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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSAPO 500
14 May 1946

SUBJECT: Status of Repatriation.

1. The following tabulations for the periods indicated, show the status of repatriation of Japanese and other nationals and the allocation of shipping engaged in their repatriation.

a. Status of Repatriation of Japanese Nationals for the Period from from 6 May through 12 May 1946:

Area	Original Strength (Approximate)	Evacuated This Period	Evacuated To Date	To Be Evacuated (Approx)
Southern Korea	708,740*	6,691	708,740	0
Philippines	134,671		86,671	48,000
POA	130,544		123,196	7,348
Ryukyus	64,049	150	48,087	15,962
Nearby Islands	62,389		62,389	0
Australian Areas	142,969	16,039	87,077	55,892
New Zealand	796		796	0
China **	1,520,036	48,980	1,083,371	436,665
Formosa	477,881		451,112	26,769
No Indo-China**	31,583	3,950	24,030	7,553
Hong Kong	19,334		18,053	1,281
Manchuria	1,603,000			1,603,000
Russian Areas				
Northern Korea	194,632*			194,632
Kuriles	43,345			43,345
Sakhalin	449,000			449,000
SEA Areas	722,045	41,568	95,795	626,250
Miscellaneous				
USA	18,639		9,907	8,732
Canada	10,500			10,500
Hawaii	6,289		23	6,266
Diplomats (Excl USA)	351		312	39
TOTAL	6,340,793	117,378	2,799,559	3,541,234

* Revised figures.

** 23,224 repatriates from Canton aboard Liberties under quarantine are not included in totals. Similarly, 7,553 aboard additional Liberties from Haiphong.

b. Status of Repatriation from Japan:

Repatriates	Original Strength	Evacuated 6-12 May	Evacuated To Date	To Be Evacuated (Approx)
Koreans	1,356,397	2,980	883,543	472,854
Formosans	36,865	1,204	27,139	9,726
Chinese	33,241	3	30,874	2,367
Ryukyuans	158,493		17,224	141,269
Others	3,349		134	3,215
TOTAL	1,588,345	4,187	958,914	629,431

c. Status of Repatriation Between Areas Outside of Japan:

Repatriates	From	Original Strength	Evacuated 6 May-12 May	Evacuated To Date	To Be Evacuated (Approx)
Koreans*	POA	14,026		13,986	40
	PI	1,385		1,295	90
	Ryukyus	1,755		1,753	2
	China	55,513	10,386	33,907	21,606
	Hong Kong	287		287	0
	No Indo-China	118		118	0
	Formosa	3,449		3,449	0
	Hawaii	2,531		2,531	0
	Australian Areas	3,103		2,513	590
Formosans	POA	577		577	0
	PI	12,646		11,825	821
	Ryukyus	21		21	0
	China	41,636		8,310	33,326
	Hong Kong	2,354		2,354	0
	Korea	49		49	0
	No Indo-China	15			15
	Australian Areas	10,133		6,584	3,549
Chinese	SEA Areas	11,321**		666	10,655
	POA	133		133	0
	PI	5,993		5,993	0
	Korea	1,372		1,372	0
	Formosa	15,055		5,988	9,067
Ryukyuans	POA	28,610		24,235	4,375
	Korea	134		104	30
	Formosa	15,055		5,988	9,067
TOTAL		212,216	10,386	128,050	84,166

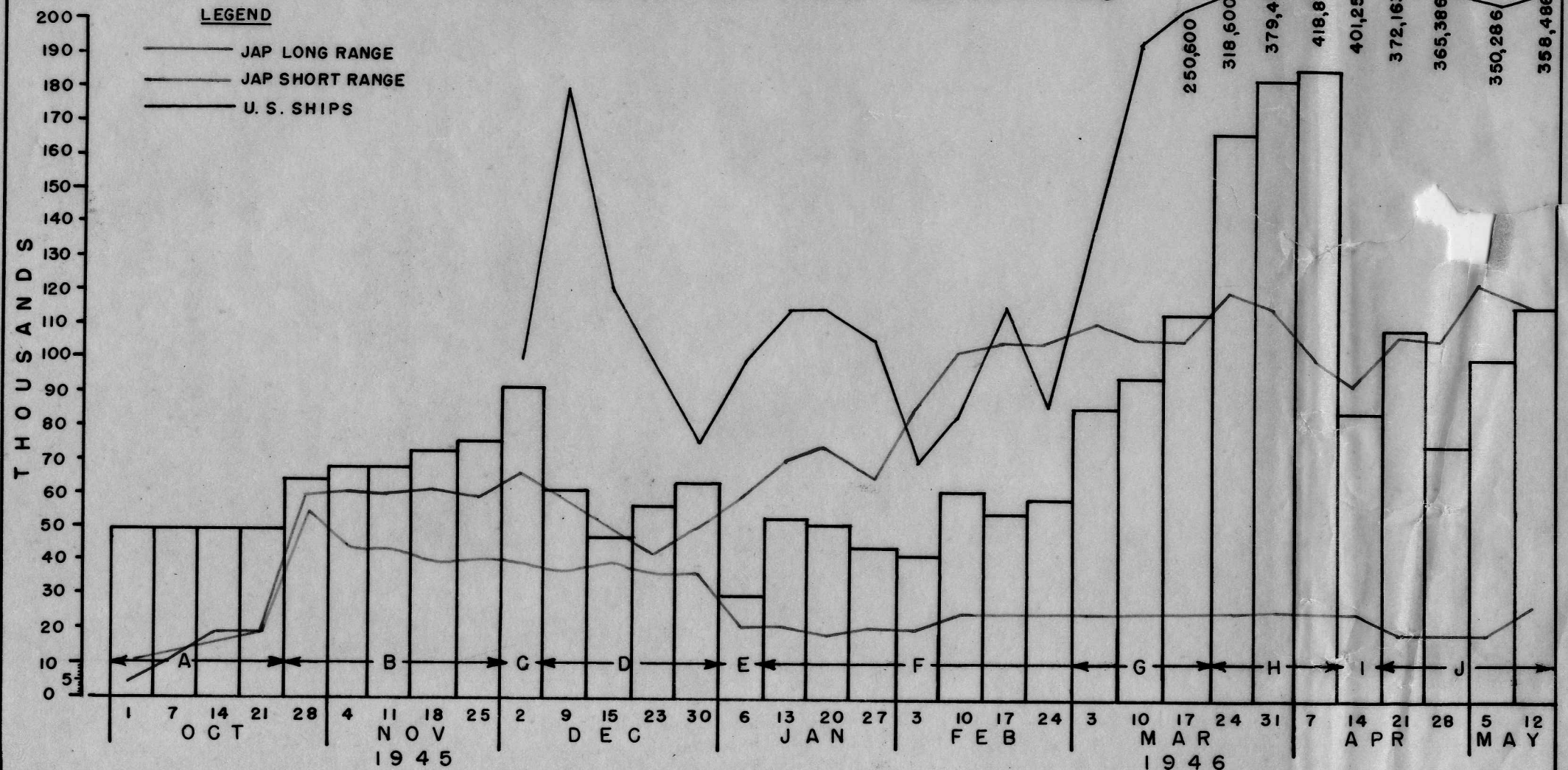
* 626 Koreans repatriated from Manchuria but not included pending receipt of original strength figure.

** Includes unknown number of Koreans.

d. Status of Repatriation Shipping as of 12 May 1946:

- (1) Passenger spaces on Japanese repatriation vessels assigned and operating:
 - (a) Long range: 115,761
 - (b) Short range: 20,200
- (2) Passenger spaces on US Vessels under SCAJAP control assigned and operating:
 - (a) Liberties 268,486
 - (b) LST's 90,000

WEEKLY STATUS OF REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE NATIONALS AND REPATRIATION SHIPPING



- A. Jap shipping only - primarily from Korea. D. Beginning of withdrawal of 7th Flt LST's. G. Increase due to augmentation repatriation shipping with Libs and IST's.
- B. Allied shipping as available being utilized on runs from POA, Philippines, China, Korea, and Ryukyus. E. Temporary suspension of repatriation from H. Bulk Liberties and IST's servicing Formosa and China.
- C. Repats from Nearby Islands and a large number from Korea. F. Bulk from China and Formosa. I. Cholera outbreak resulted in quarantine of shipping (70,000 spaces)
- J. Completion repatriation from South China and Formosa. Ships initiating accelerated repatriation to South East Asia Command and Australian controlled areas.

ADMINISTRATOR, NAVAL SHIPPING CONTROL AUTHORITY
FOR JAPANESE MERCHANT MARINE (SCAJAP)
UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET

(CBN:eb)

SCAJAP
EF37

Serial: P-1748

13 May 1946

From: The Administrator.
To: Distribution List.

Subject: Japanese Manned Vessels Engaged in Repatriation, Scheduled Arrivals and Shuttles of.

Reference: (a) SCAJAP Serial No. 1747 of 6 May 1946.

Enclosure: (A) Schedule of Anticipated Arrivals in Japanese Ports and Authorized Shuttles (Japanese Vessels)
(B) Schedule of Authorized Shuttles of Japanese Manned Liberty Ships and LST's.

1. Enclosures (A) and (B) revise and supersede reference (a) and represent the best available information on scheduled arrivals in Japanese ports.


C. B. MOLSENDistribution List:

ComNavJap
SCAP AG
" G-2
" G-3(Jap.Lia.) (5)
" G-4
" SRS (2)
CivCenDet
ComFltActivities, Yokosuka
CG, USAF China
CG, I Corps
CG, 3th Army
CG, 9th Corps
CG, 25th Div.
CG, 2nd Mar. Div.
CG, 1st Cav. Div.
ComMarianas
SCAJAP - Repat.Liaison Unit - Nagasaki
SCAJAP - Repat.Liaison Unit - Fukuoka
ComFltAct - Sasebo
PD, Kagoshima
PD, Kure
PD, Kobe
Lia.Comm. for 2nd Dem.Dept. (4)
Civilian Merchant Marine Committee (5)

ENCLOSURE (A)

1. KURE:

<u>ETA</u>	<u>Name of Vessel</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
13 May	Dogota Maru	Saigon	900
15 May	Namikaze	Saigon	600
15 May	Yukikaze	Saigon	1300
16 May	Arimasan Maru	Rabaul	1400
17 May	Katsuragi	Saigon	8500
17 May	Soya	Saigon	1000
19 May	Nissho Maru	Rabaul	3000
21 May	Hayasaki	Saigon	500
24 May	Arasaki	Saigon	500
27 May	Kamikaze	Saigon	600
28 May	Settsu Maru	Saigon	5000
28 May	Natsuzuki	Saigon	1300
28 May	Hosho	Saigon	3400
Indef.	Hikawa Maru	Morotai	2700

