

“A” TYPE YEN OKINAWA 19 JULY 1946 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1946

52

FROM THE DRAGON'S DEN

Vol. 12 No. 2

June, 1980



*MILITARY CURRENCY: THE B-YEN, 1945-1958**



Belmont Faries

It is still not clear whether A-yen notes were also used briefly as military scrip on Okinawa during the short period of use in Japan and Korea. Army officials have said they were not, but the military government records are confusing. B-yen were officially listed as legal tender in the Ryukyus on 15 April 1946, were not so listed in a proclamation of 1 September 1946, and were specifically made the legal tender for the people of the Ryukyus on 1 August 1947. However, one military government record of activities for September 1946 records the following: "Currency Conversion-- Since the conversion of supplemental "A" yen to military payment certificates will be completed on 15 October, supplemental "B" yen will be made available for funding and disbursing on 16 October."

SEE PAGE 7 FOR FULL COPY OF ORIGINAL ARCHIVE DOCUMENT QUOTED ABOVE.

SEE PAGE 16 - MPCgram FROM JOE BOLING CONFIRMING THAT “A-YEN” WAS USED ON OKINAWA FOR THE MPC TEST, THIS CONFIRMS BELMONT FARIES QUESTION ABOUT IT’S USE IN THE JUNE 1980 ISSUE OF FTDD.

**World War II Remembered
history in your hand- a numismatic study**

Fred Schwan

A-Yen page 290

Used in Korea 7 Sept 1945 to 10 July 1946

Used in Japan 19 July 1946 through 30 Sept 1946 (prototype military payment certificates)

Military Payment Certificates page 402

On 19 July 1946 Allied Military yen, type A (used earlier in Korea, see Joint Issues) was issued in the **Pacific Command** as an experimental controlled currency

SEE PAGE 9 FOR INFORMATION ON PACIFIC COMMAND

**DONN E. CUSON
10 NOV. 2013**



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they are shown before their wedding in the doorway of their log cabin near isolated Gladys, Kentucky.

(Press Association Photo)

Army To Use New Yen For Personnel Here

By UNITED PRESS

A new military-type yen currency will be issued soon to American forces in Japan, Korea and Okinawa in an effort to control the flow of money to the United States, it was announced yesterday.

Col. Harold S. Ruth, AFPAC fiscal director, disclosed that more money is being sent to the United States by American forces than is being drawn through payrolls.

There is no official rate of exchange on Japanese yen although the yen has been pegged 15 to 1 as a matter of military convenience since shortly after the occupation began. Economists have given private estimates that the true value of the yen might be 70 to 1 or an even higher ratio to the American dollar.

The new currency will not be

legal tender among the Japanese.

On a day to be announced as "Conversion Day," all military and authorized personnel will present the yen they have on hand at that time in exchange for the new-type currency. Thereafter Japanese yen will not be converted although the new issue may be exchanged for Japanese yen at any time in order to permit purchase of Japanese goods.

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STARS & STRIPES
26 JUNE 1946

"A" TYPE YEN ON OKINAWA

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**C-DAY FOR YEN
WILL BE FRIDAY
SCAP ANNOUNCES**

**New Currency Will Need
No OK For Money Orders**

Currency now in circulation among troops in Japan, Korea and the Ryukyus will be exchanged for a new type of money to be used as a medium of exchange in Army installations and for transmission of dollars to the United States, SCAP announced yesterday.

The change will take place Friday, and after that date only the new type A currency will be accepted in Army PXs and sales stores.

The currency will not be legal tender for transactions with the Japanese. The Japanese Government has prohibited the possession of the new currency by Japanese nationals and any Japanese found with it will be subject to a fine up to 5,000 yen or a prison term up to three years.

Exchanges of type B "Invasion" currency, Bank of Japan yen or Bank of Chosen yen for the new issue will take place through individual units. No separate personal exchanges will be made.

Enlisted men, officers and War Department civilian employees must provide their commanding officers or chiefs of staff sections with certificates or affidavits stating that the currency they are about to exchange was received as legitimate payment from the Army or was exchanged from dollar instruments.

Army PXs and sales stores will suspend their sales activities Friday to adapt their facilities to the new currency.

The new type A currency can be sent home in any amount, and, according to SCAP officials, no certificates for sending money home will be required from Allied personnel.

