

C O N T E N T S

THE CAIRO CONFERENCE
(1 December 1943)

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(26 July 1945)

JAPANESE QUALIFIED ACCEPTANCE
(10 August 1945)

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(11 August 1945)

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(INCLUDING PROCLAMATION OF EMPEROR OF JAPAN)

MOSCOW CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
(26 December 45)

(INCLUDING FAR EASTERN COMMISSION AND ALLIED
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Exhibits 1 through 7

THE CAIRO CONFERENCE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
CHINA: GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK
UNITED KINGDOM: PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL

Statement Released December 1, 1943

The several military missions have agreed upon future military operations against Japan. The Three Great Allies expressed their resolve to bring unrelenting pressure against their brutal enemies by sea, land, and air. This pressure is already rising.

The Three Great Allies are fighting this war to restrain and punish the aggression of Japan. They covet no gain for themselves and have no thought of territorial expansion. It is their purpose that Japan shall be stripped of all the islands in the Pacific which she has seized or occupied since the beginning of the first World War in 1914, and that all the territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa, and the Pescadores, shall be restored to the Republic of China. Japan will also be expelled from all other territories which she has taken by violence and greed. The aforesaid three great powers, mindful of the enslavement of the people of Korea, are determined that in due course Korea shall become free and independent.

With these objects in view the three Allies, in harmony with those of the United Nations at war with Japan, will continue to persevere in the serious and prolonged operations necessary to procure the unconditional surrender of Japan.

POTSDAM DECLARATION

26 July 1945

PROCLAMATION BY HEADS OF GOVERNMENTS, UNITED STATES.

UNITED KINGDOM, AND CHINA

(1) We --the President of the United States, the President of the National Government of the Republic of China, and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, representing the hundreds of millions of our countrymen, have conferred and agree that Japan shall be given an opportunity to end this war.

(2) The prodigious land, sea and air forces of the United States, the British Empire and of China, many times reinforced by their armies and air fleets from the west, are poised to strike the final blows upon Japan. This military power is sustained and inspired by the determination of all the Allied Nations to prosecute the war against Japan until she ceases to resist.

(3) The result of the futile and senseless German resistance to the might of the aroused free peoples of the world stands forth in awful clarity as an example to the people of Japan. The might that now converges on Japan is immeasurably greater than that which, when applied to the resisting Nazis, necessarily laid waste to the lands, the industry and the method of life of the whole German people. The full application of our military power, backed by our resolve, will mean the inevitable and complete destruction of the Japanese armed forces and just as inevitably the utter devastation of the Japanese homeland.

(4) The time has come for Japan to decide whether she will continue to be controlled by those self-willed militaristic advisers whose unintelligent calculations have brought the Empire of Japan to the threshold of annihilation, or whether she will follow the path of reason.

(5) Following are our terms. We will not deviate from them. There are no alternatives. We shall brook no delay.

(6) There must be eliminated for all time the authority and influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest, for we insist that a new order of peace, security and justice will be impossible until irresponsible militarism is driven from the world.

(7) Until such a new order is established and until there is convincing proof that Japan's war-making power is destroyed, points in Japanese territory to be designated by the Allies shall be occupied to secure the achievement of the basic objectives we are here setting forth.

(8) The terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out and Japanese sovereignty shall be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and such minor islands as we determine.

(9) The Japanese military forces, after being completely disarmed, shall be permitted to return to their homes with the opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives.

(10) We do not intend that the Japanese shall be enslaved as a race or destroyed as a nation, but stern justice shall be meted out to all war criminals, including those who have visited cruelties upon our prisoners. The Japanese Government shall remove all obstacles to the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people. Freedom of speech, of religion, and of thought, as well as respect for the fundamental human rights, shall be established.

(11) Japan shall be permitted to maintain such industries as will sustain her economy and permit the exaction of just reparations in kind, but not those which would enable her to re-arm for war. To this end, access to, as distinguished from control of, raw materials shall be permitted. Eventual Japanese participation in world trade relations shall be permitted.

