

RESTRICTED

should be no provision of supplies or services for this purpose except from Japanese sources.

j. Use of UNRRA and Voluntary Agencies. UNRRA and private relief agencies may be used at the discretion of the Supreme Commander wherever available in the care and repatriation of United Nations nationals and those assimilated to them in treatment.

FEC 034/1

• 4 June 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

DISPLACED PERSONS IN JAPAN

(Reference: FEC 034; SC 017)

Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a proposed policy relating to aliens in Japan, unanimously approved at the sixteenth meeting of the Steering Committee, 4 June 1946, is forwarded herewith to the Far Eastern Commission for consideration.

2. The enclosure is a revision of the United States policy on displaced persons in Japan (FEC 034), which was forwarded to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on 7 December 1945, as follows:

FEC 034, paragraph 1 - amended.
paragraph 1a - amended.
paragraph 2b(1) - amended.
paragraph 2b(2) - deleted.
paragraph 2f - title changed.
paragraph 2h(2) - amended.
paragraph 2i(1) - amended.
paragraph 2i(2) - deleted.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC 034/1

ENCLOSURESTATEMENT OF POLICY
REGARDING ALIENS IN JAPAN

1. The major policies in regard to aliens in Japan including Formosan-Chinese and Koreans are that:

a. Aliens should be allowed, if they so desire, to leave Japan as early as possible, except such persons who are held as war criminals or for security reasons; and

b. Subject to the general control of the Supreme Commander, the Japanese authorities should be held responsible for the care, safety, and welfare of such persons and for their transportation to ports of embarkation.

2. To carry out these policies, the following steps should be taken:

a. Neutral Nationals.

All nationals of neutral nations should be required to register with the appropriate military authorities and their respective governments should be notified as to the location and status of these persons. All nationals of neutral nations who have actively participated in any way in the war against one of the United Nations should be arrested for disposition in conformity with other instructions. Neutral nationals should be accorded no special privileges of communications or business relations with their home countries or people resident outside Japan. The persons, archives, and property of diplomatic and consular officials of neutrals should be accorded full protection.

b. United Nations Nationals.

(1) Civilians who are nationals of the United Nations should be, except as noted below, repatriated, if they so desire upon the concurrence of the government concerned. All such civilians resident or interned in Japan should be identified, examined closely and, if the Supreme Commander deems it advisable, placed in custody or restricted residence. The Supreme Commander should inform the representatives of the nationals' government of the reasons for the arrest or restricted residence of those nationals and consult with them concerning future treatment of such persons. Any such

person who has played an active part in the formulation or execution of the Japanese program of aggression or who is believed to be desired by his government as a renegade or quisling should be held for disposition in accordance with applicable directives.

(2) Persons of Japanese race claiming citizenship of any other United Nation should be repatriated only upon concurrence of the government of such nation.

c. Stateless persons, Central European refugees from Nazi oppression and Italian non-Fascists should be assimilated in treatment to United Nations nationals, providing such persons have not supported the Axis cause.

d. Responsibilities of the Japanese Authorities.

Measures should be taken on behalf of United Nations nationals and neutrals to insure the health, welfare and transportation to a port from which they may embark for trans-oceanic destinations, and should, in so far as practicable, be the responsibility of the Japanese Government. Any deficiencies resulting in the carrying out of these measures in respect to United Nations nationals should be supplied by the Supreme Commander and the cost thereof should be charged to the Japanese Government. Repatriation from such a port should be provided in accordance with appropriate arrangements between the governments concerned.

e. Political, Racial and Religious Prisoners.

Prisoners of non-Japanese nationality found held by the Japanese should be examined for identification and their records reviewed for determination of the cause of detention. All those found to be detained solely on political, racial or religious grounds, should be released except those whom the Supreme Commander decides to hold for security reasons. Those detained should be given prompt trial.

f. Non-Japanese Nationals of the Countries which are or or have been at war with the United Nations in the Second World War.