Australia Opens Consulate
SAN FRANCISCO, July 17 (AP)—Australia opened its first consulate general in San Francisco today.

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st worried" about the present situation.

687,491,200 Yen Value Of 'A' Currency

YOKOHAMA, July 18—New "A" type currency received for use by the occupation forces in Japan, Korea and Okinawa totaled 687,491,000 yen in value, Col. F. W. Wise, Eighth Army fiscal officer, said today.

The new money was printed by the Treasury Department in Washington, and all of it was received in the theater by Major F. M. Setzer Jr., Eighth Army funding officer in Yokohama. The Yokohama finance office then made distribution to other finance offices throughout Japan.

The largest amount, 224,175,000 yen, was retained by the 179th finance disbursing section for exchanging the money of troops in the Yokohama area. The least amount, 375,000 yen, went to the Navy finance office in Tokyo.

Military and civilian personnel sending EFM and SCM (sender's composition) telegraph messages and telephone calls to the United States must use "Type A" Military yen currency after Friday to prepay the charges, Brig. Gen. S. D. Akin, Chief of SCAP's Civil Communications section, announced.

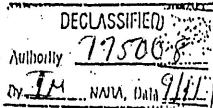
Compromise

STARS & STRIPES
19 JULY 1946

"A" TYPE YEN TO OKINAWA

STARS & STRIPES
18 JULY 1946

"A" TYPE YEN ON OKINAWA



~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

M
EVB/CPM/jt

SCA 133.2

Report of Audit

SCA

AG

8 July 1946

Thru: CS

1. Request the attached Report of Audit be forwarded. It pertains to Military Currency, Type "A", which is to be used in the new funding operation which will go into effect in the near future.

2. Attention is invited to shortage of \$ 413,535.00 as shown in attached Report of Audit.

3. Recommendation is made that Type "A" Yen currency be assigned to Japan, Korea, and Okinawa by serial numbers which would be recorded by the Fiscal Director, AFPAO.

2 Incls:

1. Letter of transmittal (in triplicate)

2. Report of Audit (in quadruplicate)

E.V.B.

OGA FILES - suspense date 17 August 1946

6 JULY 1946
SCAP
"A" TYPE YEN ON OKINAWA

Subject: Report of Audit

Note From: G-4 To: Fiscal Director Date: 10 July 1946
No.
(1) Request concurrence or recommendation.

1 Incl:
Check Sheet fm OGA
to AG thru GS, 8 Jul.

* 46 w/2 Incls. ----- H.H.H. -----

(2) From: Fiscal Director To: G-4 30 July 1946

1. Since a shortage of 413,585 Type "A" military yen would have jeopardized the new currency program outlined in AFPAC Circular 52, radio action was taken by this office upon receipt of subject report of audit to determine the exact amount of the shortage. The CG, XXIV Corps, by radio, confirmed his previous report that only 15,685 Type "A" yen had been stolen. The shortage of only 15,685 yen is further substantiated by reports received in this office from disbursing sources.

2. CG, XXIV Corps, was asked whether board action referred to in par. 3a of the report had been completed and was requested to furnish the serial numbers of the missing notes. Reply was made that board action had been completed except for signature of one board member now absent on TDY and that serial numbers of missing currency have been furnished all finance officers in Korea and were being forwarded to CINCPAC by letter.

3. Comments:

a. The shortage of 15,685 Type "A" yen is too small to affect the new currency program.

b. Recommendation contained in par 3, check sheet of 8 July 1946 from OGA should be deleted inasmuch as all Type "A" yen currency has been distributed and taken up as cash in the accounts of accountable disbursing officers in Korea, Japan and the Ryukyus. The finance officer in Yokohama who effected distribution in Japan and the Ryukyus was instructed to make a record of box numbers (from which serial numbers may be determined) when distributing the currency.

c. The report should be forwarded to CG XXIV Corps as requested by OGA.

1 InclB a/c

H. S. R.

30 JULY 1946

CIRCULAR 52 IS REFERENCED IN NOTE NO. (2) 1.

