



野坂參三

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中野四郎

二  
榎原亨

国会法の一部を改正する法律

国会法(昭和二十二年法律第七十九号)の一部を次のように改める。

第四十二條第二項の各号を次のように改める。

- 一 内閣委員会
- 二 人事委員会
- 三 地方行政委員会
- 四 経済安定委員会
- 五 法務委員会
- 六 外務委員会
- 七 大蔵委員会
- 八 文部委員会

- 九 厚生委員会
- 十 商工委員会
- 十一 農林委員会
- 十二 水産委員会
- 十三 運輸委員会
- 十四 通信委員会
- 十五 労働委員会
- 十六 建設委員会
- 十七 予算委員会
- 十八 決算委員会
- 十九 議院運営委員会

二十 懲罰委員会

二十一 図書館運営委員会

附則

この法律は、公布の日から、これを施行する。

## 理由

国会の審議能率の増進を図るため、行政調査及び人事委員会を、内閣委員会及び人事委員会とする必要がある。これが、この法律案を提出する理由である。

FEC-101/79FEC-RESTRICTEDFEC-101/7911 January 1949FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

DRAFT AMENDMENT TO THE DIET LAW (JAPANESE TEXT)  
(References: FEC-101/5, /6, /21, /75, /77)

Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, the Japanese text of a draft amendment to the Diet Law submitted to the fourth session of the National Diet, has been received from the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers and is circulated herewith for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.
2. The English translation of the enclosure was circulated as FEC-101/77.
3. The enclosure was submitted to the House of Councilors on 12 December 1948.
4. The particular attention of Committee No. 3: Constitutional and Legal Reform is invited to the enclosure.
5. Due to the limited number available, only one copy of the enclosure can be furnished each delegation.

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
Secretary General

FEC-101/79

Bill for partial Amendment — 4th part  
to the Diet Law.

国会法の一部を次のように改正する。  
国会法第四十七條の次に次の一條を加  
える。  
第四十七條のニ 衆議院の解散により参  
議院が閉会となつた場合において、参  
議院の常任委員会及び特別委員会は、  
閉会前に調査中の事件で議長が特に指  
定したものに限り、その閉会中これを  
調査することが出来る。

(委員部印刷)

Incl # 2

FEC-102RESTRICTEDFEC-1027 January 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

PROPOSED CONSULTATION WITH THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR  
THE ALLIED POWERS REGARDING THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF  
THE HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS  
(Reference: FEC-101/1, SC-048/2)

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure a request for Consultation with the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers relative to the House of Council-lors Election Laws, was unanimously approved by the Steering Committee at its forty-sixth Meeting on 7 January 1947 and is forwarded herewith for the Consideration of the Far Eastern Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
Secretary General

FEC-102



RESTRICTEDE N C L O S U R EPROPOSED CONSULTATION WITH THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR  
THE ALLIED POWERS REGARDING THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF  
THE HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS

The Far Eastern Commission requests the Chairman to consult with the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in connection with the following two points:

1. The Commission requests clarification of Articles 56 and 67 of the Law for the Election of the Members of the House of Councillors (FEC-101/1). According to the English translation it appears that only the one person who has obtained the greatest number of valid votes shall be declared elected to the House of Councillors either from the prefectural constituencies or from the nationwide constituency. It also appears that in election by the nationwide constituency and in election of members for prefectures each voter has only one vote, no matter how many vacancies have to be filled. The Commission will appreciate it if the Supreme Commander will check the accuracy of this translation, and will favor the Commission with his views on the reasons for such a restricted vote.

2. The Commission would further welcome the Supreme Commander's comments on the provision in Article 34, paragraph 6, that "a vote on which the name of a candidate has not been written by the voter himself" is not valid. The Commission queries whether this provision may not unduly limit eligibility for voting by excluding those who cannot write such as the illiterate and the infirm of hand, thus conflicting with Articles 15 and 44 of the Japanese constitution.

FEC-102/1RESTRICTEDFEC-102/114 January 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

REPLY OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS TO CONSULTATION  
REGARDING ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS  
(Reference: FEC-102, FEC-101/1)

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, the reply by the Supreme Commander to the Commission's consultation (FEC-102) regarding the House of Councillors Election Law, received by the U. S. Representative, is circulated herewith for the information of the Far Eastern Commission and is referred to COMMITTEE NO. 3: CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM for consideration.

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
Secretary General

FEC-102/1

RESTRICTEDE N C L O S U R EREPLY OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS TO CONSULTATION REGARDING ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS

The Japanese word "Mono" as contained in the Japanese text may be translated either in the singular or plural. It is obvious therefore that the English text should be read: "The persons who have obtained the greatest number of valid votes shall be elected."

With reference to Paragraph Six of Article 34, which provides that "A vote on which the name of a candidate has not been written by the voter himself" is not valid, such a provision appears in all Japanese election laws. It conforms to long established Japanese practice for the use of the write-in ballot. Each voter is permitted to write in the candidate's name in Hiragana, Katakana, Kanji, Braille, or in any other legible manner. Use of a printed ballot is now under consideration and probably will be adopted in connection with the enactment of a political parties' bill now under study by the Japanese Government. The write-in ballot has never been regarded as a literacy test, and experience has shown that it has little if any adverse effect upon the electorate. It would be no more in violation of Articles 15 and 44 of the Constitution than would any other voting method where elementary intelligence is required in the exercise of the right of franchise.

In election for members of the House of Councillors, each elector will cast one vote for a candidate from a Prefectural Constituency and one vote for a candidate from the National Constituency. This method is merely an extension of customary Japanese practice, which the Japanese prefer, and does not violate any democratic principle. To the contrary, for electors to vote for all Councillors who are to represent them, particularly in the case of the 100 members of the National Constituency, would place upon the individual elector a responsibility of franchise impossible of orderly and intelligent discharge. In fact, under local conditions the method adopted serves as the best means to insure against the control of elections by entrenched political groups as well as a simple device for obtaining a free expression of the will of all of the people, with the opportunity for minority representation. The problem of evolving a satisfactory method to construct a second legislative body is not a new one to legislative history. Its solution has been found in varying formulae of which the method adopted by the Japanese cannot be said to be less democratic or representative or even less efficient than are many others. In this general connection it should be realized that it has consistently been my purpose to avoid undue interference in local legislation, as any other course would stamp such legislation with the stigma of allied force, with certain adverse effect upon its permanent nature. Thus, I have confined such intervention to advice and guidance, and examination to determine merely that legislation generally embodied recognized democratic principles and was workable.