(1) All nationals of countries except Japan with which any of the United Nations are or have been at war in the Second World War (Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Rumania and Siam) should be identified and registered and may be interned or their activities curtailed as may be necessary under the circumstances. Diplomatic and consular officials of such countries except those identified as loyal to the cause of the United Nations should be taken into honorable custody, held for investigation, and thereafter repatriated in accordance with the provisions of subparagraphs (2), (3), (4) and (5) below.

Property, real and personal, owned or controlled by persons who have been detained or arrested under the provisions of the foregoing paragraph should be taken under control pending directions as to its eventual disposition.

(2) Those non-Japanese enemy nationals who were known as agents or propagandists of Nazism and Fascism (including research experts and students, scientifically skilled persons, persons holding administrative posts in commerce or government and all those who sought repatriation to enemy countries during the period of hostilities) should be interned and, after confirmation and agreement by the appropriate authorities in their home countries, repatriated.

(3) Those non-Japanese enemy nationals not subject to internment and repatriation should be given their freedom unless internment is necessary for their protection.

(4) The voluntary repatriation of enemy or ex-enemy nationals of non-Japanese nationality not subject to forceable repatriation should be permitted.

(5) Transportation to a port of embarkation for transoceanic destination should be at the expense of Japan and repatriation therefrom should be provided in accordance with appropriate arrangements between the governments concerned.

g. Formosan-Chinese and Koreans.

(1) The Supreme Commander should treat Formosan-Chinese and Koreans as liberated people in so far as military security permits. They are not included in the term "Japanese" as used in this paper, but they have been Japanese subjects and may be treated, in case of necessity as enemy nationals. They should be identified as to nationality, place of residence and present location. They may be repatriated if they so desire under such regulations as the Supreme Commander may establish. However, priority will be given to the repatriation of nationals of the United Nations.

The Supreme Commander, if he finds it necessary, should direct the repatriation of Formosan-Chinese and Koreans and coordinate such repatriation with the repatriation of Japanese nationals from Korea and Formosa.

(2) Arrangements for the repatriation of Formosan-Chinese should be made with the government of China by the United States Government.

(3) Pending completion of arrangements for the repatriation of Koreans formerly resident in Korea north of 38° North Latitude, between the Soviet Union and the United States, the Supreme Commander, if he finds it necessary, may repatriate such Koreans to that part of Korea south of 38° North Latitude.

(4) When arrangements have been entered into as indicated in subparagraphs (2) and (3) above, and subject to such arrangements, the Supreme Commander should permit voluntary repatriation of Formosan-Chinese and Koreans and may direct their repatriation if he deems such action necessary. Priority, however, should be given to the repatriation of nationals of the United Nations.

(5) Formosan-Chinese and Koreans should be protected from hostile Japanese elements. The Supreme Commander should insure that the Japanese authorities make adequate provision in fact for the care, safety and welfare of Formosan-Chinese and Koreans pending their repatriation.

h. Protection of Property.

(1) Within such limits as are imposed by the military situation, the Supreme Commander should take all reasonable steps necessary to preserve and protect the property of United Nations Nationals in Japan.

(2) Record of wages, bank deposits and ownership of securities and other personal property of all aliens should be preserved.

i. Return to Homes in Japan.

Aliens having homes in Japan and not held as war criminals or for security reasons, should be permitted to return to their homes as soon as conditions permit.

j. Use of UNRRA and Voluntary Agencies.

UNRRA and private relief agencies may be used at the discretion of the Supreme Commander wherever available in the care and repatriation of United Nations nationals and those assimilated to them in treatment.

FEC-034/2

6 June 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

ALIENS IN JAPAN

Note by the Secretary General

1. FEC-034/1, a policy relating to Aliens in Japan, was unanimously approved by the Far Eastern Commission at its fourteenth meeting, 5 June 1946.

2. The letter of transmittal of the Secretary General, forwarding this decision on behalf of the Far Eastern Commission to the Secretary of State of the United States Government in accordance with the Terms of Reference, is circulated herewith as an enclosure.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-034/2

ENCLOSURELETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

The Honorable James F. Byrnes
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."

It is further provided that when such decisions are made by the Far Eastern Commission, "The United States Government shall prepare directives in accordance with the policy decisions of the Commission and shall transmit them to the Supreme Commander through the appropriate United States Government agency."