(12) The occupying forces of the Allies shall be withdrawn from Japan as soon as these objectives have been accomplished and there has been established in accordance with the freely expressed will of the Japanese people a peacefully inclined and responsible government.

(13) We call upon the government of Japan to proclaim now the unconditional surrender of all Japanese armed forces, and to provide proper and adequate assurances of their good faith in such action. The alternative for Japan is prompt and utter destruction.

JAPANESE QUALIFIED ACCEPTANCE

LEGATION DE SUISSE
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

August 10, 1945

I have the honor to inform you that the Japanese Minister to Switzerland, upon instructions received from his Government, has requested the Swiss Political Department to advise the Government of the United States of America of the following:

"In obedience to the gracious command of his Majesty the Emperor who, ever anxious to enhance the cause of world peace, desires earnestly to bring about a speedy termination of hostilities with a view to saving mankind from the calamities to be imposed upon them by further continuation of the war, the Japanese Government several weeks ago asked the Soviet Government, with which neutral relations then prevailed, to render good offices in restoring peace vis a vis the enemy powers. Unfortunately, these efforts in the interest of peace having failed, the Japanese Government in conformity with the august wish of His Majesty to restore the general peace and desiring to put an end to the untold sufferings entailed by war as quickly as possible, have decided upon the following:

"The Japanese Government are ready to accept the terms enumerated in the joint declaration which was issued at Potsdam on July 26th, 1945, by the heads of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and China, and later subscribed by the Soviet Government with the understanding that the said declaration does not comprise any demand which prejudices the prerogatives of His Majesty as a Sovereign Ruler.

"The Japanese Government sincerely hope that this understanding is warranted and desire keenly that an explicit indication to that effect will be speedily forthcoming."

In transmitting the above message the Japanese Minister added that his Government begs the Government of the United States to forward its answer through the intermediary of Switzerland. Similar requests are being transmitted to the Governments of Great Britain and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics through the intermediary of Sweden, as well as to the Government of China through the intermediary of Switzerland. The Chinese Minister at Berne has already been informed of the foregoing through the channel of the Swiss Political Department.

Please be assured that I am at your disposal at any time to accept for and forward to my Government the reply of the Government of the United States.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

The Honorable
James F. Byrnes
Secretary of State

/s/ Grassli
Charge d'Affaires ad interim
of Switzerland

REPLY BY SECRETARY OF STATE TO
JAPANESE QUALIFIED ACCEPTANCE

August 11, 1945

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of August 10, and in reply to inform you that the President of the United States has directed me to send to you for transmission by your government to the Japanese Government the following message on behalf of the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and China:

"With regard to the Japanese Government's message accepting the terms of the Potsdam proclamation but containing the statement, 'with the understanding that the said declaration does not comprise any demand which prejudices the prerogatives of His Majesty as a sovereign ruler,' our position is as follows:

"From the moment of surrender the authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the state shall be subject to the Supreme Commander of the Allied powers who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate the surrender terms.

"The Emperor will be required to authorize and ensure the signature by the Government of Japan and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters of the surrender

terms necessary to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration, and shall issue his commands to all the Japanese military, naval and air authorities and to all the forces under their control wherever located to cease active operations and to surrender their arms, and to issue such other orders as the Supreme Commander may require to give effect to the surrender terms.

"Immediately upon the surrender the Japanese Government shall transport prisoners of war and civilian internees to places of safety, as directed, where they can quickly be placed aboard Allied transports.

"The ultimate form of government of Japan shall, in accordance with the Potsdam declaration, be established by the freely expressed will of the Japanese people.

"The armed forces of the Allied Powers will remain in Japan until the purposes set forth in the Potsdam declaration are achieved."

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Mr. Max Grassli
Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of
Switzerland

FINAL JAPANESE ACCEPTANCE

LEGATION DE SUISSE
WASHINGTON D.C.