PARAGRAPH 3b "ALL TYPE "A" YEN CURRENCY HAS BEEN DISTRIBUTED AND TAKEN UP AS CASH IN THE ACCOUNTS..... AND THE RYUKYUS"

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

CIRCULAR)
:)
NO....52)

AGO 500
18 June 1946

FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE CONTROL

	<u>Section</u>
General.....	I
Definitions.....	II
Payment of Personnel In and Under The Military Establishment in Affected Areas.....	III
Conversion of Foreign Currencies.....	IV
Conversion of Dollar Instruments and Type A Military Yen Currency.....	V
Applicability of this Directive.....	VI

b. Promulgate instructions on the use of a special negotiable instrument used by the United States Army forces in the areas occupied by them in Japan, Korea and the Ryukyu Islands.

VI. APPLICABILITY OF THIS DIRECTIVE.- 18. Areas Involved.- a. All instructions contained herein shall be applicable to all areas of the theater where yen currencies are the legal tender of the civilian population living therein. This includes Japan, Korea, and the Ryukyu Islands south of 30° North Latitude.

CIRCULAR 52 - 1946
SEE PAGES 10 TO 15 FOR FULL COPY

SUMMATION

No. 1

Military Government Activities for September 1945

C. Disbursing. All Yen issued on a 10 to 1 basis to Military Government personnel was called in and re-issued on the new 15 to 1 basis.

Activities for September 1946

6. FINANCE.

a. Currency Transactions.

(3) Currency Conversion--Since the conversion of supplemental "A" yen to military payment certificates will be completed on 15 October, supplemental yen will be made available for funding and disbursing on 16 October.

MILITARY FINANCE REPORT

RYUKYUS SEPT 1946

**PARAGRAPH 6a(3) "CONVERSION OF SUPPLEMENTAL "A" YEN TO
MILITARY PAYMENT CERTIFICATES...."**

Statement from the book “World War II Allied Military Currency” by Raymond Toy

History The designation "B type yen" derives from the fact that, for a time after the US occupation of **Okinawa Prefecture** began, following the end of World War II, **the US military used a separate scrip called "A type yen"** **The most important of these is Series 100 Allied military yen (known as A yen because of the large letter in the background). This series was used as trial MPC in 1946 before Series 461 was issued. This fact has been known for many years, but acceptance of Series 100 as MPC has been slow. while "B type yen" were only used by the local civilians.** In the brief time between the 1945 battle of Okinawa and the beginning of the US occupation, the islands went from a currency-free system, relying upon barter and distributions of supplies from the authorities, to the reintroduction of currency with the B yen, the introduction of the new Japanese yen (both "new yen" and "B yen" being used concurrently for a time) and then the establishment of the B yen as the only legal currency.

**THE ABOVE STATEMENT APPEARS TO SUPPORT THE USE OF “A”
TYPE YEN ON OKINAWA**

World War II Remembered - Fred Schwan

A-Yen page 290

Used in Korea 7 Sept 1945 to 10 July 1946

Used in Japan 19 July 1946 through 30 Sept 1946 (prototype military payment certificates)

Military Payment Certificates page 402

On 19 July 1946 Allied Military yen, type A (used earlier in Korea, see Joint Issues) was issued in the Pacific Command as an experimental controlled currency.

The A yen uses on page 290 is in question as it does not indicate that A yen was used in Korea during the MPC test in July 1946. Per Circular 52, 1946 it was used in Korea and in the Ryukyu Islands.

The MPC test in the Pacific Command does not define what they meant by the Pacific Command, they could have said Japan, if the A-yen page 290 statement was correct. The Pacific Command did not exist in July 1946. See below, there was CINCAFPAC, and after the war there was SCAP and SCAP dealt with Korea, Japan and the Ryukyu Islands.

The Development of Unified Command Structure for the U. S. Armed Forces, 1945-1950

[Excerpted from Ronald H. Cole, et al, The History of Unified Command 1946-1993 (Washington, DC: Joint History Office of the Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1995), pp. 11-21]

In the Pacific, attempts to establish a unified command for the entire area proved impossible. Service interests precluded the subordination of either of the two major commanders in that area (General of the Army Douglas MacArthur and Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz). During the final campaigns in the Pacific, therefore, these two officers held separate commands, as Commander in Chief, US Army Forces, Pacific (CINCAFPAC), and Commander in Chief, US Pacific Fleet (CINCPAC), respectively

After considerable discussion, a compromise emerged as part of a comprehensive worldwide system of unified command for US forces under JCS control. The resulting "Outline Command Plan," which was in effect the first Unified Command Plan, was approved by President Truman on 14 December 1946. It called for the eventual establishment, as an "interim measure for the immediate postwar period," of seven unified commands. These commands, their areas of responsibility, and their missions were as follows:

Far East Command. US forces in Japan, Korea, the Ryukyus, the Philippines, the Marianas, and the Bonins. Its commander, CINCFE, would carry out occupation duties, maintain the security of his command, plan and prepare for a general emergency in his area, support CINCPAC, and command US forces in China in an emergency.