At the fourteenth meeting of the Far Eastern Commission held at 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D.C. on 5 June 1946, the enclosed policy decision relative to Aliens in 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, in order that the appropriate directives may be prepared and transmitted to the Supreme Commander in accordance with the Terms of Reference.

It should perhaps be pointed out that the enclosed statement of policy is based upon the original United States policy on displaced persons in Japan which was forwarded to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on 7 December 1945, and represents, with minor revisions, affirmation of that policy by the Allied powers, members of the Far Eastern Commission.

I am also enclosing for your information an excerpt from the minutes of the fourteenth meeting of the Commission including a statement made by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in connection with the approval of his government of the enclosed policy.

Respectfully yours,

Nelson T. Johnson
Secretary General

EXCERPT FROM MINUTES OF FOURTEENTH MEETING
OF THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION
STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

ITEM 2 - ALIENS IN JAPAN (FEC-034/1)

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Mr. DOLBIN referred to paragraph 2f and stated that he desired the Soviet view made a matter of record to the effect that German nationals should be subjected to more stringent restrictions than nationals of axis satellite countries. He said, however, that he was prepared to approve the document in its present form.

FEC-034/321 June 1946FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONDIRECTIVE REGARDING ALIENS IN JAPANNote by the Secretary General

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

2. This directive was forwarded to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on 11 June 1946.

3. A certified copy of this U.S. policy 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.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-034/3

Serial No. 51

11 June 1946

DIRECTIVE REGARDING ALIENS IN JAPAN

The following directive, prepared by the Department of State to implement the policy adopted by the Far Eastern Commission on 5 June 1946 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.

DIRECTIVE REGARDING ALIENS IN JAPAN

1. The major policies in regard to aliens in Japan including Formosan - Chinese and Koreans are that:

a. Aliens should be allowed, if they so desire, to leave Japan as early as possible, except such persons who are held as war criminals or for security reasons; and

b. Subject to your general control the Japanese authorities should be held responsible for the care, safety, and welfare of such persons and for their transportation to ports of embarkation.

2. To carry out these policies, you shall take the following steps:

a. Neutral Nationals.

All nationals of neutral nations should be required to register with the appropriate military authorities and their respective governments should be notified as to the location and status of these persons. All nationals of neutral nations who have actively participated in any way in the war against one of the United Nations should be arrested for disposition in conformity with other instructions. Neutral nationals should be accorded no special privileges of communications or business relations with their home countries or people resident outside Japan. The persons, archives, and property of diplomatic and consular officials of neutrals should be accorded full protection.

b. United Nations Nationals.

(1) Civilians who are nationals of the United Nations should be, except as noted below, repatriated, if they so desire, upon the concurrence of the government concerned. All such civilians resident or interned in Japan should be identified, examined closely, and, if you deem it advisable, placed in custody or restricted residence. You shall inform the representatives of the nationals' government of the reasons for the arrest or restricted residence of those nationals and consult with them concerning future treatment of such persons. Any such person who has played an active part in the formulation or execution of the Japanese program of aggression or who is believed to be desired by his government as a renegade or quisling should be held for disposition in accordance with applicable directives.

(2) Persons of Japanese race claiming citizenship of any other United Nation should be repatriated only upon concurrence of the government of such nation.

c. Stateless persons, central European refugees from Nazi oppression and Italian non-Fascists should be assimilated in treatment to United Nations Nationals, providing such persons have not supported the Axis cause.

d. Responsibilities of the Japanese Authorities.

Measures should be taken on behalf of United Nations nationals and neutrals to insure the health welfare, and transportation to a port from which they may embark for transoceanic destinations, and should, in so far as practicable, be the responsibility of the Japanese government. Any deficiencies resulting in the carrying out of these measures in respect to United Nations nationals shall be supplied by you and the cost thereof should be charged to the Japanese government. Repatriation from such a port should be provided in accordance with appropriate arrangements between the governments concerned.

e. Political, Racial and Religious prisoners.