2. KAGOSHIMA:

16 May	Eitoku Maru	Saigon	3000
17 May	Daizui Maru	Saigon	3000
20 May	Ezan Maru	Saigon	3000
21 May	Yoneyama Maru	Saigon	2000
27 May	Eiroku Maru	Saigon	3000
31 May	Tsushima	Saigon	520
2 June	Daiiku Maru	Saigon	3000
2 June	Hodaka	Saigon	500
3 June	Einiko Maru	Saigon	3000
5 June	Daikyu Maru	Saigon	3000
6 June	Shinyu Maru	Saigon	3000
8 June	Tatsuharu Maru	Saigon	3000

3. SASEBO:

18 May	Oki	Saigon	500
19 May	Wakataka	Saigon	600
26 May	Tsukushi	Manila	2200
28 May	Kunashiri	Saigon	250
Indef.	Yoizuki	Saigon-Fusan	1500

4. On shuttle between KAGOSHIMA and SHANGHAI:

<u>Name of vessel</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Name of vessel</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
*Escort No. 8	350	Fukae	350
Escort No. 14	300	Hagi	500
Escort No. 16	250	Kaba	500
*Escort No. 34	350	Kanawa	325
Escort No. 44	250	Kaya	450
Escort No. 52	250	*Kashi	550
Escort No. 60	250	Keyaki	400

4. On shuttle between KAGOSHIMA and SHANGHAI: (cont-)

<u>Name of Vessel</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Name of Vessel</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
*Escort No. 71	300	Maki	250
Escort No. 79	400	Otake	450
Escort No. 81	400	*SB No. 106	600
*Escort No. 85	300	Sugi	350
Escort No. 87	400	*Sumire	250
Escort No. 118	650	*Tsuta	400
Escort No. 150	400	*Transport No. 110	400
*Escort No. 158	250	**Escort No. 215	400
Escort No. 194	500		
*Escort No. 205	350		

5. On shuttle between HAKATA and FUSAN:

Choko Maru	400	*SB No. 174	1000
Choki Maru	500	SS No. 12	4400
Kainei Maru	700	SS No. 19	700
Koan Maru	7000	*Taihoku Maru	1000
Kogane Maru	1000	*Tenyu Maru	1000
*Mamiya	1200	*Tokuju Maru	2000

6. On shuttle between KAGOSHIMA and KOKIYA-TOYUNO:

*SS No. 18	800
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7. On shuttle between MAIZURU and FUSAN:

*SS No. 7	800
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8. On shuttle between HAKATA and TANGKU:

Kiku Maru	404	Tachibana Maru	456
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NOTE: Kiku Maru diverted to Fusan as Cholera Isolation Ship.

9. On shuttle between HAKATA and SHANGHAI:

Takasago Maru	1500
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NOTE: Takasago Maru will make one trip Tangku, returning to Sasebo for repairs.

10. On shuttle between SENZAKI and FUSAN:

Chohaku Maru	1250	*Osumi Maru	1000
Escort No. 160	150	Ryuhei Maru	1000
Kosho Maru	2000	SB No. 114	1000

11. On shuttle between HAKATA and HULUTAO:

<u>Name of Vessel</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Name of Vessel</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
Banshu Maru	400	Kamijima	400
Banshu Maru No. 32	300	Saishu	490
Escort No. 27	500	*SB No. 110	1000
Escort No. 32	300	Shii	500
Escort No. 58	400	Shinko Maru No. 2	2000
Escort No. 773	600	Shirasaki	500
Escort No. 105	400	Transport No. 137	400
Escort No. 142	400	Transport No. 147	500
Escort No. 192	376	Transport No. 172	400
Escort No. 196	300	Unzen Maru	1600
Escort No. 198	360	*Yukaze	750
Escort No. 207	400	Yakumo	2400
Escort No. 221	350	Hakuryu Maru	2500
**Escort No. 227	420	Hokusen Maru	1500
*Etorofu	300	Transport No. 13	300 ambulatory
Kaede	300		
SB No. 109	1000	Transport No. 16	600 litter or 800 ambulatory

12. On shuttle between SASEBO and SHANGHAI:

Amami	500	Kishin Maru	600
AM No. 21	250	Kiri	250
*Awashima	400	Shumushu	400
Escort No. 36	250	*Take	550
Escort No. 37	300	Habuto	500
Escort No. 55	400	Kusunoki	250
Escort No. 57	250	*Kyosai	300
Escort No. 67	300	Uku	300
Escort No. 106	400	Kaki	300
Escort No. 126	450	Minomo	300
Hakaghi	550		
Hatsume	300		
Ikino	500		

NOTE: *Under repairs, will resume repatriation upon completion of repairs.

**Authorized to retire from repatriation service upon completion of five round trips.

ENCLOSURE (B)
Japanese Manned Liberty Ships and LST'sLIBERTY SHIPS (capacity 3500)CHINASHANGHAI-HAKATA

V002 - ROBERT L. STEVENSON
 V011 - JOHN DEERL
 V039 - BENJAMIN T. OSBORNE
 V094 - PATRICK C. BOYLE
 V095 - JOHN DAVY
 V097 - AMERIGO VISPUCCI
 V099 - HENDERSON LULLING
 V100 - ROBERT LLEN

SHANGHAI-FUSAN

V066 - CLEMENT CLAY

KIIRUN-RYUKYUANS-URAGA

V096 - GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK
 Enroute URAGA-- Quarantine
 Status

I. Trip YU-LIN, HAINAO, CANTON,
KIIRUN-USAN-SASIBO

V036 - WOODBRIDGE N. FLARK
 Quarantined at FUSAN

SOUTH EAST ASIASINGAPORE-NAGOYA

V012 - LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR
 V015 - JOSIAH COHEN
 V030 - RICHARD H. DANA
 V038 - THOMAS W. SYMONS
 V040 - WILLIAM C. CLAIRBORNE
 V053 - EDWIN BOOTH
 V056 - HENRY WHITE
 V060 - OTTO MEARS
 V062 - H. WEIR COOK
 V065 - EDWARD M. HOUSE
 V067 - MARY W. FREEMAN
 V068 - WILLIAM MATSON
 V069 - R. C. BRENNAN
 V072 - ROBERT NEWELL
 - - - - -
 V042 - JOHN MUIR
 V058 - STEPHEN M. WHITE
 V064 - B. CHARNEY VLADICK

SINGAPORE-TANABE

V017 - JOHN DOCKWILER
 V018 - SARA BACHL
 V022 - JOHN A. CAMPBELL
 V028 - JAMES T. FIELDS
 V032 - SUE ROSS
 V055 - JAMES O. CURWOOD
 V083 - JOHN FITCH

SAIGON-KURL

V010 - TIMOTHY BLOODWORTH
 V014 - SAMUEL SLIBURY
 V020 - JACQUES LARAMEE
 V031 - ABEL STILWINS
 V034 - ALBERT B. CUMMINS
 V046 - ALFRED C. TRUEL
 V059 - GEORGE A. CUSTER

AUSTRALIAN LISTSR. BAUL - URAGA

V006 - GEORGE POINDEXTER
 **V016 - HAROLD D. WHITEHEAD
 V019 - ISAAC DELGADO
 V021 - JOHN STODDARD
 V025 - ANDREW TURNBULL
 **Lift FORMOSANS to KIIRUN

V033 - JAMES M. PORTER
 V041 - ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON
 V044 - COLLIN FORTINLEY
 V049 - JOHN DRUM

ENCLOSURE (B)
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIESCONTROL AT MACASSARSOEMBAYA-NAGOYA

V001 - JEFFERSON DAVIS
 V026 - RUFUS C. DAWES
 V050 - HENDRICK VAN LOON
 V051 - LOUIS WEULE
 V052 - MARISOL SUERE
 V054 - JOHN W. GARRETT

MALIMPOLING-TANABE

V005 - EDWARD A. STEVENS
 V024 - BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
 *V027 - JACOB SLOOT FASSETT
 V078 - JOSEPH REYNOLDS
 V079 - MARCISSA WHITMAN

BALIKPAPAN-NAGOYA

V003 - P.T. BARNUM
 V057 - ALEX J. DALLAS
 V092 - MARY E. KINNEY
 V093 - WILLIAM D. HOWELLS

CONTROL AT MOROTAIHALMAHERA-TANABE

*V043 - PETER LASSEN
 V045 - ALEXANDER HAMILTON
 V047 - EDWARD P. COSTIGAN
 V071 - THOMAS LYNCH
 V077 - JOHN CARROLL
 V080 - PETER CARTWRIGHT
 V081 - JOHN HART
 V089 - HUGH M. SMITH

* Under repair

MANOKWARI-NAGOYA

V061 - JOSIAH ROYCE
 V063 - JAMES M. WHISTLER

TOTAL, KAI IS.-TANABE

V048 - LOT M. MORRILL

PIROE, SERAM IS. - TANABE

V004 - GEORGE VON L. MEYER
 V029 - JOSEPH HABERSHAM
 V073 - SAMUEL T. DARLING
 V075 - WILLIAM V. MOODY
 V090 - GRACE ABBOT
 V091 - FRANK B. LINDERMAN

HOLLANDIA-NAGOYA

V013 - DAVID STONE
 V035 - JULIA L. DUNONT

KERA, NORTH CLIMBES-URUGA

V070 - THOMAS HARTLEY
 V088 - JUAN CABRILLO

SCRONG-NAGOYA

V007 - CORNELIUS VANDERBILT
 V023 - RALPH T. O'NEIL
 V037 - DANIEL G. REID

HOSPITAL SHIPSSHANGHAI-SL SLEBO

VH001 - ALNITAH
 VH003 - CUSHEAN K. DAVIS
 VH005 - LINDLEY GARRISON

STATION HOSPITAL SHIP-URUGA

VH002 - CHARLES LUMNIS

ENCLOSURE (B)
LST (capacity 1200)BANGKOK --- SASEBO

Q/24 LST- (536)
Q/31 LST- (619)
Q/47 LST- (269)
Q/93 LST- (130)
*Q/26 LST- (608)
*Q/56 LST- (558)
*Q/72 LST- (482)
*Q/85 LST- (288)

HULUTAO --- SOSEBO

Q/44 LST- (659)
Q/46 LST- (243)
Q/30 LST- (581)
*Q/34 LST- (582)
Q/35 LST- (580)
Q/50 LST- (483)
Q/50 LST- (649)
Q/69 LST- (378)
Q/80 LST- (084)
Q/81 LST- (626)
Q/82 LST- (230)
Q/89 LST- (051)
Q/90 LST- (572)
Q/91 LST- (477)
Q/63 LST- (117)

TANGKU --- KOREA

Q/32 LST- (567)
Q/53 LST- (476)
Q/64 LST- (134)
Q/66 LST- (040)
Q/83 LST- (629)
Q/38 LST- (613)
Q/41 LST- (502)
Q/75 LST- (623)
Q/59 LST- (630)
Q/86 LST- (652)
* Q/87 LST- (597)

