

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 760050

894.48/1-145 -- 12-3145 - 47-48 - 49



~~SPZ~~

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DOR

UNRESTRICTED -II

AIRGRAM

ACTION:SPD  
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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY  
 NOV 27 1945  
 File UFR-ES  
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FROM

São Paulo, Brazil

NOV 30 1945

Dated October 29, 1945

Rec'd November 9, 2 p.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

A-175, October 29, 1945

SPECIAL WA  
 DIVISION  
 NOV 9 1945  
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
*ack'd to Tokyo 11-23-45*  
*EDK:379*

Elements of the Japanese colony in São Paulo have approached the Consulate General for information as to the feasibility of contributing money or food or clothing to relieve distress in Japan.

The colony numbers probably 250,000 souls, but probably less than 50,000 contributors can be expected. A steamer a month was mentioned.

The group is not yet organized but the promoters were represented in their talks by: (1) Kiyoshi Yamamoto, Manager of Tozan, the Sao Paulo subsidiary of Mitsubishi. He has been in Brazil twenty years, and was educated in Japan as an agricultural expert. He is because of his position being considered as one of the "hard core" individuals for possible repatriation; (2) Shigetsuma Furuya, a retired diplomat seventy years of age, a graduate of Michigan university in the class of 1900. He retired 17 years ago he says because of his liberal convictions and has since then been living as a gentleman farmer near São Paulo.

It is possible that the movement has at least incidentally in mind maintaining some Japanese organization in Sao Paulo, but an instruction is requested as to policy, attitude and interest and whether the International Red Cross should be resorted to.

They also urged that as many copies as possible of current newspapers published in Japan in Japanese be sent to the

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 BMB  
 DOR - ARA Unit

Consulate General  
 NOV 27 1945  
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

894.48/10-2945

BMB 94.48/10-2945

2  
 X 894.48/10-2945  
 note 125.842

X



-2- A-175, October 29, 1945, São Paulo, Brazil.

Consulate General for distribution to convince the colony of the reality of the defeat. They assert that the sporadic demonstrations in the interior to celebrate the rumored trapping and wiping out of the American fleet were engineered by speculators seeking to unload yen and preying on the credulity of their fellows.

This suggestion seems excellent and it is hoped some recent issues of Japanese newspapers published in Japan can be obtained and forwarded to this Consulate General by the most expeditious means possible.

CROSS

CMPC:jrh

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TELETYPE

NOV 1 1945

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AIRGRAM SENT

TO BE TRANSMITTED

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

RESTRICTED

UNRESTRICTED

# Department of State

NO. A -219

Washington,

TIME \_\_\_\_\_

Nov 30, 1945

AMERICAN CONSUL,  
SAO PAULO (BRAZIL)

Your A-175, October 29.

Department has referred this proposal to the Acting Political Adviser to the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers, Tokyo, and will communicate with you further in regard thereto.

Inquiry also has been made as regards possibility of obtaining current Japanese newspapers for distribution among Japanese colony in Brazil.

Byrnes

*Byrnes*  
(over)

894.48/10-2945

OS/LE

894.48/10-2945

DCR - ARA Unit	
Anal. ....	<i>BMB</i>
Rev. ....	<i>mtm</i>
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Dist. ....	

NOV 30 5 P.M.

894.48/10-2945

SPD:EDKuppinger:E HJ 11-23-45

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BA ✓

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*OP [unclear]*  
*8/11*

PREPARING OFFICE  
WILL INDICATE WHETHER

TELEGRAM SENT

PREPARING OFFICE WILL  
TYPE HERE CLEARLY THE  
CLASSIFICATION OF THE  
MESSAGE:

Collect

Department of State

RESTRICTED

Charge Department: **XX**

Washington

NOV 30 1945

Charge to

*Restricted*

*7 pm*

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR ALLIED POWERS,

TOKYO.

*172*

FOR ATCHESON, ACTING POLITICAL ADVISER

Dept informed by Consulate General at Sao Paulo that Jap community Brazil proposes shipments food and clothing for relief in Japan. Dept understands that in any case proposal of this nature would have to be cleared by occupation authorities. It is not clear, however, whether imports of this nature are to be permitted at present. Clarification this respect requested. If such shipments are acceptable in principle information regarding procedure to be followed in presenting such proposals for consideration also requested.

Leaders Jap colony Brazil have requested as many copies as possible of current newspapers published in Japan in Japanese for distribution among colony to convince non-believers of fact of Jap defeat. Consulate General endorses this suggestion and Dept concurs if it proves feasible to provide such newspapers. If this can be arranged, material may be sent to Dept which will forward same to Sao Paulo.

*LR*  
*894.911*

SENT

894.48/10-2945

CS/LE

*894.48/10-2945*

894.48/10-2945

SPD:EDK [unclear] pinger:EHJ 11-23-45

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DCR	NE Unit
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NOV 30 1945	

*Byrnes*  
*(cos)*  
*BA*



*AC/IR*  
*of no interest*  
*to CS/m*

DELEGATION FORCE  
MAIL AND  
MAIL SECTION  
NOV 27 1945  
DEPT. OF STATE

594.48

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
COMMUNICAL  
NOV 28 1945  
MAIL

NOV 27 1945  
HST



Handwritten initials: JA, CA, DCR

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, November 20, 1945.

CONFIDENTIAL

RECEIVED  
DIVISION OF  
CENTRAL SERVICES

1945 DEC 4 AM

DO/R  
RECORDS BRANCH

The Honorable  
Walter S. Robertson,  
American Charge d'Affaires ad interim,  
Chungking, China.  
APO 879.



Sir:

There is enclosed a copy of a self-explanatory memorandum of identic date to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers transmitting and commenting upon a letter dated November 16, 1945, from a delegation of the Chinese residents in West Japan asking that orders be issued to the Japanese Government to give them special preferential treatment. It is suggested that the Embassy, if it perceives no objection, informally advise the Chinese Government of this representation.

In any action you may consider appropriate, it is requested that you kindly omit mention of the comments of this Office as set forth in the memorandum.

Very truly yours,

George Acheson, Jr.

Enclosure:

Memorandum and letter, as stated.

Copy to Department of State.

DOR - NE Unit	
Anal.	W
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Col.	BP
Dis.	

DEC 11 1945

894.48/11-2045

OS/LE

894.48/11-2045





## OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER

Tokyo, Japan, November 20, 1945.

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Supreme Commander and Chief of Staff.

SUBJECT: Request of Chinese Residents for Preferential Treatment.

The attached letter was handed to a staff member of this Office by the two signers, who stated that they were representatives of the Chinese residents in the Kwansai district (west Japan). They said that they had been referred to this Office by General WANG Chih, Chinese Liaison Officer to SCAP.

This Office indicated that it did not consider the subject matter to be within its field of responsibility and accepted the letter for transmission only and without any commitment of action by either ourselves or General Headquarters. The following comment, however, is offered.

In brief conversation with the signers, the impression was gained that the Chinese residents referred to in the letter do not include any substantial number of POWs or impressed laborers, but are chiefly (if not all) long-time residents of Japan, mostly engaged in private business, who might with some justice be classed as emigrants. There was no indication that they had been interned or classified and treated as enemy aliens by the Japanese authorities during the war, and it is probable that the majority allowed themselves to be considered as supporters of the puppet WANG Ching-wei regime.

This Office has no particular recommendations to make. But it may be noted that paragraph 9 (request for "some distribution of rations as the other foreign nationals in addition to 5 go of rice per person daily") seems excessive. If these persons are included in present repatriation plans, the problem may solve itself in the fairly near future.

A copy of the letter is going forward to the American Embassy at Chungking with the suggestion that it be made known informally to the Chinese Government, in the Embassy's discretion.

George Atcheson, Jr.

Enclosure:

Letter from Chinese Delegation as stated.



November 16, 1945

FROM: The Delegation of the Overseas Chinese in the KWANSAI District,  
Japan.

TO : Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

1. We request on behalf of the Overseas Chinese on matters pertaining to their welfare in the Kwansai District (West Japan).
2. There are 5,533 Chinese people in the Kwansai District not including Wakayama and Nagasaki, and about 20,000 Formosans in the same district.
3. Most of their homes were burnt down during the war and they have been leading their lives under very bad circumstances without any help. They have no houses to live in except humble barracks.
4. All foreign nationals in Japan are receiving special distribution of rations except the Chinese.
5. The Chinese sufferers have no winter clothing and bedding.
6. Most of the Chinese have no money as their deposits in Japanese banks and the Bank of China in Osaka are frozen.
7. As the telegram communication with China is prohibited, they cannot make connections with the mother country.
8. As they are living under the above-mentioned circumstances, most of them would like to return to China.
9. We would like to receive the same distribution of rations as the other foreign nationals in addition to 5 go of rice per person daily.
10. During the war, all the Chinese schools were burnt and the pupils have not yet received any education up to this date.

We beg to inform you of the above-mentioned conditions and ask for your kind assistance.

Yours respectfully,

/s/ LI WAN-SHIH  
/s/ PAN TO-YUEN  
Representatives of the Delegation  
of the Overseas Chinese in the  
Kwansai District, Japan.

33 Atsuji-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.



DIVISION OF  
CENTRAL SERVICES  
TELEGRAPH SECTION

ACTION COPY

*SPD*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

1946 JAN 18 AM 11 20

6WU J NL Pd

DC/R  
RECORDS BRANCH

Portland Oregon Jan 17 1946

State Department

Washington, D.C.

SPECIAL PROJECTS  
DIVISION *ack 1-21-46*  
*ERK: 8/2/46*  
JAN 18 1946  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE *Fule*

Womens Association voted to urge that the doors of Japan Germany  
and other defeated countries be opened for the reception of  
food from the Christian people of America.

Womans Association First Congregational Church of Portland.  
Mildred Waitt, Secretary.

1219AM  
Jan 18

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894.48/1-1746

CS/LE

DOOR NE Unit  
Name: *[Signature]*  
Rev: *[Signature]*  
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Dist. *[Signature]*

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS  
JAN 24 1946  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JAN 30 1946

FILED

*894.48/1-1746*



Notification to Dutch, French,  
and British Embassies that  
we will buy, at 20 1/4¢ per  
pound for standard top grades,  
all natural Far Eastern rubber  
that may be allocated to us.

~~XXX~~

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY  
FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE



JAN 25 1946

In reply refer to  
SPD

My dear Miss Waitt:

Reference is made to your telegram dated January 17, 1946 concerning food shipments to Japan and Germany.

As regards Japan, the occupying authorities are making every effort to facilitate the equitable distribution of Japanese food stocks. Imports of foodstuffs, however, are not excluded as a matter of principle if, in the opinion of the responsible Allied authorities, such imports are required to maintain a minimum Japanese living standard. The question of privately financed relief shipments to Japan is now pending with the Allied occupation authorities.

The responsible agencies of this Government now offer no objection to the provision of private aid to Germany. Relief shipments, however, presently await the consummation of arrangements being made in Germany for distribution of relief by private German agencies. Such arrangements are being handled by the War Department. When the necessary arrangements in Germany shall have been completed and the shipment of private relief to that country is possible, the President's War Relief Control Board, which exercises supervision over organizations engaged in the collection of contributions for relief abroad, will be in a position to give prompt consideration to applications for registration submitted by organizations interested in relief for Germany.

Sincerely yours,

For the Acting Secretary of State:

*EK*  
Eldred Kuppinger  
Assistant Chief  
Special Projects Division

Miss Mildred Waitt, Secretary,  
Woman's Association First Congregational  
Church of Portland,  
Portland, Oregon.

SPD:EDKuppinger:EHJ 1-2146

*WJ* *er*  
JA CE

CR ✓  
JAN 28 1946 P.M.

9761-1/87708.03  
JAN 28 1946



*SPD*

THE PRESIDENT'S WAR RELIEF CONTROL BOARD  
WASHINGTON BUILDING  
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

SPECIAL PROJECTS  
DIVISION  
JAN 28 1946  
SENT TO DCR FOR INDEXING  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

January 25, 1946

SPECIAL PROJECTS  
DIVISION  
FEB 8 1946  
*let to Mr. Brunot 2/6/46*  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE *EDK/amy*

*DC/A*

Dear Mr. Kuppinger:

The Christian Science War Relief Committee of The Mother Church, an agency registered with the Board, has requested authorization to send relief supplies to a United States Army Chaplain in Japan for distribution to a small number of Christian Scientists in that country who, according to reports received from the Chaplain, are in great need.

We have informed the Committee that we are unable to approve their sending relief to Japan because we know of no way to transmit such relief, because we understand that all relief needs which can be met are being provided for by action of the Military Government authorities and because under present circumstances relief to Japan is subject to the terms of the Trading With the Enemy Act.

Do you know of any developments on this subject which would point to a different situation?

Sincerely yours,

James Brunot  
Executive Director

894.48 / 1-2546

Mr. Eldred D. Kuppinger,  
Assistant Chief,  
Special Projects Division,  
Department of State,  
Washington, D.C.

FEB 13 1946

*997.48 / 1-2546*  
CS/VJ

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DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS  
FEB 8 - 1946  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE



FEB 11 1946

In reply refer to  
SPD 894.48/1-2546

My dear Mr. Brunot:

At the present time there is nothing we can add to the statements concerning relief shipments to Japan set forth in your letter of January 25, 1946, which you made to The Christian Science War Relief Committee of the Mother Church.

In the latter part of last year we queried Tokyo in this regard but thus far we have had no reply. I shall furnish you promptly any information of this nature that we receive.

Sincerely yours,

*EDK*  
Eldred D. Kuppinger  
Assistant Chief  
Special Projects Division

DCR - NE Unit	
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Recd. ....	.....
Dist. ....	<i>J</i>

Mr. James Brunot,  
Executive Director,  
The President's War Relief  
Control Board,  
Washington Building,  
Washington 5, D. C.

CR *[initials]*  
FEB 11 1946 P.M.

SPD:EDKuppinger:amg

2-6-46

*JH*

*JK*

894.48/1-2546

CS/D

894.48/1-2546



PARAPHRASE OF WAR DEPARTMENT CABLE

19 FEBRUARY 1946

SECRET

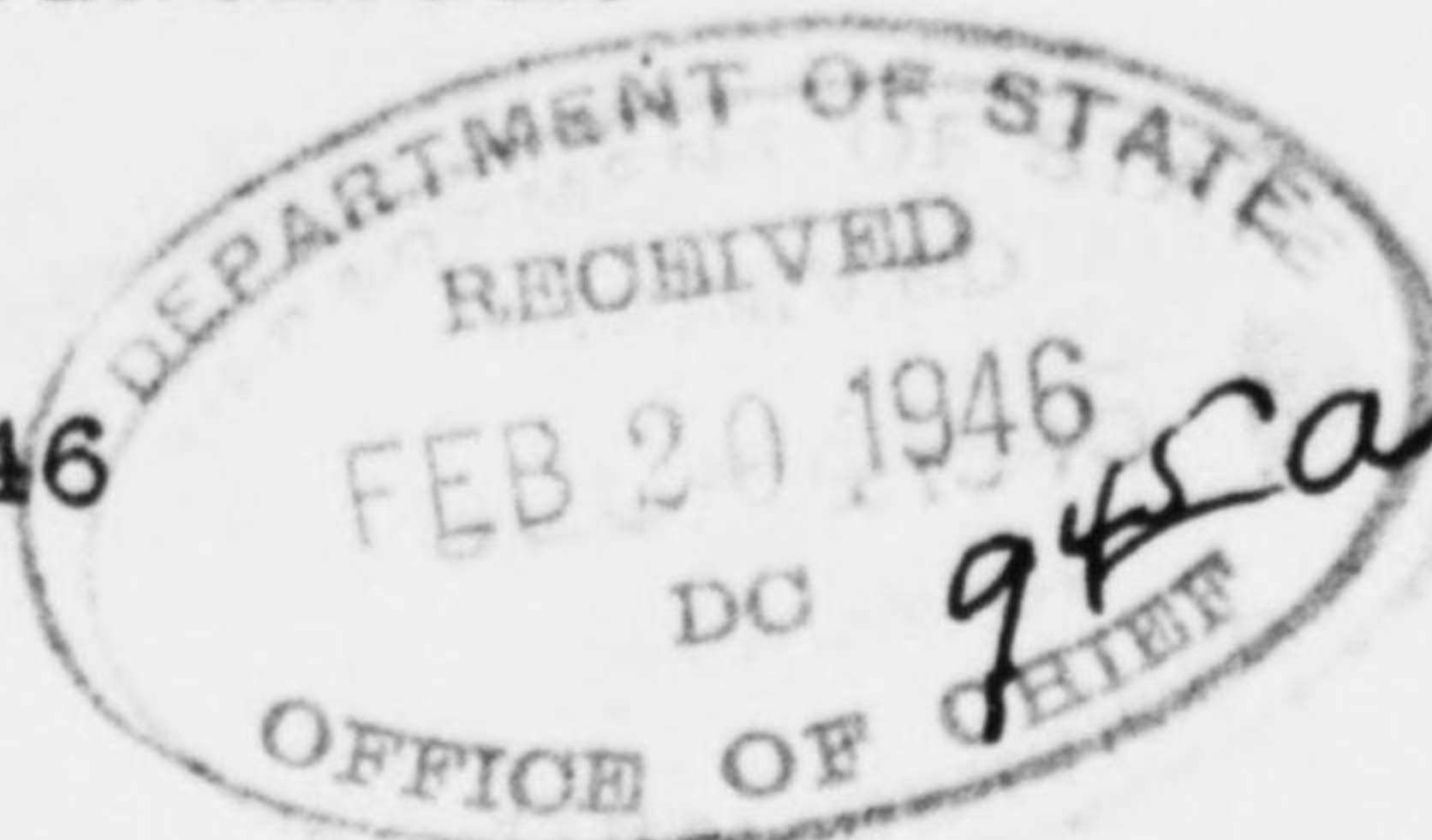
FROM: Tokyo, Japan, CINCAFPAC

TO: War Department

DATE: 17 February 1946

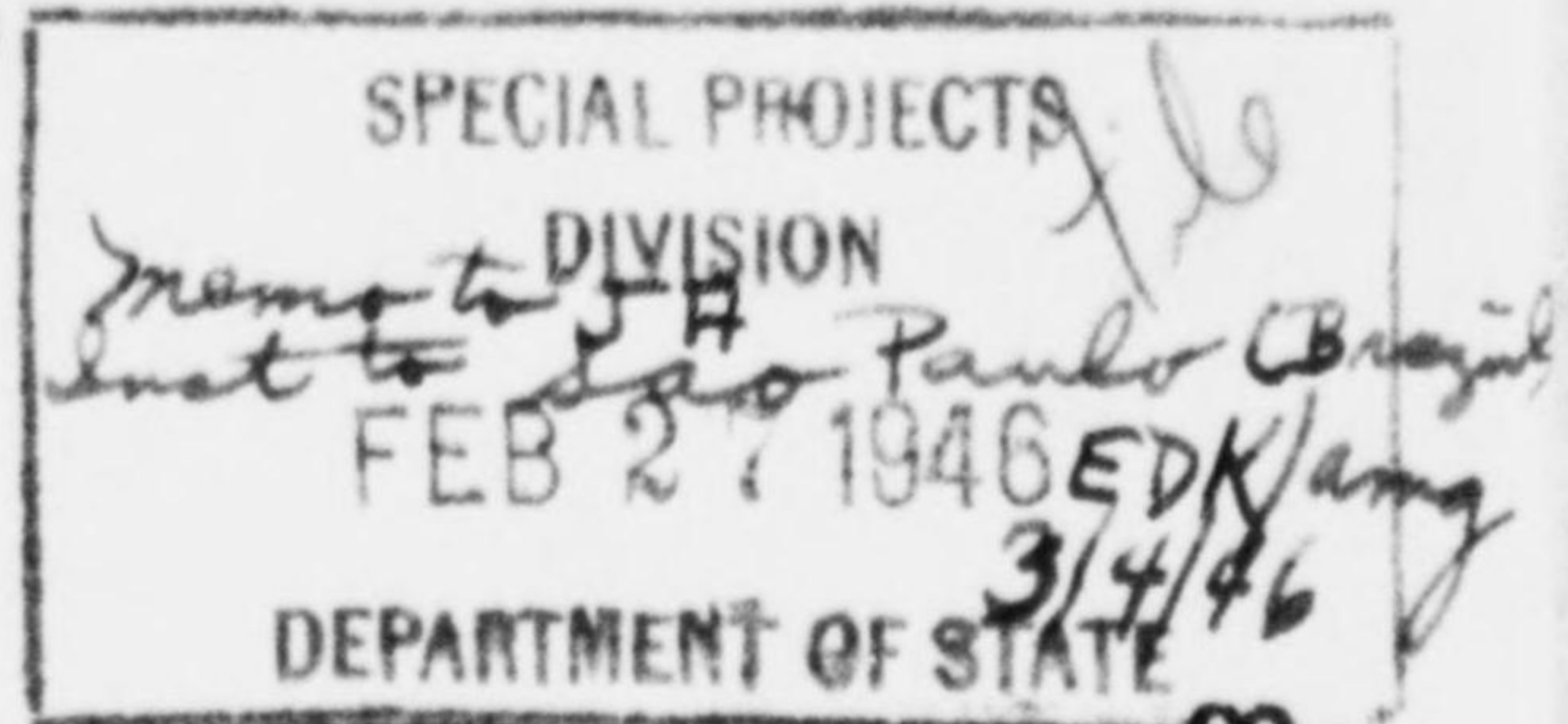
TELE. NO: CA 57974

CM-IN NO: 3922



*Mr. Suggs*

*DCR*



Department of State No. 172 received. The necessity of a policy for accepting offers to assist Japanese relief in the way of both clothing and food is now the problem.