FEC-102/1

FEC-103RESTRICTEDFEC-10315 January 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONPRESS ARTICLE RELATIVE TO THE FAR EASTERN  
COMMISSION POLICIES ON THE JAPANESE  
CONSTITUTION

(References: FEC-031/41; SC-053;  
MI-075)

Note by the Secretary General

1. The Steering Committee at its forty-seventh meeting, 14 January 1947, approved a motion that in view of the fact that the existence of the policy decision on Provisions for the Review of the New Japanese Constitution (FEC-031/41) has been made public, by the news item set out in MI-075, the text of FEC-031/41 should be released to the press.

2. The vote was eight in favor and one against with one abstention being recorded.

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
Secretary General

FEC-103

COPY NO. 180CONFIDENTIALFEC-103/1FEC-103/114 March 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

RELEASE TO PRESS OF COMMISSION POLICY  
DECISION ON REVIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION (FEC-031/41)  
(References: FEC-103; FEC-031/41; SC-053; MI-075)

Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a statement of the United States position relative to the proposal for release to the press of the policy on provisions for review of the Japanese Constitution (FEC-103), was submitted by the United States Representative at the forty-ninth meeting of the Far Eastern Commission, 13 March 1947, and is circulated herewith for the consideration of the Commission.

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

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
Secretary General

FEC-103/1

FEC-103/2RESTRICTEDFEC-103/220 March 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

RELEASE TO THE PRESS OF COMMISSION POLICY DECISION ON  
REVIEW OF THE JAPANESE CONSTITUTION  
(References: FEC-103 Series; SC-053)

Note by the Secretary General

1. The Far Eastern Commission at its fiftieth meeting, 20 March 1947, approved a motion relative to the release to the press of the Commission's policy decision on the review of the Japanese Constitution (FEC-031/41). The New Zealand Representative abstained from voting.

2. The enclosure is the letter of the Secretary General forwarding this motion on behalf of the Commission to the Acting Secretary of State of the United States for transmission to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for his information.

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
Secretary General

FEC-103/2

COPY NO. 180CONFIDENTIALFEC-103/1FEC-103/114 March 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

RELEASE TO PRESS OF COMMISSION POLICY  
DECISION ON REVIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION (FEC-031/41)  
(References: FEC-103; FEC-031/41; SC-053; MI-075)

Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a statement of the United States position relative to the proposal for release to the press of the policy on provisions for review of the Japanese Constitution (FEC-103), was submitted by the United States Representative at the forty-ninth meeting of the Far Eastern Commission, 13 March 1947, and is circulated herewith for the consideration of the Commission.

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

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
Secretary General

FEC-103/1

CONFIDENTIALE N C L O S U R ERELEASE TO PRESS OF COMMISSION POLICY  
DECISION ON REVIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION (FEC-031/41)

"The U. S. Government withdraws its objection to the publication outside of Japan of the policy decision contained in FEC-031/41 and will not oppose a motion in the FEC to publish the decision outside of Japan provided the release of the decision to the press by the FEC will not be made until 48 hours after receipt of notification from SCAP of the receipt of FEC's decision."



FEC-103/2RESTRICTEDFEC-103/220 March 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONRELEASE TO THE PRESS OF COMMISSION POLICY DECISION ON  
REVIEW OF THE JAPANESE CONSTITUTION  
(References: FEC-103 Series; SC-053)Note by the Secretary General

1. The Far Eastern Commission at its fiftieth meeting, 20 March 1947, approved a motion relative to the release to the press of the Commission's policy decision on the review of the Japanese Constitution (FEC-031/41). The New Zealand Representative abstained from voting.

2. The enclosure is the letter of the Secretary General forwarding this motion on behalf of the Commission to the Acting Secretary of State of the United States for transmission to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for his information.

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
Secretary General

FEC-103/2

RESTRICTEDE N C L O S U R ERELEASE TO THE PRESS OF COMMISSION POLICY DECISION ON  
REVIEW OF THE JAPANESE CONSTITUTION

20 March 1947

The Honorable Dean Acheson  
Acting Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Far Eastern Commission at its fiftieth meeting on 20 March 1947 adopted, with the New Zealand Representative abstaining from voting, the following motion:

"That the Far Eastern Commission release to the press outside Japan its policy decision on Provisions for the Review of a New Japanese Constitution (FEC-031/41, transmitted to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on 28 October 1946 as Serial No. 62)."

In voting for the adoption of this motion, the United States Representative stated that the release would take place forty-eight hours after receipt of notification from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers of his receipt of the Far Eastern Commission's decision to this effect.

I have been instructed to forward the Commission's decision to you with the request that you transmit it to the Supreme Commander and notify me as soon as it has been received in Tokyo.

The Chairman would be grateful if this could be handled as a matter of urgency.

Sincerely yours,

Nelson T. Johnson  
Secretary General

FEC-104RESTRICTEDFEC-10415 January 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

CONSULTATION WITH THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED  
POWERS RELATIVE TO IMPERIAL HOUSE ECONOMY LAW:  
ASSIGNMENT OF STATE PROPERTIES  
(References: FEC-101/3; SC-052)

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, a proposed consultation with the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers relative to Imperial properties, was unanimously approved, as amended, by the Steering Committee at its forty-seventh meeting, 14 January 1947, and is forwarded herewith for the consideration of the Far Eastern Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
Secretary General

FEC-104

RESTRICTEDE N C L O S U R ECONSULTATION WITH THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED  
POWERS RELATIVE TO IMPERIAL HOUSE ECONOMY LAW:  
ASSIGNMENT OF STATE PROPERTIES

The Far Eastern Commission requests the Chairman to consult with the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in connection with the following:

The Commission has studied the reply of the Supreme Commander to the informal inquiry on the subject of Article 1 of the Imperial House Economy Law (FEC-101/3)--the assignment of state properties--but considers that it has inadequate information on which to judge the merits of the Law. The Commission wishes to be able to assure itself that no sums or properties which were within the direct or indirect control of the Imperial House, the Imperial Household, or any member of the Imperial Family or his or her nominee, have been placed beyond the effective control of the Diet.

