

FEC-247

Reparations Claim of Bolivian
National Submitted by
Bolivian Embassy

247 - Bolivian Reparations Claim

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C1-247/9FEC-RESTRICTEDC1-247/98 December 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONCOMMITTEE NO. 1: REPARATIONS

CLAIM OF BOLIVIAN NATIONAL AGAINST JAPAN: INFORMATION
CONCERNING THE NATURE AND STATUS OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT CURRENTLY BEING FILED WITH SCAP
(References: 247 Series)

Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, information concerning the nature and status of claims against the Japanese Government currently being filed with SCAP, obtained by the Secretary of Committee No. 1 pursuant to the instructions of the Committee at its one hundred and thirty-first meeting on 22 October 1947, is circulated herewith for the information of COMMITTEE NO. 1: REPARATIONS.

2. The information contained in the enclosure was circulated informally by the Secretary of Committee No. 1 at the one hundred and thirty-second meeting of the Committee on 29 October 1947. It is being circulated officially at this time as a convenience to delegations in their future discussions of the subject of reparations claims against Japan.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

C1-247/9

FEC-RESTRICTEDE N C L O S U R ECLAIM OF BOLIVIAN NATIONAL AGAINST JAPAN: INFORMATION
CONCERNING THE NATURE AND STATUS OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT CURRENTLY BEING FILED WITH SCAP

At the 131st meeting of Committee No. 1 on 22 October 1947, the Secretary was requested, pursuant to instructions to Committee No. 1 by the Steering Committee (See para. 2 of cover page of CI-247/6), to obtain any information he could on the nature and status of the claims currently being filed with SCAP as reported in recent SCAP Summations (see Enclosure of CI-247/6). The following information on this subject has been obtained by the Secretary:

1. SCAP's Civil Property Custodian has been receiving a large number of monetary claims against the Japanese Government submitted to General Headquarters by Allied and neutral nationals or governments for damages arising out of the war. These claims are for damage to property inside as well as outside of Japan and for personal injuries and death suffered both inside and outside of Japan. Claims received to date were unsolicited and no change in this policy is contemplated. Many of these claims have not been forwarded through diplomatic channels.

2. Claims are not at present being adjudicated nor is adjudication contemplated until formulation of policy by the appropriate higher authority.

3. SCAP is currently "processing" only one class of these claims, namely, claims for damage to property inside Japan. Processing consists only in acknowledging and filing such claims and forwarding standardized forms upon which claims may be set forth in detail.

4. Monetary claims for damage or loss arising outside Japan and claims for personal injuries and death are acknowledged and retained on file pending policy direction from the appropriate higher authority.

5. Under present procedures claimants are advised that preliminary processing does not imply the right to compensation, and that as yet no procedure has been established in GHQ-SCAP for adjudicating claims against the Japanese Government or against enemy nationals in Japan involving monetary damages or losses, nor has any provision been made for payment of such claims.

SC-247/10FEC-RESTRICTEDSC-247/1012 December 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONDRAFT LETTER FROM SECRETARY GENERAL TO BOLIVIAN EMBASSY
REGARDING CLAIM FOR REPARATIONS
(References: 274 Series)Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, a proposed letter to the Bolivian Embassy from the Secretary General of the Far Eastern Commission regarding the Bolivian Government's claim for reparations from Japan, approved by Committee No. 1: Reparations at its one hundred and thirty-ninth meeting on 10 December 1947, is forwarded herewith for the consideration of the STEERING COMMITTEE

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

SC-247/10

FEC-RESTRICTEDE N C L O S U R EDRAFT LETTER FROM SECRETARY GENERAL TO BOLIVIAN EMBASSY
REGARDING CLAIM FOR REPARATIONS

His Excellency

Senor Don Ricardo Martinez Vargas

Ambassador of Bolivia

Washington, D. C.,

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

With further reference to the claim submitted by your Government for reparations from Japan, the Far Eastern Commission has instructed me to inform you that no decision has been reached regarding countries eligible to make reparations claims against Japan nor regarding the manner in which claims should be lodged by eligible countries. Before reaching these decisions the Commission will give due consideration to the documents which you have submitted in support of your Government's claim against the Japanese Government.

In the meantime, the documents in support of your Government's claim will be retained in the files of the Far Eastern Commission.

Sincerely yours,

Nelson T. Johnson
Secretary General

Dropped

SC-247/10

SC-247/11FEC-RESTRICTEDSC-247/1122 March 1948FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONBOLIVIAN REPARATIONS CLAIM

(References: 247 series,
Minutes 138th Mtg. Com. No. 1 87th Mtg. S.C.)

Note by the Secretary General

1. Enclosure "A", a communication received by the Secretary General from the Ambassador of Bolivia referring to a Bolivian claim for reparations set forth in the 247 series of documents, is circulated herewith for the consideration of the Far Eastern Commission and is referred to the Steering Committee.

2. The Secretary General has consulted the Chairman of Committee No. 1: Reparations, to which the Bolivian claim was referred, and has been advised as follows of its current status. On 3 December 1947 the Committee referred the general question of reparations claims against Japan to a subcommittee (Min. 138th mtg., Item 2, p. 3), with the understanding that no further action on the Bolivian claim would be taken until a decision had been reached on countries eligible to make reparations claims and the manner in which such claims should be lodged. This understanding was made explicit in the Committee's draft of a letter to the Bolivian Embassy (SC-247/10), although the letter itself was never sent. (Min. 87th S.C. mtg., Item 2, p. 2). The subcommittee concerned has thus far reached no decision on the various issues before it.