Wherever these relief supplies might originate, they would be most welcome. For the time being, however, it would not seem wise to do so, as there are numerous difficulties in handling small shipments of such a nature.

The best system would be to collect these relief supplies at one given point have them shipped in bulk to Japan and upon their arrival in that country have them distributed by some sort of an international organization, such as the International Red Cross.

In regard to relief supplies from a Japanese community in Brazil, forward this to Department of State, in reply to War svc 6727.

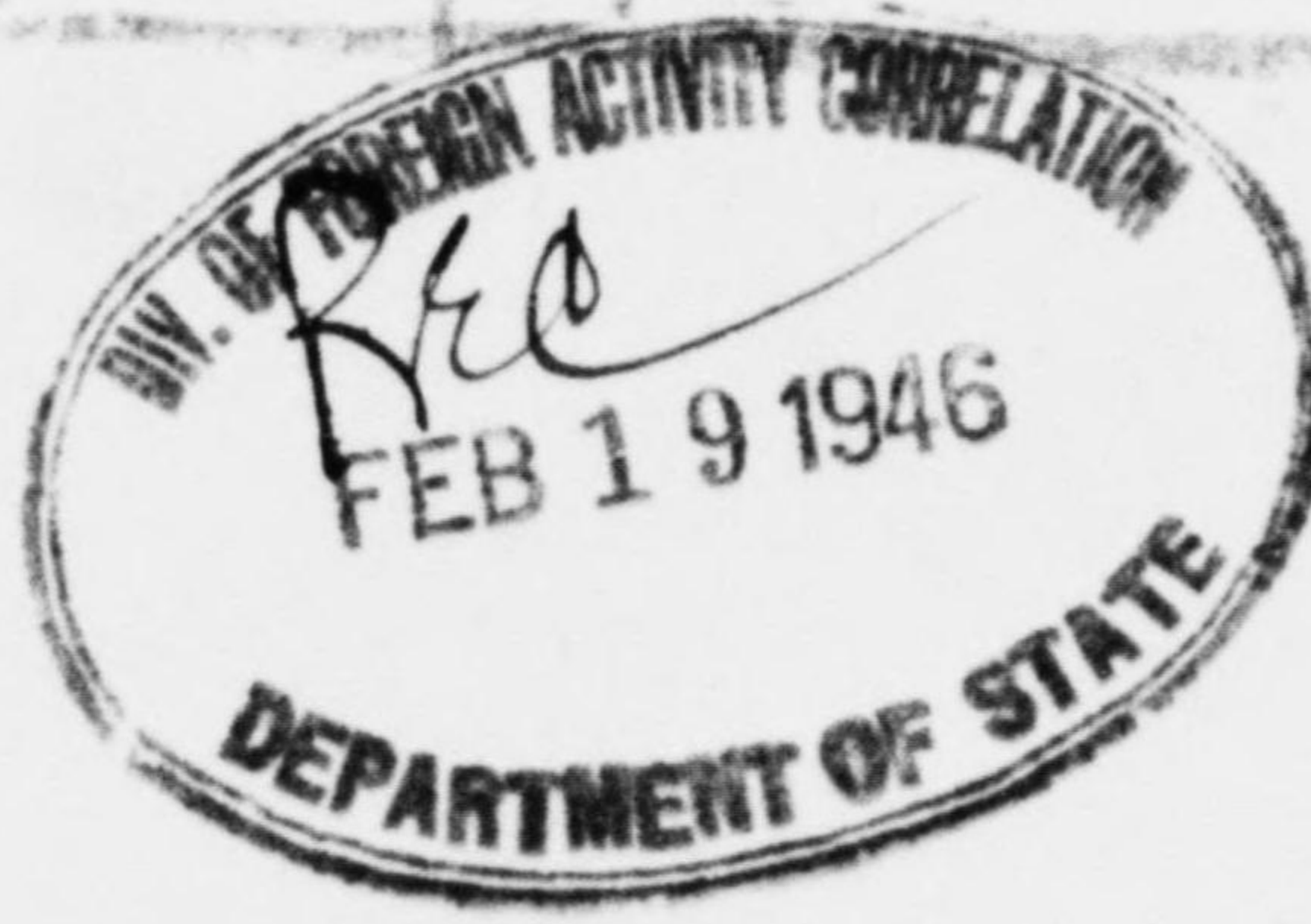
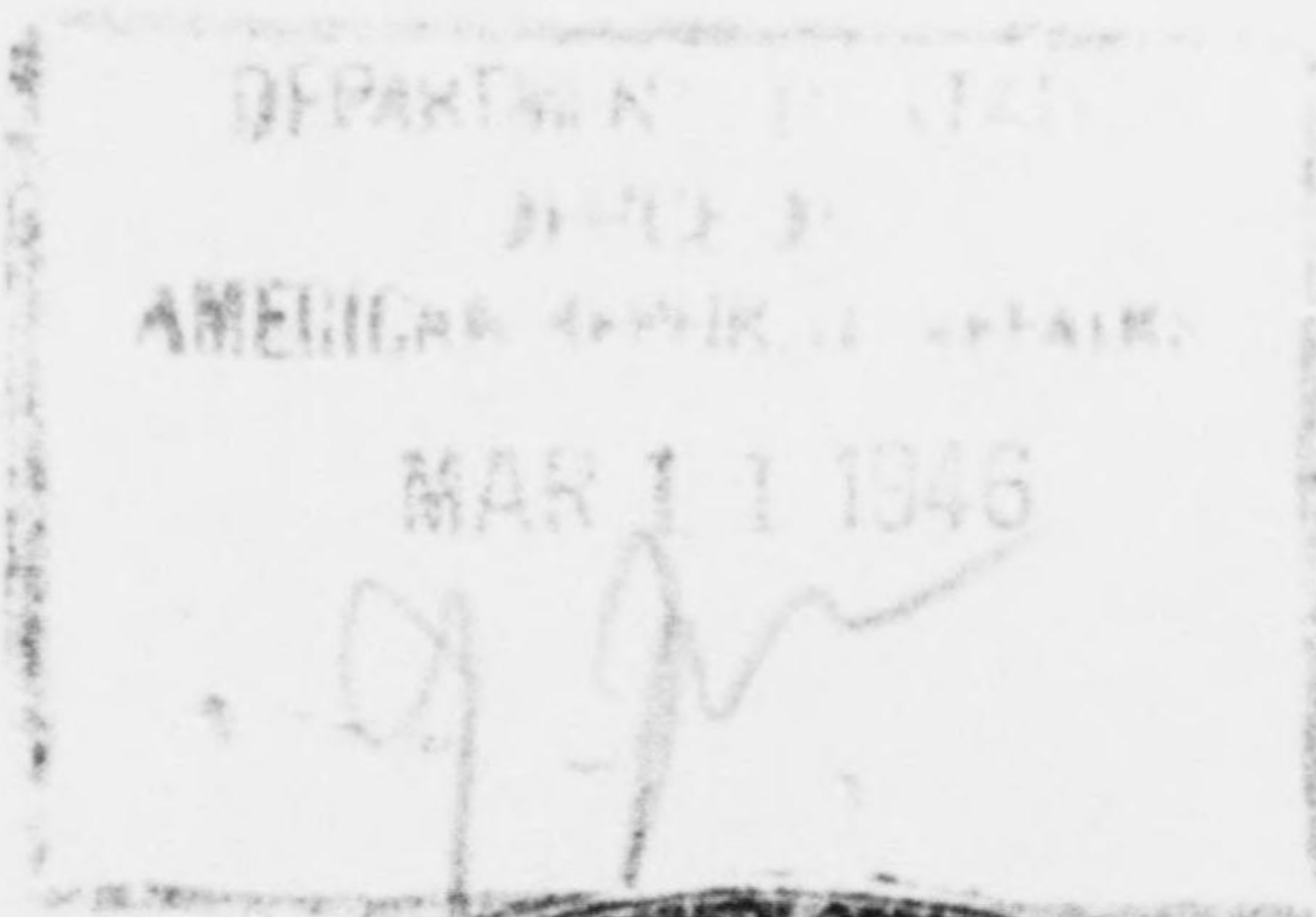
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CS/LF

ACTION: G-2 (State)

SECRET

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Rev.  
Cat. *B.R.T.*  
Dist.



*FILED*  
MAY 6 1946



Confidential File

894.48/2-1946



MAR 14 1946 DCR

RESTRICTED

To the

American Consular Officer in Charge,  
Sao Paulo (Brazil).

The Secretary of State refers to the last paragraph of the Department's instruction of January 17, 1946 regarding the question of the shipment to Japan of privately contributed relief supplies.

A recent communication from the responsible authorities indicates ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ that shipments of privately contributed relief supplies would be welcome but that a policy with respect to the handling and distribution of such supplies has not as yet been formulated. Accordingly, such shipments must be held in abeyance for the time being.

894.48/2-1946

CS/7D

894.911/12-1545

OR ✓  
MAR 11 1946 P.M.

DCR - NE Unit	
Anal	✓
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Dist	

A true copy of the signed original.

JA BA

SPD:EDKuppinger:amg

3-4-46

894.48/2-1946  
CONFIDENTIAL



STANDARD FORM NO. 64

24R

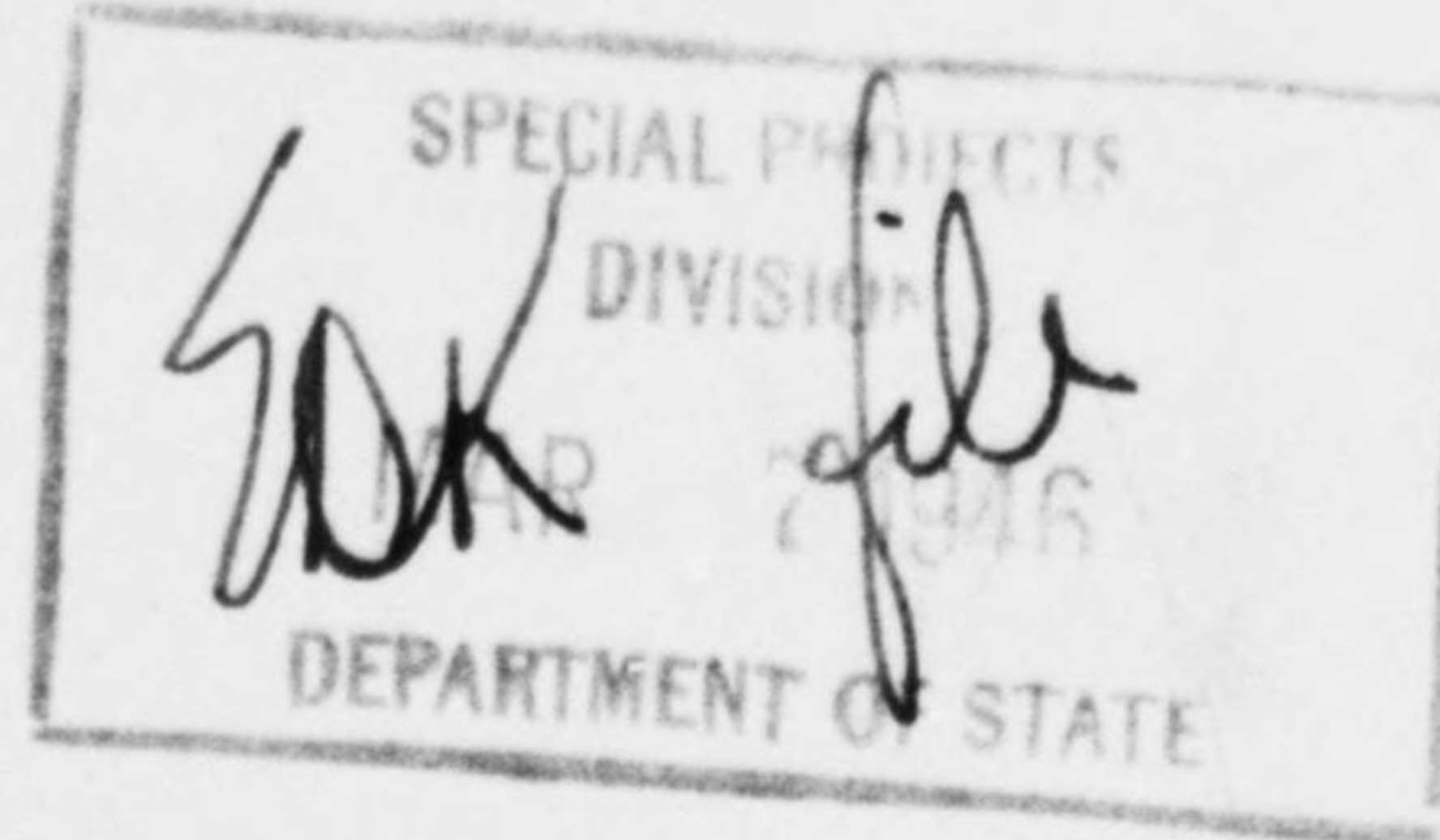
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SPD

DATE: March 6, 1946

FROM : JA

SUBJECT:



It seems to be generally agreed that it would be desirable to work out some method for making possible the forwarding to Japan and distribution there of private contributions of relief supplies. This is certainly in line with American traditions.

Mr. Whitman and others in JK are believed to have given considerable thought to this matter. You will probably wish to consult them in regard to procedures.

Whitman - JK  
in 2971

FW 894.48/3-446

3/13 - Mr. Whitman, JK, to check with Mr. Dept regarding their subsequent response to Healy on this subject.

3/15 - Swiss telegram has been received from Tokyo, assenting to relief shipments. PWRB has scheduled meeting with Am. Council of Vol. Agency for 3/18. JK.

JA:W Turner:mjs:lmf

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MAR 19 1946

CS/EW 894.48/3-446



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Projects  
SPECIAL DIVISION

SPECIAL PROJECTS  
DIVISION  
MAR 15 1946  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MEMORANDUM

March 4, 1946

TO: JA  
FROM: SPD

According to the attached copy of War Department cable CA 57974 from Tokyo, the military authorities would like to have privately contributed relief supplies sent to Japan but have not as yet worked out a procedure under which such shipments could be handled.

It is not clear to SPD whether the question of policy is one to be decided by the War Department or by the Theatre.

As the matter would seem to stand now, judging from this telegram, as a general proposition these shipments would be welcome but no one appears to be doing anything to develop the necessary procedures.

It would seem relatively simple for the Army to designate a West Coast port of exit and to arrange with the President's War Relief Control Board to designate one private agency or group of agencies to handle contributions originating in this country or sent to this country from elsewhere for onward shipment to Japan. As will be noted from the attached press announcement, a procedure such as this has been established with respect to Germany. It is assumed that shipping space would have to be provided by the Army but the total amount probably would not be great. The International Committee of the Red Cross now has representatives in Japan and probably would be glad to take on responsibility for the distribution of relief supplies in Japan. If, for one reason or another, it should not be practicable to put this responsibility on the ICRC it would seem probable that a distribution mechanism similar to that established in the American zone of Germany could be set up in Japan.

DCP NE Unit

*Handwritten signatures and initials in a box*

If JA

894.48/3-446

OS/D 894.48/3-446

MAR 19 1946



-2-

If JA is in agreement that this matter might well be pushed along, it is suggested that JA may wish to bring it informally to the attention of the War Department Civil Affairs Division. Or, if it seems more desirable to approach the question in a formal manner, SPD will be glad to prepare a letter to the Secretary of War.

*SPD*  
Albert E. Clattenburg

*SPD*  
SPD:EDKuppinger:amg



COPY

## PARAPHRASE OF WAR DEPARTMENT CABLE

19 FEBRUARY 1946

SECRET

FROM: Tokyo, Japan, CINCAFPAC  
TO: War Department  
DATE: 17 February 1946  
TELE. NO: CA 57974  
CM-IN NO: 3922

Department of State No. 172 received. The necessity of a policy for accepting offers to assist Japanese relief in the way of both clothing and food is now the problem.

Wherever these relief supplies might originate, they would be most welcome. For the time being, however, it would not seem wise to do so, as there are numerous difficulties in handling small shipments of such a nature.

The best system would be to collect these relief supplies at one given point have them shipped in bulk to Japan and upon their arrival in that country have them distributed by some sort of an international organization, such as the International Red Cross.

In regard to relief supplies from a Japanese community in Brazil, forward this to Department of State, in reply to War svc 6727.

ACTION: G2 (State)

SECRETCOPY



AMERICAN COUNCIL OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES FOR FOREIGN SERVICE, INC.