For this purpose the Commission desires to have a detailed and complete schedule of all properties and possessions (except purely personal items of comparatively small value or objets d'art) of the Imperial House, the Imperial Household, and all members of the Imperial Family and their nominees, as at the moment of surrender, showing against each item the manner in which it has been disposed of.

FEC-104/1RESTRICTEDFEC-104/111 February 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONREPLY OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
TO CONSULTATION RELATIVE TO IMPERIAL HOUSE ECONOMY LAW:ASSIGNMENT OF STATE PROPERTIES  
(References: FEC-104, FEC-101/3)Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, a reply by the Supreme Commander to the Commission's consultation relative to the Assignment of State Properties (FEC-104), is circulated herewith by the Chairman for the information of the Far Eastern Commission and is referred to COMMITTEE NO. 3: CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM for consideration.

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
Secretary General

FEC-104/1

RESTRICTEDE N C L O S U R EREPLY OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
TO CONSULTATION RELATIVE TO IMPERIAL HOUSE ECONOMY LAW:  
ASSIGNMENT OF STATE PROPERTIES

Sufficiently detailed schedules of the holdings of the Imperial Household Ministry and of all members of the Imperial Household as of the period of surrender are submitted herewith to make clear the manner of their disposition. That disposition is now in process and will not be formally and legally completed before 3 May 1947 when the Imperial Household Economy Law goes into effect.

The implication that there have been efforts to conceal assets in order to leave in the hands of the Imperial family directly or indirectly unauthorized assets beyond control of the Diet is without foundation. Both the emperor and the Imperial Household Ministry throughout the divesture procedure have acted with dignity and decorum, and there is no slightest indication to the contrary.

The application of the Capital Tax Levy Law to Imperial Household property will result in the formal transfer to the State by 15 March upwards of 80 to 90 percent of the total assets of 1,675,267,073 yen. The remainder consisting of Imperial palaces, villas and pre-seves to a value of 169,299,890 yen will become automatically state property on 3 May 1947 and will be designated as State property assigned to the throne to be administered and accounted for to the Diet in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial House Economy Law and the State Property Law. The property thus transferred under capital tax levy will include all of the Imperial forest and farm lands including all equipment for upkeep and exploitation which will henceforth be administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

The Tax Levy Law will take nearly all of the cash, bonds, stocks and debentures to the value of 344,144,297 yen, leaving only some 30,000,000 yen to 50,000,000 yen in cash which the Household Ministry will use to meet current expenses until the Diet votes the first annual civil list under the new constitution. The surplus existing at that time will be transferred to the national accounts.

There will be left to the Emperor and the immediate members of his family cash in the amount of 3,000,000 yen to 5,000,000 yen which is due them out of unexpended sums from their privy purse over the past several years, and personal property to the value of 9,452,205 yen as follows:

1. Personal property of the Emperor and Empress and their Children:

	<u>Value in Yen</u>
(A) Dress and clothes (429 pieces) (114 for the Emperor; 130 for the Empress; 40 for the Crown Prince; 44 for Prince Masahito; 86 for 3 princesses.	202,060
(B) Personal ornaments (69 pieces).	2,997,300
(C) Robes, curtains, utensils and implements for ritual use (150 pieces).	199,800
(D) Books, etc. (5,584 volumes).	83,760

(Continued)

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	<u>Value in Yen</u>
(E) Table utensils (327 pieces)	353,000
(F) Furniture and furnishings (5,367 pieces)	1,370,246
Total in Yen	5,206,166
2. Appurtenances of the biological laboratory: 172,000 yen (20,000 specimens; 4,713 books; other apparatus, appliances; farming implements and medicines).	
3. Appurtenances of the cocoonery:	5,619
4. Imperial relics in the form of books (122 volumes).	370,620
5. Imperial relics in the form of art objects (657: Total	3,370,000 3,918,239
6. Personal properties of the Empress Dowager:	
(A) Dresses and clothes (81 pieces).	71,950
(B) Table utensils (103).	28,500
(C) Furniture and furnishings (813) pieces).	165,450
(D) Books, etc. (200 volumes)	2,000
(E) Miscellaneous (385 pieces)	29,500
Total Yen	297,400
Grand Total in Yen	9,452,205

The assets of the three Imperial princes and 11 princely families as of 1 September 1945 are set out hereunder. All figures are shown in yen. Information tabulated in following order: A, Name of Prince. B, Cash and negotiable property. C, Lands. D, Buildings. E, Jewels. F, Total.

