

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED	
TO <u>Declassified</u>	<u>RESTRICTED</u>
FEC-045/5	<u>FEC-045/5</u>
BY <u>4/24/51</u>	<u>9 December 1946</u>
DATE	
BY <u>FAR EASTERN COMMISSION</u>	

PRINCIPLES FOR JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS
(Reference: FEC-045/2; FEC-045/4)

Note by the Secretary General

1. Enclosure "A", a policy decision relating to Principles for Japanese Trade Unions, was unanimously approved by the Far Eastern Commission at its thirty-sixth meeting, 6 December 1946.

2. The letter of transmittal of the Secretary General, forwarding this policy 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 Enclosure "B".

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-045/5

RESTRICTEDENCLOSURE "A"PRINCIPLES FOR JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS

1. Japanese workers should be encouraged to form themselves into trade unions for the purpose of preserving and improving conditions of work participating in industrial negotiations to this end, and otherwise assisting the legitimate trade union interests of workers, including organized participation in building up a peaceful and democratic Japan.

2. The right of trade unions and their members to organize for these purposes should be assured and protected by law. The freedom of workers to join trade unions should be provided for by law. All laws and regulations preventing trade unions achieving these objectives should be immediately abrogated. Employers should be forbidden to refuse employment to, or discriminate against, a worker because he is a member of a trade union.

3. Trade unions should have the right of free assembly, speech and the press, and access to broadcasting facilities on a non-discriminatory basis, provided only that such assembly, speech, or writing does not directly interfere with the interests of the occupation.

4. Trade unions should be encouraged to negotiate with the employers on behalf of their members regarding terms and conditions of employment. The Japanese Government should establish mediation and arbitration machinery for dealing with industrial disputes that cannot be settled by direct and voluntary negotiation between the worker or his representative and the employer. The mediation and arbitration machinery should operate under conditions assuring the protection of the interests of the workers, and if employers are represented on the machinery, trade unions should be given equal representation.

5. Strikes and other work stoppages should be prohibited only when the occupation authorities consider that such stoppages would directly prejudice the objectives or needs of the occupation.

6. Trade unions should be allowed to take part in political activities and to support political parties.

7. Encouragement should be given to organized participation by trade unions and their officials in the democratization process in Japan and in measures taken to achieve the objectives of the occupation, such as the elimination of militaristic and monopolistic practices. But such participation should not be encouraged in such a way as to hinder the achievement of the principal obligation and responsibility of the unions and their officials to organize for the protection of union members and union interests.

8. Trade unions should be encouraged to promote adult education and an understanding of democratic processes and of trade union practices and aims among their members. The Japanese Government should as far as possible assist trade union officials in obtaining information on trade union activities in other countries. These objectives should be given due weight when allocations of paper supplies and imports of foreign publications are made.

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9. The Japanese should be free to choose the form of organization of their unions, whether on a craft, industry, company, factory or territorial basis. Emphasis should be placed on the importance of a solid local basis for future trade union activity in Japan. However, unions should be allowed to form federations or other groupings, for example in the same area or in related industries or on a nationwide basis.

10. The formation of trade unions should be a process of democratic self-expression and initiative, proceeding from the workers themselves. Employers should not be allowed to take part in the organization or conduct of unions or to finance them.

11. Trade union officials and standing committees should be elected by the workers concerned by secret ballot and democratic methods. It should be the responsibility of the unions to ensure that all officials have been democratically elected at regular stated intervals and that all their activities are democratically conducted.

12. No person who is subject to the purge directive of 4 January 1946, or to subsequent purge directives, should be allowed to hold office in a trade union. All persons who were directly connected in the past in a responsible capacity with the obstruction or repression of trade union organization or activity should be prohibited from employment as union officials, in labor agencies or as mediators, conciliators, or arbitrators. All persons who held office in government-sponsored or controlled trade unions should be subject to screening before being allowed to take office again.

13. Japanese Government and other agencies which were set up or functioned for the purpose of obstructing or in such a way as to obstruct free labor organization and legitimate trade union activities should be abolished or their powers in respect to labor revoked. No police or other government agencies should be employed in spying on workers, breaking strikes, or suppressing legitimate union activities.

14. Any undemocratic workers' organizations or their affiliates, such as the Patriotic Industrial Associations, should be dissolved and not allowed to revive. No new workers' organizations with militaristic, ultra-nationalistic, fascist, or other totalitarian aims should be permitted.