August 14, 1945

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to your note of August 11, in which you requested me to transmit to my Government the reply of the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China to the message from the Japanese Government which was communicated in my note of August 10.

At 20.10 today (Swiss Time) the Japanese Minister to Switzerland conveyed the following written statement to the Swiss Government for transmission to the four Allied Governments:

"Communication of the Japanese Government of August 14, 1945, addressed to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China:

"With reference to the Japanese Government's note of August 10 regarding their acceptance of the provisions of the Potsdam declaration and the reply of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China sent by American Secretary of State Byrnes under the date of August 11, the Japanese Government have the honor to communicate to the Governments of the four powers as follows:

"1. His Majesty the Emperor has issued an Imperial rescript regarding Japan's acceptance of the provisions of the Potsdam declaration.

"2. His Majesty the Emperor is prepared to authorize and ensure the signature by his Government and the Imperial General Headquarters of the necessary terms for carrying out the provisions of the Potsdam declaration. His Majesty is also prepared to issue his commands to all the military, naval and air authorities of Japan and all the forces under their control wherever located to cease active operations, to surrender arms and to issue such other orders as may be required by the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces for the execution of the above-mentioned term." Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Grassli
Charge d'Affaires ad interim
of Switzerland

Mr. Max Grassli
Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of
Switzerland.

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INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER

We, acting by command of and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, hereby accept the provisions set forth in the declaration issued by the heads of the Governments of the United States, China and Great Britain on 26 July 1945 at Potsdam, and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which four powers are hereafter referred to as the Allied Powers.

We hereby proclaim the unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and of all Japanese armed forces and all armed forces under Japanese control wherever situated.

We hereby command all Japanese forces wherever situated and the Japanese people to cease hostilities forthwith, to preserve and save from damage all ships, aircraft, and military and civil property and to comply with all requirements which may be imposed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by agencies of the Japanese Government at his direction.

We hereby command the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to issue at once orders to the Commanders of all Japanese forces and all forces under Japanese control wherever situated to surrender unconditionally themselves and all forces under their control.

We hereby command all civil, military and naval officials to obey and enforce all proclamations, orders and directives deemed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to be proper to effectuate this surrender and issued by him or under his authority and we direct all such officials to remain at their posts and to continue to perform their non-combatant duties unless specifically relieved by him or under his authority.

We hereby undertake for the Emperor, the Japanese Government and their successors to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration in good faith, and to issue whatever orders and take whatever action may be required by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by any other designated representative of the Allied Powers for the purpose of giving effect to that Declaration.

We hereby command the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters at once to liberate all allied prisoners of war and civilian internees now under Japanese control and to provide for their protection, care, maintenance and immediate transportation to places as directed.

The authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the state shall be subject to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate these terms of surrender.

Signed at Tokyo Bay, Japan, at 0904 on the Second day of September, 1945.

Mamoru Shigemitsu

By Command and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan and the Japanese Government.

Yoshijiro Umezo

By Command and in behalf of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters.

Accepted at Tokyo Bay, Japan at 0908 on the Second day of September, 1945 for the United States, Republic of China, United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and in the interests of the other United Nations at war with Japan.

Douglas MacArthur
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

C.W. Nimitz
United States Representative

Hsu Yung -Chang
Republic of China Representative

Bruce Fraser
United Kingdom Representative

Lieutenant General K. Derevyanko
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Representative

T. A. Blamey
Commonwealth of Australia Representative

L. Moore Cosgrane
Dominion of Canada Representative

Le Clerc
Provisional Government of the French
Republic Representative

C. E. L. Helfrich
Kingdom of the Netherlands
Representative

Leonard M. Isitt
Dominion of New Zealand Representative

PROCLAMATION BY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN

Accepting the terms set forth in the Declaration issued by the heads of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and China on July 26, 1945 at Potsdam and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, I have commanded the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to sign on my behalf the instrument of surrender presented by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and to issue General Orders to the Military and Naval forces in accordance with the direction of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. I command all my people forthwith to cease hostilities, to lay down their arms and faithfully to carry out all the provisions of the instrument of surrender and the General Orders issued by the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters thereunder.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, U. S. ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