122 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET

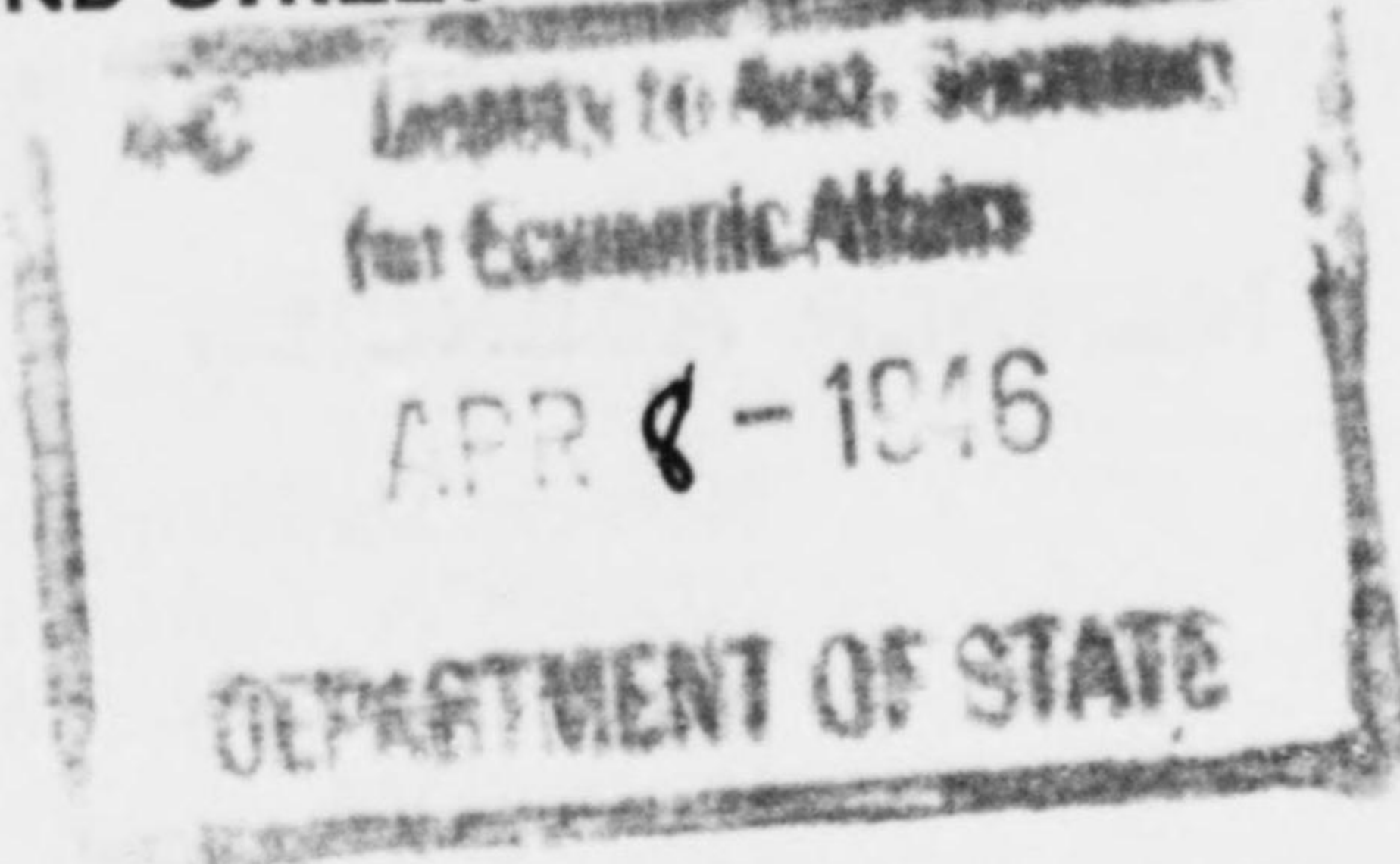
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ORCHARD 4-2786

*Brown JK*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN, CHAIRMAN
- JOSEPH C. HYMAN
- EDWARD C. MILLER
- PATRICK A. O'BOYLE
- CLARENCE E. PICKETT
- LELAND REX ROBINSON
- A. L. WARNSHUIS

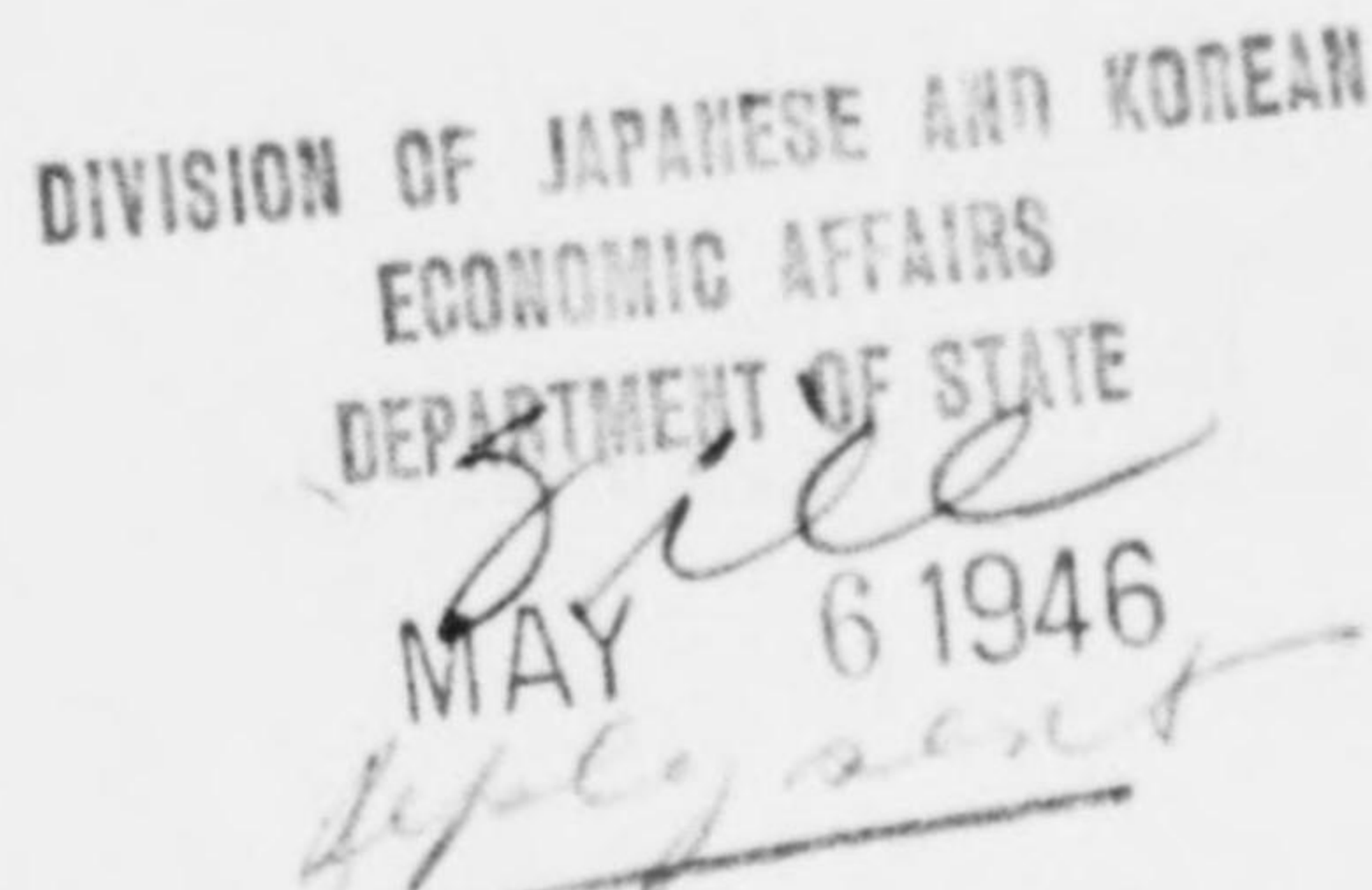


- CHARLOTTE E. OWEN, EXECUTIVE
- EARL MARTIN, ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE
- ELIZABETH C. REISS, ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE
- FLORENCE M. DIESKOW, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

*DCR*

April 2, 1946

Mr. Willard Thorpe  
 United States Department of State  
 Washington, D. C.



Dear Mr. Thorpe:

The Committee on Japan of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service met Monday, April 1, 1946, to nominate five members for the Committee's Mission to Japan.

The five persons approved by the Committee for this Mission at that meeting are:

*XR 740.00119  
Control  
(Japan)*

- Major Edward McMahon of the Salvation Army
- Miss Esther B. Rhoads of the American Friends Service Committee
- Mr. Leland S. Brubaker of the Brethren Service Committee
- ✓ Dr. G. Ernest Bott of the Church Committee for Relief in Asia
- Father Michael J. McKillop of the War Relief Services-National Catholic Welfare Conference

With the exception of Dr. Bott, these persons are all in the United States and have been advised to apply immediately for their passports. Dr. Bott is presumably at the moment en route for Japan. He was to sail yesterday, April 1.

This Mission has been requested by the Committee to proceed with all dispatch to Japan to explore and plan relief services in coordination with Military Government and indigenous agencies in Japan and to bring back to the Committee on Japan for approval a report with recommendations.

The Committee requests with a great sense of urgency your immediate clearance of the appointees for travel.

Yours respectfully,

*Fred Atkins Moore*

Fred Atkins Moore, Chairman  
 Committee on Japan

*Charlotte E. Owen*  
 Charlotte E. Owen  
 Executive

DCR NE Unit  
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CEO:LP

894.48/4-246

CS/A

894.48/4-246





**AMERICAN COUNCIL OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES FOR FOREIGN SERVICE, INC.**

*To provide a means for consultation, coordination and planning so that relief and reconstruction programs may be carried on in the most effective way.*

**MEMBER AGENCIES**

America Denmark Relief, Inc.	Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society
American Association of University Women (A)	HIAS-ICA Emigration Association, Inc. (HICEM) (A)
American Bureau for Medical Aid to China	International Migration Service
American Christian Committee for Refugees, Inc.	International Rescue and Relief Committee, Inc.
American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives	Labor League for Human Rights, AFL
American Committee of OSE (A)	Mennonite Central Committee
American Field Service	National CIO War Relief Committee
American Friends of Czechoslovakia (A)	National Council of Jewish Women, Inc.
American Friends Service Committee	Near East Foundation
American Hungarian Relief, Inc.	Paderewski Testimonial Fund, Inc.
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc.	Philippine War Relief of the United States, Inc.
American ORT Federation	Polish War Relief
American Relief for Czechoslovakia, Inc.	Refugee Relief Trustees, Inc. (A)
American Relief for France, Inc.	Russian Children's Welfare Society, Inc.
American Relief for Holland, Inc.	Salvation Army
American Relief for India Inc. (A)	Save the Children Federation, Inc. (A)
American Relief for Italy, Inc.	Selfhelp of Emigres from Central Europe, Inc. (A)
American Relief for Norway, Inc.	Tolstoy Foundation, Inc.
American Women's Hospitals	Ukrainian American Relief Committee (A)
Armenian General Benevolent Union (A)	Unitarian Service Committee
Belgian War Relief Society, Inc.	United China Relief, Inc.
Brethren Service Committee	United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America, Inc.
China Aid Council	United States Committee for the Care of European Children, Inc. (A)
Church Committee for Relief in Asia	United Yugoslav Relief Fund of America
Committee on Christian Science Wartime Activities of the Mother Church (A)	War Relief Services—National Catholic Welfare Conference
Congregational Christian Service Committee	World Student Service Fund
Cooperative League of the United States of America (A)	Young Men's Christian Associations, International Committee of
Girl Scouts	Young Women's Christian Association, World Emergency and War Victims Fund
Greek War Relief Association, Inc. U.S.A.	(A) Associate Membership
Hadassah	



MAY 2 1945

FW-894.48 / 4-246

In reply refer to  
JK

My dear Mr. Moore:

Reference is made to your letter of April 2, 1946 concerning the proposed Mission to Japan sponsored by the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service.

It is my understanding that subsequent to your letter there have been further conferences between the Council, the War Department, and The President's War Relief Control Board with respect to Japanese relief, and that as a result of these meetings the original proposal has been somewhat modified. It has been agreed, I believe, to propose to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers that a Mission composed of three persons, including one already in Japan, be designated to study the relief problems within the terms suggested by the Supreme Commander.

When a reply has been received from Tokyo indicating General MacArthur's opinion concerning the modified proposal you may be sure that you will be promptly notified by War Department and The President's War Relief Control Board.

Sincerely yours,

Willard L. Thorp  
Deputy to the Assistant Secretary  
for Economic Affairs

Mr. Fred Atkins Moore, Chairman,  
Committee on Japan,  
American Council of Voluntary  
Agencies for Foreign Service, Inc.,  
122 East Twenty-Second Street,  
New York 10, New York.

JK:WBrown:bc  
4/26/46  
MAY 2 1946

KJA

A true copy of  
this document  
is on file in  
the  
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DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE INCOMING TELEGRAM

ACTION COPY

DCG -L Paraphrase before communicating except to Government Agencies.

4537

Bombay

Dated May 13, 1946

Rec'd 6:30 p.m., 13th

Office of FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS MAY 13 1946 10:45 am Department of State

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SECSTATE

270, May 13, 10 a.m.

TIMES OF INDIA May 13 has Tokyo despatch by Noyes Thomas headlined "No Starvation in Japan, Foodstocks Hidden, Guilty Race has Plenty to Eat."

My despatch 2728, April 22.

Thomas also quotes Admiral Fraser as follows: "I have not seen any of the starvation in Japan about which we hear so much." Despatch follows.

DONOVAN

LMS

CONFIDENTIAL O

894.48/5-1346

DIVISION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS MAY 13 1946 OFFICE OF FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS MAY 13 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MAY 20 1946 PTT, JPN

(LFC)

PERMANENT RECORD COPY: THIS COPY MUST BE RETURNED TO DC/R CENTRAL FILES WITH NOTATION OF ACTION TAKEN.



# CHURCH WORLD SERVICE

Successor to

Church Committee on Overseas Relief and Reconstruction  
 Commission for World Council Service  
 Church Committee for Relief in Asia

37 EAST 36TH STREET  
 NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Tel. Murray Hill  
 38563

June 18, 1946

HARPER SIBLEY  
*President*

BISHOP HERBERT WELCH  
*Vice-President*

THEODORE A. GREENE  
*Vice-President*

LUMAN J. SHAFER  
*Acting Secretary*

SIDNEY D. GAMBLE  
*Treasurer*

A. LIVINGSTON WARNSHUIS  
*Executive Vice-President*

WILLIAM G. SCHRAM  
*Business Manager and  
 Assistant Treasurer*

ROBBINS W. BARSTOW  
*Director of Service*

LESLIE B. MOSS  
*Director of Promotion*

Mr. Paul F. McGuire, Assistant Chief  
 Division of Financial Affairs  
 Department of State  
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McGuire:

Several months ago you replied to a letter from Mr. Fred Atkins Moore, Director of Church Committee for Relief in Asia in which you kindly offered information how funds could be sent to Dr. G. Ernest Bott our representative in Japan.

Since your letter was received three church relief organizations have united under the name of Church World Service. In this way relief work of practically all the Protestant denominations of America are unified for relief work overseas. During the reorganization Mr. Fred Atkins Moore dropped out.

We now have a request from Dr. G. Ernest Bott in Tokyo to supply him with funds. We, therefore, again write to you regarding this matter. In the last paragraph of your letter dated February 1st, 1946, (FN) you stated - "The financial aspects of private relief programs in Japan are under consideration by appropriate authorities in Washington. Mr. Lory and I will keep you informed on further developments, and will be glad to discuss these matters with you during your next visit to Washington".

We are very anxious to learn if any decisions have been reached regarding the sending of funds to Japan for relief purposes.

Sincerely yours,

*A. H. Birkel*

A. Henry Birkel  
 Executive Asia Secretary.

AHB:nc

DIVISION OF FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

*Reply drafted in FN  
 6-24-46*

JUN 19 1946

P.F. McGuire: AG  
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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Constituted by: The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America  
 The American Committee for the World Council of Churches  
 Foreign Missions Conference of North America



JUN 28 1946

In reply refer to  
FN

My dear Mr. Birkel:

I refer to your letter of June 18, 1946 requesting information as to whether any decisions have been reached regarding the sending of funds to Japan for relief purposes.

Procedures are now being worked out which, in the opinion of this Department, will make unobjectionable the remittance of funds to Japan in moderate amounts for relief purposes. It is anticipated that the new procedures will become effective within a month. In the meantime, it would be helpful if you could provide some indication as to the amounts which your organization desires to remit to Japan on a monthly or annual basis.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

Paul F. McGuire  
Assistant Chief  
Division of Financial Affairs

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to	
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Mr. A. Henry Birkel,  
Executive Asia Secretary,  
Church World Service,  
37 East Thirty-sixth Street,  
New York 16, New York.

JUN 26 1946

FN:PFMcGuire:AG  
*pmc*

6/24/46

*JK*

*JA*

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894.48/6-1846



FRANCK R. HAVENNER  
4TH DISTRICT CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE:  
NAVAL AFFAIRS

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

JUN 29 1946

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DC/R

June 20, 1946

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FRANCK R. HAVENNER

The Honorable  
The Secretary of State  
Washington 25, D. C.

SPECIAL PROJECTS  
DIVISION  
JUN 20 1946  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
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E.P.K.: E.H.J.  
File

Dear Sir:

Please allow me to quote to you a letter which I have received from Mr. Gordon K. Chapman, Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., 228 McAllister Street, San Francisco:

"I wonder whether you are able to give me any information as to when it will be possible to send food, clothing, medicine and other relief articles to Japan in order to relieve human suffering. Is this dependent upon some order of General MacArthur or is it the intent of this act to which you call attention that the United States Government will provide facilities for the shipment of relief supplies to Japan? For instance, a colleague of mine has a large orphan asylum in the city of Kobe for children who lost their parents in the bombing. We know the details concerning their various needs and would like to ship certain articles to them.

"Thank you for any information which you may be able to provide."

I will appreciate it if you will do me the kindness to advise me how I may reply to Mr. Chapman.

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Sincerely yours,

*Franck R. Havenner*

Franck R. Havenner  
Member of Congress

JUL 1 1946  
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JUN 29 1946

In reply refer to  
SPD 894.48/6-2046

My dear Mr. Havenner:

I have received your letter of June 20, 1946 quoting an excerpt from a letter addressed to you by Mr. Gordon K. Chapman, Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., 228 McAllister Street, San Francisco, concerning the shipment of relief supplies to Japan.

Arrangements have now been made with the occupation authorities under which specified relief agencies may send relief supplies to Japan for general distribution on the basis of need. One such shipment made by Church World Service, Inc., has already gone forward.

A group of American relief organizations, members of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies, have combined under the designation Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA) and are now assembling relief supplies for subsequent shipment. This agency has been recognized by the military authorities as the accredited channel through which private relief contributions from United States sources may be forwarded to Japan. Representatives of LARA are now en route to Japan to work out final details with the occupation authorities regarding distribution of relief shipments. When these arrangements shall have been finalized, it is expected that shipments through this channel will go forward regularly.

Mr. Chapman may wish to communicate with LARA in care of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies, 122 East Twenty-second Street, New York, New York, with respect to the possibility of arranging for the shipment of relief supplies for delivery to the orphan asylum referred to in his letter.

Sincerely yours,

DEAN ACHESON

Acting Secretary

The Honorable  
Frank R. Havenner,  
House of Representatives.

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ROUTINE



*ITP - Mr. Wilcox*

*HH*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

*DCR*

DATE: Dec. 9th, 1946

SUBJECT: Request of Colonel Neff for Social Welfare Materials for Japan; Possibility of a Social Welfare Commission to Japan and/or a SWINC Policy Statement on Social Welfare.

FW 894.48/11-1846

PARTICIPANTS: Col. Nelson B. Neff-Chief, Welfare Division, Public Health & Welfare Section, Supreme Commander for Allied Powers,

Mrs. Savilla Simons - Office of Interagency & International Relations, FSA

COPIES TO: Alice C. Shaffer - ILH, State Department  
John J. Charnow - ILH, " "  
Philip Sullivan - ILH, " "  
Dr. Heindel - ILI, " "  
Dr. Buchanan - ADO

" " ITP - Mr. Wilcox

1-1493

Colonel Neff outlined the welfare problems and welfare organization in Japan which require educational materials and training aids on social work subjects in Japan for use both by the welfare staff of SCAP and the Japanese. He stressed not only the immediate needs but the long-time implications of a strong public welfare program in Japan. He stated that the recent letter sent to Mr. Mulliken by Colonel Sams, Chief of the Public Welfare and Health Section on this problem had also been sent to some fifteen public and private agencies and individuals in the social work field.

Dr. Heindel pointed out that the responsibility, both organizationally and financially, for making materials available rested with the Reorientation Branch, Civil Affairs Division, War Department. It would be desirable for Colonel Neff in his talks with the War Department to stress as strongly as he could the need for social welfare materials in Japan. Should the SCAP Welfare Division attempt to work directly from Japan with a number of Federal and private agencies, the response would not only be uncoordinated and haphazard, but the assumption of a centralized responsibility

CS/V

*FW 894.48/11-1846*

FEB - 5 1947

*[Handwritten initials]*



- 2 -

by the War Department would probably be delayed.

The desirability of focusing responsibility on the War Department was agreed to by the group. Should Colonel Neff believe it necessary after discussions with Colonels McRae and Vance at the War Department, the State Department and the Federal Security Agency will take the matter up with the War Department in such ways as seem feasible.

Colonel Neff telephoned ILH on December 12, 1946 and stated that it now seems the War Department will assume more active responsibility in sending materials to the Welfare Division in Japan. They have located several cartons of materials assembled prior to June 30, 1946 by ILI, when responsibility rested with the State Department, and will be sending them to Japan. He expressed the hope that ILH maintain contact with the Reorientation Branch and, should it appear desirable, help it in the selection of materials, utilizing such assistance from the Federal Security Agency and the professional associations as would be useful.

Upon his return to Tokyo, Colonel Neff hopes to explore with his superior officers the possibility of inviting a Social Welfare Commission to Japan and the desirability of suggesting that a SWINC policy statement on social welfare be developed. Colonel Neff and Miss Shaffer agreed to keep in touch with each other on this matter.