3. In view of the above, the Secretary General has drafted a reply to the Ambassador of Bolivia, which is circulated herewith, as Enclosure "B", for the consideration of the Steering Committee.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

SC-247/11

FEC-RESTRICTEDENCLOSURE "A"

EMBAJADA DE BOLIVIA
Washington

March 17, 1948

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson,
Secretary General,
Far Eastern Commission,
2516 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary General:

With reference to your letter of December 3, 1947, I shall be very much obliged if you will be kind enough to inform me if any action has been taken by the Far Eastern Commission in the claim of indemnity presented by the Bolivian Government against Japan in the case of Mr. Jose Luis Saravia, former Consul General of Bolivia in Yokohama.

My Government asked me to report on the course given to said claim and, furthermore, Mr. Jose Luis Saravia, who suffered great injuries in the hands of the Japanese, has just arrived in the United States under doctor's instructions to be operated.

With my thanks for your kind attention to this matter, I am

Sincerely yours,

/s/ R. Martinez Vargas

Ricardo Martinez Vargas
Ambassador of Bolivia

RMV:mh

FEC-RESTRICTEDENCLOSURE "B"

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

I have your letter of March 17 inquiring whether any action has been taken by the Far Eastern Commission on the claim submitted by the Bolivian Government in the case of Mr. Jose Luis Saravia, former Consul General of Bolivia in Yokohama, which was presented to the Far Eastern Commission in your letters of July 18, October 3 and November 25, 1947.

I am instructed to reply that the Commission has, this claim under consideration, but has not, as yet, taken any action with regard to it. I regret that it is not possible for me to indicate, at this stage, when such action will be taken, but I can assure you that when a decision is reached you will be promptly advised.

Sincerely yours,

Nelson T. Johnson
Secretary General

The Honorable Ricardo M. Vargas
Ambassador of Bolivia
Washington, D. C.

FEC-247/12FEC-RESTRICTEDFEC-247/1223 March 1948FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONBOLIVIAN REPARATIONS CLAIM
(Reference: SC-247/11; 247 series)Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a proposed reply to a communication received by the Secretary General from the Ambassador of Bolivia, referring to a Bolivian claim for reparations (Enclosure "A" of SC-247/11), was approved by the Steering Committee at its ninety-seventh meeting on 23 March, and is forwarded herewith for the consideration of the Far Eastern Commission.

2. The Soviet Member requested that his position be formally recorded as reserved on the following two points: (a) whether any answer is necessary to the Bolivian Ambassador; and (b) the precise phraseology of the enclosure.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

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3/25/48

FEC-247/12

FEC-RESTRICTEDENCLOSURE

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

I have your letter of March 17 inquiring whether any action has been taken by the Far Eastern Commission on the claim submitted by the Bolivian Government in the case of Mr. Jose Luis Saravia, former Consul General of Bolivia in Yokohama, which was presented to the Far Eastern Commission in your letters of July 18, October 3, and November 25, 1947.

I am instructed to reply that the Commission has under consideration the question of national claims against Japan, but has not, as yet, reached any policy decision with regard to it. I can assure you that when such a decision is reached you will be promptly advised.

Sincerely yours,

Nelson T. Johnson
Secretary General

The Honorable Ricardo M. Vargas
Ambassador of Bolivia
Washington, D. C.

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3/25/48

FEC-247/12

FEC-247/13FEC-RESRICTEDFEC 247/1325th March 1948FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONBOLIVIAN REPARATIONS CLAIM
(Reference: FEC-247/12; 247 series)Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, a reply to a communication from the Ambassador of Bolivia with regard to a Bolivian reparations claim (SC-247/11) was approved by the Commission at its 99th meeting on 25 March and is circulated herewith for the information of the Far Eastern Commission. The enclosed reply was dispatched this date by the Secretary General.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-247/13

FEC-RESTRICTEDE N C L O S U R EBOLIVIAN REPARATIONS CLAIM

25 March 1948

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

I have your letter of March 17 inquiring whether any action has been taken by the Far Eastern Commission on the claim submitted by the Bolivian Government in the case of Mr. Jose Luis Saravia, former Consul General of Bolivia in Yokohama, which was presented to the Far Eastern Commission in your letters of July 18, October 3, and November 25, 1947.

I am instructed to reply that the Commission has under consideration the question of national claims against Japan, but has not, as yet, reached any policy decision with regard to it. I can assure you that when such a decision is reached you will be promptly advised.

Sincerely yours,

Nelson T. Johnson
Secretary General

The Honorable Ricardo M. Vargas
Ambassador of Bolivia
Washington, D. C.

FEC-248

Supply of Food for
Civilian Relief in Japan

248- Supply of Food for
Civilian Consumption
in Japan

96

COPY NO.FEC-248FEC-CONFIDENTIALFEC-24818 August 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONSUPPLY OF FOOD FOR CIVILIAN RELIEF IN JAPAN
(Reference: FEC-026/10, /12, /14)Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a proposed statement of policy regarding the supply of food for civilian relief in Japan, submitted by the United Kingdom Representative, is circulated herewith for the consideration of the Far Eastern Commission.

2. 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.

SAMUEL S. STRATTON
Acting Secretary General

FEC-248

FEC-CONFIDENTIALE N C L O S U R ESUPPLY OF FOOD FOR CIVILIAN RELIEF IN JAPAN

1. The Far Eastern Commission, having considered the question of the supply of food for civilian relief in Japan in the light of

(a) the measures already taken by the Supreme Commander since the beginning of the occupation to improve Japan's indigenous food resources, and

(b) the acute shortage of food which is not confined to Japan, but is causing serious hardship in countries which suffered as a result of Japanese aggression

hereby adopts the following policies with respect to this matter.