I N C O M I N G M E S S A G E

IN THE CLEAR
URGENT

28 December 1945

TO : CINCAFPAC ADV, CG CHINA

FROM: WASHINGTON (WAR)

NR : WCI 32355

For your information passed herewith is communique of Moscow Conference. Recommend CINCAFPAC pass Korean Section to Stoll. Message from Moscow follows:

The comminque agreed to at the Moscow Conference will be issued for release at 10 pm Washington Time Thursday December 27 and simultaneously in the other 2 capitals IE 3 AM December 28 in London and 6 am in Moscow. The text of the communique follows:

The Foreign Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, The United Kingdom and the United States of America met in Moscow from December 16 to December 26, 1945 in accordance with the decision of the Crimes Conference confirmed at the Berlin Conference that there should be periodic consultation between them. At the meetings of the 3 Foreign Ministers discussions took place on an informal and exploratory basis and agreement was reached on the following questions.

1. Preparation of peace Treaties with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland as announced on the 24th of December 1945 the Governments of the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States have agreed and have requested the adherence of the Governments of France and China to the following procedure with respect to the preparation of Peace Treaties. In the drawing up by the Council of Foreign Ministers of Treaties of Peace with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Finland only members of the Council who are or under the Terms of the agreement establishing the Council of Foreign Ministers adopted at the Berlin Conferences are deemed to be signatory of the surrender terms will participate unless and until the Council takes further action under the agreement to invite other members of the Council to

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participate on questions directly concerning them that is to say (A) The Terms of the peace treaty with Italy will be drafted by the Foreign Ministers of the United Kingdom, the United States, the Soviet Union and France; (B) The terms of the Peace Treaties with Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary by the Foreign Ministers of the Soviet Union, the United States and the United Kingdom (C) The terms of the Peace Treaty with Finland by the Foreign Ministers of the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom the Deputies of the Foreign Ministers will immediately resume their work in London on the basis of understandings reached on the questions discussed at the 1st Plenary Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London.

2. When the preparation of all these drafts has been completed The Council of Foreign Ministers will convoke a conference for the purpose of considering Treaties of Peace with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland the Council of Foreign Ministers together with all members of the United Nations which actively waged war with substantial Military Force against European Enemy states namely Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, China, France, Australia, Belgium, Byelo-Russian Soviet Socialist Republic, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Greece, India, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Africa Union of South, Yugoslavia, Ukranian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Conference will be held not later than May 1, 1946.

3. After the conclusion of the deliberations of the Conference and upon consideration of its recommendations the States signatory to the Terms of Armistice with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland -- France being regarded as such for the purpose of the Peace Treaty with Italy -- will draw up final texts of Peace Treaties.

4. The final texts of the respective peace Treaties as so drawn up will be signed by representatives of the States represented at the Conference which are at War with the Enemy States in question. The texts of the respective Peace Treaties will then be submitted to the other United Nations which are at War with the Enemy States in question.

5. The Peace Treaties will come into force immediately after they have been ratified by the Allied States signatory to the respective Armistices, France being regarded as such in the case of the Peace with Italy. These Treaties are subject to ratification by the Enemy States in question.

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88 (Far Eastern Commission and Allied Council for Japan)

A Far Eastern Commission agreement was reached with the concurrence of China for the establishment of a Far Eastern Commission to take the place of the Far Eastern Advisory Commission. The Terms of reference for the Far Eastern Commission are as follows:

I. Establishment of the Commission:

Far Eastern Commission is hereby established composed of the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States, China, France, The Netherlands, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and the Philippine Commonwealth.

II. Functions:

A. The functions of the Far Eastern Commission shall be:

(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.

