from today in accordance with the usual schedule.

(The meeting adjourned at 10:48 A.M.)

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FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

Transcript of 212th Meeting of the Far Eastern Commission
Held in Main Conference Room, 2516 Massachusetts Avenue N.W.
Thursday, March 15, 1951

NOTE: The attention of all concerned is invited to the classification of this transcript which prohibits the dissemination of any information contained therein to unauthorized persons or to the press.

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