A	B	C	D	E	F
Chichibu	2,008,116	146,950	194,715	1,243,900	3,593,681
Takamatsu	4,043,165	706,314	1,415,176	2,830,400	8,997,055
Mikasa	1,114,852	0	0	640,300	1,753,152
Kan-In	1,220,415	1,703,627	233,000	169,500	3,346,542
Higashi-					
Fushimi	666,566	211,532	95,804	96,500	1,070,402
Fushimi	3,901,300	3,545,238	195,106	59,800	7,701,444
Yamashina	804,981	897,690	123,320	0	1,825,991
Kuni	1,430,411	92,686	1,410,663	295,600	3,229,360
Higashikuni	4,471,200	13,350	0	76,000	4,560,550
Kitashirakawa	1,430,851	2,523,777	273,117	379,200	4,606,945
Nashimoto	1,948,436	2,319,534	179,028	80,000	4,526,998
Takada	1,002,533	978,563	481,864	552,300	3,015,260
Asaka	3,272,643	1,321,303	974,833	0	5,568,779
Kaya	1,365,880	46,191	0	324,700	1,736,771
Grand Totals	28,679,349	14,508,755	5,576,626	6,760,200	55,532,530

These assets have already been turned over to them together with some 7,836,220 yen which they had entrusted to the Household Ministry for "Safekeeping" prior to the surrender. This action was ordered by SCAP (SCAPIN 1298-A) on 21 May 1946, which also directed the Government to divest these families of all right, title and interest in and to all property of the Imperial Household and also to divest them of all special privileges and

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immunities. As a result, the members of all these 11 families will shortly become commoners. Moreover their assets are subject to taxation including the capital tax levy. The latter tax will reduce their assets some 40 to 50%

It is apparent from the above that the only property in possession of the Imperial Household Ministry and all members of the Imperial Family and their nominees at the time of the surrender which will not be under the control of the Diet after 3 May 1947 will be the personal property of the members of the Imperial Family and even this property will be subject to taxation in the future and will also be subject to action in the courts. Moreover, the Emperor and the members of the Imperial Family will be subject to Diet control in the giving and receiving of property and personal gifts under article 2 of the Imperial Household Economy Law which is designed to implement article 8 of the Constitution.



5-a

FEC-105RESTRICTEDFEC-10515 January 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONTHE WORK OF THE COMMISSION  
(References: SC-049; SC-049/2)Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a resolution relative to expediting the work of the Far Eastern Commission, was approved by a vote of 7 to 2, by the Steering Committee at its forty-seventh meeting, 14 January 1947, and is forwarded herewith for the consideration of the Far Eastern Commission.

2. The United States member reserved his position on the enclosure and the Philippines member abstained from voting.

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
Secretary General

FEC-105

RESTRICTEDE N C L O S U R ETHE WORK OF THE COMMISSIONThe Steering Committee:

1. Brings to the notice of the Far Eastern Commission that, in most cases after many months of deliberation in Committees and in the Steering Committee, many important matters of Policy have not reached the stage at which decisions can be taken by the Commission, with the result that in respect of these matters (amongst others) the Commission has failed to exercise the functions for which it was constituted. The matters specifically referred to are:

- a. Supply of Food for Civilian Relief in Japan (FEC-026 series)
- b. Interim Import-Export Policies for Japan (FEC-032 series)
- c. Plan for Reparations Conference (FEC-081 series).
- d. Reduction of Japanese War Potential (FEC-084 series).
- e. Control of Japanese Military Activity in Japan (SC-020 series)
- f. Basic Post-Surrender Policy for Japan (SC-022 series)
- g. Sources of Japanese Imports (SC-031 series).
- h. Destination of Japanese Exports (SC-032 series).
- i. Determination of the Peaceful Needs of Japan (SC-036 series).
- j. Assured Production Capacity Levels for Japan (SC-043 series).

2. Notes that continued delay in reaching decisions upon these matters will hinder the achievement of the objectives of the occupation of Japan.

3. Notes that, the Commission being unable to adopt policies without the unanimous concurrence of the four Powers which possess the veto, this unanimity has not so far been attained on any of the foregoing papers.

4. Recommends to the Commission that its members be asked to inform their respective Governments of the gravity of the position.

FEC-105/1RESTRICTEDFEC-105/115 January 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONTHE WORK OF THE COMMISSION  
( Reference: FEC-105)Note by the Secretary General

1. Paragraph 2 of FEC-105, The Work of the Commission, states that the Philippines member of the Steering Committee abstained from voting. This should read instead, "the United Kingdom member abstained from voting."

2. All members are requested to make the above change in FEC-105.

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
Secretary General

FEC-105/1

FEC-105/2RESTRICTEDFEC-105/224 January 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONTHE WORK OF THE COMMISSION(References: FEC-105; SC-049; SC-049/2)Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a revision by the Secretariat of FEC-105, the work of the Commission, to bring the paper up to date, is circulated herewith for the consideration of the Far Eastern Commission.

2. The United States member reserved his position on the enclosure and the United Kingdom member abstained from voting.

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
Secretary General

FEC-105/2

RESTRICTEDENCLOSURETHE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

The Steering Committee:

1. Brings to the notice of the Far Eastern Commission that, in most cases after many months of deliberation in Committees and in the Steering Committee, many important matters of Policy have not reached the stage at which decisions can be taken by the Commission, with the result that in respect of these matters (amongst others) the Commission has failed to exercise the functions for which it was constituted. The matters specifically referred to are:

- a. Supply of Food for Civilian Relief in Japan (FEC-026 series)
- b. Interim Import-export Policies for Japan (FEC-032 series)
- c. Plan for Reparations Conference (FEC-081 series)
- d. Reduction of Japanese War potential (FEC-084 series)
- e. Control of Japanese Military Activity in Japan (SC-020 series)
- f. Basic Post-Surrender Policy for Japan (SC-022 series)
- g. Sources of Japanese Imports (SC-031 series)
- h. Destination of Japanese Exports (SC-032 series)
- i. Assured Production Capacity Levels for Japan (SC-043 series).

2. Notes that continued delay in reaching decisions upon these matters will hinder the achievement of the objectives of the occupation of Japan.

3. Notes that, the Commission being unable to adopt policies without the unanimous concurrence of the four Powers which possess the veto, this unanimity has not so far been attained on any of the foregoing papers.

4. Recommends to the Commission that its members be asked to inform their respective Governments of the gravity of the position.

FEC-105/3RESTRICTEDFEC-105/327 January 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONTHE WORK OF THE COMMISSION(References: FEC-105, 105/2; SC-049, 049/2)Note by the Secretary General

The cover page of FEC-105/2, a revision of FEC-105 prepared by the Secretariat, should be corrected to include the following additional information:

" FEC-105 was approved by a vote of 7 to 2 by the Steering Committee at its forty-seventh meeting, 14 January 1947."