15. Persons who have been imprisoned because of activity or "dangerous thoughts" in connection with trade unions and other labor organizations should be released.

16. The balance sheet and table of income and expenditure of each trade union showing also the source of large contributions should be available for public inspection. Safeguards such as annual audit by a professionally competent auditor appointed by the members should be taken to ensure the accuracy of these statements.

RESTRICTEDENCLOSURE "B"LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

6 December 1946

The Honorable Dean Acheson
Acting 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 thirty-sixth meeting of the Far Eastern Commission held at 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., on 6 December 1946, the enclosed policy decision relative to Principles for Japanese Trade Unions 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.

In adopting the enclosed policy decision, the Commission agreed that it should be released to the press. In accordance with our normal procedure I would appreciate it if you could make arrangements to notify me when the enclosed policy decision has been received in Tokyo.

Sincerely yours,

Nelson T. Johnson
Secretary General

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED	
TO	<u>Unclassified</u>
BY AUTHORITY	<u>FEC-045/7</u>
DATE	<u>4/24/80</u>
BY	-----

FEC-045/6RESTRICTEDFEC-045/630 December 1946FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONPRINCIPLES FOR JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS
(Reference: FEC-045/5)Note 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 principles for Japanese Trade Unions, 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 15 December 1946, and received by him in Japan 15 December 1946.

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.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-045/6

Serial No. 63RESTRICTED13 December 1946E N C L O S U R EPRINCIPLES FOR JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS

The following directive, prepared by the State Department to implement the policy adopted by the Far Eastern Commission on 6 December 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:

"1. Japanese workers should be encouraged to form themselves into trade unions for the purpose of preserving and improving conditions of work, participating in industrial negotiations to this end, and otherwise assisting the legitimate trade union interests of workers, including organized participation in building up a peaceful and democratic Japan.

"2. The right of trade unions and their members to organize for these purposes should be assured and protected by law. The freedom of workers to join trade unions should be provided for by law. All laws and regulations preventing trade unions achieving these objectives should be immediately abrogated. Employers should be forbidden to refuse employment to, or discriminate against, a worker because he is a member of a trade union.

"3. Trade unions should have the right of free assembly, speech and the press, and access to broadcasting facilities on a non-discriminatory basis, provided only that such assembly, speech, or writing does not directly interfere with the interests of the occupation.

"4. Trade unions should be encouraged to negotiate with the employers on behalf of their members regarding terms and conditions of employment. The Japanese Government should establish mediation and arbitration machinery for dealing with industrial disputes that cannot be settled by direct and voluntary negotiation between the worker or his representative and the employer. The mediation and arbitration machinery should operate under conditions assuring the protection of the interests of the workers, and if employers are represented on the machinery, trade unions should be given equal representation.

"5. Strikes and other work stoppages should be prohibited only when the occupation authorities consider that such stoppages would directly prejudice the objectives or needs of the occupation.

"6. Trade unions should be allowed to take part in political activities and to support political parties.

"7. Encouragement should be given to organized participation by trade unions and their officials in the democratization process in Japan and in measures taken to achieve the objectives of the occupation, such as the elimination of militaristic and monopolistic practices. But such participation should not be encouraged in such a way as to hinder the achievement of the principal obligation and responsibility of the unions and their officials to organize for the protection of union members and union interests.

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"8. Trade unions should be encouraged to promote adult education and an understanding of democratic processes and of trade union practices and aims among their members. The Japanese Government should as far as possible assist trade union officials in obtaining information on trade union activities in other countries. These objectives should be given due weight when allocations of paper supplies and imports of foreign publications are made.

"9. The Japanese should be free to choose the form of organization of their unions, whether on a craft, industry, company, factory or territorial basis. Emphasis should be placed on the importance of a solid local basis for future trade union activity in Japan. However, unions should be allowed to form federations or other groupings, for example, in the same area or in related industries or on a nation-wide basis.

"10. The formation of trade unions should be a process of democratic self-expression and initiative, proceeding from the workers themselves. Employers should not be allowed to take part in the organization or conduct of unions or to finance them.

"11. Trade union officials and standing committees should be elected by the workers concerned by secret ballot and democratic methods. It should be the responsibility of the unions to ensure that all officials have been democratically elected at regular stated intervals and that all their activities are democratically conducted.