* TANGKU --- SENZAKI

Q/60 LST- (633)
Q/61 LST- (246)
Q/62 LST- (260)
Q/65 LST- (536)
Q/67 LST- (543)
Q/73 LST- (579)
Q/77 LST- (547)
Q/84 LST- (355)

TANGKU --- SASEBO

Q/03 LST- (120)
Q/25 LST- (227)
Q/27 LST- (573)
Q/37 LST- (647)
Q/40 LST- (524)
Q/43 LST- (456)
Q/44 LST- (222)
*Q/49 LST- (040)
*Q/52 LST- (625)
Q/54 LST- (229)
Q/55 LST- (277)
Q/57 LST- (624)
Q/70 LST- (594)
Q/71 LST- (657)
Q/74 LST- (600)
Q/76 LST- (546)
Q/88 LST- (399)
Q/92 LST- (201)
Q/94 LST- (566)
*Q/96 LST- (390)
Q/97 LST- (501)
Q/99 LST- (570)
Q100 LST- (470)

SHANGHAI --- SENZAKI

Q/23 LST- (651)
Q/20 LST- (057)
Q/29 LST- (390)
Q/33 LST- (343)
Q/36 LST- (590)
Q/39 LST- (653)
*Q/42 LST- (507)
Q/45 LST- (591)
Q/48 LST- (110)
Q/51 LST- (242)

SHANGHAI --- SASEBO

Q/42 LST- (176)
Q/45 LST- (031)
Q/17 LST- (491)
Q/78 LST- (549)
Q/79 LST- (276)
Q/95 LST- (213)
Q/98 LST- (457)

TSINGTAO --- SASEBO

Q/41 LST- (595)
Q/46 LST- (050)

PRESENT ALLOCATION OF REPATRIATION SHIPPING (13 May 1946)

Shuttle or lift to which assigned	J A P		Ordinary Repat Ships L S T's		L I B S		Hospital Ships		Passenger Spaces Ordinary			Percent of all Passenger spaces		
	Opns	Repair	Opns	Repair	Opns	Repair	Jap	Libs	Opns	Repair	Hosp	Opns	Repair	Hosp
<u>CHINA-JAPAN</u>														
Shanghai	40	15	16	1	8		1*	3**	62,675	7,450	5,161	11.6	15.7	58.7
Tangku			28	3			1		33,600	3,600	456	6.2	7.6	5.3
Hulutao	28	3	14	1			2		36,791	3,250	1,400	6.7	6.9	15.9
Tsingtao			2						2,400			0.5		
TOTAL	68	18	60	5	8		4	3	135,466	14,300	7,017	25.0	30.2	79.9
<u>CHINA-KOREA</u>														
Shanghai					1				3,500			0.6		
South China					1**				3,500			0.6		
Tangku			10	1					12,000	1,200		2.2	2.5	
TOTAL			10	1	2				19,000	1,200		3.4	2.5	
<u>FORMOSA-RYUKYUS</u>					1**				3,500			0.6		
<u>RYUKYUS-JAPAN</u>		1								800			1.7	
<u>S. KOREA-JAPAN</u>	12	7					1***		16,900	8,800	404	3.1	18.5	4.5
<u>AUSTRALIAN AREAS-</u>														
<u>JAPAN</u>														
Rabaul	2				9				35,900			6.6		
<u>SOUTHEAST ASIA-</u>														
<u>JAPAN</u>														
Bangkok			4	4					4,800	4,800		0.9	10.1	
Saigon	27				7				80,970			15		
Singapore					24				84,000			15.9		
N.E.I.	1				37****	2			132,200	7,000		24.5	14.9	
TOTAL	28		4	4	68	2			301,970	11,800		56.3	25.0	
<u>UNASSIGNED IN JAPAN</u>				1#	7#*	3#		1##	24,500	10,500	1,368	5	22.1	15.6
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	110	26	74	11	95	5	4	4	537,236	47,400	8,789	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTES:

* Ship to go into repair

*** Cholera quarantine hospital (Fusan) # 1 ship aground ## Cholera quarantine hos (Uraga)

** 1 ship in quarantine for cholera or plague**** 2 ships in quarantine for cholera #*7 ships in quarantine for cholera.

PROPOSED ALLOCATION OF REPATRIATION SHIPPING
(exclusive of hospital ships)

Shuttle or lift to which assigned	Presently assigned ships*			% of		Proposed assign- ment of ships			% of		Source of proposed allocation
	Jap	LST's	Libs	Pass. spaces	All pass. spaces	Jap	LST's	Libs	Pass. spaces	All pass. spaces	
<u>CHINA-JAPAN</u>											
Shanghai	55	17	8	70,125	12.0	55	17	9	73,625	12.4	1 additional Lib from Shanghai-Korea shuttle.
Hulutao	31	15		40,041	6.8	31	40		70,041	11.8	25 additional LST's from Tangku-Japan shuttle.
Dairen	-	-	-	-	-		23	21	101,100	17.2	23 LST's from following sources: 6 from Tangku-Japan shuttle; 2 from Tsing-tao-Japan shuttle; 11 from China-Korea shuttles; 4 from Bangkok-Japan shuttle. 21 Libs from Rabaul-Japan and NEI-Japan shuttles.
TOTAL	86	32	8	110,166	18.8	86	80	30	244,766	41.4	
<u>RYUKYUS-JAPAN</u>											
	1			800	0.1	1			800	0.1	
<u>S. KOREA-JAPAN</u>	19			25,700	4.4	11**			20,000	3.2	
<u>N. KOREA-JAPAN</u>	-	-	-	-	-	8			5,700	0.8	8 Jap ships from S. Korea-Japan shuttle.
<u>SOUTHEAST ASIA - JAPAN</u>											
Bangkok		8		9,600	1.6	30	4	10	111,770	19.0	28 Jap ships from Saigon-Japan and NEI-Japan shuttles; 2 Jap ships from Rabaul-Japan shuttle; 1 Lib from each S. China - Korea and Formosa - Ryukyus shuttles; 6 Libs from unassigned in Japan; 2 Libs from Saigon-Japan shuttle.
Singapore and NEI	28		63	232,200	39.6			46	161,400	27.3	
Burma	-	-	-	-	-			10	35,000	5.8	5 Libs from Saigon-Japan shuttle; 5 Libs from NEI-Japan shuttle.
TOTAL	28	8	63	241,800	41.2	30	4	66	308,170	52.1	

Shuttle or lift to which assigned	Presently assigned ships*		Pass. spaces	% of all pass. spaces	Proposed assign- ment of ships			Pass. spaces	% of all pass. spaces	Source of proposed allocation
	Jap	LST's Libs			Jap	LST's Libs	Libs			
<u>UNASSIGNED IN</u> <u>JAPAN</u>		1*** 10#	35,000	5.9		1***	4#* 15,200		2.4	
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	-	-	-	-	136	85	100	584,636	100.0	

Notes:

- * Does not include all present shuttles.
- ** Although S. Korea has been cleared of Japs, ships retained on shuttle to evacuate Japs crossing 38° parallel.
- *** 1 ship aground.
- # 1 ship aground, 2 in repair and 7 in quarantine.
- #* 1 ship aground, remainder unassigned.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

19 May 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL DUMAS:

SUBJECT: Correspondence Between Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and Lieutenant General Derevyanko, USSR Member of the Allied Council for Japan.

There is enclosed a copy of letter, AG 560 (16 May 46)GC, dated 16 May 1946, subject: "Transfer to Soviet Union of Japanese Destroyers and Surface Combatant Vessels of Lesser Tonnage", to the Chief of Staff, US Army, Washington 25, D.C., which forwarded copies of correspondence between SCAP and General Derevyanko. Also forwarded was a draft copy of "Agreements Reached at Conference Concerning Repatriation of Japanese Nationals from Korea North of 38° North Latitude to Japan, and Korean Nationals from Japan to Korea North of 38° North Latitude".

E.C.B.
E. C. B.

- 1 Incl: Ltr to Chief of Staff, US Army, file AG 560 (16 May 46)GC, dated 16 May 1946, subject: "Transfer to Soviet Union of Japanese Destroyers and Surface Combatant Vessels of Lesser Tonnage", with 9 inclosures as listed below.
- Incl 1. Gen Derevyanko's letter to Gen MacArthur, 28 Feb 46, subject: "Repatriation of the Japanese Subjects from North Korea."
- Incl 2. Memorandum for Lt. Gen Derevyanko, 4 March 1946.
- Incl 3. Gen Derevyanko's letter to Gen MacArthur, 12 March 1946.
- Incl 4. Letter to Gen Derevyanko, AG 370.05 (20 Mar 46)GC, subject: "Return from Japan of Families of Residents of Souther Sakhalin."
- Incl 5. Letter to the General Secretary of the Allied Council in Japan, dated 12 April 1946.
- Incl 6. Letter to Gen Derevyanko, AG 370.05 (23 Mar 46)GC, subject: "Repatriation of Koreans from Sakhalin."
- Incl 7. Gen Derevyanko's letter to Gen MacArthur, 3 May 1946.
- Incl 8. Letter to Gen Derevyanko, 5 May 1946.
- Incl 9. Draft of proposed agreements concerning the repatriation of Japanese Nationals from North Korea.

TOP SECRET

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

AG 560 (16 May 46)GC

APO 500
16 May 1946SUBJECT: Transfer to Soviet Union of Japanese Destroyers and
Surface Combatant Vessels of Lesser Tonnage.

TO : The Chief of Staff, US Army, Washington 25, D.C.

1. Reference is made to JCS 1490/15 and JCS 1490/16.

2. In order that you may be fully informed as to current developments on this and allied subjects, the enclosed correspondence between Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and Lieutenant General K. Derevyanko, USSR Member of the Allied Council for Japan is forwarded.

3. On 26 April a copy of the proposed agreements concerning the repatriation of Japanese nationals from Northern Korea (Incl 9) was delivered to General Derevyanko and a conference to discuss this paper was arranged for the afternoon of 26 April. General Derevyanko requested the meeting be postponed until a later date to permit him time to obtain instructions from higher authority. To date the Russians have not reopened this subject and no further action has been taken.

For the Commander-in-Chief:

9 Inclosures:

- Incl 1 - Gen Derevyanko's letter to Gen MacArthur, 28 Feb 46, subject: "Repatriation of the Japanese Subjects from North Korea."
- Incl 2 - Memorandum for Lt. Gen Derevyanko, 4 March 1946.
- Incl 3 - Gen Derevyanko's letter to Gen MacArthur, 12 March 1946.
- Incl 4 - Letter to Gen Derevyanko, AG 370.05 (20 Mar 46)GC, subject: "Return from Japan of Families of Residents of Southern Sakhalin."
- Incl 5 - Letter to the General Secretary of the Allied Council in Japan, dated 12 April 1946.
- Incl 6 - Letter to Gen Derevyanko, AG 370.05 (23 Mar 46)GC, subject: "Repatriation of Koreans from Sakhalin."
- Incl 7 - Gen Derevyanko's letter to Gen MacArthur, 3 May 1946.
- Incl 8 - Letter to Gen Derevyanko, 5 May 1946.
- Incl 9 - Draft of proposed agreements concerning the repatriation of Japanese Nationals from North Korea.