Pacific Command. Forces allocated by the JCS within the Pacific area. CINCPAC would defend the US against attack through the Pacific, conduct operations in the Pacific, and maintain security of US island positions and sea and air communications, support US military commitments in China, plan and prepare for general emergency, and support CINCFE and CINCAL.

1946 CIRCULAR 52

Restricted
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

CIRCULAR)
: NO....52)

APD 500
18 June 1946

FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE CONTROL



	Section
General.....	I
Definitions.....	II
Payment of Personnel In and Under The Military	
Establishment in Affected Areas.....	III
Conversion of Foreign Currencies.....	IV
Conversion of Dollar Instruments and Type A	
Military Yen Currency.....	V
Applicability of this Directive.....	VI

I. GENERAL.- 1. General.- This directive establishes foreign currency exchange control applicable to certain affected areas within the theater.

2. Purpose.- The purpose of this directive is to: a. Implement War Department policies pertaining to foreign currency exchange controls.

b. Promulgate instructions on the use of a special negotiable instrument used by the United States Army forces in the areas occupied by them in Japan, Korea and the Ryukyu Islands.

c. Supplement certain general and technical instructions on foreign currency exchange control stated in Circular 64, War Department, 1946.

3. Foreign currency exchange controls prescribed herein are designed to: a. Protect personnel in the handling of funds derived from official or other legitimate sources by establishing a medium of exchange which is readily interchangeable for dollar transmissions to the United States through Army finance and postal channels.

b. Protect the interests of the War Department by preventing accumulations of United States and foreign currencies in the accounts of Army disbursing officers in excess of their requirements, and by preventing the creation of a deficit in the net troop pay account of the Army forces in the affected areas.

c. Prevent illicit currency manipulations inimical to the interests of the United States government and to the monetary and economic stability of the governments of Japan and Korea.

d. Prevent the introduction of indigenous currency secured through the sale of Government property or other illegal means into Army finance channels.

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(Cir 52)



e. Prevent the unauthorized circulation in and under the military establishment in affected areas of United States currency and other currency not legal tender in the areas concerned.

II. DEFINITIONS.- 4. Types of Personnel.- Personnel falling within the purview of this directive who are authorized to use the United States dollar instruments and special military currency defined herein, subject to limitations stated in paragraph 8, below are:

a. Members of the military establishment and of the naval establishment attached thereto for duty.

b. Civilians, who are citizens of the United States employed directly, or indirectly through contractors, by the military establishment and are paid from funds appropriated by the Congress of the United States.

c. Dependents of persons in subparagraphs a and b above.

d. Civilians, who are citizens of the United States, employed directly by the United States government and paid from funds appropriated by the Congress of the United States, when authorized by the theater commander or the Commanding Generals 8th Army, XXIV Corps, and PACUSA.

e. Civilians of allied countries employed directly by the military establishment, and paid from funds appropriated by the Congress of the United States, when authorized by the theater commander or the Commanding Generals 8th Army, XXIV Corps, AFWESPAC, and PACUSA.

f. Civilians, who are employed by quasi-official organizations in and under the military establishment and working for the benefit of the armed forces of the United States, whose pay is derived from United States dollars, when authorized by the theater commander or the Commanding Generals 8th Army, XXIV Corps, AFWESPAC, and PACUSA, subject to the limitation stated in paragraph 8, below. Included are employees of Army Exchange Service, United Service Organizations, American Red Cross, Unit Clubs and Officers' Clubs.

g. Persons accredited to the occupation forces who in the opinion of the theater commander, can best perform their mission by having access to United States Army facilities, subject to the limitations stated in paragraph 8, below. Included are foreign correspondents, members of missions and committees from the United States.

h. Former enemy nationals are specifically excluded from those listed in subparagraphs f and g above.

5. Type A Military Yen Currency.- a. Type A Military Yen Currency may be defined as the instrument which is the medium of exchange in all

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(Cir. 52)

establishments within the military enclave in the areas to which this directive is applicable. It is not legal tender in the affected areas, but it may be readily exchanged for local foreign currency which is legal tender within those areas.