2. The Supreme Commander should ensure by all practicable means, that the Japanese Government take the necessary measures

(a) to attain the maximum production of indigenous food; and

(b) to ensure equitable distribution of indigenous food supplies by maintaining and improving the system of collection, rationing and price control.

3. During the period of acute world shortage imports of food for Japan should be the minimum required to prevent such starvation and widespread disease and civil unrest as would endanger the safety of the occupation forces, and no imports exceeding this minimum should be permitted which would have the effect of giving preferential treatment to the Japanese over the peoples of any Allied Power or liberated area.

4. The Far Eastern Commission recommends to its member governments that they take all steps within their power to assist the implementation of this policy.

FEC-248/1FEC-RESTRICTEDFEC-248/14 September 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONSUPPLY OF FOOD FOR CIVILIAN RELIEF
IN JAPAN(References: FEC-248, FEC-026/10, /12, /14)Note by the Secretary General

The Far Eastern Commission at its seventy-first meeting, 4 September 1947, referred FEC-248, Supply of Food for Civilian Relief in Japan, to COMMITTEE NO. 2: ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS for consideration.

SAMUEL S. STRATTON
Acting Secretary General

FEC-248/1

COPY NO. 120C2-248/2FEC-CONFIDENTIALC2-248/216 September 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONCOMMITTEE NO. 2: ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRSSUPPLY OF FOOD FOR CIVILIAN RELIEF IN JAPAN
(References: FEC-248, FEC-026/10, -/12, -/14)Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, amendments to the United Kingdom proposal on the Supply of Food for Civilian Relief in Japan, submitted by the United States Member, is circulated herewith for the consideration of COMMITTEE NO. 2: ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

2. 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

C2-248/2

FEC-CONFIDENTIALE N C L O S U R ESUPPLY OF FOOD FOR CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION RELIEF IN JAPAN

1. The Far Eastern Commission, having considered the question of the supply of food for civilian feeding relief in Japan in the light of

(a) the measures already taken by the Supreme Commander since the beginning of the occupation to improve Japan's production and distribution of indigenous food resources, and

(b) the acute shortage of food which is not confined to Japan, but is causing serious hardship in countries which suffered as a result of Japanese aggression

hereby adopts the following policies with respect to this matter.

2. The Supreme Commander should ensure by all practicable means, that the Japanese Government take the necessary measures

(a) to attain the maximum production of indigenous food; and

(b) to ensure equitable distribution of indigenous food supplies by maintaining and improving the system of collection, rationing and price control.

3. During the period of acute world shortage imports of food for Japan should be the minimum required to prevent such starvation and widespread disease and civil unrest as would endanger the safety of the occupation forces, and no imports exceeding this minimum should be permitted which would have the effect of giving preferential treatment to the Japanese over the peoples of any Allied Power or liberated area.

4. The Far Eastern Commission recommends to its member governments that they take all steps within their power to assist the implementation of this policy.

COPY NO. 120FEC-CONFIDENTIALSC-248/3SC-248/319 September 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

SUPPLY OF FOOD FOR CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION IN JAPAN
(References: FEC-248, C2-248/2, FEC-026/10, -/12, -/14)

Note by the Secretary General

1. Enclosure "A", a proposed policy on the Supply of Food for Civilian Consumption in Japan, approved by Committee No. 2: Economic and Financial Affairs at its eightieth meeting, 18 September 1947, is forwarded herewith for the consideration of the STEERING COMMITTEE.

2. The Soviet Member was without instructions and reserved his position.

3. Enclosure "B" contains a statement which the United States Member desires to have recorded in the minutes of the Commission meeting when the policy statement is adopted.

4. In accordance with paragraph 3 of FEC-067/3 the Committee recommends that the enclosure be released for the press after being received by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

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 the press.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

SC-248/3

FEC-CONFIDENTIALENCLOSURE "A"SUPPLY OF FOOD FOR CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION IN JAPAN

1. The Far Eastern Commission, having considered the question of the supply of food for civilian consumption in Japan in the light of

(a) the measures already taken by the Supreme Commander since the beginning of the occupation to improve Japan's production and distribution of indigenous food, and

(b) the acute shortage of food which is not confined to Japan, but is causing serious hardship in countries which suffered as a result of Japanese aggression

hereby adopts the following policies with respect to this matter.

2. The Supreme Commander should ensure by all practicable means, that the Japanese Government take the necessary measures

(a) to attain the maximum production of indigenous food; and

(b) to ensure equitable distribution of indigenous food supplies by maintaining and improving the system of collection, rationing and price control.

3. During the period of acute world shortage imports of food for Japan should be the minimum required to prevent such starvation and widespread disease and civil unrest as would endanger the safety of the occupation forces, and no imports exceeding this minimum should be permitted which would have the effect of giving preferential treatment to the Japanese over the peoples of any Allied Power or liberated area.

4. The Far Eastern Commission recommends to its member governments that they take all steps within their power to assist the implementation of this policy.

FEC-CONFIDENTIALENCLOSURE "B"STATEMENT BY UNITED STATES RELATIVE TO FAR
EASTERN POLICY ON FOOD

The United States approves the policy statement on food contained in SC-248/3 on the understanding that:

1. As a first step in implementation of paragraph 3 of this policy the Supreme Commander will present his requirements for food imports to the United States Government as requested by current directives classified separately as to:

a. Requirements essential to the safety of the occupation forces

b. Additional requirements necessary to meet the objectives of the occupation.