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Soviet Section
of the Allied Council
for Japan.

February 28, 1946
Tokyo.

COPY

No. 14. 1

TO: Army General Douglas MacArthur,
Supreme Commander of the Allied
Powers and Chairman of the Allied
Council for Japan.

SUBJECT: Repatriation of the Japanese
subjects from North Korea.

Taking into consideration repeated requests to the Soviet Command from the Command of the United States Army in South Korea as well as your enquiry concerning the repatriation of Japanese subjects from the territory occupied by the Soviet troops and paying attention to the fact that this question was not solved at the meeting of the Soviet and American Commands in Seoul, the Soviet Military Command has authorized me to report to you that it is ready to begin the repatriation of Japanese subjects from the territory of North Korea commencing on March 1, 1946.

The Soviet Military Command is planning to carry out the shipment of the Japanese subjects to be repatriated from North Korea through the ports of Kanko, Genzan and Chinnampo.

The Soviet Command will take upon itself the transportation of the repatriates as well as providing them with food and medical care up to the moment of their embarkation to the ships in the above-mentioned ports.

The further shipment of the repatriates, providing them with food and other facilities from the ports of North Korea to the ports of Japan is incumbent on the Japanese Government which should provide all the necessary means, including transportation facilities.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ K. DEREVYANKO
/t/ K. DEREVYANKO,
Lt-Gen., USSR Member of
the Allied Council for
Japan.

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4 March 1946

MEMORANDUM:

FOR : Lieutenant General Derevyanko
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Member of Allied Council for Japan

Reference your letter of February 28, 1946, relating to repatriation of Japanese subjects in Northern Korea, addressed to General MacArthur, handed to me in conference and discussed with you on February 28, 1946.

Your letter presents a request for the return of Japanese subjects by water from certain North Korean ports but does not touch upon related subjects, namely, the return of Koreans in Japan to Northern Korea, and utilization of Japanese ships seized by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the termination of hostilities, both of which must be considered together in the solution of our common problem. It is my understanding, that you are not authorized to confer on these related subjects. It is considered necessary that all must be included in our discussion, since available resources of Japanese shipping even under the most favorable circumstances will permit only a small allocation to the evacuation from Northern Korea in view of our obligations in other areas and will unduly extend this evacuation period. Moreover, if available shipping returning to North Korea did not return Koreans, uneconomical procedures would result.

This movement may be expedited should the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics make available suitable Japanese ships which they seized at the termination of hostilities. Inquiry has been made on three different occasions through American agencies in Moscow to the Soviet Navy concerning the amount and condition of merchant shipping, recovered by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics from the control of the Japanese, which is suitable for repatriation. No reply has been received to date.

It is suggested that you query your government to obtain a reply concerning the number and condition of ships recovered from the Japanese which may be suitable to assist in this repatriation, and that you obtain authority to deal on matters connected with the repatriation of North Koreans in Japan. The Supreme Commander is eager to commence repatriation of Japanese and North Koreans. I will be pleased to discuss all of the above phases of the problem and agree on plans whenever you are prepared to discuss all of the matters indicated.

S. J. CHAMBERLIN,
Major General, G.S.C.
Acting Chief of Staff.

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Soviet Section
Allied Council for Japan
12 March 1946
No. 43
Tokyo

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
GENERAL OF THE ARMY, D. MACARTHUR

Sir:

I have the honor of informing you of the following:

In reference to requests made by Japanese fishermen on the southern part of Sakhalin Island to allow their families, who entered Japan during the period of hostilities, to return to the southern part of Sakhalin Island, the Soviet Government has given authorization for temporary entry from Japan to the southern part of Sakhalin Island to 2300 families, totaling about 8500 persons.

In order to organize and perform the transportation of the mentioned Japanese families to the Southern part of Sakhalin Island, a Soviet ship will be sent to Japan, in the near future, carrying representatives of the fisherman of the Southern part of Sakhalin Island. The ship will enter the ports of: Niigata, Aomori, Hakodate and Vakanai to pick up and lead the Japanese families. Two or three men of my staff, will be sent to the above mentioned ports.

The American High Command will be advised in the near future of the date of arrival of the ship.

With Sincere respect

U.S.S.R. Member of the Allied Council for Japan

Lt. Gen /s/ K. Derevyanko

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APO 500
20 March 1946

AG 370.05 (20 Mar 46)GC

SUBJECT: Return from Japan of families of residents of southern Sakhalin.

TO : Lieutenant General K. Derevyanko
U. S. S. R. Member
Allied Council for Japan.

1. Reference is made to your letter to General MacArthur, 12 March 1946, Serial No. 43, regarding the request by Japanese fishermen in Sakhalin for transportation of their families, now in Japan, to Sakhalin. k

2. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers concurs in this movement, subject to the following conditions:

a. The movement of any Japanese families concerned must be entirely voluntary on their part.

b. Prior to the commencement of any detailed arrangements in the matter, the Soviet Government will furnish to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers a list, in the form of an individually signed request for return of their respective families to Sakhalin, of the Japanese fishermen concerned. This list should include, further, the full name of each member of each family in Japan whose return is desired, the address in Japan of each of these individual family members, and his or her relationship to the fisherman signing the request.

c. Complete supervision of the movement of these families, while in Japan and until they are embarked on Soviet Shipping, will be effected by the Occupation Force authorities and not by representatives of the Soviet Government.

d. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will specify the ports, the dates, and, within reasonable limits, the time of arrival in Japan of the Soviet vessels that are to be used for transport of the families.

3. Action to commence movement of these families, provided they consent thereto, will be initiated without delay upon receipt of the information described in paragraph 2b above.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

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ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYOOffice of the Member
For
The Union of Soviet Socialist RepublicsTO THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE ALLIED COUNCIL IN JAPAN
BONNER F. FELLERS

Answer to your letter dated
10 April 1946 concerning the
petition handed to you by two
Japanese.

As it is understood from the petition received by you from the Jap fishermen, it has arisen from the fact that up until now the question of traveling of the families of the Japanese fishermen from Japan to South Sakhalin has not been decided. The matter is, that 2300 Jap fishermen on South Sakhalin, not willing to return to Japan at present, applied to the Soviet Authorities for the permission for the entry of their families from Japan to South Sakhalin. The Gov. of the U.S.S.R. has granted permission for the entry from Japan to South Sakhalin to 8,500 members of the families of the Jap fishermen.

On the 12 March 46 the Member of the Allied Council in Japan from U.S.S.R. Lieutenant General K. N. Derevyanko handed a letter in this matter to the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Nations in Japan, General D. MacArthur.

However, the final decision of the above question has been delayed on account of the answer from the Office of the Chief of Staff which was the request of the very complicated lists of names of all the members of the families.

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To make such lists, for us great number of people (about 8,500) is technically very difficult, which means delay of the final decision and the cause of deteriorating conditions of the families of the fishermen in the future, which is proved in petition received by you.

In order to speed up the decision on that question it would be very desirable that the Chief of Staff granted permission for the immediate arrival in Japan of the Soviet boat with the representative of the Japanese fishermen from the South Sakhalin. This boat would visit the following ports: Niigata, Aomori, Hakodate and Wakanai for the purpose of collecting on board the ship of all the families of the Japanese fishermen. This would solve the problem completely and fast.

If you would take the measures for the cooperation in speeding up and the complete solution of the problem, it would greatly help to improve the conditions of the families of the fishermen.

Kindly explain the above mentioned circumstances (of the question) to the senders of the petition in case they apply to you again.

Enclosed you will find two copies of the letters:

- 1/ The letter to the Lieutenant-General Derevyanko dated 12 March 46, addressed to the Commander-In-Chief of the Allied Nations in Japan, General D. MacArthur;
- 2/ Return letter (answer) from the G.H.Q. dated 20 March 46, signed Brig Gen. V. M. Fitch.

By the request of the member of Allied Council
in Japan from U.S.S.R.
Major General / Kislenko /

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 370.05 (23 Mar 46)GC

APO 500
23 March 1946

SUBJECT: Repatriation of Koreans from Sakhalin.

MEMO FOR: Lt. Gen. K. N. Derevyanko,
U.S.S.R. Member,
Allied Council for Japan.

1. Eighteen Korean laborers who were moved to Japan from Sakhalin just before the end of the war, have reported that they left their families in Sakhalin. They further state they have had no communication with their families for seven months. Their families, list inclosed, are Koreans, former residents of Korea south of 38° north latitude, who followed the laborers to Sakhalin.

2. The enforced separation of these families of a now liberated nation seems an unnecessary hardship. In view of this fact it is requested that the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics return the families of the Koreans as listed on the attached inclosure to their previous domiciles in Southern Korea or to Japan for onward repatriation and notify the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers of the action taken.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

S. J. CHAMBERLIN,
Major General, G.S.C.,
Acting Chief of Staff.

1 Incl - List of Korean Families.

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General of the Army
Douglas MacArthur,
Supreme Commander for
the Allied Powers
GHQ
Tokyo.

Dear General,

I have the honour to bring to your attention the following reply on the draft memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government concerning destruction of certain former Japanese Naval Vessels as well as concerning the opinion of the General Headquarters on this matter.

1. The subject stated in the memorandum is of vital importance in the light of its proper realization. The gravity of the subject requires proper discussion and full concord on the part of all interested Governments.

In this connection it seems unjustified to require an answer on this memorandum within 48 hours, especially so that the draft of this memorandum is an instruction received from the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff on which the Soviet Government was not advised and whose consent was not asked for as to this matter. Besides this, as it is understood from the draft of the memorandum, a part of the former Japanese naval vessels have already been sunk by the American Forces. Consequently this proposal in fact seems to be one to arrange an agreement for what has already been done.

2. Having no principal objections against the destruction of the Japanese naval vessels classified in the draft of the proposal or against scrapping those vessels which are not to be distributed among the four Allied Powers the Soviet Government does find it expedient to have representatives of the Members of the Allied Council for Japan during the destruction of the above mentioned Japanese naval vessels.

All the Members of the Allied Council for Japan should be supplied in copies with official properly arranged documents on the destruction of the Japanese naval surface vessels and submarines. Since the draft of the memorandum does not specify what is to be done with Japanese transport submarines, the Soviet Government believes that these submarines would be either destroyed or included into the list of vessels to be distributed among the four Allied Powers.

3. The Soviet Government has nothing against handing over to the United States for experimental use as targets of the above mentioned Japanese Combatant vessels. Simultaneously the Soviet Government would consider it proper to have some ships of this category handed over to the Soviet Government to use them as targets.

4. The Soviet Government considers it necessary to begin right now registering and compiling accurate lists of the Japanese naval vessels to be distributed among the four Allied Powers.

