

military strength must be destroyed and not be permitted to revive. ✓

"Therefore a program will be enforced containing the following elements, among others; the immediate cessation and future prohibition of production of all goods designed for the equipment, maintenance, or use of any military force or establishment; the imposition of a ban upon any specialized facilities for the production or repair of implements of war, including naval vessels and all forms of aircraft; the institution of a system of inspection and control over selected elements in Japanese economic activity to prevent concealed or disguised military preparation; the elimination in Japan of those selected industries or branches of production whose chief value to Japan is in preparing for war; the prohibition of specialized research and instruction directed to the development of war-making power; and the limitation of the size and character of Japan's heavy industries to its future peaceful requirements, and restriction of Japanese merchant shipping to the extent required to accomplish the objectives of demilitarization.

"The eventual disposition of those existing production facilities within Japan which are to be eliminated in accord with this program, as between conversion to other uses, transfer abroad, and scrapping will be determined after inventory. Pending decision, facilities readily convertible for civilian production should not be destroyed, except in emergency situations."

A programme almost identical with the one outlined above was included in the paper, "Basic Post-Surrender Policy for Japan", which was unanimously approved by the Far Eastern Commission on June 19, 1947.

8. Certain measures have been taken to implement this programme, but as a whole it has been only partially accomplished. Immediately after the Japanese surrender the Supreme Commander prohibited the manufacture of arms, ammunition and implements of war and parts and components thereof. The war potential industries such as iron, steel, chemicals, light metals, and heavy machinery were permitted to continue operation only on a limited scale. Systems of inspection and control were set up to check on the activities of those war industries which were permitted to resume operation for the production of essential civilian goods.

9. All these measures, while instrumental in bringing about an immediate reduction in the Japanese industrial war potential, depend for their effectiveness on the administrative control of the Supreme Commander, backed up by the presence of the occupation troops. To make the economic demilitarization of Japan sufficiently effective to permit the withdrawal of occupation troops in accordance with the Potsdam Declaration, further and more drastic measures would be necessary - i.e. the destruction or removal of