2. In order to make it possible for the United States Government to "take all steps within its power to assist this policy to be carried into effect" the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will forward to the United States Government all necessary data as to Japanese indigenous resources, measures being taken to increase production and provide equitable distribution of such resources, dietary standards necessary to prevent disease and unrest such as would endanger the safety of the occupation forces and other required information.

3. The United States Government will determine, on the basis of information submitted by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and other information available to it, and after consultation with appropriate international bodies, the imports other than those needed for the safety of the occupation forces which would not have the effect of giving priority or preferential treatment to the Japanese.

4. The United States Government will then inform the Supreme Commander of its views as to the maximum imports which would not provide priority or preferential treatment for the Japanese.

FEC-248/4FEC-RESTRICTEDFEC-248/423 September 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

SUPPLY OF FOOD FOR CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION IN JAPAN
(References: FEC-248, C2-248/2, FEC-026/10, /12, /14;
SC-248/3)

Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a proposed policy on the Supply of Food for Civilian Consumption in Japan, approved by the Steering Committee at its seventy-seventh meeting, 23 September 1947, is forwarded herewith for the consideration of the Far Eastern Commission.

2. The Soviet member reserved his position on the enclosure

3. The United States member asked that the following statement be recorded in the minutes of the Commission at the time of adoption of this policy.

"The United States approves the policy statement on food contained in FEC-248/4 on the understanding that:

1. As a first step in implementation of paragraph 3 of this policy the Supreme Commander will present his requirements for food imports to the United States Government as requested by current directives classified separately as to:

a. Requirements essential to the safety of the occupation forces.

b. Additional requirements necessary to meet the objectives of the occupation.

2. In order to make it possible for the United States Government to 'take all steps within its power to assist this policy to be carried into effect' the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will forward to the United States Government all necessary data as to Japanese indigenous resources, measures being taken to increase production and provide equitable distribution of such resources, dietary standards necessary to prevent disease and unrest such as would endanger the safety of the occupation forces and other required information.

3. The United States Government will determine, on the basis of information submitted by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and other information available to it, and after consultation with appropriate international bodies, the imports other than those needed for the safety

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of the occupation forces which would not have the effect of giving preferential treatment to the Japanese.

4. The United States Government will then inform the Supreme Commander of its views as to the maximum imports which would not provide preferential treatment for the Japanese."

4. The Chinese member made the following statement of understanding which he asked be recorded in the minutes.

"It is the understanding of the Chinese Delegation that paragraph 2a should not be interpreted to prevent removal as reparations of Japanese fertilizer plants and facilities, or to predetermine the ultimate capacity of such industry to be retained in Japan."

5. In reference to the above Chinese statement, the United States member asked that the following statement of understanding also be recorded in the minutes.

"The United States Government does not acquiesce in any statement which implies that fertilizer plants may be used for reparations."

6. In accordance with paragraph 3 of FEC-067/3 the Steering Committee recommends that the enclosure be released to the press in the normal course after being received by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-RESTRICTEDE N C L O S U R ESUPPLY OF FOOD FOR CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION IN JAPAN

1. The Far Eastern Commission, having considered the question of the supply of food for civilian consumption in Japan in the light of

(a) the measures already taken by the Supreme Commander since the beginning of the occupation to improve Japan's production and distribution of indigenous food; and

(b) the acute shortage of food which is not confined to Japan, but is causing serious hardship in countries which suffered as a result of Japanese aggression

heroby adopts the following policies with respect to this matter.

2. The Supreme Commander should ensure, by all practicable means, that the Japanese Government take the necessary measures

(a) to attain the maximum production of indigenous food; and

(b) to ensure equitable distribution of indigenous food supplies by maintaining and improving the system of collection, rationing, and price control.

3. During the ^{present} period of acute world shortage, imports of food for Japan should be the minimum required to prevent such starvation and widespread disease and civil unrest as would endanger the safety of the occupation forces, and no imports exceeding this minimum should be permitted which would have the effect of giving preferential treatment to the Japanese over the peoples of any Allied Power or liberated area.

4. The Far Eastern Commission recommends to its member governments that they take all steps within their power to assist the implementation of this policy.

Can. - In view of etc

FEC-248/5FEC-248/526 September 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONNEW YORK TIMES ARTICLE REGARDING JAPANESE FOOD IMPORTSNote by the Secretary General

The enclosure, an article entitled "Japan Must Face Food Import Cuts" which appeared in the New York Times of 25 September 1947, is circulated herewith for the information of the Far Eastern Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-248/5

E N C L O S U R ENEW YORK TIMES ARTICLE REGARDING JAPANESE FOOD IMPORTSJapan Must Face Food Import CutsAllied Command Says Supplies Must Be Curtailed
Because of the World's Shortage

TOKYO, Sept. 24 - Japan must expect "substantially less" food from the United States next year because of world crop shortages and the increased demands of hungry nations, the Japanese were informed today by the Allied command.

Up to Sept. 1 American imports of foodstuffs, which Japan was permitted to buy on credit, totaled 1,400,000 metric tons, which, Gen. Douglas MacArthur stated some time ago, saved "millions" from starvation.

The headquarters warning was given at a time when the governors of Japan's rice-producing Prefectures were meeting with Government authorities in Tokyo in the attempt to formulate quotas for rice deliveries at fixed prices from the 1947 harvest. It was coupled with the advice that Japan "must put forth a greater effort to feed herself." After last year's harvest the rice collections fell short of the Government's goal and it is estimated that between 5 and 10 per cent of the food production fell into the hands of the black market's profiteers.