ILH:JCharnow:cfc  
12/ 31/46



ACK'D  
12/13/46  
DEC 2 1946  
INTERNATIONAL LABOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH AFFAIRS  
DCH

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section

Mr. Otis E. Mulliken  
Division of International Labor  
Social and Health Affairs  
Department of State  
Washington 25, D. C.

APO 500  
c/o Postmaster  
San Francisco,  
California

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS  
JAN 2 - 1947  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

18 November 1946

Dear Mr. Mulliken

I am writing to ask if you can place at the disposal of the Public Health and Welfare Section any literature or training aids that can be adapted for use in a social work education program for Japan.

Since the occupation, we have been concerned with the development of a public assistance program by the Japanese Government to meet the pressing needs of an estimated 5 to 8 million destitute people in Japan. The Supreme Commander has directed the Japanese Government to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, and medical care equally for all destitute persons without discrimination or preferential treatment. This led to the recent enactment of a comprehensive "Daily Life Security Law" which does away with old forms of categorical relief and places responsibility upon the government to furnish adequate aid to all categories of needy persons. According to latest reports from the Welfare Ministry, almost 3,000,000 persons were aided in August 1946. Grants amounted to over ¥101,000,000 that month. These figures represent an encouraging increase of about 25% in the number of persons assisted and about 130% in relief grants over previous months.

However, trained social workers are sorely needed to carry on and develop this program. Professional social workers are a rarity in Japan and there are no schools of social work at present. Well-meaning, but usually inexperienced volunteers, called "welfare committee-men", are used as case workers in most localities. Members of the Japanese Diet, government welfare officials, and leaders in the field of social work, education, and others have repeatedly expressed the need for trained social workers, without which the best of social laws and programs can hardly be expected to even approach a high degree of effectiveness. We have been approached by many of these persons for literature and study material from the States, and what little we have has been in constant use by English-reading Japanese in the preparation of information on social work for study and for public dissemination.

A one-year course in social work for college and university graduates is being organized under SCAP supervision by the Central (Japanese) Association of Social Workers under the auspices of the Welfare Ministry. It is hoped that this will eventually lead to the establishment of departments of social work in colleges and universities. An in-service training program for workers employed in public welfare departments throughout Japan is also planned by the Welfare Ministry. Both courses are scheduled to start within a month's time.

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Anything you can send in the way of educational material and training aids will be helpful. Particularly desirable, in view of the language barrier, are brief and simply written treatises, pamphlets, reprints, and the like on basic subjects in social work such as case work, group work, public welfare, the role of private agencies, community organization, social statistics, social insurance, discussion of the social security law, settlement laws, model relief laws, compilations of state and federal welfare laws, model drafts of social legislation, child welfare principles, curricula of social work schools and description of courses, statistical charts and graphs, back-numbers of periodicals on social work, outlines of courses, agencies in social work, etc.

These are suggestions, to give you an idea of what can be used in reference library on social work subjects for use by the Japanese and also for our own use.

We feel that every effort to develop a public welfare program will go a long way towards furthering and strengthening democratic tendencies in Japan. This is one of the chief aims of the Occupation. If you are in a position to help in the above matter, we hope you will do so and thus contribute towards fulfilling this aim.

Very gratefully yours,

*Crawford F. Sams*  
CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, MC  
Chief

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R.	<i>JS</i>
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JLH  
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JAN 23 1947

In reply refer to  
ILH

894.48/11-1846

My dear Colonel Sams:

Several days after I received your letter of November 18, 1946 requesting help in obtaining literature or training aids that could be adapted for use in a social work education program for Japan, members of my staff were fortunate enough to meet Colonel Nelson B. Neff, Chief of your Welfare Division. They, and officers of other interested Divisions of the Department, had an opportunity to discuss in detail with Colonel Neff both the immediate and long-run aspects of the problems discussed in your letter, and the ways in which the Department of State, in cooperation with the War Department, other Federal agencies, voluntary agencies, and professional organizations, could provide coordinated and effective assistance. We shall be working with these agencies along the lines discussed with Colonel Neff.

As we told Colonel Neff, we are very much interested in the development of a welfare program

in

Colonel Crawford F. Sams,  
Chief, Public Health and  
Welfare Section,  
Supreme Commander for the  
Allied Powers,  
General Headquarters,  
APO 500, Care Postmaster,  
San Francisco, California.

CS/V

894.48/11-1846



- 2 -

in Japan, and in helping in any way that we can. Upon his return, Colonel Neff will undoubtedly bring to your attention the points which emerged in our discussions. Please let me assure you that we shall welcome any suggestions as to ways in which we can be useful.

Sincerely yours,

Otis E. Mulliken  
Chief, Division of International Labor,  
Social and Health Affairs

A true copy of  
the signed original.

ILH:JCharnow:cfc  
1/3/46

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JAN 20 1947 P.M.

JAN 22 1947 P.M.

JAN 23 1947 P.M.



**CONFIDENTIAL**

THE STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Office of  
Far Eastern Affairs  
SWN-5165  
21 February 1947

SPECIAL PROJECTS  
DIVISION  
MAR 6 1947  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

894.48/2-2147

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

Subject: Food Policy for Japan

Reference: SWNCC 331/3

At its 54th Meeting on 19 February 1947 the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee approved SWNCC 331/3 after amending paragraph 1 of the Appendix as follows:

"1. The Far Eastern Commission as a matter of policy hereby ~~confirms~~ adopts the following policies with respect to the supply of food for civilian relief in Japan, the substance of which was adopted transmitted by the United States Government and ~~transmitted to the~~ as U.S. policy to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in October and November 1945, to be in effect so long as the present acute world food shortage exists:"

Forwarded herewith are Copies #53 and #54 of SWNCC 331/3 as approved. It is requested that the Department of State forward Copy #53 to the U.S. Member of the Far Eastern Commission for the action contemplated in paragraph 14 b.

For the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee:

*for* *N. W. Hooley*  
J. H. HILLDRING,  
Chairman

Enclosures  
Copies #53 and 54,  
SWNCC 331/3

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND  
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
MAR 10 1947

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Memo to US Member  
FEC  
2/26/47  
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CONFIDENTIAL

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COPY NO. \_\_\_\_\_

21 February 1947

STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEE

DECISION AMENDING SWNCC 331/3

FOOD POLICY FOR JAPAN

Note by the Secretaries

1. At its 54th Meeting on 19 February 1947 the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee approved SWNCC 331/3 after amending.

2. Holders of SWNCC 331/3 are requested to substitute the attached revised page 22 for the one contained therein and destroy the latter by burning.

H. W. MOSELEY

W. A. SCHULGEN

V. L. LOWRANCE

Secretariat

FEC

*Joint Report  
of Food Policy  
Members*

*To Sumner Add War  
State Copy  
to Dept of  
Whitman*

CONFIDENTIAL

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Whitman  
FEC  
memb*



CONFIDENTIALCOPY NO. 54SWNCC 331/318 February 1947Pages 16 to 25, incl.STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEEFOOD POLICY FOR JAPAN  
Reference: SWNCC 331/2Note by the Secretaries

1. The enclosure, a study presented by the State Member, SWNCC, is circulated for consideration by the Committee.
2. The study is intended to arrive at a U.S. position with regard to certain changes proposed in the Far Eastern Commission to the above reference which has been negotiated in the Far Eastern Commission by the U.S. Member. Since the above reference has already been approved by SWNCC and the U.S. is subject to considerable pressure to state its position in FEC, the State Member requests that this paper not be referred to a subcommittee.

H. W. MOSELEY

W. A. SCHULGEN

V. L. LOWRANCE

Secretariat

SWNCC 331/3CONFIDENTIAL



CONFIDENTIALE N C L O S U R EFOOD POLICY FOR JAPANTHE PROBLEM

1. To determine the U.S. position with respect to changes in SWNCC 331/2 proposed by the FEC.

FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM

2. A policy statement on supply of food for civilian relief in Japan approved by SWNCC on October 31, 1946 (SWNCC 331/2), was submitted to the FEC on November 12. It was discussed at length in a Subcommittee of Committee #2 and a redraft of the U.S. paper forwarded to Committee #2 (see Appendix). The paper is now in the Steering Committee pending arrival of instructions for the U.K. member. The U.S. member has not accepted any of the proposed changes in the U.S. document pending further instructions.

DISCUSSION

3. Since April of 1946 the FEC has been trying to reach agreement on a broad policy statement on food. It has been difficult to reach such agreement. The U.S. understandably has been interested in having SCAP fully protected and in making certain the objectives of the occupation are not jeopardized. Other countries, against a background of severe shortages in their own areas, have been concerned over what they consider an oversolicitude about Japan's food requirements on the part of the U.S. If the U.S. is to have world approval for our role of principal occupying power in Japan and if we are to bring the same good faith to our debates over the distribution of world food we expect of our Allies, a way must be found to reconcile the position of the U.S. and that of the majority of the FEC. It is the task of statesmanship to find it.

SWNCC 331/3

- 16 -

Enclosure

CONFIDENTIAL



CONFIDENTIAL

4. It is believed that the document in the Appendix is completely in accord with established U.S. policy and that it provides a hopeful possibility for a reconsideration of views. Detailed comments on the changes now proposed in SWNCC 531/2 follow.

5. The verbal changes in the preamble of paragraph (1) accomplish the following desirable results:

- a. They eliminate FEC approval of policies not set forth explicitly in the document.
- b. They make the preamble consistent with accepting minor changes in the subparagraphs which follow.

6. The existence of the paragraph (1) preamble is still a major issue. The U.S. representative has taken a position that it is of utmost importance to the U.S. to have it clearly recognized that the FEC approved food policy is basically the same as that already worked out by the U.S. and put in operation by SCAP. It was largely on the ground that any new policy was a criticism of SCAP that the U.S. refused to accept the previous FEC food paper. Members of FEC, however, feel quite strongly that there should be no preamble. Their position is based on the following:

- a. The FEC should have a policy of its own and not merely accept a previous U.S. policy (incidentally U.S. representatives on FEC Committees have taken this same position when arguing the issue in the abstract).

- b. While the original U.S. policy has the general approval of FEC (as must be the case since the revised paper is still almost entirely a U.S. policy statement), approving a past policy statement might also appear to be approving the implementation of such a statement. The FEC is not sufficiently impressed with the way the Japanese have managed their food situation as to wish to go on record as seeming to approve. The U.S. representative has pointed out that a distinction can be made between policy and



CONFIDENTIAL

implementation, but without achieving much success. The United Kingdom feels most strongly about the issue as is indicated in the contents of the note of December 20 presented to General Hilldring by Sir George Samson. It is desirable from the U.S. point of view that it be retained.

7. The desire of the Committee to add paragraph b(1) is due to the information coming from Japan to the effect that Japanese have been optimistic about the world food supply and have tended to base their program on prospects of large imports. Since it would be construed on an admission that Japan is being given a preference or priority unless imports are held to starvation level, it is not desirable from the U.S. point of view that it be included.

8. The addition in paragraph b(3) has been proposed by other members of the FEC. In accordance with suggestions of members of the War Department, the U.S. Member of Committee #2 argued that the Supreme Commander would in the final analysis also take responsibility for importing enough food stuff to prevent such disease and unrest as would affect the security of the occupation forces. Therefore, it would not be proper to inform the Japanese people that no such responsibility would be taken. It was also suggested that if the paragraph were to remain, a proviso such as "except as required for the safety of the occupation forces", be added to b(3). Other members of the Committee, however, point out that paragraph 3 is on the same tenor as paragraph 2, which already has been accepted for discussion purposes by the U.S. Government and further that it was always understood that the Supreme Commander could protect the safety of the occupying forces as is clearly set forth in paragraph 1(e). They suggest that if the U.S. wished to be absolutely certain that there was not some ulterior purpose in adding paragraph 1(b)(3) that a statement in the



CONFIDENTIAL

minutes could be made to the effect that this in no way affected the responsibility of the Supreme Commander for the safety of the occupation forces. If further clarification is needed it is also possible to add "to the Japanese people" after "responsibility". It is believed that this change satisfies the U.S. position. The FEC would almost certainly accept such a change and it is preferable to the alternative of a statement in the minutes.

9. In addition to a few minor clarifications of wording, it is proposed to add to paragraph (c) wording which will make it clear that Japanese authorities should not have any excessive reliance on imports of food. The insistence of the majority of the Committee for adding such provision arises from the feeling that the Japanese people have in the past relied excessively on imports of food. It is difficult to see how the U.S. is injured by a provision which tells the Japanese to develop a program to take care of their own problems without making allowances for imports of food. While we want to see the Japanese people as well fed as the circumstances permit we do not wish to foster over-dependence on outside sources. On the other hand in a year of poor harvest Japan could probably not draw up an effective program without counting on some imports. For this reason it is more realistic to say "with minimum reliance on any imports of food". It is possible the FEC would accept the change.

10. The addition of the phrase "prevention of undue diversion of crops to nonfood uses" in paragraph 1(d) shows concern about possible excessive use of food in alcoholic beverages. While the issue of whether it pays to be too stringent with regard to alcoholic beverage is a debatable one, the U.S. can hardly object to a prevention of undue diversion for such purposes without appearing to favor unessential Japanese needs at the expense of essential needs of our Allies.



CONFIDENTIAL

11. The substitution of new paragraphs (2) and (3) in the Appendix for paragraph (2) of SWNCC 331/2 is the most substantial change proposed. The agreement to have a statement by the U.S. relative to implementation of these paragraphs, also enclosed in the Appendix, is an essential part of the revision. The U.S. originally had suggested a version of this paragraph which confined the FEC action to recommendation for action by member governments on the grounds that more countries than the U.S. were involved, that SCAP was not in a position to implement such a policy, and that only the U.S. Government could implement it properly. Therefore, the Commission should merely recommend to the U.S. that it accept the principle of non-favoritism to Japan and act on it.

12. Other governments have in general agreed that the only way in which the policy content of paragraph (2) can be implemented is on the lines laid down in the U.S. statement appended to the policy paragraph. They feel, however, that the Commission is set up to make policy for Japan and that its proper action in such an important field as food is to make a policy decision. The revised FEC paper was worked out by the U.S. Member of Committee #2 as a possible basis for reaching agreement. The FEC would adopt as a matter of policy the statement in paragraph 2 of the Appendix (the same principle as stated in the original paragraph 2 of SWNCC 331/2). It would be sent to SCAP with a statement (contained in the Appendix) that made it clear that the U.S. is basically responsible for implementation and that the procedures are unchanged. This procedure has the following advantages:

a. It enables the Commission to go on record as to policy.

b. It clarifies the situation with regard to implementation and prevents the U.S. from being drawn into a controversy such as occurred when it failed to send a similar policy to SCAP following Commission action in May 1946.



CONFIDENTIALCONCLUSIONS

13. It is concluded that:

a. The U.S. can approve the policy statement in the Appendix under the following conditions:

(1) The statement for the record included in the Appendix be placed in the minutes of the FEC and be sent to SCAP, together with the policy statement.

(2) Paragraph b(1) be omitted.

(3) "To the Japanese people" is inserted in paragraph 1(b)(3) immediately after "responsibility".

(4) "With minimum reliance on" is substituted for "without making provision for any" in paragraph 1c.

RECOMMENDATIONS

14. It is recommended that:

a. SWNCC approve the Conclusions in paragraph 13 above.

b. When approved the U.S. Member of the FEC be authorized to undertake negotiations in the FEC on the basis of paragraph 13.



CONFIDENTIAL

A P P E N D I X

SUPPLY OF FOOD FOR CIVILIAN RELIEF IN JAPAN

1. The Far Eastern Commission as a matter of policy hereby adopts the following policies with respect to the supply of food for civilian relief in Japan, the substance of which was transmitted by the United States Government as U.S. policy to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in October and November 1945, to be in effect so long as the present acute world food shortage exists:

a. The objectives of relief policy are to prevent such starvation and widespread disease and civil unrest as would (1) clearly endanger the occupying forces, and (2) permanently obstruct the ultimate objectives of the occupation.

b. The Supreme Commander should make it clear to the Japanese people that:

~~(1) Many-countries-are-suffering-from-a-dire shortage-of-foodstuffs-largely-due-to-Japanese aggression-and-in-many-of-the-countries-devastated by-the-Japanese-the-diet-of-the-people-is-inferior to-that-of-the-Japanese.~~

(2) The Supreme Commander assumes no obligations to maintain, or to have maintained, any particular standard of living in Japan, and

(3) The Supreme Commander assumes no responsibility to the Japanese people to import foodstuffs to meet any deficit arising from failure of the Japanese Government and people to assure the just and impartial distribution of their indigenous foodstuffs.



CONFIDENTIAL

(4) That the standard of living will depend upon the thoroughness with which Japan rids itself of all militaristic ambitions, 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.

c. The Japanese authorities will be expected effectively to develop and carry out programs that will enable them out of their own resources and labor with minimum reliance on ~~without-making-provisions-for-any~~ imports of food to accomplish the following:

- (1) The avoidance of acute economic distress.
- (2) The assurance of just and impartial distribution of available supplies.

In order to achieve these aims, the Japanese authorities will have to make the utmost effort to maximize production of agricultural and fishery products, coal, charcoal, housing repair materials, clothing and other essentials. In the event that they fail to do so, the Supreme Commander should direct them to take such measures as in his judgment are necessary.

d. The Supreme Commander should assure that all practicable economic and police measures are taken to achieve the maximum utilization of essential Japanese resources in order that imports into Japan may be strictly limited. Such measures will include production and price controls, rationing, prevention of undue diversion of crops to non-food uses, control of black markets, fiscal and financial controls and other measures directed toward full employment of resources, facilities and means available in Japan.



CONFIDENTIAL

e. The Supreme Commander should be responsible for providing imported food supplies only to supplement local resources and only to the extent supplementation is needed to prevent such widespread disease or civil unrest as would endanger the occupying forces or permanently obstruct the ultimate objectives of the occupation.

f. Production of food crops should be maximized. Supply of fertilizers should be made available. The production of farm tools and implements in short supply should be encouraged. Special attention should be given to encourage production and sale of incentive goods to induce farmers and other food producers to move their produce to market. The existing dispersion of persons from food deficit areas to food surplus areas should be prolonged, exceptions being made for people of needed special skills.

2. The Far Eastern Commission decides as a matter of policy that during any period of acute world food shortage, no imports of food should be permitted which would have the effect of giving priority or preferential treatment for the Japanese over the requirements of the peoples of any Allied Power or liberated area except to the extent that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has determined that imports into Japan are essential for the safety of the occupation forces.

3. The Far Eastern Commission recommends to its member governments that they take all steps within their power to assist this policy to be carried into effect.

STATEMENT BY UNITED STATES RELATIVE TO FAR  
EASTERN POLICY ON FOOD

The United States approves the policy statement on food contained in FEC \_\_\_\_\_ on the understanding that:

1. As a first step in implementation of paragraph 2 of this policy the Supreme Commander will present his requirements



CONFIDENTIAL

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 (FEC food) 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.



370

DOR

MAR 5 1947

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNITED STATES MEMBER,  
FAR EASTERN COMMISSION

894.48/2-2147

894.48/2-2147

In accordance with instructions of February 21, 1947 from the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee, there is enclosed for the guidance of the United States Member of the Far Eastern Commission a copy of SWNCC 331/3, regarding Food Policy for Japan which was approved by the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee on February 19, 1947 after amending paragraph 17 of the Appendix as follows:

"1. The Far Eastern Commission as a matter of policy hereby ~~confirms~~ adopts the following policies with respect to the supply of food for civilian relief in Japan, the substance of which was ~~adopted transmitted~~ transmitted by the United States Government ~~and-transmitted-to-the~~ as U.S. policy to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in October and November 1945, to be in effect so long as the present acute world food shortage exists:"

The United States Member of the Far Eastern Commission is authorized to undertake negotiations with the Far Eastern Commission on the basis of paragraph 13 of SWNCC 331/3.

CS/N

TO:	OCF 71 Jalt
FROM:	<i>[Signature]</i>
SUBJECT:	<i>[Signature]</i>
DATE:	

ERNEST A. GROSS  
for J. H. Hilldring  
Assistant Secretary

Enclosure:

✓ Copy No. 53, SWNCC 331/3.