B. The Commission shall not make recommendations with regard to conduct of Military Operations nor with regard to Territorial adjustments. The Commission in its activities will proceed from the fact that there has been formed an Allied Council for Japan and will respect existing control machinery in Japan including the chain of Command from the United States Government to the Supreme Commander and the Supreme Commander's Command of Occupation Forces.

III. Functions of the United States Government:

1. The United States Government shall prepare directives in accordance with Policy decisions of the Commission and

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shall transmit them to the Supreme Commander through the appropriate United States Government Agency. The Supreme Commander shall be charged with the implementation of the directives which express the policy decisions of the Commission.

2. If the Commission decides that any directive or action reviewed in accordance with Article II-A-2 should be modified its decision shall be regarded as a Policy decision.

3. The United States Government may issue Interim directives to the Supreme Commander pending action by the Commission whenever urgent matters arise not covered by Policies already formulated by the Commission, provided that any directive dealing with fundamental changes in the Japanese Constitutional structure or in the regime of control or dealing with a change in the Japanese Government as a whole will be issued only following consultation and following the attainment of agreement in the Far Eastern Commission.

4. All Directives issued shall be filed with the Commission.

IV. Other methods of consultation:

The establishment of the Commission shall not preclude the use of other methods of Consultation on Far Eastern Issues by the participating Governments.

V. Composition:

1. The Far Eastern Commission shall consist of 1 representative on each of the States party to this agreement. The membership of the Commission may be increased by agreement among the participating powers as conditions warrant by the addition of representatives of other United Nations in the Far East or having Territories therein. The Commission shall provide for full and adequate consultations as occasion may require with Representatives of the United Nations not members of the Commission in regard to matters before the Commission which are of particular concern to such Nations.

2. 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 4 following Powers: United States, United Kingdom, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China.

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VI. Location and Organization.

1. The Far Eastern Commission shall have its Headquarters in Washington. It may meet at other places as occasion requires including Tokyo if and when it deems it desirable to do so. It may make such arrangements through the Chairman as may be practicable for consultation with the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. Each Representative on the Commission may be accompanied by an appropriate Staff comprising both Civilian and Military representation.

3. The Commission shall organize its Secretariat, appoint such Committees as may be deemed advisable and otherwise perfect its Organization and procedure.

VII. Termination.

1. The Far Eastern Commission shall cease to function when action to that effect is taken by the concurrence of at least a majority of all the Representatives including the Representatives of the 4 following Powers: United States, United Kingdom, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China. Prior to the termination of its functions the Commission shall transfer to any interim or permanent security Organization of which the participating Governments are members, those functions which may appropriately be transferred. It was agreed that the Government of the United States on behalf of the 4 Powers should present the terms of reference to the other Governments specified in Article I and invite them to participate in the Commission on the revised basis.

B. Allied Council for Japan:

The following agreement was also reached with the concurrence of China for the establishment of an Allied Council for Japan.

1. There shall be established an Allied Council with its seat in Tokyo under the Chairmanship of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (Or his Deputy) for the purpose of consulting with and advising the Supreme Commander in regard to the implementation of the Terms of Surrender, the Occupation and control of Japan and of Directives supplementary thereto and for the purpose of exercising the control authority herein granted.

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2. The membership of the Allied Council shall consist of the Supreme Commander (Or his Deputy) who shall be Chairman and United States member. A Union of Soviet Socialist Republics member, a Chinese member and a member representing jointly the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India.

3. Each member shall be entitled to have an appropriate Staff consisting of Military and Civilian advisers.

4. The Allied Council shall meet not less often than once every 2 weeks.

5. The Supreme Commander shall issue all Orders for the implementation of the Terms of Surrender, the Occupations and control of Japan and Directives supplementary thereto. In all cases action will be carried out under and through the Supreme Commander who is the sole Executive Authority for the Allied Powers in Japan. He will consult and advise with the Council in advance of the issuance of Orders on matters of substance, the exigencies of the situation permitting his decisions upon these matters shall be controlling.