An outline of Japan's position in the world food shortage was given by R. H. Davis, chief of the agricultural section of headquarters' natural resources section, at a conference for the Allied and Japanese press.

"The world production of food crops during the current year will be the lowest of any year since the termination of hostilities," Mr. Davis said. "Therefore food for export to deficit nations will be substantially less than during either of the last two years. This is a key fact that must govern the food and agricultural policies of Japan."

At the same time Mr. Davis repeated General MacArthur's warning that imports of food by Japan were conditional on the maximum utilization of indigenous crops.

"The world will view with great interest the Japanese efforts to maximize the collection and utilization of this year's production," Mr. Davis added. "Only by helping themselves to the utmost can the Japanese people expect help from those who are responsible for the world allocation of foodstuffs to needy nations."

Mr. Davis expressed the "hope" that through incentive payment and other means the Japanese Government of Premier Tetsu Katayama this year would be able to obtain 100 percent collection of the grain quota and end the urban ration delays. This Premier Katayama has promised to do-but no Japanese Government since the war, despite two successive bumper crops, has been able to achieve the desired result.

FEC-248/6FEC-RESTRICTEDFEC-248/628 October 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONWORLD FOOD PRODUCTION IN 1947 IN RELATION TO
FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL POLICY IN JAPANNote by the Secretary General

The enclosure is a summary of the statement regarding world food production in 1947 in relation to the food and agricultural policy in Japan submitted by two representatives of SCAP's Natural Resources Section at a press conference held for the Japanese and the Allied press on 24 September 1947. The enclosure is circulated by the Secretariat for the information of the Far Eastern Commission in connection with FEC-248/4, "Supply of Food for Civilian Consumption in Japan."

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-248/6

FEC-RESTRICTEDE N C L O S U R EWORLD FOOD PRODUCTION IN 1947 IN RELATION TO
FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL POLICY IN JAPANWORLD FOOD POSITION AND COLLECTION

"World production of food crops during the current year will be the lowest of any year since the end of hostilities. Therefore food for export to deficit nations will be substantially less than that available during either of the past two years. This is the key fact which must govern food and agricultural policies in Japan.

"Crop prospects for 1947 suggest little relief for the world's hungry and malnourished millions. It is true that the two years since the surrender have seen some progress toward overcoming the devastating effects of war upon world food production. But progress has been slow, and this year the weather has been regrettably uncooperative. The world production of cereals for consumption during the next 12 months will be approximately 25,000,000 tons less than has been available during the past 12 months. Meanwhile, world population is increasing at the rate of 15-20,000,000 persons per year. Therefore, the possibility of prompt restoration of even the pre-war food consumption levels is remote.

"A hurried glance around the world will serve to clarify food prospects through mid-1948.

"Let us look first at Europe. Western and northern Europe suffered a severe winter followed by destructive floods in many areas. The summer has been abnormally dry in all except east and southeast Europe. Only the Soviet Union, Hungary, Rumania, and Yugoslavia have prospects of a grain crop larger than last year. With the exception of the four countries just mentioned the reduction in Europe production is equivalent to between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 metric tons in terms of wheat. In other words, to maintain even the low ration levels of 1946-47 Europe will need from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 metric tons more food than was imported last year.

"The Middle East is in about the same position as Europe. Production in Turkey, Syria, Palestine, and all other Middle East countries except Egypt is less than last year.

"French North Africa has a better crop than last year, but grain imports will continue to be needed. South Africa is no longer a net exporter of foodstuffs.

"Food production in South America has been increasing in recent years, but consumption requirements have likewise increased. Argentina, the main grain exporter of South America, may have nearly twice as much corn to export this year as last year, but their exports of both wheat and corn may reach only 6,000,000 metric tons, which is about one-half of their pre-war level.

"In the Far East, China will do well to equal her food output of last year when some 15,000,000 persons suffered from famine. India's 1947 wheat crop was well below last year on account of rust. Burma, Siam and Indo-China have been able to rehabilitate their agriculture since the war to the extent of producing a possible exportable surplus of 2,000,000 metric tons of rice,

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which is still only about one-half of their pre-war exports.

"An increase in the sown crop area of Australia is anticipated, which, given favorable weather may result in an exportable surplus of 1,500,000 metric tons. Canada's wheat crop will be about 2,000,000 metric tons less than last year's due to dry weather.

"A record wheat crop was produced in the United States this year, but this will be more than offset by a reduced corn crop due to flood and drought conditions. Production of grains in the United States last year was about 40% above the pre-war level. This was accomplished in spite of a shortage of fertilizer and farm machinery. With this 1946 production the United States was able to export during the fiscal year 1946-47 15,000,000 metric tons of grain, or more than one-half of the world's total grain exports. Incidentally, this is about 2,000,000 metric tons more than the total production of staple food crops in Japan. And in passing, I would like to state that this production was accomplished at the expense of depleting the fertility of our soils and by growing wheat and corn on extensive areas which, from the soil conservation standpoint, should have remained in grass.

"There is no possibility of the United States being able to repeat such extensive exports during the current fiscal year. All that can now be said is that the United States is on record of desiring to help hungry nations to help themselves by continuing to export food to the utmost.

EFFECT ON JAPAN

"This outline of the world food situation means that the Japanese people may have to tighten their belts still further during the coming 12 months. It means that Japan must make more strenuous efforts this year than ever before to accomplish maximum collection of staple foods. It means that the prefectural governors, who are now meeting in Tokyo to work out with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry the collection quotas for their respective prefectures, must recognize their responsibility to the Japanese people. They are not assuming this responsibility if their objective is to go away from Tokyo with the lowest possible quota, thereby creating a situation whereby substantial quantities of the food produced in their prefecture will enter black market instead of official rationing channels. The possible political advantage that might accrue to a prefectural governor who is successful in obtaining a low quota for his prefecture is recognized. However, any commodity which is essential to the life and well-being of a people, such as food, should not be used for political advantage in a democratic society. This principle applies equally well to all officials from the central government level down to the villages.