"12. No person who is subject to the purge directive of 4 January 1946, or to subsequent purge directives, should be allowed to hold office in a trade union. All persons who were directly connected in the past in a responsible capacity with the obstruction or repression of trade union organization or activity should be prohibited from employment as union officials, in labor agencies or as mediators, conciliators, or arbitrators. All persons who held offices in government-sponsored or controlled trade unions should be subject to screening before being allowed to take office again.

"13. Japanese Government or other agencies which were set up or functioned for the purpose of obstructing or in such a way as to obstruct free labor organization and legitimate trade union activities should be abolished or their powers in respect to labor revoked. No police or other government agencies should be employed in spying on workers, breaking strikes, or suppressing legitimate union activities.

"14. Any undemocratic workers' organizations or their affiliates, such as the patriotic industrial associations, should be dissolved and not allowed to revive. No new workers' organizations with militaristic, ultra-nationalistic, fascist, or other totalitarian aims should be permitted.

"15. Persons who have been imprisoned because of activity or 'dangerous thoughts' in connection with trade unions and other labor organizations should be released.

"16. The balance sheet and table of income and expenditure of each trade union showing also the source of large contributions should be available for public inspection. Safeguards such as annual audit by a professionally competent auditor appointed by the members should be taken to ensure the accuracy of these statements".

FEC-045/7FEC-045/724 April 1951FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONPRINCIPLES FOR JAPANESE TRADE UNIONSDirective Serial No. 63(Reference: FEC-045/6)Note by the Secretary General

1. In order to facilitate handling of records FEC-045/6 (30 December 1946), a U. S. directive to SCAP regarding principles for Japanese trade unions, is from this date graded to UNCLASSIFIED.
2. FEC-045/5, the Far Eastern Commission policy decision upon which this directive was based, was declassified and released to the press 18 December 1946.
3. All holders of FEC-045/6 are requested to make the appropriate change in their copies of this document.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-045/7

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEC 046

26 April 1946

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED	
TO	<u>Unclassified</u>
BY AUTHORITY OF	<u>FEC-046/1</u>
DATE	<u>4/6/51</u>
BY	_____

COPY NO. X95FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONUSE OF BANK OF CHOSEN AND BANK OF TAIWAN NOTES IN
OUTLYING ISLANDS OF JAPANNote by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a United States directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, on the use of Bank of Chosen and Bank of Taiwan notes in outlying islands of Japan, is circulated herewith for the information of the Far Eastern Commission and is referred to COMMITTEE NO. 2: ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS for consideration.

2. A certified copy of this U. S. directive, which has been forwarded to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, has been filed with the Commission by the United States Government in accordance with Section III, paragraph 4, of the Terms of Reference.

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 046

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSUREUSE OF BANK OF CHOSEN AND BANK OF TAIWAN NOTES IN
OUTLYING ISLANDS OF JAPAN

Bank of Chosen and Bank of Taiwan notes now in circulation in Japan and outlying islands should be exchanged by the Bank of Japan for Bank of Japan yen on the basis of one for one until a permanent program has been approved. Army and Navy disbursing officers should exchange Bank of Chosen and Bank of Taiwan notes that have been legitimately obtained by United States military and naval personnel for supplemental military yen or Bank of Japan yen on one for one basis, and should obtain Bank of Japan yen from the Bank of Japan in exchange for Bank of Chosen and Bank of Taiwan yen notes on one for one basis.

Bank of Japan should be instructed by you not to pay out Bank of Chosen and Bank of Taiwan notes. Army and Navy disbursing officers should not pay out such notes. In Japan and in the outlying islands of Japan, Bank of Chosen and Bank of Taiwan notes are not legal tender.

The exportation from, or importation into Japan and the outlying islands of Japan of Bank of Chosen and Bank of Taiwan notes should be prevented by the immediate institution by you of the necessary controls.

FEC-046/1FEC-046/16 April 1951FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONUSE OF BANK OF CHOSEN AND BANK OF TAIWAN NOTES IN
OUTLYING ISLANDS OF JAPAN
Directive Serial No. 4
(Reference: FEC-046)Note by the Secretary General

1. Upon recommendation of the United States Government FEC-046 (26 April 1946), a United States directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers regarding the use of Bank of Chosen and Bank of Taiwan notes in the outlying islands of Japan, is from this date graded to UNCLASSIFIED.