MAILED 5 FEB 21 1947  
ZK

JA:ALDunning:mls  
*[Signature]*

2-26-47

FE. *[Signature]*

A true copy of the signed original.  
CR/ZK

894.48/2-2147

CONFIDENTIAL



MISS CLARA NEELY  
504 NORTH STREET  
PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA

463  
~~ESB~~  
JK  
March 5, 1947

The State Dept of U.S.A.  
Washington, D.C.

1947 MAR 11 5 1 51

Dear Sir; I am writing for information regarding the collection of duty, in Japan, of small boxes of food, clothing and small articles in the use of the Japanese, who are suffering from lack of food clothing etc I was a Missionary there thirty four years and wish to send some whom I know are suffering a few things, but they are not in a position to pay a heavy duty.

Any information on this subject will be gratefully received. And the procedure will be most useful.

Yours Respectfully,  
Clara Johnson Neely

Miss Clara J. Neely  
504 North St,  
Portsmouth Va

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN  
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

repealed  
MAR 19 1947  
file 3/19/47

MAR 28 1947

FILED

CS/A

894.48/3.547

894.48/3.547



RE-START

Box - No.

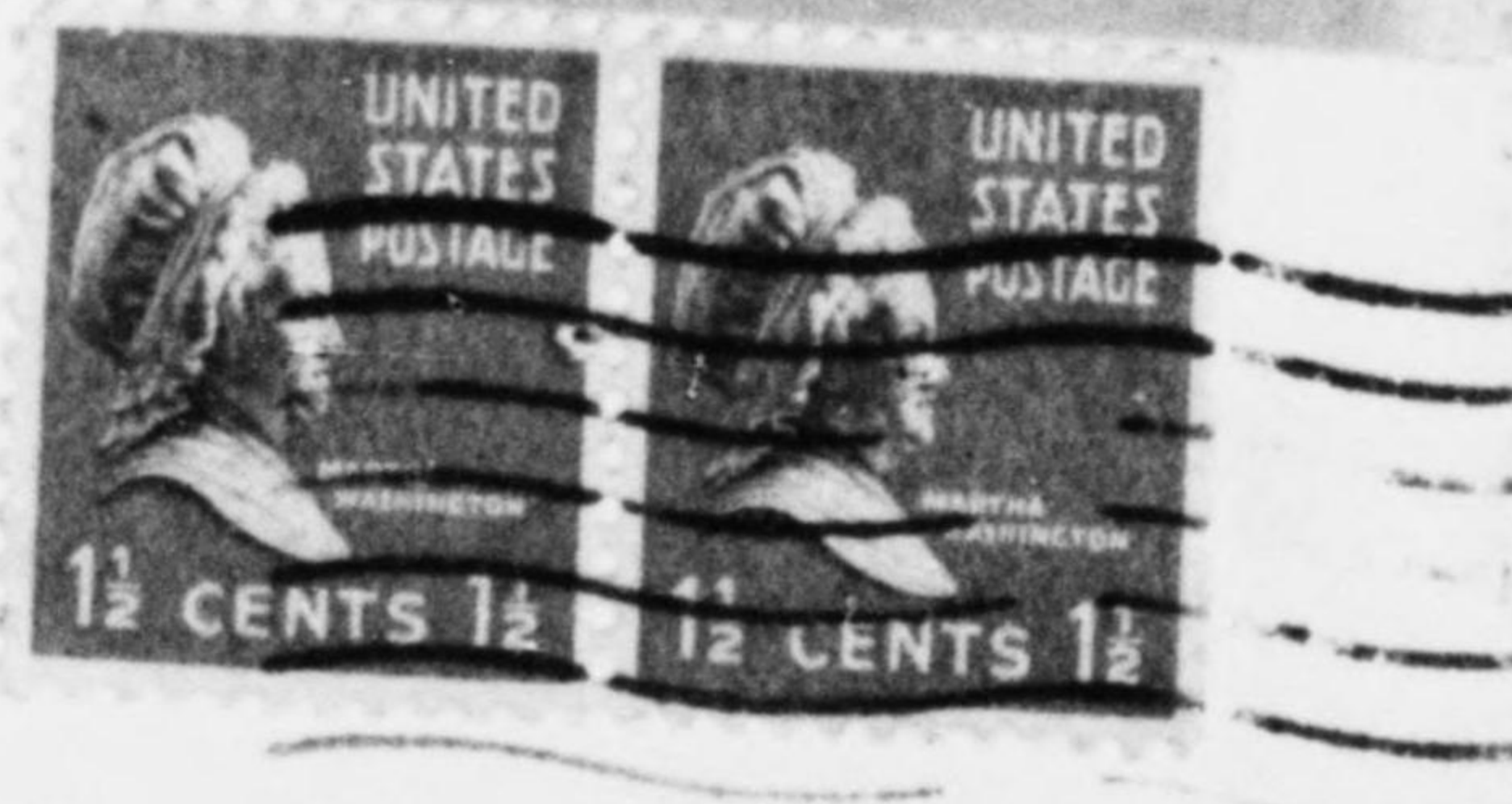
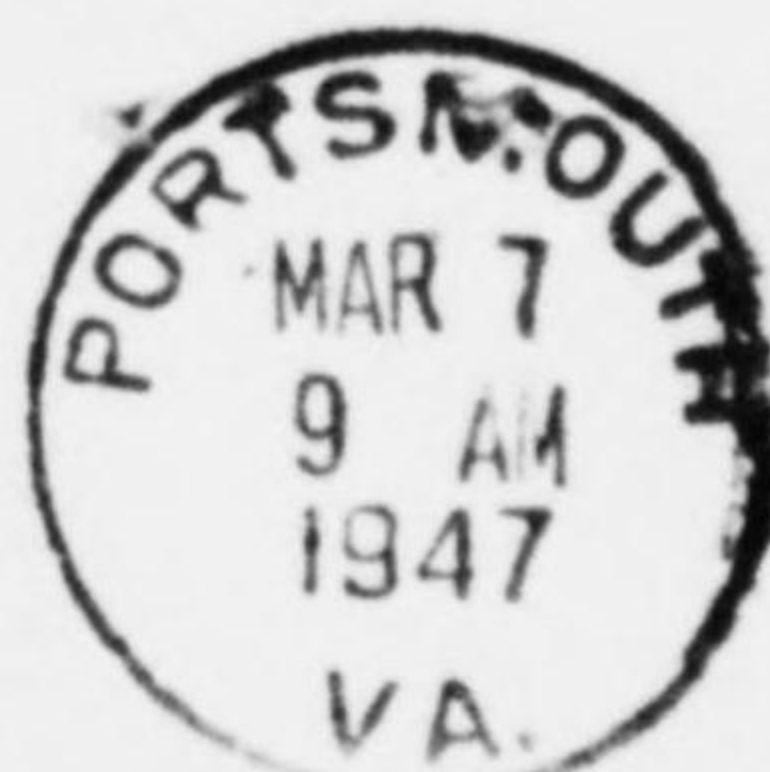
7100





Miss Clara J. Neely  
504 North Street,  
Portsmouth Va.

Miss C. J. Neely.  
504 NORTH STREET  
PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA



The State Department U.S.A.  
Washington,  
D.C.



413

MAR 21 1947

In reply refer to  
JK

My dear Miss Neely:

This is in answer to your inquiry of March 5. At the present time the Japanese Government does not levy a tariff on the contents of gift parcels.

Enclosed is a copy of the U.S. postal regulation defining gift parcels.

Sincerely yours,

DOR - ITP Unit

Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Sec. \_\_\_\_\_  
Asst. \_\_\_\_\_

Enclosure:

Postal regulation.

Edwin M. Martin  
Chief  
Division of Japanese and Korean  
Economic Affairs

894.48/3-547

CS/A

894.48/3-547

4/15  
OK  
MAR 21 1947  
Miss Clara J. Neely,  
504 North Street,  
Portsmouth, Virginia.

JK:RMPaige:bcb

cc: SCAP  
Col. Hartman





JK  
DC/R  
file  
m

OFFICE  
THE SECRETARY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

3-7-47

1947 MAR 11 AM 9 14

In reply refer to  
JK

see 894.48/3-747  
ED ASP A-T IR 894.51  
894.5018

My dear Congressman Taber:

I have received your request for the views of the State Department on the feasibility of using certain Japanese liquid assets, particularly her gold stocks, to pay for food imports during the coming year.

For the purpose of considering their availability for the purchase of food, Japanese liquid assets fall into three categories:

1. Assets looted by the Japanese from territories occupied by them and capable of identification.
2. Assets looted by the Japanese from territories occupied by them, but not capable of identification.
3. Assets existing in Japan prior to the outbreak of the war, produced in Japan since the war, or acquired from abroad by legitimate means.

General MacArthur has estimated that the total value of these assets is between \$275,000,000 and \$300,000,000, of which approximately \$137,000,000 is clearly not subject to claim as having been looted.

Since General MacArthur has custody of these assets as Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, they can be

disposed

The Honorable  
John Taber,  
House of Representatives.

A true copy of  
the signed original

LE

894.48/3-747

CS IV

894.48/3-747



406

- 2 -

disposed of only in accordance with policy decisions made under the terms of reference of the Far Eastern Commission as agreed to at Moscow in December 1946.

It is a firm United States policy to seek to have all Japanese liquid assets, not capable of being identified as looted from Allied territory by the Japanese and thus subject to restitution, available to the United States to pay for imports into Japan necessary to accomplish the purposes of our occupation.

Plans are now being developed to use the assets now available to import into Japan the raw materials and other supplies needed to revive her export industries. Unless action along these lines is taken promptly Japan is apt to become an increasing burden on the United States as stocks of raw materials left at the close of the war become exhausted and machinery wears out. With these imports it is believed possible to make Japan self-sustaining, without building up her war industries, in two or three years.

Therefore it appears to the State Department that it would sacrifice the interests of the United States taxpayer in the long run to use these liquid assets to import food to keep Japan alive rather than using them to enable Japan not only to live but to pay her own way.

Sincerely yours,

*W. Dean Acheson*

Acting Secretary

*E*  
JK:EMMartin:emh 3-6-47 *ESP* *AH* *JA* *gm*

A true copy of  
the signed orig-  
inal



*DC/R*

OFFICE  
THE SECRETARY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1947 MAR 11 AM 9 13

3-7-47

In reply refer to  
A-T

My dear Congressman Taber:

The two enclosed statements have been prepared by the Department on the questions you raised in our recent telephone conversation regarding the relief program and the feasibility of using certain liquid assets of Japan to pay for food imports.

I hope that these statements contain the information you need. We shall be glad to supply any additional information and would welcome the opportunity, as you suggested, to go over this matter informally with you and your sub-committee.

Sincerely yours,

*1st Dean Acheson*

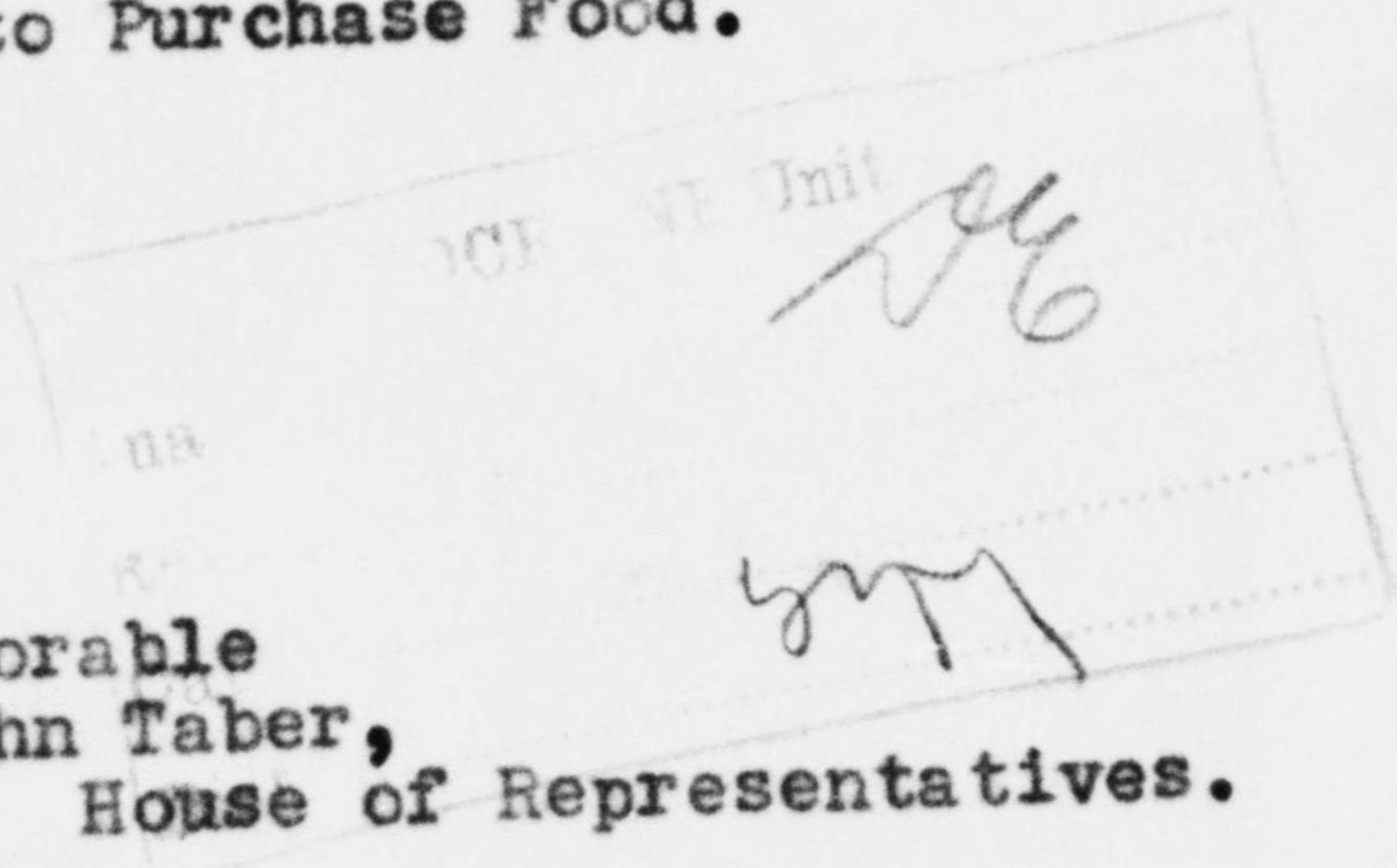
Acting Secretary

Enclosures:

Foreign Relief Programs.

Use of Japanese Liquid Assets  
to Purchase Food.

The Honorable  
John Taber,  
House of Representatives.



A true copy of  
the signed original

*JL*  
ED:VMLongstreet:mhp  
3-7-47

*Cleared with  
ESP - Martin  
JL.*

*WAT  
A-T  
CTW*

854.48/3-747

OS/R

*894.48/3-747*

*XR  
894.51*

*XR  
894.5018*



## CONFIDENTIAL

FOREIGN RELIEF PROGRAMSTotals by Fiscal Years

Appropriations for foreign relief are now being requested in the aggregate amount of \$1,448 million. Relief expenditures from United States funds are estimated to decrease from \$2,174 million in FY 1947 to \$1,273 million in FY 1948. The total expenditures for the two years come to \$3,447 million for which appropriations of \$2,248 million have already been provided. Of the appropriations being requested, \$249 million would remain as unliquidated obligations on June 30, 1948. The various categories of relief are shown in Table 1.

The Department is now developing detailed estimates of requirements for the special programs in Greece and Turkey. These will be furnished you as soon as they are available. It should be noted that these programs, if undertaken, would be, in the case of Turkey, for military assistance, and in the case of Greece, chiefly for the purpose of strengthening the economy and military establishment, rather than for relief.

Post-UNRRA

The proposed post-UNRRA relief program of \$350 million includes minimum amounts of food, medical supplies, seeds, pesticides, fertilizers, clothing, materials for the production of clothing, and fuel for the transportation of relief supplies. It is not intended that relief funds be used for rehabilitation or reconstruction.

These funds are proposed for use in Austria, China, Greece, Hungary, Italy and Poland. It is not possible to indicate the breakdown by country, since this will depend upon the amounts other contributing countries make available and upon conditions as they develop in the needy countries during the year. Total post-UNRRA relief needs of these countries in 1947 are estimated at \$610 million, of which it is proposed the United States meet \$350 million or 57 percent compared with our UNRRA proportion of 72 percent.

War Department (Occupied countries)

In addition to the post-UNRRA program the War Department, as indicated in Table 1, is requesting \$1,025 million for relief in occupied countries. The proposed breakdown by countries of this program is set forth in Table 2.

International Refugee Organization

The International Refugee Organization is one of the United Nations organizations. The \$73 million requested as the United States share for IRO is to take care of displaced persons, mostly in Germany.

ED:VM Longstreet:et  
3/7/47

Cleared with: Hummelbine S/S  
Kensman A-H  
Wood A-T CTW  
Becker A-T  
Nelson Budget Ben.  
Harlik ED

OFD-Pearson  
J.H.



TABLE 1

FOREIGN RELIEF FINANCED BY THE UNITED STATES

(Fiscal years. In millions of dollars)

	Expenditures Estimate		Appropriations Requested
	1947	1948	
UNRRA	1515	305	-
Post-UNRRA <sup>1/</sup>	100	250	350
War Department (Occupied Countries)	556	645	1,025*
International Refugee Organization <sup>1/</sup>	-	73	73
Other	3	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>1,273**</b>	<b>1,448**</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Under proposed legislation.

\* Includes \$300 million supplemental for FY 1947 and \$725 million for FY 1948.

\*\* In addition, the U.S. has been requested to contribute to the International Emergency Childrens' Fund. The matter is under consideration, and it is possible that \$40 million may be requested for this purpose. The budget does not include this item.

3-7-47



CONFIDENTIAL

TABLE 2

WAR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION REQUESTED FOR  
RELIEF OF OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

<u>Country</u>	<u>Millions of Dollars</u>
Germany	380
Austria <sup>1/</sup>	24
Japan (including Ryukyus)	415
Korea	206
	<hr/>
Total	1,025

---

<sup>1/</sup> To cover requirements between the end of UNRRA shipments and the estimated arrival of first shipments under the proposed \$350 million relief bill.

CONFIDENTIAL

3/7/47



USE OF JAPANESE LIQUID ASSETS TO PURCHASE FOOD

For the purpose of considering their availability for the purchase of food, Japanese liquid assets fall into three categories:

1. Assets looted by the Japanese from territories occupied by them and capable of identification.
2. Assets looted by the Japanese from territories occupied by them, but not capable of identification.
3. Assets existing in Japan prior to the outbreak of the war, produced in Japan since the war, or acquired from abroad by legitimate means.

General MacArthur has estimated that the total value of these assets is between \$275,000,000 and \$300,000,000, of which approximately \$137,000,000 is clearly not subject to claim as having been looted.

Since General MacArthur has custody of these assets as Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, they can be disposed of only in accordance with policy decisions made under the terms of reference of the Far Eastern Commission as agreed to at Moscow in December 1946.

It is a firm United States policy to seek to have all Japanese liquid assets, not capable of being identified as looted from Allied territory by the Japanese and thus subject to restitution, available to the United States to pay for imports into Japan necessary to accomplish the purposes of our occupation.

Plans are now being developed to use the assets now available to import into Japan the raw materials and other supplies needed to revive her export industries. Unless action along these lines is taken promptly Japan is apt to become an increasing burden on the United States as stocks of raw materials left at the close of the war become exhausted and machinery wears out. With these imports it is believed possible to make Japan self-sustaining, without building up her war industries, in two or three years.

Therefore, it appears to the State Department that it would sacrifice the interests of the United States taxpayer in the long run to use these liquid assets to import food to keep Japan alive rather than using them to enable Japan not only to live but to pay her own way.

JK:EMMartin:jph



Form DS-302  
(7-2-46)

DIVISION OF  
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS  
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
INCOMING TELEGRAM

ACTION COPY

PLAIN

4

Control 5317

Action: SPD  
Info :  
ARA  
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Rec'd March 18, 1947  
9:10 a.m.