6. United States Military Disbursing Officers Payment Order.- a. This form of United States dollar instrument (hereafter referred to as Military Payment Order) is defined in Section IV, Circular 159, War Department, 1945.

7. Miscellaneous.- a. United States Treasury Checks, when referred to herein, are standard checks provided to disbursing Officers of the United States Government.

b. United States Dollar Currency, where referred to herein, is the currency accepted as legal tender in the United States and, for the purpose of this directive, is considered a dollar instrument.

c. Traveller Checks, where referred to herein, are those issued by the American Express Company; the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association; the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh; and the National City Bank of New York, which are normally negotiable by disbursing officers under the provisions of paragraph 4d(1), Circular 64, War Department, 1946.

8. Limitations.- a. No persons shall be construed as coming within the purview of this directive unless they are in possession of Type A Military Yen Currency acquired pursuant to instructions contained herein.

b. Possession of Type A Military Yen Currency is prohibited unless acquired pursuant to instructions contained herein.

c. The use of United States currency by persons in and under the military establishment of the United States is prohibited in areas affected by this directive.

d. Dependents as defined in paragraph 4 c, above, are limited in their transactions with United States Army disbursing officers or their agents to:

- (1) Exchange of any type of authorized United States dollar instruments ~~for any other authorized type of such instruments~~; for Type A Military Yen Currency or for indigenous yen currency.

III. PAYMENT OF PERSONNEL IN AND UNDER THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT IN AFFECTED AREAS.- 9. Types of Disbursements.- Disbursements falling within the purview of this circular are:

- a. Regular monthly pay and allowances.

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into Foreign Currency.- Personnel falling under the provisions of paragraph 4 may exchange Type A Military Yen Currency in their possession for:

- a. Authorized foreign currency.
- b. United States dollar currency or coin.
 - (1) Upon departure for the United States.
 - (2) Upon departure for countries where United States currency is customarily used by persons in and under the military establishment stationed therein. Example: China Theater.
- c. United States Treasury Checks, when proceeding to any non-affected area in which Army disbursing facilities are not available.
- d. Postal Money Orders.
- e. Savings bonds.
- f. Personal transfers to the United States.
- g. Soldiers Deposits.
- h. Military Payment Orders.

16. Conversion of Dollar Instrument Into Type A Military Yen Currency.- Persons falling under the provision of paragraph 4 may convert the following types of dollar instruments into Type A Military Yen Currency:

- a. United States dollar currency or coin.
- b. United States Treasury Checks.
- c. Military payment orders.
- d. Postal money orders.
- e. Dollar traveler checks.

17. Use of Type A Military Yen Currency.- Type A Military Yen Currency is the only authorized medium of exchange in:

- a. All United States Army sales and service installations and activities both official and quasi-official.
- b. Theater, moving picture and other entertainment facilities operated in and under the military establishment.
- c. Officers, enlisted and civilian clubs and messes, including American Red Cross installations.

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- b. Partial payments.
- c. Travel payments.
- d. Station and living allowances, when authorized.
- e. All other payments authorized by Army regulations to individuals in and under the military establishment.

10. Medium of Disbursement.- a. Disbursements, specified in paragraph 9 above to personnel defined in paragraph 4 above, shall be in Type A Military Yen Currency.

b. Disbursements in United States dollar currency or instruments will be made only when specifically authorized by the theater commander.

IV. CONVERSION OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES.- 11. Disbursing Officers.- a. United States Army disbursing officers or their agents may convert United States dollar instruments or Type A Military Yen Currency into authorized foreign currency.

b. Conversion of foreign currency into Type A Military Yen Currency or into any United States dollar instrument by United States Army disbursing officers or their agents is unauthorized.

c. Conversion of one foreign currency for another by United States Army disbursing officers is unauthorized.

12. Army Postal Officers.- a. United States Army postal officers or their agents shall:

- (1) Issue for cash United States Postal Money Orders in exchange for Type A Military Yen Currency.
- (2) Effect no transactions in foreign currency or coin.

13. Other Army Facilities.- a. No foreign currency or coin shall be accepted, or allowed to be accepted, as a medium of exchange in any of the facilities listed in paragraph 17 below in payment for merchandise sold or services rendered in such facilities. Acceptance of United States currency or coin from persons falling under the provisions of paragraph 4 is unauthorized in such facilities in areas affected by this directive.