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
Secretary General

FEC-105/3

COPY NO. 89FEC-106CONFIDENTIALFEC-10621 January 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONDETERMINATION OF THE PEACEFUL NEEDS OF JAPAN  
(Reference: SC-036 Series and C2-018 Series)Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a proposed statement on the determination of the peaceful needs of Japan, was unanimously approved by the Steering Committee at its forty-eighth meeting, 21 January 1947, and is forwarded herewith to the Far Eastern Commission for consideration.

2. Committee No. 2: Economic and Financial Affairs considers that this document should not be released to the press as it is intended for the confidential guidance of the Commission rather than for publication.

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

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
Secretary General

FEC-106

CONFIDENTIALE N C L O S U R EDETERMINATION OF THE PEACEFUL NEEDS OF JAPAN

1. The Far Eastern Commission determines as a matter of policy that the peaceful needs of the Japanese people should be defined as being substantially the standard of living prevailing in Japan during the period of 1930 -1934.

2. Data about the standard of living during 1930 - 1934 should for present purposes be used to make an estimate of Japan's peaceful needs in 1950. In estimating the nature and size of the industrial structure within that level, account should be taken of such factors as technological developments, the balance of payments and employment.

3. Acceptance of the above policy should not be interpreted to mean acceptance in advance of a specific level for any particular industry.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
**DOWNGRADED TO****UNCLASSIFIED**~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
FEC-106/1~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
FEC-106/127 January 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONDETERMINATION OF THE PEACEFUL NEEDS OF JAPANNote by the Secretary General

1. Enclosure "A", a policy decision relating to the determination of the peaceful needs of Japan, was unanimously approved at the forty-second meeting of the Far Eastern Commission, 23 January 1947.
2. The letter of transmittal of the Secretary General, forwarding this decision on behalf of the Commission to the Secretary of State of the United States Government in accordance with the Terms of Reference, is circulated herewith as Enclosure "B".
3. The attention of all concerned is invited to the classification of this document which prohibits the dissemination of the information contained therein to unauthorized persons or to the press.

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
Secretary General

FEC-106/1

CONFIDENTIALENCLOSURE "A"DETERMINATION OF THE PEACEFUL NEEDS OF JAPAN

1. The Far Eastern Commission determines as a matter of policy that the peaceful needs of the Japanese people should be defined as being substantially the standard of living prevailing in Japan during the period of 1930- 1934.
2. Data about the standard of living during 1930 - 1934 should for present purposes be used to make an estimate of Japan's peaceful needs in 1950. In estimating the nature and size of the industrial structure within that level, account should be taken of such factors as technological developments, the balance of payments and employment.
3. Acceptance of the above policy should not be interpreted to mean acceptance in advance of a specific level for any particular industry.

REF ID: A6671

CONFIDENTIALENCLOSURE "B"

23 January 1947

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

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

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

At a meeting of the Far Eastern Commission held at 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. on 23 January 1947, the enclosed policy decision relative to the Determination of the Peaceful Needs of Japan was unanimously approved.

As Secretary General of the Far Eastern Commission, I have been instructed to forward this decision to you on behalf of the Commission. The Commission approved this policy decision with the understanding that it is intended for the confidential guidance of the Commission. Although the Commission suggested that the enclosure be forwarded to the Supreme Commander for his information, the issuance of a formal directive based thereon is not suitable and was not intended.

Sincerely yours,

Nelson T. Johnson  
Secretary General

FRC-106/1

COPY NO. 168FEC-106/2CONFIDENTIALFEC-106/211 February 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

DETERMINATION OF THE PEACEFUL NEEDS OF JAPAN: TRANSMISSION OF  
DIRECTIVE TO THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
(References: FEC-106, FEC-106/1)

Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a memorandum to the Secretary General from the Department of State in connection with the transmission to the Supreme Commander of the Commission's policy decision on the Determination of the Peaceful Needs of Japan, (FEC-106) has been received from the United States Government and is circulated herewith for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

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

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
Secretary General

FEC-106/2

CONFIDENTIALE N C L O S U R EDETERMINATION OF THE PEACEFUL NEEDS OF JAPAN: TRANSMISSION OF  
DIRECTIVE TO THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSMemorandum for the Secretary General,  
Far Eastern Commission

With reference to the Secretary General's letter of January 23, 1947 to the Secretary of State in which he requests that the policy decision regarding the Determination of the Peaceful Needs of Japan, unanimously approved by the Far Eastern Commission on January 23, 1947 be forwarded to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for his "information" and not as a formal directive, the Secretary General is informed that the Department of State considers it impossible under the terms of reference of the Far Eastern Commission to issue a policy decision for the "information of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Therefore this policy decision is being forwarded as a draft directive regarding interim objectives of the Far Eastern Commission toward the Determination of the Peaceful Needs of Japan to the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee to be transmitted to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in accordance with paragraph III, 1, of the terms of reference of the Far Eastern Commission.

/s/ Ernest A. Gross  
for J. H. Hilldring  
Assistant Secretary

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED		
TO	<u>Unclassified</u>	
COPY NO.	<u>119</u>	<u>FEC-106/5</u>
<u>FEC-106/3</u>	<u>4/2/51</u>	DATE
BY		

CONFIDENTIAL  
FEC-106/3  
20 February 1947

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

DETERMINATION OF THE PEACEFUL NEEDS  
OF JAPAN  
(Reference: FEC-106/1)

Note by the Secretary General

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

2. This directive was forwarded to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on 12 February 1947.

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

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

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
Secretary General

FEB 24 1947  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS  
OFFICE OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN  
AFFAIRS

FEC-106/3

CONFIDENTIALSerial No. 63E N C L O S U R EINTERIM OBJECTIVES OF THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION  
TOWARD THE DETERMINATION OF THE PEACEFUL NEEDS OF JAPAN

12 February 1947

The following directive, prepared by the State Department to implement the policy adopted by the Far Eastern Commission on 23 January 1947 under the provisions of paragraph II,A,1, of its terms of reference, has been received from the State, War and Navy Departments for transmission to you for your guidance in accordance with paragraph III, 1, of those terms of reference.