6. If regarding the implementation of Policy, decisions of the Far Eastern Commission on questions concerning a change in the regime of control, fundamental changes in the Japanese Constitutional structure and a change in the Japanese Government as a whole, a member of the Council disagrees with the Supreme Commander (Or his Deputy), the Supreme Commander will withhold the issuance of Orders on these questions pending agreement thereon in the Far Eastern Commission.

7. In cases of necessity the Supreme Commander may take decisions concerning the change of individual Ministers of the Japanese Government or concerning the filling of vacancies created by the resignation of individual Cabinet members after appropriate preliminary consultation with the Representatives of the other Allied Powers on the Allied Council.

III. Korea.

1. With a view to the re-establishment of Korea as an independent State, the creation of conditions for developing the Country on Democratic principles and the earliest possible liquidation of the disastrous results of the protracted Japanese Domination in Korea, there shall be set up a provisional Korean Democratic Government which shall take all the necessary steps for developing the industry, transport and agriculture of Korea and the National culture of the Korean people.

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2. In order to assist the formation of a Provisional Korean Government and with a view to the preliminary elaboration of the appropriate measures there shall be established a Joint Commission consisting of Representatives of the United States Command in Southern Korea and the Soviet Command in Northern Korea; in preparing their proposals the Commission shall consult with the Korean Democratic Parties and social organizations. The recommendations worked out by the Commission shall be presented for the consideration of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, the United Kingdom and the United States prior to final decision by the 2 Governments represented on the joint Commission.

3. It shall be the task of the Joint Commission with the participation of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government and of the Korean Democratic Organizations to work out measures also for helping and assisting (Trusteeship) the Political, Economic and Social progress of the Korean People. The development of Democratic Self-Government and the establishment of the National Independence of Korea. The proposals of the Joint Commission shall be submitted following consultation with the Provisional Korean Government for the Joint consideration of the Governments of the United States, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and China for the working out of an agreement concerning a 4-Power trusteeship of Korea for a period of up to 5 years.

4. For the consideration of urgent problems affecting both Southern and Northern Korea and for the elaboration of measures establishing permanent coordination in Administrative-Economic matters between the United States command in Southern Korea and the Soviet Command in Northern Korea, a Conference of the Representatives of the United States and Soviet Commands in Korea shall be convened within a period of 2 weeks.

IV. China.

The 3 Foreign Secretaries exchanged views with regard to the situation in China. They were in agreement as to the need for a unified and Democratic China under the National Government, for broad participation by Democratic elements in all branches of the National Government and for a cessation of Civil strife. They reaffirmed their adherence to the Policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of China. Mr. Molotov and Mr. Byrnes had several conversations concerning Soviet and American Armed Forces in China. Mr. Molotov stated that the Soviet Forces had disarmed and deported Japanese Troops in Manchuria, but that withdrawal of Soviet Forces had been postponed until February 1st at the request of the Chinese Government. Mr. Byrnes pointed out that American Forces were in North China at the request of the

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Chinese Government and referred also to the primary responsibility of the United States in the implementation of the Terms of Surrender with respect to the disarming and deportation of Japanese Troops. He stated that American Forces would be withdrawn just as soon as this responsibility was discharged or the Chinese Government was in a position to discharge the responsibility without the assistance of American Forces. The 2 Foreign Secretaries were in complete accord as to the desirability of withdrawal of Soviet and American Forces from China at the earliest practicable moment consistent with the discharge of their obligations and responsibility.

V. Rumania.

The 3 Governments are prepared to give King Michael the advice for which he has asked in his letter of August 21, 1945 on the broadening of the Rumanian Government. The King should be advised that one member of the National Peasant Party and one member of the Liberal Party should be included in the Government. The Commission referred to below shall satisfy itself that (A) They are truly Representative members of the Groups of the Parties not represented in the Government. (B) They are suitable and will work loyally with the Government.