Prisoners of non-Japanese nationality found held by the Japanese should be examined for identification and their records reviewed for determination of the cause of detention. All those found to be detained solely on political, racial or religious grounds, should be released except those whom you decide to hold for security reasons. Those detained should be given a prompt trial.

f. Non-Japanese Nationals of the Countries which are or have been at war with the United Nations in the second World War.

(1) All nationals of countries except Japan with which any of the United Nations are or have been at war in the second World War (Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Rumania and Siam) should be identified and registered and may be interned or their activities curtailed as may be necessary under the circumstances. Diplomatic and consular officials of such countries except those identified as loyal to the cause of the United Nations should be taken into honorable custody, held for investigation, and thereafter repatriated in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraphs (2), (3), (4), and (5) below.

Property, real and personal, owned or controlled by persons who have been detained or arrested under the provisions of the immediately preceding sub-subparagraph should be taken under control pending directions as to its eventual disposition.

(2) Those non-Japanese enemy nationals who were known as agents or propagandists of Nazism and Fascism (including research experts and students, scientifically skilled persons, persons holding administrative posts in commerce or government and all those who sought repatriation to enemy countries during the period of hostilities) should be interned and, after confirmation and agreement by the appropriate authorities in their home countries, repatriated.

(3) Those non-Japanese enemy nationals not subject to internment and repatriation should be given their freedom unless internment is necessary for their protection.

(4) The voluntary repatriation of enemy or ex-enemy nationals of non-Japanese nationality not subject to forceable repatriation should be permitted.

(5) Transportation to a port of embarkation for trans-oceanic destination should be at the expense of Japan and repatriation therefrom should be provided in accordance with appropriate arrangements between the governments concerned.

g. Formosan-Chinese and Koreans.

(1) You shall treat Formosan - Chinese and Koreans as liberated people in so far as military security permits. They are not included in the term "Japanese" as used in this paper but they have been Japanese subjects and may be treated, in case of necessity, as enemy nationals. They should be identified as to nationality, place of residence and present location. They may be repatriated if they so desire under such regulations as you may establish. However, priority will be given to the repatriation of nationals of the United Nations.

If you find it necessary, you shall direct the repatriation of Formosan - Chinese and Koreans and coordinate such repatriation with the repatriation of Japanese nationals from Korea and Formosa.

(2) Arrangements for the repatriation of Formosan - Chinese should be made with the government of China by the United States government.

(3) Pending completion of arrangements for the repatriation of Koreans formerly resident in Korea north of 38 degrees north latitude, between the Soviet Union and the United States, you may, if you find it necessary, repatriate such Koreans to that part of Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude.

(4) When arrangements have been entered into as indicated in sub-subparagraphs (2) and (3) above, and subject to such arrangements, you shall permit voluntary repatriation of Formosan - Chinese and Koreans and may direct their repatriation if you deem such action necessary. Priority, however, should be given to the repatriation of nationals of the United Nations.

(5) Formosan - Chinese and Koreans should be protected from hostile Japanese elements. You shall insure that the Japanese authorities make adequate provision in fact for the care, safety and welfare of Formosan-Chinese and Koreans pending their repatriation.

h. Protection of Property.

(1) Within such limits as are imposed by the military situation, you shall take all reasonable steps necessary to preserve and protect the property of United Nations nationals in Japan.

(2) Record of wages, bank deposits and ownership of securities and other personal property of all aliens should be preserved.

i. Return to Homes in Japan.

Aliens having homes in Japan and not held as war criminals or for security reasons, should be permitted to return to their homes as soon as conditions permit.

j. Use of UNRRA and voluntary agencies.

UNRRA and private relief agencies may be used at your discretion wherever available in the care and repatriation of United Nations nationals and those assimilated to them in treatment.

CONFIDENTIALCOPY NO. 155FEC-034/415 November 1946FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONREPATRIATION OF OBJECTIONABLE NATIONALS FROM JAPANNote by the Secretary General

1. The enclosures, United States statements relative to repatriation of objectionable nationals from Japan submitted by the United States Representative, are circulated herewith for the information of the Far Eastern Commission and are referred to COMMITTEE NO. 5. ALIENS IN JAPAN for consideration.