"1. The Far Eastern Commission determines as a matter of policy that the peaceful needs of the Japanese people should be defined as being substantially the standard of living prevailing in Japan during the period of 1930-1934.

"2. Data about the standard of living during 1930-1934 should for the present purposes be used to make an estimate of Japan's peaceful needs in 1950. In estimating the nature and size of the industrial structure within that level, account should be taken of such factors as technological developments, the balance of payments and employment.

"3. Acceptance of the above policy should not be interpreted to mean acceptance in advance of a specific level for any particular industry."

FEC-106/3

COPY NO. 102  
FEC-106/4

<del>CLASSIFICATION CHANGED</del>		<u>CONFIDENTIAL</u>
TO	-----	<u>FEC-106/4</u>
BY AUTHORITY	-----	<u>15 April 1947</u>
DATE	-----	
BY	<u>FAR EASTERN COMMISSION</u>	

DETERMINATION OF THE PEACEFUL NEEDS OF JAPAN  
 (References: FEC-106/1, FEC-106/3)

Note by the Secretary General

1. The Steering Committee at its sixtieth meeting, 15 April 1947, agreed to recommend to the Far Eastern Commission that the policy decision on determination of the peaceful needs of Japan (FEC-106/1, approved 23 January 1947 and transmitted to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers as directive Serial No. 68 on 12 February 1947) be released immediately to the press.

2. The United States member reserved his position on this recommendation.

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

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
 Secretary General

FEC-106/4



FEC-106/5FEC-106/524 April 1951FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONDETERMINATION OF THE PEACEFUL NEEDS OF JAPANDirective Serial No. 68(Reference: FEC-106/3)Note by the Secretary General

1. In order to facilitate handling of records FEC-106/3 (20 February 1947), a U. S. directive to SCAP regarding determination of the peaceful needs of Japan, is from this date graded to UNCLASSIFIED.

2. FEC-106/1, the Far Eastern Commission policy decision upon which this directive was based, was declassified and released to the press 18 April 1947.

3. All holders of FEC-106/3 are requested to make the appropriate change in their copies of this document.

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
Secretary General

FEC-106/5

FEC-107RESTRICTEDFEC-10728 January 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

CONSULTATION WITH THE SUPREME COMMANDER  
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS RELATIVE TO THE DRAFT DIET LAW  
(References: FEC-101/5, 101/6, 101/7;  
SC-054; 63-021/1, 63-021/2)

Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a proposed request for consultation with the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers relative to the Draft Diet Law, was unanimously approved, as amended, by the Steering Committee at its forty-ninth meeting, 28 January 1947, and is forwarded herewith for the consideration of the Far Eastern Commission.

2. The word "national" in line 5 of section 2 of the enclosure was not included in the text approved by the Steering Committee (SC-054). This word was omitted through an error of the Secretariat in transcribing the text approved by Committee No. 3: Constitutional and Legal Reform.

NELSON F. JOHNSON  
Secretary General

FEC-107

RESTRICTEDENCLOSURECONSULTATION WITH THE SUPREME COMMANDER  
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS RELATIVE TO THE DRAFT DIET LAW

The Far Eastern Commission is making a study of the Draft Diet Law (FEC-101/5), and requests the Chairman to convey to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers the substance of the following communication and also to state to him that the Commission would appreciate his views on the following matters.

1. Chapter 7. Ministers of State and Representatives of the Government. Articles 69 to 73.

To assist Japan in developing along democratic lines, it is desirable that the position of the legislature be strengthened as much as possible. This is particularly important both in a system of responsible cabinet government such as that contemplated under the new Constitution, and in the light of Japanese experience in the past, where the Diet was subordinate in fact to both the Cabinet and the bureaucracy.

In raising the following point, the Commission has had in mind the problems which must inevitably arise in the framing of a new constitution based upon a variety of democratic practices. In this connection, the provisions of Chapter 7 would appear to indicate that the drafters of this bill may have in mind the former system in Japan where the Ministers of State were not expected necessarily to be present in the Diet and to take full responsibility for leadership of its debates.

Article 69 would appear to allow the appointment as "representatives of the Government" of persons who are not members of the Diet. It would seem to be undesirable for a representative of the Government other than a Minister of State or a member of the Diet to have the right to speak before the Diet. Where the executive is responsible to the legislature, it is the universal practice that ministers themselves, or members of the legislature appointed as their parliamentary deputies, should be present in the House to explain and defend the actions of their Departments and the legislation they are sponsoring, and that they themselves should participate in debates. If persons other than members of the Diet were allowed to attend and speak in the place of ministers, it might be contrary to the principle of Cabinet responsibility to the Diet inherent in the Far Eastern Commission policy laid down in FEC-031/19.

In making the foregoing comments, the Commission is not raising an objection to the right of any committee to hear any person it desires, including government employees and private individuals.

2. Article 35. Allowance of Diet Members.

The Commission is uncertain as to the effect of the provision linking the allowance of Diet members to the salaries of government officials, as "kanri" may be interpreted, and in the context may be intended, to include all appointed officials of the national Government, even those of the highest rank such as the Chief Justice. Would this provision be likely to prevent adequate remuneration being offered to those holding the most senior and important government post?

FEC-107/1RESTRICTEDFEC-107/115 February 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

REPLY OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
TO CONSULTATION RELATIVE TO THE DRAFT DIET LAW  
(References: FEC-107, FEC-101/5, FEC-101/6)

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, a reply by the Supreme Commander to the Commission's consultation relative to the Draft Diet Law (FEC-101/5, FEC-101/6) is circulated herewith by the Chairman for the information of the Far Eastern Commission and is referred to COMMITTEE NO. 3 CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REFORM for consideration.

