

a similar draft treaty for Germany, which it resembles very closely; it has never been the subject of international discussion. This treaty includes provisions for disarmament and demilitarization and provides for bans of certain manufactures and imports, calls for the establishment of a system of inspection to ensure that these provisions are observed and the negotiation of a set of agreements supplementary to the treaty which would set up the system of inspection, provide for the numbers, types, availability and location of the military forces which the contracting parties would make available for the purposes of the treaty. The distinctive feature of this treaty is that it provides for the participation of the four great powers only. The treaty would, of course, be separate from and additional to the general peace treaty with Japan.

(b) We have been informed that officials of the Australian Department of External Affairs have been considering a proposal for the establishment of an Allied Supervisory Council, the function of which would be to guarantee that Japan carries out the terms of the peace treaty adequately. This Supervisory Council would consist of representatives of countries constituting the Far Eastern Commission (i.e. The United States, the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R., China, Australia, Canada, France, India, the Netherlands, the Philippines, and New Zealand). This plan envisages the maintenance of garrison forces in Japan, or possibly on Okinawa, constituted proportionately on much the same basis as the present occupation forces. It is not clear whether the Australian plan would call for forces from countries which are not now represented in the occupation forces now in Japan.

(c) General MacArthur has expressed the view that post-occupation control should be vested in the United Nations. This view has not been supported by any pronouncements in Washington, and neither General MacArthur nor any member of his staff has thrown out any suggestions as to the details of this plan. The military aspects of this form of control would presumably fall under the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations.

(d) United Kingdom military advisers are known to favour an international inspectorate backed by economic controls and military forces made available for enforcement purposes, located outside the country and provided either by the United States and the British Commonwealth, or by the United States alone.

22. From the above it will be apparent that machinery to enforce the demilitarization and other provisions of the treaty will probably consist of an inspection system backed up by military and/or economic arrangements to give proper power and authority to the inspectorate.

23. It seems likely that some international council will have to be established to interpret the terms of the treaty and to authorize such changes in the restrictions for Japan as may be necessary from time to time. Restrictions which are initially imposed on Japan will no doubt have to be revised periodically to permit Japan's progressive resumption of her normal function as an independent nation. Among the more important functions of an international council of the type suggested would be the administration of such economic controls for Japan as may be established and the application of sanctions if Japan should violate certain provisions of the treaty. Economic