2. All holders of FEC-046 are requested to make the appropriate change in their copies of this document.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-046/1

CONFIDENTIALFEC-04726 April 1946

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED
TO <u>Unclassified</u>
BY AUTHORITY <u>FEC-047/3</u>
<u>4/6/51</u>
BY FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

COPY NO. 145

EMPLOYMENT AND DISPOSITION OF CAPTURED
JAPANESE MERCHANT VESSELS

Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on the employment and disposition of captured Japanese merchant vessels, is circulated herewith for the information of the Far Eastern Commission and is referred to COMMITTEE NO. 1: REPARATIONS and COMMITTEE NO. 2: ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS for consideration.

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

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-047

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE

EMPLOYMENT AND DISPOSITION OF
CAPTURED JAPANESE MERCHANT VESSELS

All merchant shipping recovered from control of the Japanese must be utilized to the maximum for the maintenance of a minimum Japanese economy and for the repatriation of Japanese nationals to the end that diversion of Allied resources, especially troop shipping, will be kept to the minimum.

For use as indicated above or for other purposes, as designated by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, all merchant shipping recovered from control of the Japanese should be placed at the disposal of the Supreme Commander, whose responsibility it is to supervise and control the allocation and operation of such merchant shipping.

The Japanese Government should, as far as may be required, man, victual, operate and maintain the vessels in all respects, at its expense. The international flag E with a triangle cut from the end should be flown continuously by merchant vessels which have been recovered from the Japanese and authorized to operate with Japanese crews under control of the Supreme Commander.

The arrangements that may be made for the employment of merchant shipping which has been or may be recovered from the control of the Japanese should be without prejudice to agreements that may ultimately be made among the Allied governments concerned as to the disposition of title to such vessels and without prejudice to prize proceedings.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~FEC-047/126 April 1946

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED	
TO	<u>Unclassified</u>
BY AUTHORITY OF	<u>FEC-047/1</u>
	<u>4/6/51</u> DATE
BY	-----

COPY NO. 146FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONDISPOSITION OF CAPTURED JAPANESE MERCHANT VESSELSNote by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, the United States policy with regard to the disposition of captured Japanese merchant vessels, is circulated herewith for the information of the Far Eastern Commission and is referred to COMMITTEE NO. 1: REPARATIONS and COMMITTEE NO. 2: ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS for consideration.

2. A certified copy of this United States policy directive, which has been forwarded to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, has been filed with the Commission by the United States Government in accordance with Section III, paragraph 4, of the Terms of Reference.

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-047/1

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE

DISPOSITION OF CAPTURED JAPANESE MERCHANT VESSELS

The Joint Chiefs of Staff have studied the most effective and expeditious method of divesting the interest of Japanese nationals in Japanese merchant vessels and consider the following procedure as the most effective:

a. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers should direct the Japanese Government to requisition the title of all Japanese merchant vessels which it is desired be appropriated and then transfer the requisitioned interest to the Supreme Commander. The Supreme Commander is to receive and hold such interest in behalf of the United Nations. This transfer of interest is to be regarded as being without prejudice to agreements ultimately to be made among the Allied governments concerned as to disposition of title to such vessels.

b. The treaty of peace should contain an appropriate provision ratifying this transfer of interest.

c. Prize proceedings should be initiated in particular cases where difficulty or uncertain ownership appears.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEC 047/2

24 May 1946

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED	
TO	<u>Unclassified</u>
BY AUTHORITY OF	<u>FEC-047/2</u> COPY NO. <u>145</u>
	<u>4/6/51</u> DATE
BY	

FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONDISPOSITION OF CAPTURED JAPANESE MERCHANT VESSELSNote by the Secretary General

1. Enclosure, A, a United States statement of policy regarding the control of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers over former Allied Vessels, submitted by the United States Representative is circulated herewith for the information of the Far Eastern Commission, and is referred to COMMITTEE NO. 1: REPARATIONS and COMMITTEE NO. 2: ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS for consideration.

2. Enclosure B, a United States interim directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers based on the policy in Enclosure A, is circulated herewith for the information of the Far Eastern Commission, and is referred to COMMITTEE NO. 1: REPARATIONS and COMMITTEE NO. 2: ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS for consideration.

3. Enclosure B, the directive, was forwarded to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on 13 May 1946.

4. A certified copy of this U. S. interim directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has been filed with the Commission in accordance with Section III, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Terms of Reference.