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Accordingly the Soviet Government suggests that a committee comprising competent representatives of the four Allied Powers be immediately set up which should set to work not later than by the end of May 1946.

5. Since the draft of the memorandum does not specify the fate of the auxiliary vessels of the Japanese navy (military transports, tenders, repairships, floating docks, icebreakers, hospitalships, tugs and others) which also should be included among the vessels to be distributed among the four Allied Powers, the Soviet Government considers it proper to charge the Committee suggested in paragraph 4 with the task of registering and compiling the list of vessels of this category as well.

6. The Soviet Government does not consider it advisable to use the combatant vessels to be distributed among the four Allied Powers for repatriation purposes having in mind their total unfitness for such task.

Accordingly the Soviet Government considers it necessary that measures be taken to immediately discontinue the use of these vessels in repatriation service as well as measures to preserve them up to the time of distributing them among the four Allied Powers. The Soviet Government considers it necessary to use large Japanese naval vessels which are to be destroyed as well as transports and ships of the Merchant Japanese fleet in the repatriation service instead of the above mentioned vessels.

7. The disarmament of the Japanese navy would not be complete without destruction of special facilities and ammunition. The Soviet Government, therefore, believes that all such special facilities and ammunition will be also destroyed including naval as well as air torpedoes, mines, ammunition for naval and shore artillery, naval air force bomb supplies and others.

The Members of the Allied Council for Japan should also receive copies of official documents properly arranged on the destruction of all these facilities and ammunition.

Sincerely yours,

(s) K. Derevyanko
(t) K. DEREVYANKO
Lt. General
U.S.S.R. Member of the
Allied Council for Japan

N 40126
"3" May 1946

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5 May 1946

Lieutenant General K. Derevyanko
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Member of the Allied Council for Japan

Dear General Derevyanko:

General MacArthur asked me to reply to your letter of 3 May 1946 concerning destruction of certain former Japanese naval vessels. He feels that you are under misapprehension with regard to the subject matter thereof.

The directives of the Joint Chiefs of Staff are in accordance with the basic principles in this matter that were agreed to by the four Allied Powers. The action being taken by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers is merely executive and is pursuant to instructions issued through the United States Government.

You will note by reference to the Moscow Communique of 27 December 1945, that the United States Government is the channel through which Allied decisions are communicated to the Supreme Commander. The agency for this purpose employed by the United States Government is the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In general, the questions you raise in your letter as to governmental policies are ones quite beyond the scope of the Supreme Commander's authority. They are being handled, as I understand it, upon the highest governmental level.

The suggestion relative establishment of an executive committee representing the Allied Powers is not in accordance with the Moscow Communique which established the Supreme Commander as the sole executive authority for the Allied Powers in Japan and which provided that in all cases action will be carried out under and through the Supreme Commander.

As regards the temporary use of Japanese vessels for purposes of repatriation, the current procedure is in accordance with instructions received by the Supreme Commander from the United States Government, notice of which, I understand, was communicated to the Soviet Government. The destruction of Japanese submarines is in process pursuant to similar instructions.

General information on the disposition of Japanese war materials is being publicly announced from time to time. Detailed information

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Authority MS 775 009
By h NARA Date 9/30/88

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on this subject, if desired by you, can be made available by SCAP
Headquarters upon compilation.

Very cordially yours,

PAUL J. MUELLER
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

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Agreements Reached at Conference Concerning Repatriation of Japanese Nationals from Korea North of 38° North Latitude to Japan, and Korean Nationals from Japan to Korea North of 38° North Latitude.

All agreements contained herein have been concurred in by representatives of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, whose signatures appear at the end of this document.

Section I - General

I. Responsibilities and General Agreements:

A. Japanese military personnel and other Japanese nationals now located in Korea north of 38° north latitude, estimated number for planning purposes being _____ (No.), will be accepted in Japan by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

B. Koreans who were formerly resident of Korea north of 38° north latitude, estimated number for planning purposes being 10,000, will be accepted in northern Korea by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

C. Shipping for repatriation of personnel specified in paragraphs IA and IB above will be furnished by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Movement of individuals, as passengers, other than those in categories mentioned in paragraphs IA and IB is prohibited.

D. The responsibility of delivering repatriates to evacuation ports, processing them, and placing them aboard repatriation ships lies with the commander exercising control over the evacuation port. Each ship has a rated capacity. However, all details concerning selection of repatriates to be loaded on each ship, the loading plan, and the supervision of loading, including all matters related thereto, are the responsibility of the commander exercising control over the evacuation port.

E. Responsible commanders will be charged with furnishing repatriates to evacuation ports in numbers agreed upon herein so that insofar as practicable,

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ships will be loaded to capacity and will not be unduly delayed in terminal ports in either northern Korea or Japan.

F. The operational control of repatriation shipping will be exercised by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers through the administrator, Shipping Control Authority for the Japanese Merchant Marine (abbreviation: SCAJAP), a subordinate of Commander U.S. Naval Activities Japan. In northern Korean waters, repatriation ships will follow routes and procedures as prescribed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

G. On all matters other than routine sailing dispatches, representatives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will make the necessary arrangements with (Control Agency in Korea to be designated by Soviet Government).

Routine sailing dispatches will be handled as prescribed in Section IV.

H. Nominal lists of repatriates will be prepared by the commander exercising control over the evacuation port, and five (5) copies will be given to the captain of the repatriation ship. (See paragraph I A 6, Section II).

II. Priority of ports from which repatriates will be lifted, and the estimated number for planning purposes to be processed through each port.

<u>Port</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Repatriates Civilians</u>	<u>Total</u>
Genzan				
Kanko				
Maizuru	1	-	10,000	10,000

III. Ports, maximum daily capacity for repatriates, and port capacities (berthing for type and number of ships) follow:

A.

<u>Port</u>	<u>Maximum Daily Capacity</u>		<u>Port Capacity</u>
	<u>Incoming</u>	<u>Outgoing</u>	
Genzan			
Kanko			
Maizuru	2,500	2,500	

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B. Changes in repatriation ports to be used in northern Korea will be a subject for mutual arrangements between representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

C. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers reserves the privilege of changing repatriation ports to be used in Japan at his discretion.

IV. Shipping to be utilized and shuttles to be established.

A. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers agrees to provide shipping initially to move repatriates from northern Korea to Japan at a minimum daily average rate of 750, provided ports on the east coast of northern Korea are used. If west coast ports of northern Korea are used this rate will be reduced proportionally to the increased time of turn around. Korean repatriates in Japan, destined for northern Korea, will be outloaded in Japan on this shipping.

B. At a subsequent date to be determined by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, additional repatriation shipping may be assigned to shuttles between Japan and northern Korea. Necessary coordination will be effected between the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and (control
agency in Korea, to be designated by the Soviet Government) prior to establishing new shuttles or increasing ships on shuttles agreed upon herein.

C. Within compass of this plan, no Japanese from northern Korea or Koreans destined for northern Korea will be repatriated through Korea south of 38° North Latitude.

D. Initially hospital ships will not be available for movement of repatriates.

Section II - Medical Procedures

I. Processing Repatriates.

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Military commanders, both in Korea and Japan, are responsible for medical processing of repatriates leaving their areas in accordance with international quarantine procedures. As a minimum, the following will be done.

1. Smallpox vaccination will be given to all.
2. Typhus vaccine will be given to all.
3. Cholera vaccine will be given during spring and summer.
4. Disinfestation of repatriates and their baggage. DDT or a comparable substitute will be used.
5. Repatriates will be examined by competent medical personnel and no individual having the following quarantinable diseases will be placed aboard a repatriation ship: smallpox, typhus, cholera, anthrax, yellow fever, plague, leprosy, and such other communicable disease which might prejudice the health of subsequent contacts.
6. Appropriate notation will be made on the passenger lists to show whether these minimum medical requirements have been met.

II. Aboard repatriation ships.

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers is responsible that:

1. The masters of repatriation ships notify the responsible control agency in the country of entry of the presence on board ship of any of the following diseases or exposed passengers traveling during incubation periods as follows: Cholera - 5 days, plague - 6 days, yellow fever - 6 days, louse-borne typhus - 12 days, and smallpox - 14 days.
2. Repatriation ships are cleaned and disinfested in Japan.

III. Japanese medical personnel aboard repatriation ships.

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Japanese medical personnel will be placed aboard all repatriation ships. This personnel is part of the permanent ships party and will not be removed from their ship in Soviet controlled ports for other purposes.

Section III - Currency, Securities, and Other Documents and Possessions.

I. Japanese Repatriates Returning to Japan.

A. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will permit individual repatriates to bring with them from northern Korea the following:

1. Currency in current Bank of Chosen notes or the equivalent in local currency.
 - a. Commissioned officers - a maximum of ¥500.
 - b. Non-commissioned officers and enlisted men - a maximum of ¥210.
 - c. Civilians (including civilians attached to Japanese Army and Navy) - a maximum of ¥1000.
2. Japanese Government bonds expressed in yen, in lieu of yen currency up to the limits stipulated in paragraph I A 1 above.
3. Japanese prisoners of war will be permitted to bring with them additional amounts of currency in Bank of Chosen notes or the equivalent in local currency, equal to payments made to them or accumulated by them while interned as prisoners of war.
4. Financial instruments.
 - a. Postal savings pass books of the Japanese Postal Savings System.
 - b. Post Office Life Insurance policies and other insurance policies issued by Japanese companies.
 - c. Bank pass books issued by financial institutions in Japan.

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d. Japanese Army and Navy field-postal savings pass books.

5. Clothing and personal possessions of value only to the owner, and limited to the amount each person can carry at one time.

B. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will permit Japanese repatriates returning to Japan to bring with them items in kind and amounts as listed in paragraph I A, Section III above.

C. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will permit returning Japanese military units to bring with them from northern Korea the following:

1. Administrative documents relating to military personnel to include service records, data on promotions, awards, decorations, pay, allowances and allotments, and other official documents necessary for completing final records and discharge papers of military and auxiliary personnel, to include administrative regulations and procedures covering personnel matters.
2. Tables of organization and equipment, strength returns, changes in command and military directories.
3. Health regulations, hospital records and sick reports.
4. Courts martial proceedings, records of arrests and confinements, and files of pending cases.
5. Inventories, budgets, receipts, disbursements and settlements of purely military accounts.
6. Demobilization and repatriation regulations.
7. Official documents necessary for settlement of records and accounts of the deceased who were formerly in the military or auxiliary service.
8. Lists of missing personnel and deserters.
9. Official organization seals.

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D R A F T

D. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will permit Korean repatriates returning to northern Korea to take with them items in kind and amounts as listed in paragraph I C, Section III above.

II. Korean repatriates returning to northern Korea.

Individual repatriates will be permitted to take with them the following:

1. ¥1000 per person (Bank of Chosen).
2. Postal Savings pass books and bank pass books issued by financial institutions in Japan and in Korea.
3. Insurance policies issued in Japan and in Korea.
4. Checks, drafts, and certificates of deposit drawn on and issued by financial institutions in Japan and payable in Japan.
5. Clothing and personal possessions of value only to the owner.