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
Secretary General

FEC-107/1

RESTRICTEDE N C L O S U R EREPLY OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
TO CONSULTATION RELATIVE TO THE DRAFT DIET LAW

7 February 1947

1. The provision contained in Article 69 of the Diet Law is in accord with long established custom and practice in Japanese legislative history. It is a provision which was inserted on the sole initiative of the House of Representatives and unanimously approved by that chamber - a legislative body which has shown the most zealous desire to secure and preserve in the fullest detail its power in government accorded by the new constitution. The provision is merely one within the body of rules established by the Diet to govern its own procedures, and is susceptible to amendment should experience deem amendment necessary. As it is not violative of any democratic principle and cannot possibly compromise the principle of cabinet responsibility to the Diet, I consider it a most dangerous departure from established occupational policy to force a change upon the Diet in such detail.

The interpretation given by the Far Eastern Commission is not in accord with past Japanese practice nor with the intent of the article, namely, that the cabinet members would delegate their representative authority in the Diet. On the contrary, it is intended to permit them to bolster themselves by the technical aid of civil service subordinates of the respective ministries in presenting in complete detail factual matters which might be demanded by the Diet. While it differs somewhat from the British parliamentary procedure, it can hardly be said that it is less democratic or less efficient. I do not believe, under the circumstances, that it would be possible to persuade a voluntary modification.

2. With respect to the allowances for Diet members prescribed under Article 35 of the Diet Law, our interpretation here and the interpretation and intent of the Diet itself is that the provision questioned is not that "a government official's allowance shall be limited to that of a Diet member", but that "a Diet member's allowance shall equal common or ordinary national government officials' highest allowance" - in other words, that pertaining to the highest official under the civil service, viz. Vice minister. Thus, there is no limitation placed upon the remuneration of any government official however .....\* but rather does it provide a minimum basis for the remuneration of Diet members. This too is a provision merely concerned with internal administration without involving any democratic principle and in which interference by the Allied Powers would be most difficult of justification.

\* Omitted in transmission.

FEC-107/2RESTRICTEDFEC-107/217 February 1947

REPORT OF COMMITTEE NO. 3 ON REPLY BY THE SUPREME COMMANDER  
TO COMMISSION'S CONSULTATION RELATIVE TO DRAFT DIET LAW  
(References: FEC-107, FEC-107/1, FEC-101/5)

Note by the Secretary General

1. Committee No. 3 reports to the Steering Committee that it has taken note of the Supreme Commander's reply to the Commission's consultation regarding the provisions of Chapter 7 of the Draft Diet Law relative to Ministers of State and Representative of the government. The Committee recommends that this matter be left for further consideration by the Commission in the light of future evidence as provided by the functioning of these provisions in the Diet. The Committee also recommends that Chapter 7 of the Draft Diet Law, if adopted by the Diet, should be one of the items included in the formal review of the Constitution provided for in the Commission's policy decision FEC-031/40.

2. Committee No. 3 has also taken note of the Supreme Commander's reply to the Commission's consultation regarding the provisions of the Draft Diet Law on the subject of allowances for Diet members (Article 35). The Committee recommends that no further action be taken at this time.

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
Secretary General

FEC-107/2

FEC-107/3RESTRICTEDFEC-107/318 February 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

REPORT OF COMMITTEE NO. 3 ON REPLY BY THE  
SUPREME COMMANDER TO COMMISSIONS'S CONSULTATION  
RELATIVE TO DRAFT DIET LAW  
(References: FEC-107 series; FEC-101/5)

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, a report by Committee No. 3: Constitutional and Legal Reform on the reply by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to the Commission's consultation relative to the Draft Diet Law (FEC-107/1), was unanimously approved by the STEERING COMMITTEE at its fifty-second meeting, 18 February 1947, and is forwarded herewith for the consideration of the Far Eastern Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
Secretary General

FEC-107/3

RESTRICTEDE N C L O S U R EREPORT OF COMMITTEE NO. 3 ON REPLY BY THE  
SUPREME COMMANDER TO COMMISSION'S CONSULTATION  
RELATIVE TO DRAFT DIET LAW

1. Committee No. 3 reports that it has taken note of the Supreme Commander's reply to the Commission's consultation regarding the provisions of Chapter 7 of the Draft Diet Law relative to Ministers of State and Representatives of the government. The Committee recommends that this matter be left for further consideration by the Commission in the light of future evidence as provided by the functioning of these provisions in the Diet. The Committee also recommends that Chapter 7 of the Draft Diet Law, if adopted by the Diet, should be one of the items included in the formal review of the the Constitution by the Far Eastern Commission provided for in the Commission's policy decision FEC-031/40.

2. Committee No. 3 has also taken note of the Supreme Commander's reply to the Commission's consultation regarding the provisions of the Draft Diet Law on the subject of allowances for Diet members (Article 35). The Committee recommends that no further action be taken at this time.



FEC-107/4RESTRICTEDFEC-107/421 February 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONREPORT OF COMMITTEE NO. 3 ON REPLY BY THE  
SUPREME COMMANDER TO COMMISSION'S  
CONSULTATION RELATIVE TO  
DRAFT DIET LAW(References: FEC-107 series; FEC-101/5)Note by the Secretary General

The Far Eastern Commission at its forty-sixth meeting, 20 February 1947, unanimously accepted the report by Committee No. 3: Constitutional and Legal Reform on the reply by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to the Commission's consultation relative to the Draft Diet Law (FEC-107/3).

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
Secretary General

FEC-107/4

FEC-108RESTRICTEDFEC-10829 January 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONSUMMARY OF THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE  
FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONNote by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a brief summary of the activities and accomplishments of the Far Eastern Commission from its establishment on February 26, 1946 to date, prepared by the Secretary-General, is circulated herewith for the information of the Commission.

2. A more detailed report covering the Commission's activities during the same period is in the process of preparation by the Secretariat and will be circulated within a few days.

NELSON T. JOHNSON  
Secretary General

FEC-108

RESTRICTEDE N C L O S U R ESUMMARY OF THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE  
FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

The Far Eastern Commission was formally established and organized on February 26, 1946 under the terms of reference agreed to at the Foreign Ministers Meeting at Moscow on December 27, 1945.