2. Enclosure "A" is a summary of the situation with regard to objectionable nationals in Japan.

3. Enclosure "B" is a proposed message to be sent to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers relative to this matter.

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

FEC-034/4

CONFIDENTIALENCLOSURE "A"REPATRIATION OF OBJECTIONABLE NATIONALS FROM JAPAN

1. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has recommended that objectionable nationals being repatriated from Japan be allowed to take with them \$50 U.S. or its equivalent per person, and 350 pounds of personal effects. Also, such nationals be allowed to take personal bank books, insurance policies, non-negotiable savings certificates, receipts or other non-negotiable documents.

2. Under current SCAP directives, non-objectionable nationals are allowed to take out of Japan on repatriation \$250 U.S. or equivalent per person, and 500 pounds personal effects plus financial instruments referred to in paragraph 1. Previous directive to SCAP of December 12, 1945, authorized SCAP to permit unobjectionable nationals to take with them on repatriation \$250 or equivalent plus normal personal effects. This directive also stated that no foreign currencies would be taken out by objectionable nationals.

3. Under current SCAP directives no transactions in foreign currencies are permitted and there is no way in which objectionable nationals or other foreign nationals in Japan may legally acquire foreign currencies. Consequently, only those presently holding such currencies could leave Japan with them under SCAP's proposed directive.

4. SCAP proposal has been passed to Office of Military Government, U.S. Zone, Germany, which has no objection to SCAP's proposal regarding German repatriates.

5. FEC-034/1 adopted by the Far Eastern Commission on 5 June 1946, entitled "Directive Regarding Aliens in Japan", provides that property of persons detained or arrested should be taken under control pending directions as to its eventual disposition. An interim directive to SCAP filed with the Far Eastern Commission on 27 April 1946 (FEC-066), instructs SCAP that German property in Japan, subject to vesting decrees of Allied Control Council in

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Germany, should be seized and administered by SCAP. SCAP was informed on 16 July that in accordance with Allied Control Council Law No. 5, the property of objectionable German nationals in Japan is subject to this vesting decree. Insofar as these policies have been carried out in Japan, no objectionable German national is at present possessed of foreign currencies. It is proposed to dispatch the attached cable to SCAP as it is not considered that it constitutes a substantial departure from established policies.

CONFIDENTIALENCLOSURE "B"PROPOSED CABLE TO THE SUPREME COMMANDER

Agree your recommendations re repatriates, by which objectionable nationals be permitted fifty US dollars or equivalent plus 350 pounds personal effects, per capita, not to exceed 1,500 pounds per family (your cable reads 15,000; this believed erroneous); non-objectionable nationals, 250 US dollars or equivalent, 500 pounds personal effects. Both groups permitted personal bank books, personal insurance policies, non-negotiable savings certificates, receipts, or any other non-negotiable documents, except that Germans affected by Allied Control Council Law No. 5 not permitted to take evidences of title to property outside Germany, which should continue in your custody. It is understood that no implied permission will be given for acquisition or reacquisition of dollars or other non-Japanese currencies by repatriates prior to departure.

Request all repatriates be advised of effect of Law No. 53, enforced in United States, United Kingdom, and French zones, which will require surrender of all foreign exchange upon debarkation, equivalent to be given in marks at military conversion rate, currently 10 marks to one US dollar.

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COPY NO. _____

CONFIDENTIALFEC-034/525 November 1946FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONREPATRIATION OF OBJECTIONABLE NATIONALS FROM JAPAN
(Reference: FEC-034/4)Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a proposed policy decision relative to repatriation of objectionable nationals, was unanimously approved by Committee No. 6: Aliens in Japan, at its 27th meeting on 22 November 1946 and is forwarded herewith for the consideration of the STEERING COMMITTEE.