These effects will be limited in weight to 250 lbs per person.

Section IV - Communication

I General.

It is agreed that:

A. The English language would be used in signal communications between the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning repatriation.

B. Japanese language will be used in communicating from ship to shore.

II. Sailing dispatches.

A. Port directors or other Allied military personnel in charge of various ports embarking repatriates will send sailing dispatches on all repatriation ships leaving their ports. Addressees are as follows:

1. For debarkation ports in Japan:

<u>Port</u>	<u>Action addressee</u>	<u>Information addressee</u>
Maizuru	CG 25th Inf Div	SCAP CG Eighth Army CG I Corps

2. For debarkation ports in northern Korea.

D R A F T

D R A F T

PortAction AddresseeInformation Addressee

Genzan

Kanko

B. Information to be included in sailing dispatches as follows:

Dispatches are in two parts.

Part I.

The code word "Repats" is the first word of the text, followed by name and number of ship, port of departure, actual time of departure, port of debarkation, and estimated time of arrival.

Part II.

Code.

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | - Total repatriates embarked. |
| B | - Total number army embarked. |
| C | - Total number navy embarked. |
| D | - Total number civilians embarked. |
| E | - Total number litter cases. |
| F | - Number of repatriates who have
not been completely medically
processed. See paragraph I,
Section II above. |

C. Dispatches shall be condensed and prepared without classification in the following form:

(Example)

Movement of 3,750 repatriates from KANKO to MAIZURU on ship TARA MARU. 2,150 are army, 730 are navy, 870 are civilians, and 14 litter cases. All have been completely medically processed. Ship departed at

DRAFT

- 8 -

DRAFT

D R A F T

D R A F T

D R A F T

1300 hours 17 May, with an estimated time of arrival at MAIZURU of 0800 hours 21 May.

Form for Dispatch:

From: (USSR command at KANKO)

To : CG 25th Infantry Division

Info: SCAP, CG Eighth Army, CG I Corps, (add any USSR Commands desired).

REPATS X TARA MARU KANKO 171300 MAIZURU 21800 A 3750 B 2150

C 730 D 870 E 14.

Note: The absence of "F" in the above message indicates that all medical processing has been completed.

B. Upon consummation of this agreement, representatives of SCAP and USSR will meet to determine details of signal communications.

Section V - Supply in Repatriation

I. Food, medical supplies, and coal.

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers is responsible that the Japanese Government furnish the necessary food, medical supplies, and coal for ships engaged in repatriation to and from northern Korea.

II. Fuel Oil.

In as much as fuel oil is unavailable for repatriation ships from Japanese sources, the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees to furnish fuel oil and bear the initial cost thereof for ships repatriating to and from northern Korea subject to ultimate Japanese reimbursement in accordance with accounting instructions to be established on a governmental level. Ships will be fueled in northern Korean ports for the round trip. Sailing dispatches will include the amount of oil each ship requires.

D R A F T

D R A F T

D R A F T

D R A F T

D R A F T

D R A F T

III. Emergency Supplies for repatriation ships at ports in northern Korea.

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees, in cases of emergency, to furnish food, medical supplies, coal, or material repairs to repatriation ships so that they can continue their voyage. The master of the ship will give a quantitative receipt for supplies obtained. These receipts will specify amount and kind of supplies, and whether the supplies are to be used for Japanese troops or civilians. The receipts will be held for later accounting as may be determined on a governmental level.

The agreements contained herein have been concurred in by the representatives of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, whose signatures appear below:

N.K. Derevyanko, Lt. Gen
Representative for the Government
of the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics.

P.J. Mueller, Maj Gen.G.S.C.,
Representative for the Supreme
Commander for the Allied Powers.

D R A F T

D R A F T

D R A F T

Cholera Report as of 180001 May 1946

1. Following is the status of cholera cases among repatriates returned to Japan from Canton, Haiphong, and Formosa as of 0001, 18 May 1946.

- a. Total cases on hand 269.
 - (1) Proven (positive stool) cholera 143.
 - (2) Symptomatic (diagnosed) cholera 126.
- b. Suspected cases.
 - (1) New suspected cases 31.
 - (2) Total suspected cases 881.
- c. Deaths.
 - (1) New deaths 0.
 - (2) Total deaths 369.

2. Maximum figures reached for any one day.

- a. Total cases on 6 May 1335.
- b. Suspected cases on 5 May 2142.
- c. Deaths on 23 April 59.
- d. Ships quarantined on 3 May 1946 20.
- e. Number repatriates in quarantine 3 May 71,344.

3. One Liberty from Bangkok that returned Koreans to Pusan, Korea has been quarantined for cholera at Pusan with 34 cases reported and 7 deaths.

4. Ships in cholera quarantine at Uraga as of 0001, 18 May-7. (One without passengers).

5. Repatriates aboard ships in quarantine at Uraga 19,160.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

20 May 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL DUMAS:

SUBJECT: Failure of British to Supply Adequate Fuel for Repatriation Ships.

1. There is enclosed the background concerning refueling of SCAJAP ships used in repatriation from South East Asia Command.

2. G-4 is taking further action in the matter with a view to obtaining reimbursement for fuel they failed to supply.

E. C. B.
E. C. B.

1 Incl:

Memo for Record, dtd 20 May 1946,
transferring action on ltr, Hq
SCAJAP, serial 1157, dated 16
May 1946, to G-4. Tab J

20 May 1946

MEMO FOR RECORD:

1. Letter, Hq SCAJAP, file 1157, subject: "Deficiency in amounts of fuel supplied in SEAC areas", dated 16 May 1946 (Tab I) is action.
2. W 83078 (031923 Apr) (Tab A) states that British Chiefs have agreed to make available to SCAP operating supplies for SCAJAP ships.
3. Our CX 59625 (060311 Apr) (Tab B) offers lift of 318,700 to SACSEA under conditions outlined in W 83078 above.
4. ALFSEA 131755 April, info to SACSEA (Tab C) accepts lift, states that FOMFA is replying separately regarding fuel.
5. FOMFA 131755 April, info to SACSEA (Tab D) states that fuel will be available at Saigon for both Saigon and Bangkok; fuel for Morotai area will be maintained afloat and in tanks ashore; fuel for Makassar area will be available between Tarakan, Balikpapan and Makassar.
6. Our ZX 34710 (030925 May) to SACSEA (Tab E) mentioned report that 3 vessels had not received fuel at Saigon; requested confirmation.
7. SACSEA 724 (041121 May) to SCAP (Tab F) protests excessive demands for fuel, water, provisions and general stores and states that orders issued by Japanese shipping authorities constitute authority to disobey SACSEA orders. In par 4, message expresses intention of SACSEA to refuel for round trip vessels returning to SEAC areas even though the British Admiralty had directed that fuel be provided only for a one way trip.
8. Our CX 60758 (091253 May) (Tab G) interim reply to SACSEA 724 stated that intentions expressed in para 4 SACSEA radio should include provision of fuel for round trip between SEAC and Japan; states SCAPs intentions of providing all items to SCAJAP ships except fuel and emergency supplies.
9. FOMFA 101754 May (Tab I) states that modification of para 4, SACSEA 724 as stated in our CX 60758 (Tab G) will be implemented.
10. Our CX 61002 (150423 May) (Tab H) to SACSEA states that basic course of ships master to obtain fuel and reaffirms principle that fuel furnished for round trip.
11. According to inclosures A and B to action letter (Tab J) preliminary estimates of quantities of fuel furnished SCAJAP vessels reveal a deficiency of 81,749 barrels of oil (1220 tons) for first 27 liberties and 6524 tons of coal for first 7 coal burning Japanese vessels. No indications of intentions to furnish fuel for round trip or to correct existing deficiencies have as yet been evidenced. According to reports of ships masters at Singapore, quantities of fuel designated in sailing dispatches are still not being provided. (17 May).

12. According to statement of FOMFA (Comdr Waterhouse) made orally to SCAP liaison officer (Lt Col Wood), on 19 April, SACSEA would have no great difficulty in providing sufficient fuel and water for repatriation vessels. He expected least difficulty at Singapore where a large fuel stocks were stated to exist. He also stated he already had 4 Japanese tankers and 3 British tankers (total capacity of about 20,000 tons of fuel oil) scheduled; and could obtain more, if needed, to supplement fuel stocks existing at shore installations. It was pointed out to Comdr Waterhouse by SCAJAP representative (Lt Comdr Barber) that tentative fuel requirements of CX 59625 (Tab B) were light as they had been based on 160-180 barrels per day consumption in lieu of actual operating rates of 200-250 barrels daily.

13. Following methods of restitution of fuel are open to SACSEA:

- a. Send to Japan in British vessels amounts of fuel necessary to satisfy shortages.
- b. Load sufficient amounts of fuel to correct deficiencies on SCAJAP ships possessing fuel capacities beyond that required for round trip.
- c. Assume dollar obligation for amounts of fuel shorted.

14. G-4 (Colonel Fengla) has requested that action on letter (paragraph 1) be transferred to G-4. There is no objection by the G-3 (Repatriation) Section as it is believed G-4 has primary interest.

15. This problem as it relates to Korea has been considered.

16. This completes action on this subject.

Wood.

Authority MS 778 009
By 18 NARA Date 9/30/88

INCOMING MESSAGE

COPY

SECRET
URGENT

FROM: WASHINGTON

4 April 1946

TO : CINCPAC

NR : W 83078

Re C 58764 and C 59442. British Chiefs have agreed to make available to SCAP operating supplies (for example fuel oil, victuals and stores) in kind as required for SCAJAP ships when used in repatriation of Japanese from SEAC and Australian Command. With this understanding reached War Department concurs in last paragraph of your C 58764 for the time being. This to your C 59442 also refers.

Agreement not reached with British on dollar payment of charter hire of US Liberty ships after 30 June 1946 and this matter still under consideration. British Chiefs understand that this matter must be settled in near future in order to determine whether or not these ships will remain assigned repatriation task after 30 June 1946.

British Chiefs also will instruct SACSEA to place all repatriation shipping resources now under his control at SCAPs disposal.

WARCOS

ACTION: G-3

INFORMATION: COMMANDER-in-CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-4, AG, COMNAVJAP.

2170

URGENT
SECRETTOO: 031923 Z
MCN: SD 63

Handling and transmission of the literal plain text of this message as correspondence of the same classification has been authorized by the War Department in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 44g and 53a of AR 380-5, 15 March 1944.

COPY

SECRET

SECRET

FROM: SCAP

TO : SACSEA. URGENT

INFO: ALFSEA. URGENT

FOMFA URGENT

(060311)

(CX 59625)

Authority received to utilize US owned vessels in repatriation from Southeast Asia areas for the time being. Information received that British Chiefs have agreed to make available operating supplies to SCAJAP vessels engaged in repatriation from Southeast Asia areas; and that all repatriation shipping resources under SACSEA control will be placed at SCAP's disposal.