The functions of the Far Eastern Commission are fixed by the terms of reference as being:

"1. 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.

"2. To review on the request of any member any directive issued to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or any action taken by the Supreme Commander involving policy decisions within the jurisdiction of the Commission.

"3. To consider such other matters as may be assigned to it by agreement among the participating governments reached in accordance with the voting procedure provided for in Article V-2 hereunder."

The Far Eastern Commission is empowered by its terms of reference to "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."

The Commission began at once to examine the directives that had been issued to General MacArthur, and to consider various items listed tentatively on a long-time agenda. Priority of consideration was given to the following subjects: reparations, economic and financial affairs, constitutional and legal reform, the strengthening of democratic tendencies, war criminals, aliens in Japan, and disarmament of Japan; and committees were set up for the study of each of these subjects. The Commission has, since the date of its first meeting, agreed to and sent to the Secretary of State twenty-six policy decisions having to do with the following matters.

Draft Constitution (20 March 1946) (FEC-031/1)  
Policy in Regard to the Apprehension, Trial and Punishment of War Criminals in the Far East (3 April 1946) (FEC-007/3)  
Food Supply for Japan (25 April 1946) (FEC-026/2)  
Interim Reparations Removals, Army and Navy Arsenals; Aircraft Industry; Light Metals Industry (13 May 1946) (FEC-059)  
Removal of Facilities from Japan for Reparations - Priority According to Ownership or Control (13 May 1946) (FEC-059/1)

1.

FEC-108

RESTRICTED

Principles Governing the Machinery for the Adoption of a New Japanese Constitution (13 May 1946) (FEC-031/7)

Interim Reparations Removals: Machine Tool Industry; Sulphuric Acid Industry; Shipbuilding Industry (23 May 1946) (FEC-059/4)

Interim Reparations Removals: Ball and Roller Bearing Industry (29 May 1946) (FEC-059/6)

Aliens in Japan (5 June 1946) (FEC-034/1)

Interim Reparations Removals: Iron and Steel Industry; Thermal Electric Power; Soda Ash, Chlorine and Caustic Soda Industry (12 June 1946) (FEC-059/13)

Interim Reparations Removals: Privately Owned Munitions Plants (20 June 1946) (FEC-059/15)

Basic Principles for a New Japanese Constitution (2 July 1946) (FEC-031/19)

Japanese Taxation of Aliens (18 July 1946) (FEC-055/4)

Restitution of Looted Property (18 July 1946) (FEC-011/12)

Exercise of Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction over Nationals of Members of the United Nations (15 August 1946) (FEC-038/1)

Interim Reparations Removals: Synthetic Oil and Synthetic Rubber Industries (12 September 1946) (FEC-059/21)

Blocked Accounts of the Japanese Government Requested by the International Committee of the Red Cross (12 September 1946) (FEC-086/2)

Further Policies Relating to a New Japanese Constitution (25 September 1946) (FEC-087/9)

Terms of Reference for the Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan (10 October 1946) (FEC-089)

Restitution of Looted Property (10 October 1946) (FEC-011/18)

Provisions for the Review of a New Japanese Constitution (17 October 1946) (FEC-031/40)

Interim Reparations Removals: Steel Rolling Industry (6 December 1946) (FEC-059/29)

Interim Reparations Removals: Temporary Retention of Electric Steel Furnaces (6 December 1946) (FEC-059/30)

Principles for Japanese Trade Unions (6 December 1946) (FEC-045/5)

Review of the Japanese Constitution (12 December 1946) (FEC-099/3)

Determination of the Peaceful Needs of Japan (23 January 1947) (FEC-106)

In the course of its proceedings the Commission has consulted with the Supreme Commander, through its Chairman, on the following subjects:

Japanese General Elections (FEC-021)

Liaison with the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (FEC-044)

Adoption of Constitution (FEC-031)

Text of the Constitution (FEC-031/29)

Shipbuilding and Merchant Shipping (FEC-085)

Extraordinary Taxation in Japan (SC-016/8)

Provisions for the Review of a New Japanese Constitution (FEC-031/40)

Timetable of Implementing Legislation (FEC-100/1)

Election of Members of the House of Councillors (FEC-100/Imperial House Economy Law: Assignment of State Properties (FEC-100/3)

RESTRICTED

At the present time the principal questions before the Commission are the question of reparations, the question of assured production capacity levels for Japan, the destination of Japanese exports, sources of Japanese exports, the basic post-surrender policy for Japan, the control of Japanese military activity in Japan, the reduction of Japanese war potential, an interim import-export policy for Japan, and the supply of food for civilian relief in Japan. All nine of these questions are at present before the Commission awaiting agreement among the countries participating in the Commission, and it is expected that decisions on a major part of these problems will soon be reached and policies decided upon. The problem on which there has been the greatest difficulty in reaching a decision is the question of reparations, which has been the subject of diplomatic consideration between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The principal American delegate to the Commission, and Chairman of the Commission, is General Frank R. McCoy, whose alternate is Major General John Hilldring, Assistant Secretary of State for Occupied Areas. On a separate sheet are listed the principal delegates for the other participating powers.

The terms of reference provide that the Far Eastern Commission should have its headquarters in Washington, although it may meet at other places as occasion requires, including Tokyo, if and when it deems it desirable to do so. The Commission has its headquarters at 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, which is the former residence of the Japanese Ambassador. As host of the Commission, the United States Government, through the Department of State, has provided a Secretariat for the Commission, and has provided the necessary equipment and stationery and other services. Mr. Nelson Trusler Johnson, an employee of the Department of State, acts as Secretary General, and Mr. Samuel S. Stratton, another employee of the Department of State, acts as Deputy Secretary General. The Secretariat is made up of thirty-one Americans, paid under the budget of the Department of State, and one Australian, Mr. Donald G. Badger, whose salary is paid by the Commonwealth of Australia. Expert personnel for committee work is supplied by the several delegations providing national representation on all Committees.