"Everyone should remember that each time collections are reduced by 130,000 koku in rice equivalents the result is one day's delay in rations for the urban population.

"The non-farm population must remember that the farmer requires certain commodities if he is going to be able to maximize production. The farmer must have fertilizer, farm tools, insecticides, clothes, and numerous other items. These must be made available in the quantities needed to meet his minimum needs and at official prices. The farmer cannot be expected to sell his products at official prices if he has to pay black market prices for the things he requires. This means close cooperation among all occupational groups. Only by such cooperation and maximum

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production efforts on the part of everyone will the farmers' needs for consumer goods be met and the maximum amount of food become available to the urban population.

"Japanese agriculture production plans for the future must provide for emphasis on staple food crops and a shift away from luxury or low food value crops. Maximum efforts must be made to bring into cultivation all possible reclaimable areas. More precise data on planted acreages, yields, and total production are a requisite to adequate production planning and the assignment of equitable collection quotas.

"Because of the critical world shortage of food during the coming 12 months, the people of the world will view with great interest the Japanese efforts to collect, distribute, and efficiently utilize this year's production. Only by help themselves to the utmost can the Japanese people expect help from those who are responsible for the world allocation of foodstuffs to needy nations."

FEC 248/7FEC-RESTRICTEDFEC 248/724 November 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

SUPPLY OF FOOD FOR CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION IN JAPAN:
UNITED STATES AMENDMENT
(References: 248, /2, /3, /4; ~~FEC-026~~/10, /12, /14)

Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, an amendment to paragraph 3 of FEC-248/4, Supply of Food for Civilian Consumption in Japan, proposed by the United States Representative at the eighty-first meeting of the Far Eastern Commission, 20 November 1947, is circulated herewith for the consideration of the Far Eastern Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC 248/7

FEC-RESTRICTEDE N C L O S U R ESUPPLY OF FOOD FOR CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION IN JAPAN:
UNITED STATES AMENDMENT

Amend paragraph 3 to read:

"3. During the present period (Japanese crop year, November 1, 1947 - October 31, 1948) of acute world shortage, imports of food for Japan should be the minimum required to prevent such starvation and widespread disease and civil unrest as would endanger the safety of the occupation forces, and no imports exceeding this minimum should be permitted which would have the effect of giving preferential treatment to the Japanese over the peoples of any Allied Power or liberated area."

FEC-248/8FEC-RESTRICTEDFEC-248/84 December 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONSUPPLY OF FOOD FOR CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION IN JAPAN:
UNITED STATES AMENDMENT(References: 248, /2, /3, /4, /7; FEC-026/10, /12,
/14)Note by the Secretary General

The enclosure, a revision of the United States amendment to paragraph 3 of FEC-248/4, Supply of Food for Civilian Consumption in Japan (FEC-248/7) proposed by the Canadian and accepted by the United States Representatives at the eighty-second meeting of the Far Eastern Commission, 4 December 1947, is circulated herewith for the further consideration of the Far Eastern Commission.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary GeneralOK
12/10/47

FEC-248/8

FEC-RESTRICTEDE N C L O S U R ESUPPLY OF FOOD FOR CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION IN JAPAN:
UNITED STATES AMENDMENT

Amend paragraph 3 to read:

"3. ~~During-the-period-of~~ In view of the acute world shortage imports of food for Japan during the present crop year (November 1, 1947 - October 31, 1948) should be the minimum required to prevent such starvation and widespread disease and civil unrest as would endanger the safety of the occupation forces, and no imports exceeding this minimum should be permitted which would have the effect of giving preferential treatment to the Japanese over the peoples of any Allied Power or liberated area."

MI-167/1FEC RESTRICTEDMI-167/19 December 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONMEMORANDUM FOR INFORMATION NO. 167/1STATEMENT ON FOOD PROBLEM IN JAPANNote by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a statement on the food problem in Japan from the SCAP Natural Resources Section Weekly Summary of 19-25 October 1947, is circulated herewith by the Secretariat for the information of the Far Eastern Commission in connection with FEC-248/4 (Supply of Food for Civilian Consumption in Japan).

2. The particular attention of COMMITTEE NO. 2: ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS is invited to the enclosure.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

MI-167/1

FEC-RESTRICTEDENCLOSURESTATEMENT ON FOOD PROBLEM IN JAPAN

a. The following statement was prepared for the information and orientation of personnel of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers:

Population pressure on the land was the excuse used by the Japanese militarists in obtaining popular backing to wage aggressive war six times in 50 years. Today, with Japanese industry and imports too low to furnish foreign exchange for purchasing what little food is available in the world and the source of supply from conquered territories cut off, the problem of feeding the Japanese people has increased to a point where it overshadows all others and looms as the most hazardous obstacle to the growth of democracy.

A comparison of density of population in Japan with that of some other countries shows Japan less densely populated than several of the European countries. However, in density of population per square mile of cultivated land, Japan has the highest rate of any country in the world. About 78,000,000 Japanese, the equivalent of more than one-half the population of the United States, must be fed from an area equal to one-half the arable land in Iowa or four percent of the United States total. This fact is of especial importance now that Japan no longer has free access to food on world markets.