Existing repatriation procedures will govern except that all repatriation vessels servicing Southeast Asia will be fueled for round trips in terminal ports under your control. Procedure will be applied to all vessels leaving Japan on/or subsequent to 6 April. Food and supplies other than fuel will be provided in Japan to maximum practicable extent. Emergency issues these items in SEAC areas will be in accordance ourad CX 59264.

For planning purposes, it is assumed that the following vessels will be allocated to service Southeast Asia areas during months of April and May for 1 lift. 75 Liberties, 4 LST's, 12 Jap coal burners, and 10 Jap oil burners. Rated capacity of these vessels should provide lift for 318700. Liberties are rated at 3500 each, and LST's at 1200. Plan for 2d lift will issue after plan for initial lift is confirmed.

Based on radio ALFSEA 304 SD, the following evacuation plan is proposed:

a. Saigon - 10 Liberties lift 35000, 12 coal burners lift 36000, in addition to 9600 lift enroute (Hosho, Katsuragi, Kashima) Total 80600.

b. Outer Netherlands East Indies:

(1) Lopok, Soembawa - 6 Liberties and 1 LST lift 22200; Balikpapan - 2 Liberties lift 7000; Samarinda - 2 Liberties lift 7000; Malimpung - 6 Liberties lift 21000. Total 57200.

(2) Manado - 2 Liberties lift 7000; Kaeo Bay - 10 Liberties and 2 LST's lift 37400; Piroe, Ceram, - 7 Liberties lift 24500; Sorong - 3 Liberties lift 10500; Manokwari, New Guinea - 2 Liberties lift 7000; Sarmi including Hollandia - 2 Liberties lift 7000; Kaidulah, Kai Island - 3 Liberties and 1 LST lift 11700. Total lift 105100.

c. Bangkok - 7 Japanese oil burners refueling at Saigon lift 5800 in April, Bombay radio 011710 to SCAJAP refers. In May, except 10 Liberties (2d lift) and 1 large Japanese oil burner lift 39500.

d. Singapore - 20 Liberties lift 70000 from Riouws.

SECRET

SECRET

e. Above shipping sufficient to accommodate Koreans and Formosans. Vessels to lift them will be designated in sailing dispatches.

f. In order to expedite program 10 Liberties are being dispatched to Singapore to evacuate repatriates from Riouws and 10 to Saigon prior to 12 April.

To support proposed evacuation plan and in the interests of economy of shipping, it is suggested that 2 additional control and refueling points other than Saigon and Singapore be established as expeditiously as possible: 1 in the vicinity of Balikpapan; and 1 in the vicinity Morotai. The former will control and service vessels mentioned in paragraph b 1 above and the latter vessels mentioned in paragraph b 2 above.

Tentative fuel requirements based on the above plan which is 1 lift with vessels arriving in terminal ports in your areas 20 April - 15 May in barrels by refueling points follow:

- a. Balikpapan, 80000 furnace oil.
- b. Morotai, 120000 furnace oil.
- c. Saigon (in addition to stocks mentioned FOMFA 131547) 50000 furnace oil and 6000 tons coal.
- d. Bangkok, 7000 furnace oil and 5000 diesel oil.
- e. Singapore, 125000 furnace oil.

Except vessels destined for Saigon and Singapore no further shipping will be dispatched pending receipt of your comments on above plan to include among others confirmation of ports and availability of fuel.

OFFICIAL:

B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, US Army,
Adjutant General.

APPROVED:

C. A. RUSSELL,
Brigadier General, G.S.C.,
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-3.

COPIES TO:

C/S
G-3 (2 Return)
G-4 (3)
COMNAVJAP
UKLM

SECRET

SECRET

COPY

RESTRICTEDIMMEDIATE

TO: SCAP (PASS SCAJAP) (R) SACSEA, UKLM, FOMFA.

From - ALFSEA

310/SD3. - Subject NIPPOFF.

C

1. Your emergency OPS CITE CX 59625 of 060311Z not received until 130145 GH hence delay in reply.

2. We accept gratefully vessels you have allocated for SAIGON BANGKOK SINGAPORE and also Outer Islands also lift 57200 for SOEMBAWA BALIKAPAPAN SAMARINDA and South CELEBES. Go ahead with all these please.

3. FOMFA is replying separately ref fuel for remainder Outer Islands via your B (2). Very desirable clear all Outer Islands by and May so hope fuel situation will permit.

4. Intend dispatch to BURMA five perhaps six of first ten Liberties arriving SINGAPORE to repatriate JAPS from TENNASSERIM whose maintenance during coming moonsoon will be difficult.

5. Regret figures for FORMOSANS and KOREANS not yet signalled you but hope do so shortly. Will have sufficient KOREANS for one Liberty demobilised and ready for embarkation SINGAPORE by 20th April.

6. UKLIM only. Your 58 of 12013Z received 130015GH.

Ref: Confidential. 131755 GH.

Dist: 1-B.16-18.33.50.65.79.92.96.36.Log.

T/P. P/L. TOR.2043. STUBBS. 13/4

COPY

COPY

IMMEDIATE

UNCLASSIFIED

TO

SCAP (R) SACSEA ALFSEA SCAJAP UKLIM

FROM

FOMFA 79

SCAP cite 59625 timed 060311. Supplies for Jap Repat ships. A and C fuels required for Saigon and Bangkok will be available at Saigon. Final delivery of coal may be somewhat late in May.

(B) 1. Furnace oil required will be available between TARAkan BALIKAPAPAN AND MACASSAR. Impossible to concentrate fuel in one Port in time available. Controlling authority is NOIC outer Islands at MACASSAR

(B) 2. Provision of fuel at MORATI, where available tankage is only 4000 tons, will be made by freighting tankers first of which should arrive April 27th. To expedite turn round and reduce number of such lifts request as much shipping as possible at MOROTAI on this date to fuel direct from Freighter.

131755

Dist. 1 2 4 -7a 16-18 29 30 33 36 44 50 65 73 79 92 Log.

T/P ALFSEA-T-

TOD 1931

Type R.W.

COPY

Authority MS 775 009
By 18 NARA Date 9/30/88

COPY

IN THE CLEAR

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SIGNAL CORPS MESSAGE

3 MAY 1946

FROM: SCAP

GC-0 CDW/jh

TO : SACSEA. URGENT

INFO: ALFSEA. URGENT
FOMFA URGENT

030925

Reported here that V083 John Fitch from Singapore, and V064 Baker Charney Vladek and V058 Stephen M White from Saigon were sailed to Japan without fuel oil for round trip haveing been placed aboard in accordance with existing agreements. Similarly, Tatsuharo at Saigon was not repeat not provided with coal for round trip. Request confirmation. **ZX 34710**

E

OFFICIAL:

APPROVED:

B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

C. A. RUSSELL,
Brigadier General, G.S.C.,
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-3.

Copies to:

C/S
G-3 (2 return)
G-4 (3)
COMNAVJAP
UKLM

IN THE CLEAR

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RESTRICTED
URGENT

5 May 1946

FROM : SACSEA
TO : SCAP
INFO : UKLIM, FOMFA, ALFSEA, SCAJAP (BCOF PASS)
NR : 724

Demands now being received from Masters of SCAJAP Liberties for fuel water provisions and general stores exceed anything agreed in annex IV para 3 to your memo to the Imperial Japanese Govt. File Number AF 370. 05 (16 March 46) GC (SCAPIN 822) of 16 March 1946 on the subject of repatriation and the quantities indicated in your Cite CX 59625 timed 060311 April which specified 25,000 barrels of oil for 20 Liberty ships. (1) The master of R. H. DANA VO 31 has received signals timed 020720 021940 and 031920. AIR May from Repatriation Transport Department Japanese Shipping Corporation copies of which you are requested to obtain. These constitute orders to disobey Allied authority in this area and quote SCAJAP as authority. You will agree that such procedure cannot be accepted. 3. Demands have been received for such items as gasoline for motor-boats and in some cases ships have arrived without sufficient provisions for the ship's crew. 4. It is my intention to meet every reasonable demand as including provision of sufficient fuel to bring ships back to sea area should they be returning. In this connection the British Admiralty have laid down that only sufficient fuel for the return voyage to Japan should be supplied but I realize this might be little in view of your overall plan. 5. It is requested that you will confirm that my intentions as stated in the previous para are satisfactory and that SCAJAP will be instructed to obey my orders implicitly while in this area. 6. Should R. H. DANA refuse to obey orders I intend to hold her here under arrest pending clarification of the authority of the Japanese orders quoted in para 2.

ACTION: G-3

NO SIG.

INFORMATION: COMMANDER-in-CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-4, AG,
COMNAVJAP, UK LO MISS

TOO: 041121 Z

URGENT
RESTRICTED

MON: Y 30/05

21535

COPY

F

Authority MS 775 009
 By h NARA Date 9/30/88

COPY

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
 SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SIGNAL CORPS MESSAGE

GC-0 JFH/gah

FROM: SCAP

9 MAY 1946

TO : SACSEAURGENT

091253

INFO: ALFSEAURGENT

Following is interim reply urad 724 of 4 May concerning operation and supply of SCAJAP repatriation shipping your area. (CX 60758) Complete reply will be made upon receipt 3 messages to VO-30 R H Dana referred to in para 1 of reference radio.

Masters of SCAJAP ships are being instructed to obey your orders implicitly while in SEA waters. Special message is being dispatched to master of ship VO-30 R H Dana in this regard.

Intentions expressed para 4 of reference radio would be satisfactory if that portion reading "to bring ships back to SEA area should they be returning" were changed to read substantially as follows "for 1 round trip between Japan and South East Asia areas". This is the only condition under which we are authorized to use SCAJAP shipping in repatriation from your area and to which British Chiefs of Staff have agreed.

It is our intention to provide all items to SCAJAP ships except fuel and to request only emergency supplies other than fuels in ports under your control. Requirements for fuel for each vessel are contained in individual sailing dispatches. 3 Ships were inadvertently sailed inadequately provisioned last month but notice was furnished you as soon as information ascertained. See radios SCAJAP to ALFSEA 180733 and 200059 both in April.

Masters of repatriation ships, while Japanese, are operating ships under SCAP control and in compliance with SCAP instructions. As these orders are of necessity passed through Japanese channels it is highly possible that intent of some orders have become misconstrued. This fact coupled with the possibility that arrangements agreed upon between British and US Chiefs of Staff might not have reached your command is apparently the cause of the present difficulty.