2. The New Zealand and Soviet members did not attend this meeting and thereby did not vote on the enclosure.

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

CONFIDENTIALE N C L O S U R EREPATRIATION OF OBJECTIONABLE NATIONALS FROM JAPAN

Objectionable nationals being repatriated from Japan should be permitted to take with them fifty United States dollars or its equivalent and three hundred and fifty pounds of personal effects per person, not to exceed fifteen hundred pounds per family. Such repatriates should be permitted to take with them personal bank books, personal insurance policies, non-negotiable savings certificates, receipts, or any other non-negotiable documents, except that German nationals affected by Allied Control Council Law No. Five should not be permitted to take evidences of title to property outside Germany, which should continue in the custody of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Permission should not be given for acquisition or reacquisition of dollars or other non-Japanese currencies by repatriates prior to departure.

All repatriates should be advised of the effect of Law No. Fifty-three, enforced in the French, United Kingdom and United States zones, which will require all repatriates upon debarkation to surrender all foreign exchange, the equivalent of which will be given in marks at the military conversion rate, currently ten marks to one United States dollar.

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RESTRICTEDFEC-034/611 December 1946FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONREPATRIATION OF OBJECTIONABLE NATIONALS FROM
JAPAN(Reference: FEC-034/4; -034/5)Note by the Secretary General

The Steering Committee, at its forty-third meeting, 10 December 1946, unanimously referred FEC-034/5, Repatriation of Objectionable Nationals from Japan, to COMMITTEE NO. 6: ALIENS IN JAPAN for reconsideration in the light of the Steering Committee's discussion.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-034/6

FEC-034/7FEC-034/712 December 1951FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONDISPLACED PERSONS IN JAPAN
Directive Serial No. 22
(Reference: FEC-034)Note by the Secretary General

1. Upon recommendation of the United States Government FEC-034 (22 March 1946), a United States directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers regarding displaced persons in Japan, is from this date graded to UNCLASSIFIED.

2. All holders of FEC-034 are requested to make the appropriate change in their copies of this document.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-034/7

FEC-034/8FEC-034/812 December 1951FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

DISPLACED PERSONS IN JAPAN
Directive Serial No. 31
(Reference: FEC-034)

Note by the Secretary General

1. Upon recommendation of the United States Government FEC-034 (22 March 1946), a United States directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers regarding displaced persons in Japan, is from this date graded to UNCLASSIFIED.

2. All holders of FEC-034 are requested to make the appropriate change in their copies of this document.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-034/8

FEC 036

26 March 1946

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

CONTROL OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE IN JAPAN

Note by the Secretary General

1. The statement of United States policy with respect to control of food and agriculture in Japan, which was circulated for the information of the Far Eastern Advisory Commission, as FEAC 12, is circulated, at the request of the United States Delegate, for the consideration of the Far Eastern Commission and is referred to COMMITTEE NO. 2: ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

2. It is requested that this cover page be substituted for the cover page on FEAC 12.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC 036

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E N C L O S U R E

STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES POLICY
WITH RESPECT TO CONTROL OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE IN JAPAN

1. The responsibility with respect to formulating and executing food and agriculture programs should be placed on the appropriate Japanese authorities subject to the approval of the Supreme Commander.
2. Production of food crops should be maximized. However, tea and mulberry plantations should not be converted to food crops except for those areas whose trees or bushes are over age or for other reasons non-producing, and except for those areas which would be especially productive for food.
3. Supplies of fertilizers should be made available, particularly for this winter's crops. Night soil is an important source of fertilizer and its use should be continued. Surveys should be instituted of facilities and raw materials available for the production of fertilizer in Japan. The importation of fertilizer and of essential spare parts and raw materials for fertilizer plants is authorized to the extent required to meet deficiencies in local supply. Imports should be procured as far as possible from sources in proximity to Japan.
4. The production of farm tools and implements in short supply should be encouraged.
5. To the extent practicable, stock from the army remount depots should be distributed to areas most dependent on animal power.
6. Steps should be taken to insure an equitable distribution of farm produce. Such measures should include price control, rationing, control of black markets and such other measures as are directed toward full employment of resources,

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including labor. Attention should be given to the production and sale of such incentive goods as are in demand by food producers and can be produced locally.