Population in Japan, 3,110 persons per square mile of arable land, has increased rapidly. In 1920 the population was only 55,000,000 persons. In 1940 it was 75,000,000--an average increase since 1920 of 1,000,000 persons per year. Yet production of the six staple food crops, which constitute 80 percent of the total caloric intake, remained almost constant during the first 15 years of the 1920-1940 period, and then increased only from 13,000,000 tons in 1935 to the all time high of 14,000,000 tons in 1939.

Owing principally to expansion and development of off-shore and overseas fisheries, production of marine foodstuffs increased during this period, from 2,334,000 metric tons in 1920 to 4,466,000 tons in 1940. Fish in Japan has always been an important source of urgently needed protein although from a caloric standpoint one ton of brown rice is equal to approximately eight tons of fresh fish.

What these developments mean in terms of food consumption by the Japanese is best illustrated by computing comparative caloric levels. In 1920, when population and production were more nearly balanced than at any other time in Japan's history, the average daily caloric level was approximately 2350. Since then it has decreased steadily, in inverse ratio to population. During the period, 1930-1935, the average intake was 2265 calories and during the 1941-1945 war period averaged only 2000 calories.

Wartime conversion of farm lands to military and industrial purposes, the decrease in fishing operations, and the progressive loss of imports during the war dropped caloric consumption to near starvation levels. Since the Occupation began, food imports from the United States of approximately 2,300,000 tons, and strict control of crop collections and distribution have spelled the difference between widespread starvation and a minimum dietary level. From June to October of 1946, for example, one-third of the Japanese ration was made up of imported foods. Surveys made by the Japanese Ministry and Welfare under the supervision of the Public Health and Welfare Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, show that during that same period the diet level in rural areas averaged 2028 calories, while the diet level of the urban population averaged 1607 calories.

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The prospect of increasing crop yields appreciably in the immediate future is remote. This is particularly true of cereal crops. Despite critical fertilizer shortages and primitive agricultural methods, the Japanese farmers, by intensive cultivation of 15,000,000 acres of land, already are obtaining the highest rice yields in the world. The average yield per acre of wheat in Japan from 1935-39 was 28.8 bushels, while in the United States during the same period modern farming methods yielded 13.2 bushels per acre. The Japanese average yield for barley was 38.7 bushels as compared to the American average of 22.1 bushels per acre. In making these comparisons, however, it should be remembered that in the United States cultivation of extensive areas of semi-arid land lowers the average yield considerably.

Little likelihood exists that the fishing areas open to Japan, which once was the foremost fishing nation in the world, will ever reach prewar extension.

The prospect of increasing Japan's meager land resources is brighter. The present land development program of the Japanese Government, supervised by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, calls for the reclamation of 1,000,000 more acres by 1950, and the ultimate improvement by drainage, irrigation, and flood protection of 9,000,000 acres of land already under cultivation. While this program is undoubtedly over optimistic, Japan's food production may eventually be increased by as much as 25 percent. Even this increase, however, would not keep pace with the inevitable rise in population (to 80,000,000 by 1950), which in Japan is an illustration of the Malthusian law.

The inescapable conclusion is that, although all plans for improving or augmenting the 15 percent of Japan's land area that provides the Japanese people with 80 percent of their food needs are vitally necessary, they are at best palliatives. They do not now, and will even less in the future, represent a solution to the food problem. The same verdict would apply to any attempt at influencing the birth rate, no matter how sweeping. Measures for controlling the rise in population are long-term solutions which can have no bearing on the harsh realities of today.

The Japanese people, then, are faced with an equation which does not balance: Their maximum effort at production does not equal self-sufficiency. The ever-widening gap between supply and need which formerly was partially filled by imports from Korea, China, Burma, and other conquered territories must continue to be filled by imports if starvation is to be avoided. Even at the present rate of importation from the United States, Japan receives only little more than 50 percent of the imports needed and received before World War II. Directly and indirectly, the food shortage has contributed significantly to the decline of industrial efficiency, which now varies from one-third to one half that of prewar years.

The threat of starvation is the principal ingredient of political instability. In two years of effort the Occupation has worked toward creation of the climate for democracy. But democracy cannot flourish among people living in the precarious borderland between insecurity and hunger.

FEC-248/9FEC-RESTRICTEDFEC-248/912 December 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONSUPPLY OF FOOD FOR CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION IN JAPAN
(References: 248 Series; FEC-026/10, /12, /14)Note by the Secretary General

1. Enclosure "A", a policy decision relative to the supply of food for civilian consumption in Japan, was unanimously approved by the Far Eastern Commission at its eighty-third meeting, 11 December 1947.

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 Enclosure "B".

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-248/9
P-46

FEC-RESTRICTEDENCLOSURE "A"SUPPLY OF FOOD FOR CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION IN JAPAN

1. The Far Eastern Commission, having considered the question of the supply of food for civilian consumption in Japan in the light of

a. the measures already taken by the Supreme Commander since the beginning of the occupation to improve Japan's production and distribution of indigenous food; and

b. the acute shortage of food which is not confined to Japan, but is causing serious hardship in countries which suffered as a result of Japanese aggression

hereby adopts the following policies with respect to this matter.

2. The Supreme Commander should ensure, by all practicable means, that the Japanese Government take the necessary measures

a. to attain the maximum production of indigenous food; and

b. to ensure equitable distribution of indigenous food supplies by maintaining and improving the system of collection, rationing, and price control.

3. In view of the acute world shortage, imports of food for Japan during the present crop year (November 1, 1947 - October 31, 1948) should be the minimum required to prevent such starvation and widespread disease and civil unrest as would endanger the safety of the occupation forces, and no imports exceeding this minimum should be permitted which would have the effect of giving preferential treatment to the Japanese over the peoples of any Allied Power or liberated area.