14. Departure From Affected Areas.- No United States Army disbursing officer or postal officer or their respective agents shall convert any foreign currency or coin into United States dollar instruments or into Type A Military Yen for persons departing from the theater.

V. CONVERSION OF DOLLAR INSTRUMENTS AND TYPE A MILITARY YEN CURRENCY.-

15. Conversion of Type A Military Yen Currency into Dollar Instruments or

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d. Payments to all radio, cable, telegraph and telephone companies, travel agencies and other service facilities of similar type, wherever ultimate remittance to the United States through channels in and under the Military establishment is involved.

e. Sale of stamps and other postal services at United States Army postal installations.

f. Contributions for all eleemosynary purposes including all authorized charitable appeals, church collections and chaplains' funds, wherever ultimate remittance to the United States through channels in and under the military establishment is involved.

VI. APPLICABILITY OF THIS DIRECTIVE.- 18. Areas Involved.- a. All instructions contained herein shall be applicable to all areas of the theater where yen currencies are the legal tender of the civilian population living therein. This includes Japan, Korea, and the Ryukyu Islands south of 30° North Latitude.

b. The following portions of this directive are applicable to all parts of the theater:

- (1) Sections I and II.
- (2) Section IV, paragraphs 11 b and c; 14.
- (3) Section VI, paragraphs 18 b; 19; 20.

19. Effective Date.- The instructions contained in this directive shall become effective as of 0001 on _____ 1946 (Date and month to be supplied).

20. Rescission of Previous Directives.- All theater directives issued by this headquarters in conflict with those stated herein are rescinded.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MACARTHUR:

PAUL J. MUELLER,
Major General, General Staff Corps,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

John B. Cooley
JOHN B. COOLEY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

Restricted

MPC GRAM

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Series 13, No. 2096

Monday, February 6th, 2012

Dear Editor,

Several questions were presented in the last gram about A and B yen and greenbacks as used in the Ryukyus.

First, to answer Donn Cuson, yes, A-yen was used on Okinawa as trial MPC - it was used throughout the Pacific theater (see page 15 of the MPC book). Certainly Okinawa would be included, as that was an area of large US troop concentrations that was needed as part of the experiment leading to the issue of MPC.

Next, the start date of 16 July 1946 for A-yen as trial MPC (page 192 of the 4th edition of the MPC book) is an apparent typo, since every other reference to the start date says 19 July (page 15 of the MPC book and throughout Remembered).

The apparent short period of non-use of A-yen in Korea (withdrawn there 10 July 1946 and reissued 19 July as trial MPC) is deceiving, as A-yen were not used in Korea almost from the start of the liberation (Sept 1945). The 10 July withdrawal was a formality leading to use of A-yen as trial MPC nine days later.

The editor says that the MPC book says that "MPC Series 461, 471, 472, 481, 521 and 521 were used in the Ryukyus from July of 1946 through May of 1961." Clearly he meant the second 521 to be 541. However, the MPC book does not say that series 541 was used on Okinawa through its worldwide withdrawal date. It simply says that the series was used there. In fact, it was barely introduced (27 May 1958) before being converted to greenbacks on 30 September 1958.

The editor also says "Remembered also talks about Supplemental B Yen and states it was used exclusively in the Ryukyus Islands...." Not so. Remembered clearly says that B-yen were used in both Japan (home islands) and the Ryukyu (also part of Japan), and gives the dates for each such use on page 292.

Gary Harper says he never used MPC on Okinawa, despite arriving in May 1958. All documentation available to us says that MPC were withdrawn on Okinawa on 30 Sept 1958, but as I pointed out above, that would have left series 541 with only a four-month use period there. I rather doubt that greenbacks were being used interchangeably with MPC anywhere, or that the issue of series 541 would have been delayed or scrubbed because of anticipated conversion to green four months later, but it IS possible. It's more likely that Mr. Harper is just not remembering accurately - we find that regularly.

Rolled together, the only disagreement among our published works is the three-day discrepancy in issue date for A-yen as trial MPC on page 192 of the MPC book (an error that was introduced in the 3rd edition).

Joe Boling

World War II Remembered, by Fred Schwan and **Joseph Boling**