FROM: Buenos Aires  
TO: Secretary of State  
NO: 287, Eighteenth

*Act 3-20*  
SPECIAL PROJECTS *ABC 287*  
DIVISION  
MAR 18 1947 *File*  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Advise STCOR if local Japanese can send food or clothing to Japan and Okinawa and whether direct or via US and through what agencies for distribution.

MESSERSMITH

BB:DCB

*Handwritten notes and stamps on a small slip of paper, including "DEPARTMENT OF STATE" and illegible signatures.*

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS  
MAR 26 1947  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MAR 31 1947

FILED

PLAIN

PERMANENT RECORD COPY. THIS COPY MUST BE RETURNED TO DC/R CENTRAL FILES WITH NOTATION OF ACTION TAKEN. X

894.48/3-1847

L.L.



AIRGRAM SENT

TO BE TRANSMITTED  
SECRET  
CONFIDENTIAL  
RESTRICTED  
PLAIN

# Department of State

NO. A-246

Washington,

TIME \_\_\_\_\_

June 30, 1947

3228

3228

AMEMBASSY,  
SANTIAGO.

URTEL 518 June 24

Only agency recognized by SCAP to receive and distribute relief supplies in Japan is LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia). Suggest Chilian Red Cross address inquiry to Edward B. Peacock, Chairman, Licensed Agencies Relief in Asia, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa. concerning shipment in question.

Department understands distribution in Japan made by LARA and Governmental agencies under supervision U.S. Military Government.

894.48/3-1847

CS/A

894.48/3-1847

*Marshall*  
MARSHALL

MARSHALL  
(WHM)

DOE - IEP Unit

*de*  
*fw*

SPD:ABC *amc* Correll:AMG

PLAIN

6-26-47

*LPg*



FORM DS-222  
7-18-46

NL

# OUTGOING TELEGRAM

CLASSIFICATION

INDICATE  
Collect

Charge Department:

## Department of State

PLAIN

Charge to Interested party Washington

# PLAIN

5883

AMEMBASSY,

MAR 26 1947

BUENOS AIRES.

227 TWENTY-SIXTH

URTEL 287 March 18.

894.48 / 3-1947

*je*

Suggest inquirer consult Argentine Post Office re gift parcel service available Argentina to Japan and address inquiry concerning possibility bulk shipments for general distribution Japan to Edward B. Peacock, Chairman, Licensed Agencies Relief Asia, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Arrangements not as yet completed for mail service or shipment bulk relief supplies to Okinawa. 447

894.48/3-1847

*Acheson*  
Acting  
(WAM)

TELEGRAPH  
RELEASE DESK

MAR 26 PM 6

DC/T

CS/A

894.48/3-1847

DISTRIBUTION  
DESIRED  
(OFFICES ONLY)

SPD

*am*  
SPD:ABCORRELL:EBJ

3-20-47

JK

NA

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*296*  
*PLV*



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
PROJECTS  
SPECIAL DIVISION

March 20, 1947

Colonel Linville, CAD, War Department, suggested the Japanese group in Argentina be advised to communicate with Mr. Edward B. Peacock, Chairman, LARA, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, to ascertain whether it would accept relief shipments for distribution. He said War would have no objection if arrangements could be completed between the Japanese and LARA (Licensed Agencies Relief Asia).

-----

Mr. Peterson, Post Office Department, said he understood Argentine Post Office had recently asked the U.S. Post Office to arrange for the shipment of Argentine parcel post to Japan and that the U.S. Post Office had answered it would arrange this if individual parcels were packed in bulk by Argentina so that they would not have to be individually handled here.

FW 894.48/3-1847

*an*

CS/A

FW 894.48/3-1847

Anal.	<i>RG</i>
Rev.	<i>FS</i>
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SPD:ABC *Correll*:EBJ



WAR DEPARTMENT  
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER  
OUTGOING CLEAR MESSAGE

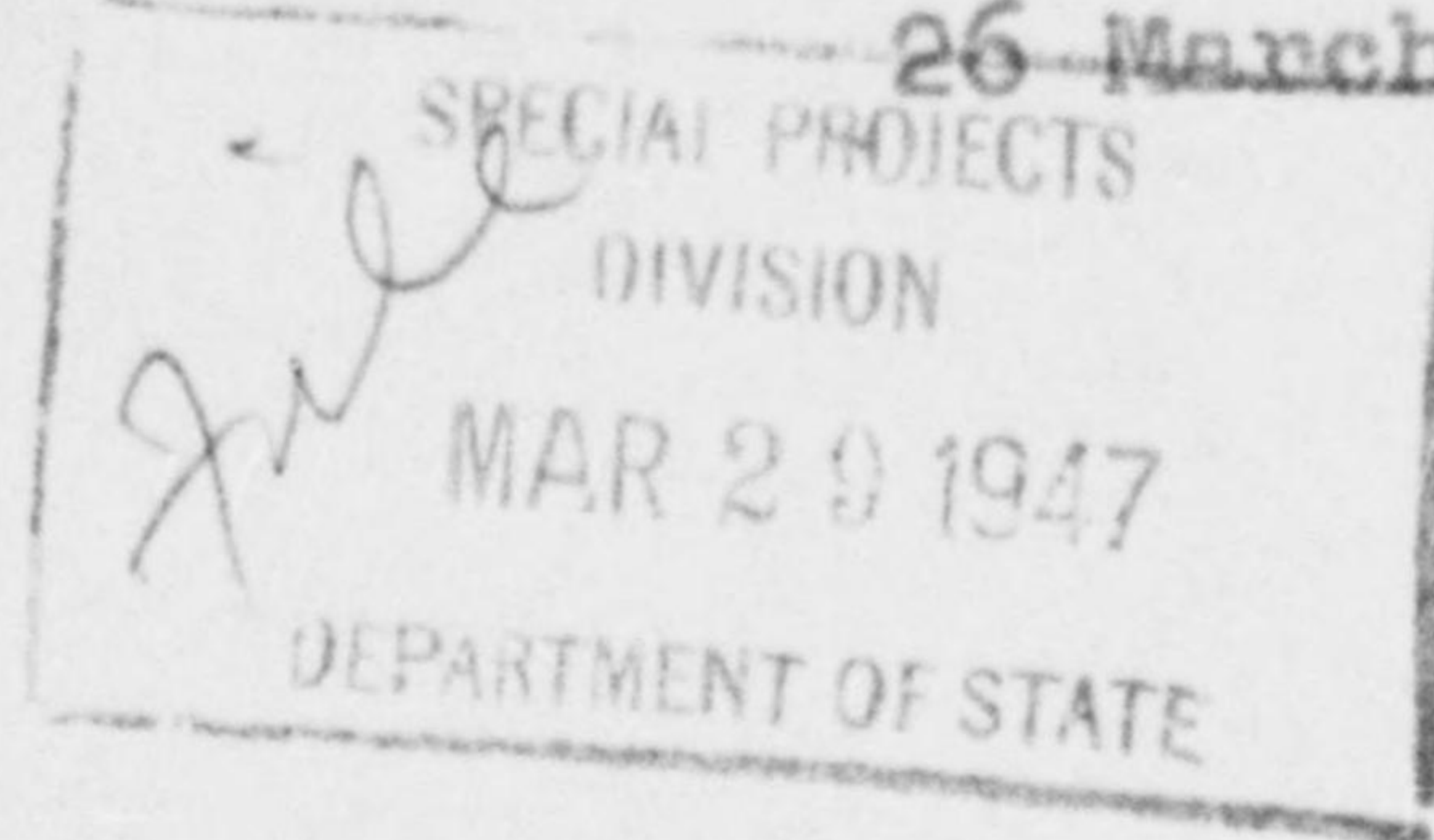
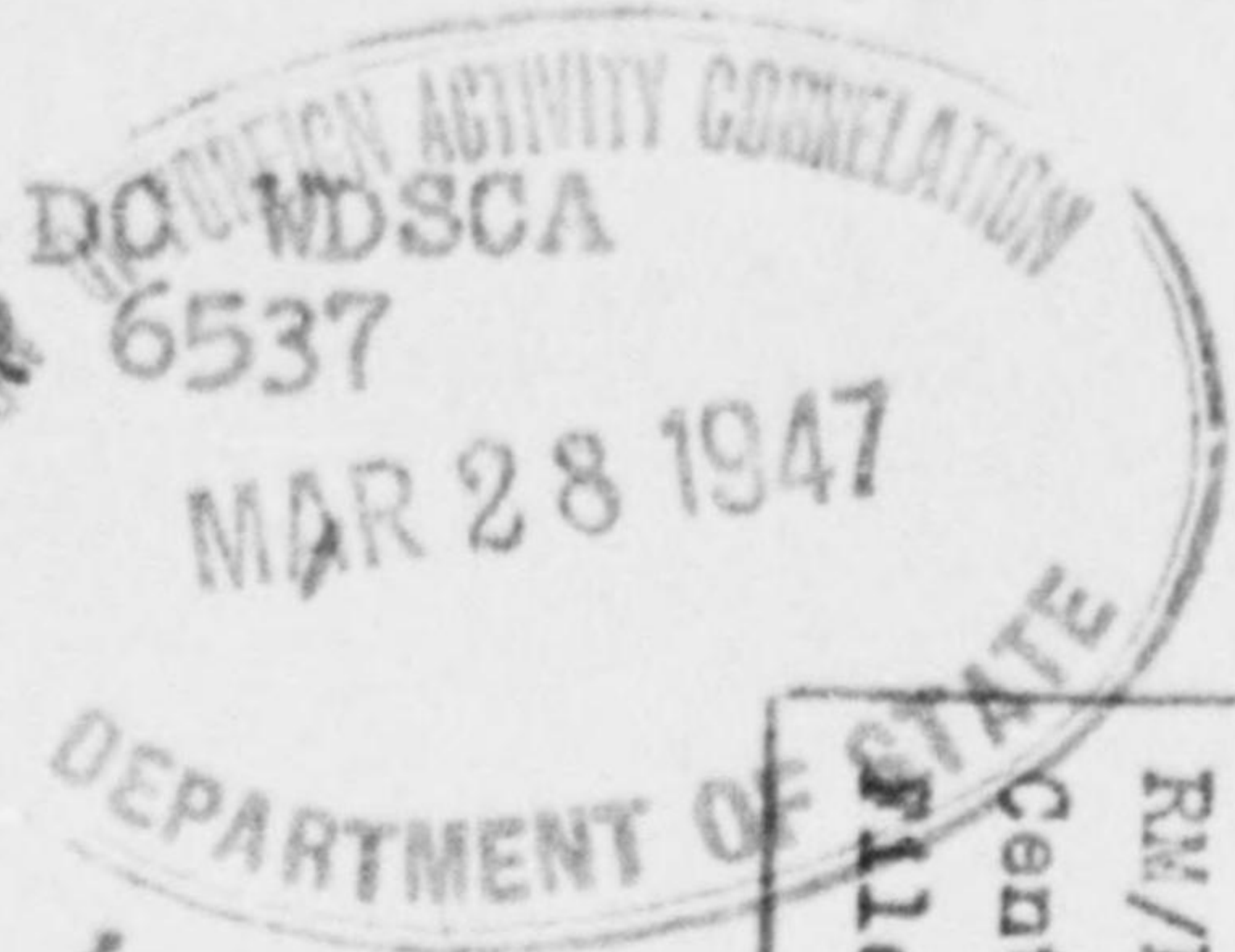
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*Wittm*

*SPD*

War Dept Wash DC WDSCA  
Lt Col Linville 6537

26 March 1947

MAR 28 1947



This Document Must Be Returned  
RM/R  
Central Files  
894.48/3-2647

CINCFE Tokyo Japan

Nr: WCL 32609

From WDSCA ES.

Pacific American Trading Co desires sending Reverend Mother Britt, Society of Sacred Heart, Tokyo, fol: Blankets, mattresses, trunks, typewriter, sleeping bags, one and one half tons misc foodstuffs. All items for use in Sacred Heart Convent, Tokyo. Request your recommendation

END

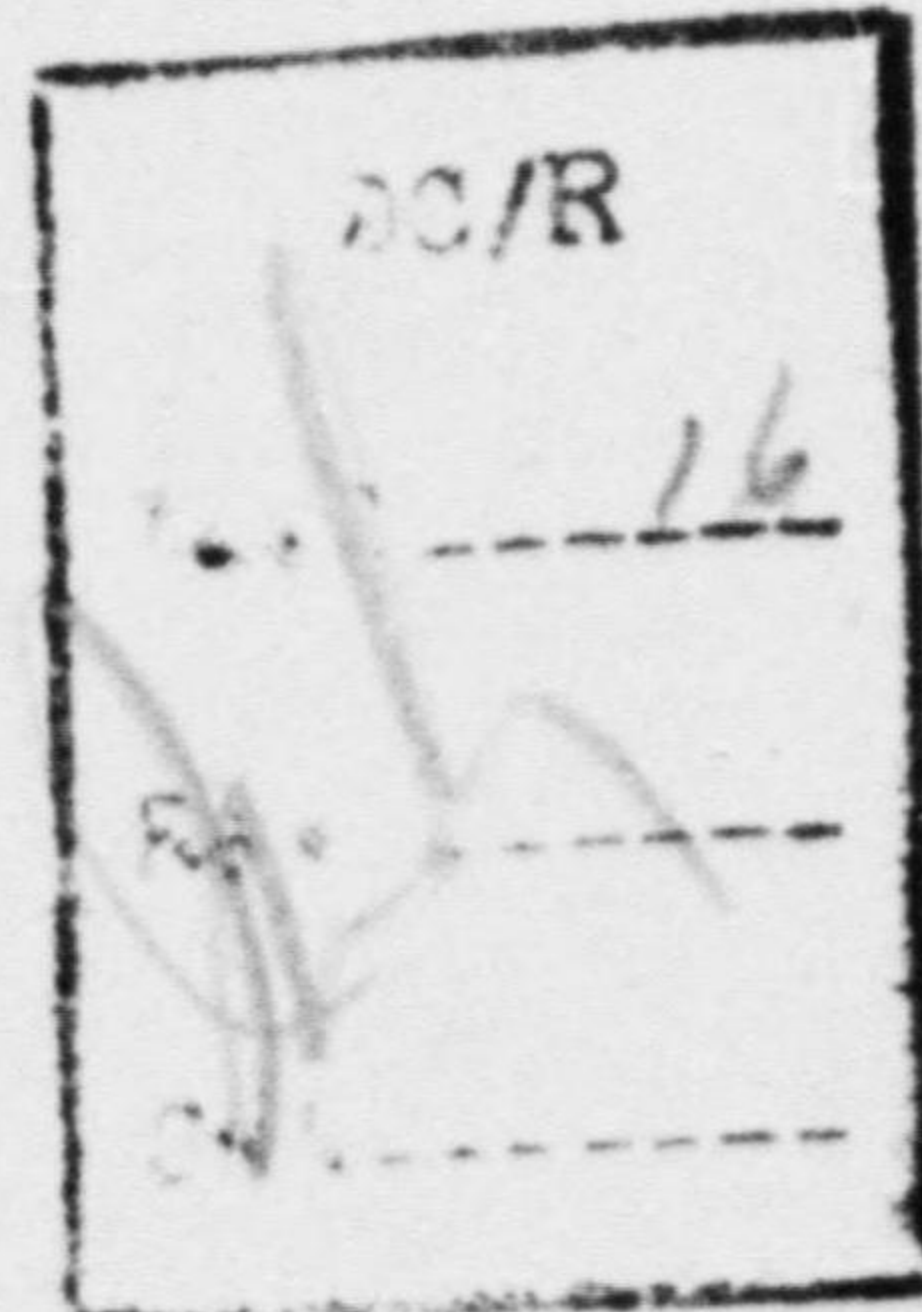
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(Mar 47) DTG 261647Z rel-



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*894.48/3-2647*



# INCOMING AIRGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

*SPD*  
*DC/R*

*File*  
COPY IN ID  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIVISION  
*to SPD for actions*  
JUN 10 1947  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

UNCLASSIFIED

AIRGRAM

1278

FROM American Embassy

Buenos Aires

Date of mailing: May 31, 1947

Rec'd June 9, 1947  
1:17 PM

3  
2  
ACTION *SPD*  
INFO  
DC/R  
ARA  
FE  
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Secretary of State,  
Washington.

SPECIAL PROJECTS  
DIVISION  
JUN 13 1947  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
*Argon to BA*  
*6/16*  
*UAC: EBJ*

894.48/5-2947

A- 372 May 29, 1947

Reference Embassy telegram no. 287 of March 18 and Department's telegram in reply, no. 227 of March 26, regarding mail service and shipment of bulk relief supplies to Japan and Okinawa. Reference also Department's airgram no. 279 of May 19 informing of reestablishment of postal and individual gift parcel shipments to the Ryukyu Islands including Okinawa.

Please advise if bulk relief supplies shipments to the Ryukyu Islands including Okinawa can now be made, and if so whether the same regulations and media apply as with regard to Japan proper.

*6-16-47*  
*Mr. Baldwin*  
*CAD War, stated*  
*Shipments could*  
*be sent thru*  
*LARA arm*

MESSERSMITH

JUN 10 1947  
ACT  
LINE 3  
DEPT. OF STATE  
FILED  
24 1947

Original (hectograph) and one copy to Department  
Copy to Chief, Division of River Plate Affairs.  
RKOakley:vl

UNCLASSIFIED

PERMANENT RECORD COPY.—This copy must be returned to DC/R central files with notation of action taken.



FORM DS-323  
7-18-46

OUTGOING AIRGRAM

CLASSIFICATION

III  
DC/R

Department of State

UNRESTRICTED

NO. A-340

Washington,

June 18, 1947

AMERICAN EMBASSY,  
BUENOS AIRES.

894.48/5-2947  
3-1847

2155

2155

Your Airgram 372, May 29.

Bulk relief shipments may be made through LARA,  
Suggest inquirers communicate with Peacock, Department's  
telegram 227, March 26, concerning regulations.

894.48/5-2947

Marshall  
(W/M)  
MARSHALL

CS/A

DISTRIBUTION  
DESIRED  
(OFFICES ONLY)

SPD: <sup>ark</sup> ABCorrell:EBJ 6/16/47

ARR  
DOB - 1947  
310  
B.M.B.  
[Signature]

CR CLEARANCE

JUN 18 1947

894.48/5-2947  
2155



DIVISION OF  
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS  
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
INCOMING TELEGRAM

DC/R  
ACTION COPY

SPECIAL PROJECTS *7 de*  
DIVISION  
*airgram to Santiago*  
JUN 25 1947 *6/26/47*  
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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Info:  
A-H  
ARA  
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RSP  
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DC/R

Control 8403

Rec'd. June 25, 1947  
12:30 a.m.

FROM: Santiago, Chile  
TO: Secretary of State  
NO: 518, Twenty-fourth

Chilean Red Cross is asked by small Japanese colony here to transmit to Red Cross Japan 100,000 pesos worth of clothing and food for distribution through Red Cross in Japan to needy children. Grace Line offer to transport material to San Francisco, whence can be sent on by boats leaving regularly. Is this permitted, and if so what are the necessary authorizations from American Government?

894.48/6-2447

BOWERS

JMS:MES

*2XR*  
*XB*  
*894.192*  
*825.192*  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
1947

JUL 25 1947

6-26-47  
Col. Linnell, War. states distribution in Japan made thru LARA & Jap. Governmental agencies under supervision U.S. military govt  
HH  
*atc*

PLAIN

PERMANENT RECORD COPY: THIS COPY MUST BE RETURNED TO DC/R CENTRAL FILES WITH NOTATION OF ACTION TAKEN.





UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER FOR JAPAN

DC/L  
~~DS~~  
DC/R

Tokyo, September 9, 1947.

DIVISION OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 1268

SEP 30 1947  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
*Copy to ARC 10-2-47 a AC 248 file*

SUBJECT: Chinese Red Cross Contribution to Japanese Earthquake Victims.

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
18  
1947 SEP 25 PM 3 47

The Honorable  
The Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that on August 5, 1947, this Headquarters was informed by the Chinese Mission in Japan that the "Chinese Red Cross and other philanthropic organizations in China" had collected some thirty cases of medical supplies and a quantity of daily necessities and desired to turn these supplies over to Japanese victims of the December 1946 earthquake in Shikoku. The supplies had reportedly been shipped to Japan and were in the custody of the Chinese Mission, which requested that they be distributed through the Japanese Red Cross.