5. 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 047/2

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE "A"CONTROL OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED
POWERS OVER FORMER ALLIED VESSELS

1. The control of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers over former Allied vessels recaptured from the Japanese should be extended to authority to use former Allied war and other public vessels and miscellaneous water-borne craft of all types.

2. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers should be authorized to release all former Allied war or other public vessels regardless of size (except public merchant vessels) and all former Allied water-borne craft of any type of less than 500 gross tons direct to claimant nations when these vessels are no longer needed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for any task connected with the implementation of the Japanese surrender.

3. The Combined Shipping Adjustment Board should be designated as the Supreme Commander for the Allied Power's agent for the purpose of disposing of former Allied public merchant or privately owned merchant vessels and other privately owned water-borne craft of all types of 500 gross tons and over.

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE "B"

13 May 1946

Serial No. 44

INTERIM DIRECTIVE TO THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR
THE ALLIED POWERS ISSUED UNDER THE PROVISIONS
OF PARAGRAPH III, 3, OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE
OF THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

ARRANGEMENTS FOR RELEASE TO CLAIMANT NATIONS OF
FORMER ALLIED VESSELS CAPTURED BY JAPAN

Employment and disposition of former Allied ships and water-borne craft of all types recaptured from the Japanese is subject:

The State, War, and Navy Departments have approved the policy that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP) shall utilize fully all former Allied ships and water-borne craft of all types recaptured from Japan for as long as SCAP may deem it necessary for the discharge of his responsibilities with regard to repatriation of Japanese nationals and the maintenance of a minimum Japanese economy. Any Allied agreements on these matters will be negotiated on this basis.

You will note that this policy extends the principles of the directive on Employment and Disposition of Captured Japanese Merchant Vessels,* to provide that war and other public vessels and miscellaneous water-borne craft of all types as well as merchant vessels may be employed by SCAP on Japanese movements.

Relative to the disposition of such ships and craft when SCAP no longer deems them necessary, you are now authorized to release any former Allied war or other public vessels regardless of size (except a public merchant vessel) and all former Allied water-borne craft of any type of less than 500 gross tons direct to claimant nation where title to vessel is apparent, provided that an agreement with such nation on release of vessel or craft is executed which will provide adequate protection to SCAP and the Allied powers from any liability that may arise out of the disposition or use of such vessels or craft.

With respect to release of former Allied public merchant or privately owned merchant vessels of 500 gross tons or over, an agreement has been reached with the British Ministry of War Transport to the designation of the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board

*FEC 047

FEC 047/2

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Enclosure "B"

CONFIDENTIAL

as the agency of SCAP to dispose of such vessels including action to protect the interests of SCAP and the Allied Powers from any liabilities arising out of the disposition or use of such vessels.

The State Department will inform the nations who are members of the Far Eastern Commission of this directive.

FEC-047/3FEC-047/36 April 1951FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONEMPLOYMENT AND DISPOSITION OF CAPTURED
JAPANESE MERCHANT VESSELS
Directive Serial No. 9
(Reference: FEC-047)Note by the Secretary General

1. Upon recommendation of the United States Government FEC-047 (26 April 1946), a United States directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers regarding employment and disposition of captured Japanese merchant vessels, is from this date graded to UNCLASSIFIED.

2. All holders of FEC-047 are requested to make the appropriate change in their copies of this document.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-047/3

FEC-047/4FEC-047/46 April 1951FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONDISPOSITION OF CAPTURED JAPANESE MERCHANT VESSELS
Directive Serial No. 21
(Reference: FEC-047/1)Note by the Secretary General

1. Upon recommendation of the United States Government FEC-047/1 (26 April 1946), a United States directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers regarding the disposition of captured Japanese merchant vessels, is from this date graded to UNCLASSIFIED.

2. All holders of FEC-047/1 are requested to make the appropriate change in their copies of this document.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-047/4

FEC-047/5FEC-047/56 April 1951FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONDISPOSITION OF CAPTURED JAPANESE MERCHANT VESSELSDirective Serial No. 44(Reference: FEC-047/2)Note by the Secretary General

1. Upon recommendation of the United States Government FEC-047/2 (24 May 1946), a United States directive to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers regarding disposition of captured Japanese merchant vessels, is from this date graded to UNCLASSIFIED.

2. All holders of FEC-047/2 are requested to make the appropriate change in their copies of this document.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-047/5