4. The Far Eastern Commission recommends to its member governments that they take all steps within their power to assist the implementation of this policy.

FEC-RESTRICTEDENCLOSURE "B"LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

11 December 1947

The Honorable Robert A. Lovett
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 eighty-third meeting of the Far Eastern Commission held at 2516 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., on 11 December 1947, the enclosed policy decision relative to Supply of Food for Civilian Consumption 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 an appropriate directive may be prepared and transmitted to the Supreme Commander in accordance with the Terms of Reference.

The Commission also agreed that the text of the enclosed policy decision should be released to the press. This release, however, will not take place here until after the appropriate directive has been received by the Supreme Commander. In order that we may make our arrangements as expeditiously as possible, it would be appreciated if you could notify me when the United States directive has reached Tokyo.

Sincerely yours,

Nelson T. Johnson
Secretary General

Enclosure "B"

- 2 -

FEC-248/9
P-46

COPY NO. 95FEC-248FEC-CONFIDENTIALFEC-24813 August 1947FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONSUPPLY OF FOOD FOR CIVILIAN RELIEF IN JAPAN

(Reference: FEC-026/10, /12, /14)

Note by the Secretary General

1. The enclosure, a proposed statement of policy regarding the supply of food for civilian relief in Japan, submitted by the United Kingdom Representative, is circulated herewith for the consideration of the Far Eastern Commission.

2. 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.

To Com # 2 ✓
9/4/47

SAMUEL S. STRATTON
Acting Secretary General

FEC-248

FEC-CONFIDENTIAL

E N C L O S U R E

SUPPLY OF FOOD FOR CIVILIAN RELIEF IN JAPAN

1. The Far Eastern Commission, having considered the question of the supply of food for civilian relief in Japan in the light of

(a) the measures already taken by the Supreme Commander since the beginning of the occupation to improve Japan's indigenous food resources, and

(b) the acute shortage of food which is not confined to Japan, but is causing serious hardship in countries which suffered as a result of Japanese aggression

hereby adopts the following policies with respect to this matter.

2. The Supreme Commander should ensure by all practicable means, that the Japanese Government take the necessary measures

(a) to attain the maximum production of indigenous food; and

(b) to ensure equitable distribution of indigenous food supplies by maintaining and improving the system of collection, rationing and price control.

3. During the period of acute world shortage imports of food for Japan should be the minimum required to prevent such starvation and widespread disease and civil unrest as would endanger the safety of the occupation forces, and no imports exceeding this minimum should be permitted which would have the effect of giving preferential treatment to the Japanese over the peoples of any Allied Power or liberated area.

4. The Far Eastern Commission recommends to its member governments that they take all steps within their power to assist the implementation of this policy.

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FEC-248/10FEC-RESTRICTEDFEC-248/1015 January 1948FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONSUPPLY OF FOOD FOR CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION IN JAPAN
(Reference: FEC-248/9)Note by the Secretary General

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

2. This directive was forwarded to the Supreme Commander on 19 December 1947.

3. A certified copy of this directive has been filed with the Commission in accordance with Section III, paragraph 4, of the Terms of Reference.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-248/10

FEC-RESTRICTEDE N C L O S U R ESUPPLY OF FOOD FOR CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION IN JAPANSerial No. 88

19 December 1947

The following directive, Serial Number 88, prepared by the Department of State to implement the policy adopted by the Far Eastern Commission on December 11, 1947, under the provisions of paragraph II, A, 1, of its terms of reference has been received from the State, Army, Navy, and Air Force Departments for transmission to you for your guidance in accordance with paragraph III, i, of those terms of reference:

"1. The Far Eastern Commission, having considered the question of the supply of food for civilian consumption in Japan in the light of:

(a) The measures already taken by the Supreme Commander since the beginning of the occupation to improve Japan's production and distribution of indigenous food; and

(b) The acute shortage of food which is not confined to Japan, but is causing serious hardship in countries which suffered as a result of Japanese aggression hereby adopts the following policies with respect to this matter.

"2. The Supreme Commander should ensure, by all practicable means, that the Japanese Government take the necessary measures:

(a) To attain the maximum production of indigenous food; and

(b) To ensure equitable distribution of indigenous food supplies by maintaining and improving the system of collection, rationing, and price control.

"3. In view of the acute world shortage, imports of food for Japan during the present crop year (November 1, 1947-October 31, 1948) should be the minimum required to prevent such starvation and widespread disease and civil unrest as would endanger the safety of the occupation forces, and no imports exceeding this minimum should be permitted which would have the effect of giving preferential treatment to the Japanese over the peoples of any Allied power or liberated area.

"4. The Far Eastern Commission recommends to its member governments that they take all steps within their power to assist the implementation of this policy."

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FEC-248/11FEC-248/1124 April 1951FAR EASTERN COMMISSIONSUPPLY OF FOOD FOR CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION IN JAPANDirective Serial No. 88
(References: FEC-248/10)Note by the Secretary General

1. In order to facilitate handling of records FEC-248/10 (15 January 1948), a U. S. directive to SCAP regarding supply of food for civilian consumption in Japan, is from this date graded to UNCLASSIFIED.
2. FEC-248/9, the Far Eastern Commission policy decision upon which this directive was based, was declassified and released to the press 2 January 1948.
3. All holders of FEC-248/10 are requested to make the appropriate change in their copies of this document.

NELSON T. JOHNSON
Secretary General

FEC-248/11