The 3 Governments take note that the Rumanian Government thus reorganized should declare that free and unfettered elections will be held as soon as possible on the basis of Universal and secret ballot. All Democratic and Anti-Fascist Parties should have the right to take part in these elections and to put forward candidates. The reorganized Government should give assurances concerning the grant of freedom of the press, speech, religion and association. A Y Vyshinski, Mr. Harriman and Sir Clark Kerr are authorized as a Commission to proceed to Bucharest immediately to consult with King Michael and members of the present Government with a view to the execution of the above-mentioned tasks. As soon as these tasks are accomplished and the required assurances have been received the Government of Rumania with which the Soviet Government maintains diplomatic relations will be recognized by the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Kingdom.

VI. Bulgaria.

It is understood by the 3 Governments that the Soviet Government takes upon itself the mission of giving friendly advice to the Bulgarian Government with regard to the desirability of the inclusion in the Bulgarian Government of the Fatherland front now being formed of an additional 2 Representatives of other Democratic Groups who (A) are truly Representative of the Groups of the Parties which are not participating in the Government

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and (B) are really suitable and will work loyally with the Government. As soon as the Governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom are convinced that this friendly advice has been accepted by the Bulgarian Government and the said additional Representatives have been included in its body, the Government of the United States and the Government of the United Kingdom will recognize the Bulgarian Government with which the Government of the Soviet Union already has diplomatic relations.

VII. The establishment of the United Nations of a Commission for the control of Atomic Energy.

Discussion of the subject of Atomic Energy related to the question of the establishment of a Commission by the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and the United Kingdom have agreed to recommend for the consideration of the General Assembly of the United Nations the establishment by the United Nations of a Commission to consider problems arising from the discovery of Atomic Energy and related matters. They have agreed to invite the other permanent members of the Security Council, France and China, together with Canada to join with them in assuming the initiative in sponsoring the following resolution at the 1st session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in January 1946.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the United Nations to establish a Commission with the composition and competence set out hereunder to deal with the problems raised by the discovery of Atomic Energy and other related matters.

I. Establishment of the Commission.

A Commission is hereby established by the General Assembly with the Terms of reference set out under Section V below.

II. Relations of the Commission with the organs of the United Nations.

A. The Commission shall submit its reports and recommendations to the Security Council and such reports and recommendations shall be made public unless the Security Council in the interest of Peace and Security otherwise directs. In the appropriate cases the Security Council should transmit these reports to the General Assembly and the members of the United Nations as well as to the Economic and Social Council and other organs within the framework of the United Nations.

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B. In view of the Security Councils primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of International Peace and Security, the Security Council shall issue directions to the Commission in matters affecting Security on these matters. The Commission shall be accountable for its work to the Security Council.

III. Composition of the Commission.

The Commission shall be composed of 1 Representative from each of those States represented on the Security Council and Canada. When that State is not a member of the Security Council each Representative on the Commission may have such assistants as he may desire.

IV. Rules of procedure.

The Commission shall have whatever Staff it may deem necessary and shall make recommendations for its rules of procedure to the Security Council which shall approve them as a procedural matter.

V. Terms of reference of the Commission.

The Commission shall proceed with the utmost dispatch and inquire into all phases of the problem and make such recommendations from time to time with respect to them as it finds possible in particular. The Commissions shall make specific proposals: (A) For extending between all Nations the exchange of basic scientific information for peaceful ends, (B) for control of Atomic Energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes, (C) For the elimination from National armaments of Atomic Weapons and of all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction, (D) For effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying States against the hazards of violations and evasions.

The work of the Commission should proceed by separate stages the successful completion of each of which will develop the necessary confidence of the World before the next stage is undertaken.

The Commission shall not infringe upon the responsibilities of any organ of the United Nations but should present recommendations for the consideration of those organs in the performance of their tasks under the terms of the United Nations Charter.

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