Arrangements were made by the Public Health and Welfare Section of this Headquarters, the American Red Cross representative, Japanese Welfare Ministry, and Japanese National Red Cross for the disposition of the supplies. Transfer was effected August 27, 1947. An official of the Public Health and Welfare Section has now reported that most of the containers were standard containers packed and marked in United States Medical Department supply depots, containing surgical dressings and medicaments. Some of the boxes were stated to have been marked "UNRRA" and "CNRA" but most of them were marked "American Red Cross". The cases contained surgical sponges, surgical gauze, absorbent cotton, kaolin, quinine sulfate, sulfathiazole, dextrose, chloroform, magnesium oxide, etc., valued according to the Section's estimate, at between \$4,000 and \$5,000 (U.S.).

Officials of the Public Health and Welfare Section regard as significant the fact that the Chinese Mission should have turned over this quantity of material which was originally intended for use in China and which is undoubtedly needed in China; and the fact that on the day following the delivery of these supplies, a request to Headquarters was made by the "Chinese Communications Technical College and Philanthropic Hospital" in Tokyo for medical supplies and

medicines,

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894.48/9-947

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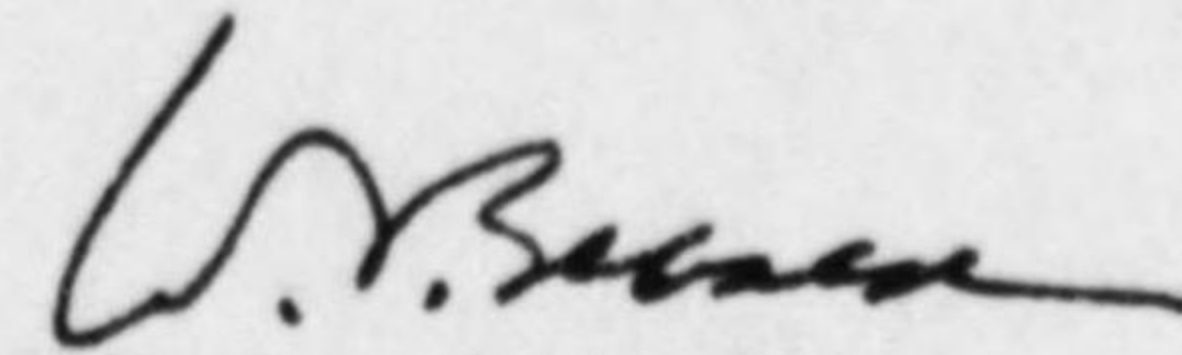


Tokyo's 1268,  
September 9, 1947

- 2 -

medicines, the hospital stating its need for such supplies and medicines as were turned over to the Japanese Red Cross by the Chinese Mission.

Respectfully yours,



W. J. Sebald  
Counselor of Mission

Original and ozalid to Department  
Copy to American Embassy, Nanking

814.2/701.1  
JWBurnett/blc





REGISTERED

OCT 3 1947

In reply refer to  
DS 894.48/9-947

CONFIDENTIAL

895622

894.48/9-947

My dear Mr. Ryan:

I enclose for your confidential information a copy of despatch no. 1268 of September 9, 1947 from the United States Political Adviser for Japan at Tokyo regarding a Chinese Red Cross contribution to Japanese earthquake victims.

Sincerely yours,

William H. McCahon  
Acting Assistant Chief  
Division of Protective Services

Enclosure:

No. 1268 from Tokyo,  
September 9, 1947.

Mr. Philip E. Ryan, Director,  
International Activities,  
Insular and Foreign Operations,  
American Red Cross,  
Washington, D. C.

CR ✓  
OCT 3 1947 P.M.

A true copy of  
the signed original.

DS:ABC Correll:EBJ 10-2-47

CS/V

894.48/9-947





THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS  
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS  
WASHINGTON 13, D. C.

October 6, 1947

*DS*  
*DCR*

Re: DS 894.48/9-947

Mr. William H. McCahon  
Acting Assistant Chief  
Division of Protective Services  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

DIVISION OF  
PROTECTIVE SERVICES

*File*  
*ABC*  
OCT 8 1947  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

My dear Mr. McCahon:

I am pleased to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 3rd, transmitting for my confidential information a copy of despatch no. 1268 of September 9th from the United States Political Adviser for Japan at Tokyo regarding a Chinese Red Cross contribution to Japanese earthquake victims.

We had previously received a report to this effect from our representatives at Tokyo and the source of the supplies is now being investigated by our representative at Shanghai.

Sincerely yours,

*Philip E. Ryan*  
Philip E. Ryan, Director  
International Activities  
Foreign Operations

894.48/10-647

CS/V

OCT 15 1947  
FILED

*Wdy*

894.48/10-647



AMERICAN JUNIOR RED CROSS

30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary

ENROLLMENT FOR  
SERVICE  
NOVEMBER 1-15, 1947



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
CENTRAL TRANSLATING DIVISION

[TRANSLATION]

TC NO. 46470  
T-19/R-III  
Spanish*DC/R*DIVISION OF  
PROTECTIVE SERVICESNOV 12 1947 *ask 11-13-47  
doc: ebj  
file*Embassyof the

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Argentine Republic

Washington, October 28, 1947

D. E. 518

DIVISION OF  
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

NOV 2 1947

Mr. Secretary:

The Comisión Ejecutiva Nacional de Ayuda a los Pueblos Afectados por la Guerra [National Executive Committee for Aid to Peoples Affected by the War], of my country, shipped, on the steamer "Fisk Victory", of the Moore-McCormack Navigation Company, which sailed from Buenos Aires on the 14th of the current month, to San Francisco, en route to Japan and the Island of Okinawa, 52 tons of provisions which His Excellency the President of the Nation is sending in the name of the Argentine people.

This shipment is consigned to this Embassy, but, as it will be arriving in San Francisco, the corresponding bills of lading have been sent to the Argentine Consul in that city, to be delivered to The Licensed Agency for Relief in Asia (LARA), which will reship it to Japan and the Island of Okinawa.

Therefore, in the hope that no difficulties will arise

in the

His Excellency

Robert E. Lovett,

Under Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

*bus 894.48 / 10-28-47*



-2-

in the delivery and reshipment of the aforementioned consignment, I beg Your Excellency to be good enough to order the proper authorities to furnish any assistance which the Argentine Consul in San Francisco may require, in order to obtain the desired speed in reshipment.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest and most distinguished consideration.

CP

/s/ O. Ivanissevich  
Oscar Ivanissevich  
Argentine Ambassador

Stamp of the  
Argentine Embassy  
Washington



Embajada  
de la  
República Argentina

D.E. 518

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1947 OCT 30 AM 11 34

DC/M  
FACILITIES BRANCH

Washington, octubre 26 de 1947.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
OFFICE OF  
AMERICAN REPUBLIC AFFAIRS  
NOV 17 1947  
D. J. R. W.

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PC/K

DIVISION OF  
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

NOV 26 1947

Señor Secretario:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PROTECTIVE SERVICES

OCT 31 1947

phone  
VFD  
11-3-47  
asc

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Recd 11-3-47  
arc

3

La Comisión Ejecutiva Nacional de Ayuda a los  
Pueblos Afectados por la Guerra, de mi país, ha embarcado en  
el vapor "Fisk Victory", de la Compañía de Navegación Moore Mc  
Cormack, que zarpó de Buenos Aires el 14 del corriente, con  
destino a San Francisco, en tránsito a Japón y a la Isla de  
Okinawa, 52 toneladas de víveres que envía, en nombre del pue  
blo argentino, el Excmo. señor Presidente de la Nación, Gene  
ral Juan Perón.

Dicho envío viene consignado a esta Embajada  
pero como llegará a San Francisco, se han remitido al Cónsul  
Argentino en dicha ciudad los conocimientos de embarque respec  
tivos, para ser entregados a "The Licenced Agency For Relief  
in Asia" (LARA), la que lo reexpedirá al Japón y a la Isla de  
Okinawa.

Con este motivo, y en el deseo de que no se  
presenten inconvenientes para la entrega y reexpedición del  
aludido envío, ruego a Vuestra Excelencia se sirva disponer  
que las autoridades correspondientes suministren la ayuda que  
necesitare al Cónsul Argentino en San Francisco, con el fin  
de lograr la celeridad deseada en la reexpedición.

Aprovecho esta oportunidad para reiterar a  
Vuestra Excelencia las seguridades de mi más alta y distingui  
da consideración.

CP.



cc to ara  
d.  
G. Ivanisovich  
Embajador Argentino

A SU Excelencia el señor Secretario de Estado, D. Robert E. Lovett,  
WASHINGTON D.C.

asa

894-48/10-2847

EMBAYADA ARGENTINA WASHINGTON D.C.

MR 61135251  
MR 694-11232



NOV 21 1947

Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of  
 your note D. E. 518 of October 28, 1947 <sup>BMB</sup> regarding relief  
 supplies being sent to Japan and Okinawa through the  
 Licensed Agency for Relief in Asia (LARA) as a gift of  
 the Argentine people.

The Department has been informed that appropriate  
 arrangements have been made for forwarding the supplies  
 under reference.

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

*Stuey*  
 For the Secretary of State:

His Excellency  
 Señor Dr. Oscar Ivanissevich,  
 (Argentine) Ambassador of the Argentine Republic.

*(M)*  
 NOV 18 1947

NORMAN ARMOUR  
 DEPT OF STATE  
 NOV 21 1947

*(Signature)*

DS:ABCORRELL:EBJ 11-13-47

*ARA*  
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*AA*  
*cu*

894.48/10-2847

CS/V

894.48/10-2847



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: Nov. 13, 1947

SUBJECT:

PARTICIPANTS: Miss Borschke, VFA  
Mrs. Correll, DS

COPIES TO:

FW 894.48/10-2847

1-1493

I phoned the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid on November 3, 1947 regarding the note of Oct. 28 from the Argentine Embassy concerning relief shipments. Miss Borschke of the Committee said she would phone to LARA at once and see what could be done.

She reported later that LARA had already been in touch with the Embassy in regard to this shipment and that all necessary measures were being taken.

CS/V

*amc*  
DS:ABCORRELL:EBJ  
*[Signature]*

Anal.	DGR ARA UNIT
Re.	B M Bryan
Cat.	CP
Dist.	JL

*for 894.48/10-2847*



**L A R A**  
 Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia  
 122 East 22nd Street, Room 701  
 New York 10, N. Y.  
 ORrchar 4-2786

*RFU*  
*pls draft something*  
*Edward B. Peacock*  
 EDWARD B. PEACOCK, CHAIRMAN  
 EDWARD C. HAROLD, VICE-CHAIRMAN  
 GEORGE C. HELDE, TREASURER

- American Friends Service Committee, Inc.
- Brethren Service Committee, Inc.
- Church World Service, Inc.
- Labor League for Human Rights, A. F. of L.
- Lutheran World Relief, Inc.
- Mennonite Central Committee, Inc.
- National CIO Community Services Committee
- Salvation Army
- War Relief Services - National Catholic Welfare Conference, Inc.
- Young Men's Christian Associations, Inc. International Committee
- Young Women's Christian Association, Inc. National Board

*Let to Mr Peacock*  
*11-25-47 BA:O'Tade*

Allen Dawson  
 Brazilian Affairs Division  
 State Department  
 Washington, D.C.

November 19, 1947  
 OFFICE OF  
 AMERICAN REPUBLIC AFFAIRS  
 NOV 26 1947  
*6-7*

894.48/11-1947

Dear Mr. Dawson:

I have just received a letter from Mr. Akira Ohtani, Vice President of the Comité de Socorro ao Japao in Rio de Janeiro, reporting on the activities of their Japan Relief Committee. In this letter, he reports that they have found it impossible to transmit funds they have raised for Japan relief to us here in the United States, such action being done with the understanding that we would use these funds for the purchase and shipment of relief supplies to Japan through LARA.

I am wondering if you can give us any advice or counsel as to how we might go about obtaining permission for them to transmit such funds. Are the Brazilian regulations so strict that it will be impossible for us to do anything from this end to make such a transmittal possible? Any suggestions you have in this regard will be greatly appreciated.

I should explain that it will be possible for us to work out the necessary arrangements enabling the Brazilian Japan Relief Committee to ship supplies from that country to Japan. However, I fear that the types of supplies available are not entirely satisfactory and the cost of those that can be obtained is fairly high. Therefore, purchases made in this country would enable us to make more effective use of these relief funds, as well as eliminating the additional shipping charges involved in shipping from Rio de Janeiro, as against San Francisco.

We are pleased with developments in Brazil, and if, by chance, you would like to discuss this entire matter in more detail, I would be glad to drop into your office sometime next week as I plan to be in Washington at that time.

*BMB*  
*ef*

EBP:emf

Sincerely yours,  
*Edward B. Peacock*

Edward B. Peacock  
 Chairman

CS/V

894.48/11-1947  
 DEC 27 1947  
 RECORDED



NOV 28 1947

In reply refer to  
BA

My dear Mr. Peacock:

This will acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 19 regarding the difficulty of remitting to this country funds collected in Brazil for Japanese relief.

894.48/11-1947

Your problem apparently results from the Brazilian Government's regulations controlling the use and availability of foreign exchange in Brazil. Briefly, these regulations are administered by the Bank of Brazil which makes foreign exchange available, on a priority basis, for five categories of exchange requirements. Remittances in the nature of aid or charity come under the fifth category.

J

Implementation of applications for exchange, under these five categories, is dependent upon the total available supply of new foreign exchange. The available exchange supply of dollars appears to be inadequate for the lower categories. Accordingly, implementation of applications under Category Five, in which your requirement apparently falls, will very likely be delayed indefinitely until the volume of available exchange is much greater than at present.

While

RMB  
CE

Mr. Edward B. Peacock,  
Chairman,  
Licensed Agencies for  
Relief in Asia,  
Room 701,  
122 East Twenty-Second Street,  
New York 10, New York.

894.48/11-1947

CS/V

894.48/11-1947





THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS  
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS  
WASHINGTON 18, D. C.

November 20, 1947

DIVISION OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES  
NOV 21 1947  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
*Copy to Tokyo by DS-4 with:elij*  
*File 11-26*

Mr. William H. McCahon  
Acting Assistant Chief  
Division of Protective Services  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

Re: DS 894.48/9-94  
DIVISION OF NORTHEAST-ASIAN AFFAIRS

CONFIDENTIAL  
NOV 28 1947

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

894.48/11-2047

Dear Mr. McCahon:

We have recently received a letter from our Commissioner in the Far Eastern Theater of Operations relative to the American National Red Cross supplies which were exported by the Chinese Red Cross Society as a contribution to the Japanese Red Cross following the earthquake disaster. Our representative immediately consulted the Chinese Red Cross and the following statement was received from Dr. Woo, Secretary General of the Society:

"During the war we received supplies from American Red Cross with the understanding that besides supplying ourselves whatever we need we could supply other needed organizations as we see fit; in other words we have become one of your agencies for distribution. For years we have done it without conditions.

"This time when we felt right to share what we can spare with a Sister Society of a people in distress, we did it accordingly. At the moment we did not give the matter another thought. We are extremely sorry if we have breached any of your conditions by this redonation of your supplies. We do sincerely hope that the above truthful statement will be accepted and due leniency will be given for our unintentional shortcoming."

In view of the above explanation we feel that this issue might well be closed.

We wish to thank you very much for your interest and the fact that you called such an important matter to our attention.

Sincerely yours,

*Philip E. Ryan*  
Philip E. Ryan  
Director  
International Activities  
Foreign Operations

DEC 15 1947  
FILED

894.48/11-2047

DR - NE Unit

*mf*  
*mlr*

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DIVISION OF  
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

JAN 12 1948

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

34 Harwood Ave.

North Garrytown,

January 11, 1948

894.48/1-1148

The State Department, Far Eastern Division  
Washington, D.C.

OIC OCCUPIED AREAS DIVISION  
(ADD)

JAN 14 1948

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Gentlemen, *Amid*

*NK*

Can you tell me whether Japanese people have to pay a tax on gift packages sent to them. A friend there, written in November said that they expected such a tax soon.

*XR*  
*894.5-151*

*Also* I should like to know if money can be sent to help on one of the Christian Schools which is working there education to build a better Japan. If so, how

CS/A  
894.48/1-1148



Does one send this money.

Thanking you in advance for  
your courtesy, I am

Very truly

E. S. Rensdorff  
(Mrs. R. G.)



1780  
~~Whitman~~

JAN 30 1948

In reply refer  
to ADO

894.48/1-1148

My dear Mrs. Neuendorffer:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of January 11, 1948, in which you inquire whether duty is charged on gift packages sent to Japanese nationals, and also whether money may be sent to help one of the Christian schools in Japan.

No duty is charged on relief parcels but the Japanese Government may impose a "customs clearance charge not exceeding ¥ 8.00 per package". Recently revised regulations permit the sending to Japan of relief parcels containing food, medicines, clothing, and soap with a limit of 22 pounds per parcel, and a further limit of one parcel per person per week. You doubtless know that there are certain prohibited articles such as fountain pens, cameras, watches, more than 200 cigarettes and more than 200 saccharine tablets.

With respect to your second question, regulations prohibit the transmission through the mail of currency, checks or money orders. However, a person in Japan may now receive, through the Chase National Bank or the National City Bank of New York, amounts up to \$1,000.00 per month. Such amounts are subject to conversion into Yen at the 50 to 1 rate. This fixed rate of conversion is purely arbitrary, and due to the tremendous inflation now prevailing in Japan, might subject the recipient of a monetary gift to considerable loss. It is suggested instead that your gift to "one of the Christian schools" might be made through the denominational board of the interested foreign mission, thereby ensuring the maximum benefit to the Japanese educational institution.

CS/A

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

Frank A. Schuler, Jr.  
Chief, Japanese-Korean Branch  
Division of Occupied Areas

Mrs. R. C. Neuendorffer,  
34 Harwood Avenue,  
North Tarrytown, New York.

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OE/NA

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JAN 27 1948 PM

JAN 30 1948

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ACTION  
is assigned to



United States Political Adviser  
for Japan

Tokyo, July 14, 1948

No. 443

UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: Approval of Foreign Rehabilitation and Self-Help  
Social Service Projects for Japan.

The Honorable  
The Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that this Headquarters has approved a basic policy of permitting certain types of self-help and rehabilitation projects to be established in Japan.

The decision on this matter came as a result of an application by the Mennonite Central Committee of Akron, Pennsylvania, whose director, in a letter of March 29, 1948 to the Chief of Public Health and Welfare Section of this Headquarters, proposed to establish a "Community Central Service". This project, it was stated, would go beyond merely feeding and clothing the needy. The community center would provide facilities for self-help such as sewing rooms, fitted out with sewing machines and repair materials, a shoe repair shop, a reading room, and an arts and crafts work shop and would organize discussion and singing groups and possible language instruction for both Japanese and American personnel. The Mennonite Central Committee stated that it would furnish all equipment and materials not available in Japan together with buildings to house the personnel and activities of the project.

The application of this organization was approved because it was considered that such an endeavor would be a timely demonstration to the Japanese people of democratic concepts of welfare and administration in practice, and would further supplement the indigenous welfare services. At the same time a general policy was laid down permitting the establishment of similar rehabilitation projects.

Other considerations in bringing about the decision of General Headquarters in this matter were: that the program outlined by the Mennonite Central Committee is strictly a social service without religious implications; that it will be fully subsidized from resources

OCT 29 1948

FILED

UNCLASSIFIED

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894.48/7-1448

NR 894.50  
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DIVISION OF  
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS  
JUL 23 1948  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
JUL 22 PM 12 33

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE



Tokyo's No. 443  
July 14, 1948.