7. The production of synthetic vitamins should be encouraged to supplement the probable inadequacies of diet during 1945-46, especially for the ill and for children and expectant and nursing mothers.

CONFIDENTIALCOPY NO. 67 7FEC 03726 March 1946FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONPOLICY WITH RESPECT TO RELIEF IN JAPANNote by the Secretary General

1. The statement of United States policy with respect to relief in Japan, which was circulated for the information of the Far Eastern Advisory Commission as FEAC 14, is circulated, at the request of the United States Delegate, for the consideration of the Far Eastern Commission and is referred to COMMITTEE NO. 2: ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.
2. It is requested that this cover page be substituted for the cover page on FEAC 14 and the classification changed to Confidential.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC 037

Confidential
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ENCLOSURE

STATEMENT OF
UNITED STATES POLICY WITH RESPECT TO RELIEF IN JAPAN

1. The objectives of the relief policy of the United States are to prevent such starvation and widespread disease and civil unrest as would (1) clearly interfere with military operations or endanger the occupying forces, and (2) permanently obstruct the ultimate objectives of the occupation. The problem of relief, in the sense of imports to supplement Japanese resources, is an integral part of the general problem of supervising or directing the economy of Japan. Relief should be accomplished with a maximum of Japanese responsibility and a minimum of imports.

2. Widespread publicity should be given to the general policy that, the Supreme Commander should assume no obligations to maintain, or have maintained, any particular standard of living in Japan; and that the standard of living will depend upon the thoroughness with which Japan redirects the use of its human and natural resources wholly and solely for purposes of peaceful living, administers adequate economic and financial controls, and cooperates with the occupying forces and the governments they represent.

3. Initially imported supplies may be provided only when it is clear that maximum Japanese efforts cannot produce or have not produced materials essential to a standard of physical well-being below which there would be such starvation, widespread disease or civil unrest as would clearly endanger the occupying forces, or interfere with military operations. Imported supplies may also have to be provided to prevent such widespread starvation or disease as would permanently obstruct the ultimate objectives of the occupation. The burden of proof rests on those who present a plea for imports.

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4. Disease rates may be used as an indication of the adequacy of living conditions in terms of danger to the occupying forces and the objectives of the occupation; but in such case should be independently verified by the Supreme Commander. In the absence of a pronounced increase in disease rates, a state of physical hardship should not for the present be construed as endangering the occupying forces or the objectives of the occupation.

5. Distribution of supplies should be made through Japanese public supply agencies or such other consignees as are acceptable to the Supreme Commander and under his direct supervision or control. In the event that, as a matter of military necessity, relief supplies are issued by the occupying forces, the cost of such issues should be paid for by the Japanese Government.

6. The Supreme Commander should immediately undertake a survey to determine the average caloric content required for two basic standards of diet, (1) that adequate to prevent, under present conditions in Japan, such widespread disease or civil unrest as would endanger the occupying forces; and (2) that adequate to prevent interference with attainment of the general objectives of the occupation. The results of such survey should be promptly reported to the Joint Chiefs of Staff as a basis for further planning. In the determination of such average caloric content it should be considered that variations in diet may be made according to age and work required, and that it is preferable to begin low and to increase as circumstances clearly permit rather than risk failure to maintain a standard once established. Meanwhile, the Supreme Commander should not provide relief supplies unless it can be shown that a balanced diet of 1500 calories of rationed and non-rationed items is not available for urban consumption.

7. The existing dispersion of persons from food deficit areas to food surplus areas should be prolonged, exceptions being

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made for people of needed special skills. In the discretion of the Supreme Commander voluntary movement of persons from food deficit areas to food surplus areas may be encouraged.

8. Special attention should be given to encouraging production and sale of incentive goods to induce farmers and other food producers to move their produce to market.

9. The Japanese authorities should be required immediately to restore such public health services as water and sewage disposal systems, particularly in congested urban areas. Imports requested for this purpose must be justified as necessary relief measures before being approved. This is not to be construed as an authority to import supplies for housing, communications or other facilities necessary to restore the economy of Japan. Economic rehabilitation is a responsibility of the Japanese Government.