UNCLASSIFIED

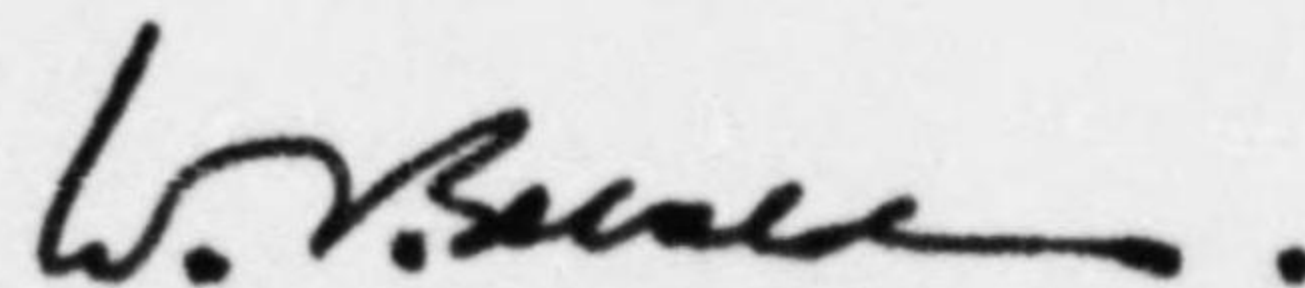
-2-

resources outside the country; that it will not serve as a channel for the distribution of charity in kind and so duplicate the activities of the Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia; and that it would require no special privileges to be granted by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by the Japanese Government to the project personnel. It is possible that such welfare projects may be allowed to purchase certain necessary supplies through the Japanese Board of Trade. All yen income realized through operations is to be expended on further services within the scope of the projects.

On June 7, General Headquarters released a statement to the press regarding the Mennonite service project, with a particular view to avoiding the possible misunderstanding of missionary organizations now operating in Japan, which are not permitted to import relief supplies for distribution and which might misconstrue this Headquarters' authorization for the Mennonite Central Committee to bring in supplies for its project or personnel. A copy of this release is enclosed herewith.

In June, application for a similar project was received from the American Friends Service Committee of Philadelphia, which desires to establish a neighborhood center in Tokyo. It is expected that this project also will be approved.

Respectfully yours,



W. J. Sebald

Enclosure: *att*

Copy of Press Release issued  
by General Headquarters,  
dated June 7, 1948.

Original and *✓* ozalid to Department

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JDEdwards:emn

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*2.13.48*



STANDARD FORM NO. 64

*Office Memorandum* · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: July 28, 1948

TO : JMA  
FROM : RMH  
SUBJECT: Attached.

USPOLAD reports that Hqs has approved a self-help and rehabilitation project sponsored by the Mennonite Central Committee of Akron, Pa.

A community center providing sewing rooms, shoe repair shop, reading room, and arts and crafts workshop will be built and maintained by the Mennonite Central Committee.

The application was approved as a demonstration of a democratic concept of welfare and administration in practice. It is a social service without religious implications fully subsidized from resources outside the country.

A similar project sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee of Philadelphia, Pa. will probably be approved soon.

NA:RMH:lt



Deja

Enclosure to Despatch No. 443 dated July 14, 1948, from the Acting Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, entitled "Approval of Foreign Rehabilitation and Self-Help Social Service Projects for Japan".

UNCLASSIFIED

(COPY)

DIVISION OF  
NORTH EAST ASIAN AFFAIRS  
AUG 10 1948

PRESS RELEASE

ISSUED  
June 7, 1948  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Entrance into Japan of certain social works projects designed to demonstrate recognized theories of modern social service practices has been approved in a new plan announced today by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

This plan is in accord with economic rehabilitation developments currently being experienced in Japan, and all projects which are established as a result of this plan must be social service in nature. Supervised by qualified welfare personnel and operated under democratic principles, these projects will be of special benefit to Japanese welfare workers who appear ready to receive and accept democratic concepts of welfare administration. Ample opportunity will be afforded Japanese welfare workers to be integrated into these project staffs so that they can learn by doing and by being associated with well-trained specialists.

According to Brig. Gen. Crawford F. Sams, Chief of Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, this new plan will allow recognized welfare organizations and individuals outside of Japan to submit complete plans of their projects to SCAP for review in order that their suitability and necessity to the Occupation may be determined.

"These plans", Gen. Sams pointed out, "must assure SCAP that the project and its personnel will not be dependent upon the Occupation, the Japanese Government or the Japanese economy for logistic support as it relates to food, clothing and shelter, and that all of these needs will be shipped to Japan from outside sources on space available revenue basis".

It will also be necessary for SCAP to be further assured that no projects will engage in general relief services which require importing relief supplies for general distribution since this phase of the Occupation program is being handled by LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia) under a SCAP license. Through LARA, all organizations have the opportunity to donate food and clothing for equitable distribution to needy Japanese.

"Social service projects entering Japan will be required to make their services available without religious implications - no person will be denied the use of project facilities because of his

religiousUNCLASSIFIED

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Encl. to Despatch No. 443  
dated July 14, 1948.

UNCLASSIFIED

- 2 -

religious belief", Gen. Sams stated. "Neither will the teaching of religious beliefs be emphasized over social service practices since the reason for establishing these projects is to further demonstrate the theories of social service administration. Persons desiring to teach religious practices are required to enter Japan as operating missionaries.

"Approval will be given social service projects on the basis of the originators being in full accord with SCAP regulations and of the respective organizations making full use of their time, personnel and equipment for the furtherance of the project, expecting no help from the already impoverished Japanese economy".

Organizations planning on entering Japan to establish social services projects should take into consideration the possibility of being compelled to import building materials, plumbing and heating apparatus and construction workmen as well as office and personal furnishings since neither the Occupation nor the Japanese Government can furnish buildings or laborers. For those organizations having dollar accounts in the United States or restricted dollar accounts in Japan, certain articles of food may be purchased from the Overseas Sales Store in Tokyo. However, because of the uncertainty of supply levels, social works projects have been advised to rely solely upon independent supply channels. Restricted dollar accounts are payable locally at the rate of 50 yen for one dollar.

"Social welfare organizations in the United States and elsewhere who enter Japan under this plan will contribute immeasurably to the building of sound principles of welfare administration", Gen. Sams concluded. "In accepting this powerful challenge they can also accept a portion of the pride which comes to those who contribute toward the future of a democratic Japan".

C.F.S.

UNCLASSIFIED





THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS  
WASHINGTON 15, D. C.

September 7, 1948

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH  
SEP 8 1948  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

*Handwritten initials and signature*

Mr. G. Bernard Noble  
Chief of Historical Research  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

Re: Doai Foundation, Japan

Dear Mr. Noble:

This will confirm our previous conversation of September 7th, 1948 in reference to the above subject.

On June 7th, 1948, we received a cable from the American Red Cross Director of Operations, Far Eastern Theater of Operations, which reads as follows:

"As result Amcross efforts following 1923 earthquake 2 hospitals were erected Tokyo Yokohama. Their management entrusted DOAI foundation since dissolved 1941 by Japanese authorities, placed under wartime agency. SCAP now ordering its liquidation and considering leasing Yokohama Memorial Hospital to Yokohama Municipality, operating as teaching facility under joint management Yokohama Municipal Hospital Yokohama Medical College. SCAP desires know whether any express agreement entered into between DOAI foundation Amcross as to purposes foundation, the perpetuation of hospitals, and/or continued guardianship any assets given foundation, or if Amcross have any interest in disposition of properties. Advise soonest."

Our Historical Division has furnished us with information concerning the Doai Foundation which was organized following the Japan earthquake in 1923 to administer and manage two hospitals which were erected with funds remaining from eleven million dollars raised in the United States in behalf of the earthquake victims and made available to Japan through the American Red Cross.

The Supreme Command Allied Powers (SCAP) is now considering the liquidation of the Doai Foundation which was dissolved in 1941 by Japanese authorities and placed under wartime control. The plan is to lease the Yokohama Memorial Hospital to the Yokohama Municipality, operating it as a teaching facility under the joint management of the Yokohama Municipal Hospital and the Yokohama Medical College.

*Handwritten notes and signatures in a box*

894.48/9-748

CS/A

FILED

SEP 21 1948

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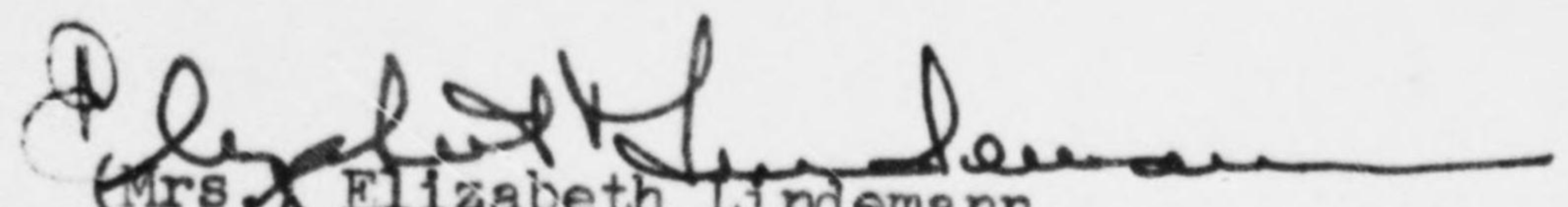


-2-

The material in our files pertaining to the Doai Foundation and the two hospitals in question indicates that the eleven million dollars was given outright to the Japanese government and that we were quite in accord with the plan for the erection of the two hospitals.

Before giving approval to SCAP in regard to their present plans, we will very much appreciate your opinion concerning this matter and whether you agree that neither the American National Red Cross nor the United States government has any control over the assets that remain from the original contribution.

Sincerely yours,

  
Mrs. Elizabeth Lindemann  
Administrative Assistant  
International Activities



999-4

SEP 14 1948

In reply refer to  
RE

My dear Mrs. Lindemann:

This is in reply to your letter of September 7, 1948, in which you inquire concerning the status of the Doai Foundation in Tokyo and Yokohama, and concerning the question raised by SCAP as to whether there was an agreement between Doai and the American Red Cross as to the purposes of the Foundation.

I find in Volume II, page 498, of the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1923, a despatch from Secretary of State Hughes to our Ambassador Woods in Japan, March 8, 1924:

"...Conversations with Bishop McKim tend to confirm the impression that the Japanese Government and people are under the misapprehension that the proposal for an American memorial hospital was a recommendation which the Japanese Government felt it could not decline without offense to the American donors and to this Government. If any such misapprehension does exist, you may in your discretion explain that, so far as concerns the American Government, it had nothing whatever to do with the proposal.

"In the effort to make this clear Judge Payne, Chairman of the Red Cross, has telegraphed Blake that 'the only desire of the Red Cross is that the Japanese use the fund as they deem best.' He has also conveyed informally to the Japanese Ambassador an expression of his feeling that the question of building and endowing a memorial hospital rests wholly with the Japanese authorities, and has asked him so to advise his Government."

On page 501 of the same volume, the following note from the American Red Cross was likewise dispatched by Secretary of State Hughes to the United States Charge in Japan, July 3, 1924:

Mrs. Elizabeth Lindemann,  
National Headquarters,  
The American Red Cross,  
Washington 13, D. C.

"The

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-2-

"The American Red Cross on July 1, 1924, had an unexpended balance in its Japanese earthquake relief fund amounting to \$464,992.64. This balance is wholly at the disposition of the Japanese authorities, and the Red Cross is awaiting instructions indicating their wishes."

I think the above two references leave no doubt that the American Red Cross entered into no agreement with the Japanese Government which would restrict that government in its handling of the funds contributed by the American people for the relief of the Japanese at that time.

Sincerely yours,

G. Bernard Noble  
Chief, Division of  
Historical Policy Research

*EMD*  
SEP 34 1948

*GBN*  
PA:RE:GBNoble:mmf

9-10-48

L/M *ML*





THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*FE*

REC'D  
JUNE 6

ACTION  
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Action Assigned to *WA* United States Political Adviser for Japan

Action Taken *Identical Memorandum* DIVISION OF Tokyo, May 31, 1949.  
*sent to Canada, Cuba, Colombia, Venezuela & Argentina* NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

No. 350

UNCLASSIFIED

Date of Action *June 22, 1949* JUN 10 1949 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Action Office Symbol *VA*

Name of Officer *M. Green*

Direction to DC/R *file*

SUBJECT: Request for Transmittal of a Resolution Adopted by the Japanese House of Representatives.

m

894.48/5-3149

The Charge d'Affaires ad interim has the honor to forward for the Department's information and such action as may be deemed appropriate a note of May 23, 1949 from the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs requests the good offices of the United States or the various governments concerned in bringing to the attention of Japanese and foreign citizens of Japanese origin resident in the continental United States, Hawaii, Canada, Cuba, Colombia, Venezuela and Argentina a resolution of which a translation is enclosed, adopted by the Japanese House of Representatives on April 28, 1949. This resolution expresses the gratitude of the House of Representatives for the relief parcels and other aid given Japan by Japanese residing abroad.

1/

A similar note from the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs addressed to the Swedish Diplomatic Mission in Tokyo requesting transmittal of the above mentioned resolution to the Governments of Mexico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay and Brazil has been forwarded to the Swedish Mission by this Office.

Enclosure: *att.*

Copy of letter from Ministry of Foreign Affairs dated May 23, 1949, and sub-incl.

000  
RWAdams/bk

UNCLASSIFIED

ACTION COPY

RETURN TO DC/R FILES WITHIN 14 DAYS, WITH A NOTATION OF ACTION TAKEN.

JUN 27 1949  
BTJ:JND

DMR



UNCLASSIFIED

Enclosure to Despatch No. 350 dated May 31, 1949 from the United States Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject "Request for Transmittal of a Resolution Adopted by the Japanese House of Representatives".

(COPY)

THE GAIMUSHO  
TOKYO

TO : GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

FROM : Ministry of Foreign Affairs

SUBJECT : Report Relative to the Resolution for Expressing Gratitude to the Japanese and Japanese-American Citizens in Hawaii and North and South America for Their Aid to Japan.

No. 31/GG

23 May, 1949.

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs begs to report to the General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers the translation of the Resolution of the House of Representatives for Expressing Gratitude to the Japanese and Citizens of Japanese parentage in Hawaii and North and South America for their Aid to Japan, enclosed herewith.

2. The Ministry has the honor to request the General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to convey the Resolution through the authorities concerned of various countries or through the diplomatic representatives of the United States Government to the Japanese and persons of Japanese parentage residing in the United States of America (including Hawaii), Canada, Cuba, Columbia, Venezuela and Argentina since the representative of the country looking after the interest of Japan is not stationed in the above countries except Hawaii.

For the Minister.

I. Ohta

Vice Minister  
for Foreign Affairs.

UNCLASSIFIED



UNCLASSIFIED 54 1948

Sub-enclosure to Enclosure to Despatch No. 350 dated May 31, 1949 from the United States Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject "Request for Transmittal of a Resolution Adopted by the Japanese House of Representatives".

(COPY)

(Translation)

Resolution for Expressing Gratitude  
to the Japanese and Citizens of  
Japanese parentage in Hawaii and  
North and South America for their  
Aid to Japan adopted by the House of  
Representatives on 28th April, 1949.

Whereas the aid given by the Japanese and citizens of Japanese parentage in Hawaii and North and South America in the form of LARA and Care goods, relief parcels and the like, since the surrender, amounts to a large sum and deserves our warmest gratitude.

Whereas it is needless to mention that how the kindness gives us consolation and encouragement.

Be it resolved by the House decision that the House expresses its heart-felt gratitude to the Japanese and citizens of Japanese parentage abroad.

UNCLASSIFIED



SC/IC  
File

June 20, 1949

Dear Sirs:

I am enclosing a translation of a resolution recently adopted by the Japanese House of Representatives expressing its gratitude for the relief parcels and other aid given Japan by Japanese residing abroad.

The enclosure is being forwarded to you informally with the thought that you may wish to give it notice in your newspaper.

Very truly yours,

*MWB*  
Max W. Bishop  
Chief

Division of Northeast Asian Affairs

894.48/6-2049

Enclosure:

Translation.

Hawaii Times,

Honolulu,

Territory of Hawaii.

A true copy of  
the signed original.  
*[Signature]*

*mg*  
FE:NA:MGreen:lk  
6/20/49

DCR - NE Unit	
Anal	<i>mg</i>
Rev.	
Cat.	<i>eg</i>
Dist.	

894.48/6-2049  
CS/IC



*WCF  
File*

*June 20, 1949*

Dear Sirs:

I am enclosing a translation of a resolution recently adopted by the Japanese House of Representatives expressing its gratitude for the relief parcels and other aid given Japan by Japanese residing abroad.

The enclosure is being forwarded to you informally with the thought that you may wish to give it notice in your newspaper.

Very truly yours,

*MWB*

Max W. Bishop  
Chief  
Division of Northeast Asian Affairs

894.48/6-2049

Enclosure:

Translation.

Hawaii Herald,  
Honolulu,  
Territory of Hawaii.

*mg.*

FE:NA:MGreen:lk  
6/20/49

DCR - NE Unit	
Anal.	<i>mf</i>
Rev.	<i>CE</i>
Dist.	

A true copy of the signed original. *Red*

894.48/6-2049



*Sent to Canadian Embassy*

MEMORANDUM

The Department of State has been requested by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, on behalf of the Japanese Government, to forward to the Government of Canada a resolution adopted by the Japanese House of Representatives on April 28, 1949. This resolution, of which a translation is enclosed, expresses the gratitude of the Japanese Government for the relief parcels and other aid given Japan by Japanese residing abroad.

894.48/6-2349

In transmitting the text of the resolution, the Japanese Government expressed the hope that it would be brought to the attention of Japanese and persons of Japanese parentage residing in the Western Hemisphere.

Enclosure: ✓

/ Translation.

DOR - NE Unit	
Anal.	<i>mf</i>
Rev.	
Dist.	<i>M.M.</i>

Department of State,

Washington, June 23, 1949.

*CR*  
JUN 22 1949

*WMB*  
FE:NA:MGreen:lk  
6/20/49

*BC*

A true copy of the signed original.

CS/K

*FG*

*M.M.B.*

894.48/6-2349



*Circular*

*Sent to Cuban Embassy*

MEMORANDUM

The Department of State has been requested by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, on behalf of the Japanese Government, to forward to the Government of Cuba as well as to other governments not represented in Japan a resolution adopted by the Japanese House of Representatives on April 28, 1949. This resolution, of which a translation is enclosed, expresses the gratitude of the Japanese for the relief parcels and other aid given Japan by Japanese residing abroad.

In transmitting the text of the resolution, the Japanese Government expressed the hope that it would be brought to the attention of Japanese and foreign citizens of Japanese origin residing in the Western Hemisphere.

Enclosure:

✓ Translation.

Department of State,

Washington,

June 28, 1949

894.48/6-2849

*CR*

*MMB*  
FE:NA:MGreen:lk  
6/20/49

*ARA*  
*CRB*  
*ARA*

✓	Transmitted
✓	Original
✓	Copy

894.48/6-2849  
OS/1k

JUN 28 1949 P.M.



ENCLOSURE

(COPY)

(Translation)

Resolution for Expressing Gratitude to  
the Japanese and Citizens of Japanese  
parentage in Hawaii and North and South  
America for their Aid to Japan adopted by  
the House of Representatives on 28th April,  
1949.

Whereas the aid given by the Japanese and citizens of Japanese  
parentage in Hawaii and North and South America in the form of LARA  
and Care goods, relief parcels and the like, since the surrender,  
amounts to a large sum and deserves our warmest gratitude.

Whereas it is needless to mention that how the kindness gives  
us consolation and encouragement.

Be it resolved by the House decision that the House expresses  
its heart-felt gratitude to the Japanese and citizens of Japanese  
parentage abroad.



*Sent to Venezuelan Emb*

## MEMORANDUM

The Department of State has been requested by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, on behalf of the Japanese Government, to forward to the Government of Venezuela as well as to other governments not represented in Japan a resolution adopted by the Japanese House of Representatives on April 28, 1949. This resolution, of which a translation is enclosed, expresses the gratitude of the Japanese for the relief parcels and other aid given Japan by Japanese residing abroad.

In transmitting the text of the resolution, the Japanese Government expressed the hope that it would be brought to the attention of Japanese and foreign citizens of Japanese origin residing in the Western Hemisphere.

## Enclosure:

✓ Translation.

Department of State,

Washington, June 28, 1949.

JUN 28 1949

*WMB mh*  
FE:NA:MGreen:lk  
6/30/49

*AW.  
FE*

*ARA:WWE  
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