OFFICIAL:

B. M. FITCH,
 Brigadier General, A.G.D.,
 Adjutant General.

APPROVED:

C. A. RUSSELL,
 Brigadier General, G.S.C.,
 Asst. Chief of Staff, G-3.

COPIES TO:

C/S
 G-3 (2 return)
 G-4 (3)
 COMNAVJAP
 UKLM

SECRET

COPY

G

Authority MS 778 009
By W NARA Date 9/30/88

SECRET

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SIGNAL CORPS MESSAGE

8 MAY 1946

FROM: SCAP

GC-0 JFH/lb

TO : WARCOS OPNL PRIORITY

090241

Subject is use SCAJAP controlled shipping in repatriation. (C 60759)
Urad W 83078 states in effect British Chiefs have agreed to make fuel,
among other items, available in kind to SCAJAP controlled ships when used
in repatriation from areas under control SEAC.

Information received from SACSEA on 5 May states in effect that
British Admiralty has ruled that only sufficient fuel will be furnished
from SEAC sources for ships to return to Japan from ports in SEAC. If
implemented this would require 50% of fuel furnished from US sources,
it would be an unreasonable US expense which has not been provided for in
current budgets.

Request appropriate representations be made to British Chiefs to insure
SACSEA is informed correctly of agreement.

OFFICIAL:

APPROVED:

B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

C. A. RUSSELL,
Brigadier General, G.S.C.,
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-3.

COPIES TO:

C/S

G-3 (2 return)

G-4 (3)

COMNAVJAP

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SIGNAL CORPS MESSAGE

15 MAY 1946

FROM: SCAP

GC-0 CDW/jh

150423

TO : SACSEA OPNL PRIORITY

INFO: ALFSEA OPNL PRIORITY

FOMFA OPNL PRIORITY

Operation and supply of SCAJAP Repatriation shipping in SEAC areas is subject. (CX 61002) This completes reply to ourad 724 of 4 May, ourad CX 60758 of 9 May, interim reply, refers.

All messages dispatched to VO30 R.H. Dana have been examined. Basic cause of misunderstanding appears to be inability of ships master to obtain fuel for complete round trip to SEAC Area. As orders issued by British were contrary to directive given to ships master by SCAJAP, it is considered that action taken in last 2 CMMC messages (021940 and 031920) to suspend operation pending clarification of orders was understandable.

Regarding message (CMMC 020720) changing port of debarkation in Japan, attention is invited to ourad CX 58912 of 16 March which indicates that diversion of repatriation vessels from SEAC areas to Japanese ports other than Kure must be expected and that sailing instructions issued by SCAJAP will govern.

Instructions concerning Formosans and Koreans para 4 ourad CX 59958 of 16 April cancelled herewith. Diversions permitted by ourad CX 60724 of 8 May apply within SEAC area only and do not repeat not authorize change of terminal ports in Japan. Request SACSEA arrange with SCAP for evacuation of Formosans and Koreans from each port according to provisions part 6 ourad CX 59264 of 26 March.

This message confirms that SCAJAP shipping will obey SACSEA orders while in SEAC areas in accordance with arrangements made through SCAP and that refueling will be accomplished as indicated in para ourad CX 60758 of 9 May amending para 4 ourad 724 of 4 May.

OFFICIAL:

APPROVED:

B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, A.G.D.,
Adjutant General.

C. A. RUSSELL,
Brigadier General, G.S.C.,
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-3.

COPIES TO:

C/S
G-3 (2 return)
G-4 (3)
Govt Sec
COMNAVJAP

IN SECRET

COPY

H

Authority MS 775 009
By 18 NARA Date 9/30/88

COPY

RESTRICTED
ROUTINE

12 May 1946

FROM: FOMFA

TO : CINCAFPAC

INFO: ALFSEA, SACSEA

NR : 101759

Your CX 60758 timed 090143 understood and will be implemented.

Simultaneous arrival of liberty ships at Singapore has necessitated adjustment between supply and demand in the interests of quick turn round, but these deficiencies will be adjusted to opportunity offers.

Owing to small storage capacity at Morotai, supply to individual ships in that area must of necessity be governed by available stocks on any given date. In this connection an early reply to my 031123 would be of great assistance.

NO SIG

ACTION: G-3

INFORMATION: G-4, COMNAVJAP, UK LO MISS

25477

ROUTINE
RESTRICTEDTOO: 101759
MCN: ZUB 7/12

COPY

COPY

SCAJAP
JJ7ADMINISTRATOR, NAVAL SHIPPING CONTROL AUTHORITY
FOR JAPANESE MERCHANT MARINE (SCAJAP)
UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET CJS:ww)
(NAVY NO. 3923)

Serial: 1157

16 May 1946

MEMORANDUM

From: The Administrator.
To: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (G - 3)
Subject: Fuel Oil and Coal Supplies by SEAC Areas - Deficiency in amounts of.

Enclosures: (A) Estimated Black Fuel Shortages from SEAC Areas.
(B) Estimated Coal Fuel Shortage from SEAC Areas.

1. Enclosures (A) and (B) are forwarded for information and any action deemed necessary.

2. The estimated consumption figures for each oil burning ship are based on the tentative schedule of the ship, advancing at a speed of 9 knots and consuming 200 barrels of fuel per day. Port time consumption is based on 50 barrels of fuel per day. The figures for coal burning ships are based on the consumption of 40 tons of coal per day. The figures on amounts supplied from SEAC sources were obtained from messages sent to CMMC and SDB by the masters of the respective ships.

3. In the case of the CHOUN MARU, under the control of SDB, this vessel, which departed SAIGON for KURE, was not supplied sufficient coal to reach KURE, her designated return port. This vessel called at KIIRUN, FORMOSA in an effort to get sufficient coal to continue on to her return port. This, however, was unsuccessful and the vessel was barely able to reach KAGOSHIMA, at which port she had to debark her passengers.

4. Upon return from SEAC areas, all repatriation ships have been directed to compile a fuel consumption report, including full information on the receipt and consumption of petroleum, coal, and other supplies on the voyage.

C. B. MOMSEN

cc:
ComNavJap

COPY

ENCLOSURE (A)

ESTIMATED FUEL SHORTAGES FROM SEAC AREA
(speed 9 knots : 1 ton - 67 barrels)

SHIP	DEPART PORT	FUEL PORT	CALL PORT	LOAD PORT	CALL PORT	RETURN PORT	ESTIMATED FUEL CONS.	FUEL FROM SEAC SOURCES	SHORTAGE
V058	YOKOHAMA	SAIGON		SAIGON		KURE	4365 bbls.	0	4365 bbls.
V034	TANABE	SAIGON		SAIGON		KURE	4124 bbls.	0	4124 bbls.
V046	TANABE	SAIGON		SAIGON		KURE	4124 bbls.	0	4124 bbls.
V059	KURE	SAIGON		SAIGON		KURE	4108 bbls.	0	4108 bbls.
V020	KURE	SAIGON		BANGKOK		KURE	5174 bbls.	2200	2974 bbls.
V014	KURE	SAIGON		BANGKOK		KURE	5174 bbls.	0	5174 bbls.
V072	YOKOHAMA	SINGAPORE		SINGAPORE		NAGOYA	5373 bbls.	0	5373 bbls.
V060	NAGOYA	SINGAPORE		SINGAPORE		NAGOYA	5267 bbls.	3350	1917 bbls.
V028	KURE	SINGAPORE		SINGAPORE		TANABE	5000 bbls.	3886	1114 bbls.
V032	TANABE	SINGAPORE		SINGAPORE		TANABE	5015 bbls.	0	5015 bbls.
V030	NAGOYA	SINGAPORE		SINGAPORE		NAGOYA	5267 bbls.	3410	1857 bbls.
V018	KURE	SINGAPORE		BANGKOK		URAGA	6203 bbls.	1340	4863 bbls.
V053	SASEBO	SINGAPORE		SINGAPORE		NAGOYA	4941 bbls.	3350	1591 bbls.
V017	KURE	SINGAPORE		SINGAPORE		TANABE	5000 bbls.	1474	3526 bbls.
V015	KURE	SINGAPORE		SINGAPORE		NAGOYA	5124 bbls.	1621	3503 bbls.
V040	KURE	BATAVIA	SINGAPORE	BATAVIA		NAGOYA	6832 bbls.	3500	3332 bbls.
V038	YOKOHAMA	BATAVIA	SINGAPORE	BATAVIA		NAGOYA	7080 bbls.	0	7080 bbls.
V052	TANABE	TARAKAN	MACASSAR	SUMBAWA	?	NAGOYA	5614 bbls.	5746	132 bbls.(over)
V054	KURE	TARAKAN	MACASSAR	SUMBAWA	?	NAGOYA	5617 bbls.	3511	2106 bbls.
V026	YOKOHAMA	TARAKAN	MACASSAR	PARE PARE	?	NAGOYA	5504 bbls.	2915	2589 bbls.
V005	TANABE	TARAKAN	MACASSAR	SUMBAWA	?	NAGOYA	5614 bbls.	0	5614 bbls.
V051	SASEBO	TARAKAN	MACASSAR	SUMBAWA	?	NAGOYA	5493 bbls.	1045	4448 bbls.
V088	YOKOHAMA	MOROTAI		MANADO	MOROTAI	NAGOYA	4464 bbls.	4200	264 bbls.
V070	YOKOHAMA	MOROTAI		MANADO	MOROTAI	NAGOYA	4464 bbls.	3612	852 bbls.
V013	SASEBO	MOROTAI		HALMAHERA	?	NAGOYA	4000 bbls.	3886	114 bbls.
V035	SASEBO	MOROTAI		SORONG	?	NAGOYA	4288 bbls.	3015	1273 bbls.
V063	SASEBO	MOROTAI		MANOKWARI	?	NAGOYA	4400 bbls.	3819	581 bbls.
TOTAL							137,629 bbls.	55880	81749 bbls.
PERCENTAGES								41%	59%

ENCLOSURE (B)

ESTIMATED COAL FUEL SHORTAGES FROM SEAC AREAS

NAME OF VESSEL	PORT OF DEPARTURE FROM JAPAN	DESTINATION IN SEAC AREA	AUTHORIZED RETURN PORT IN JAPAN	ESTIMATED COAL CONSUMED ON VOYAGE	AM'T FURNISHED FROM SEAC SOURCES	SHORTAGE
CHOUN MARU	KURE	SAIGON	KURE	850	570	280
DAIKYU MARU	SASEBO	SAIGON	KAGOSHIMA	1160	0	1160
EITOKU MARU	KAGOSHIMA	SAIGON	KAGOSHIMA	1080	0	1080
EZAN MARU	KAGOSHIMA	SAIGON	KAGOSHIMA	960	0	960
TATSUHARU MARU	KAGOSHIMA	SAIGON	KAGOSHIMA	920	200	720
YAHIKO MARU	KAGOSHIMA	SAIGON	KAGOSHIMA	1400	0	1400
YONEYAMA MARU	NAGASAKI	SAIGON	KAGOSHIMA	1200	276	924
TOTALS:				7570	1046	6524

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

C-3 Repatriation Section

19 May 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL DUMAS:

SUBJECT: Status of Repatriation Liberties.

1. There are one hundred liberties and six converted troopers used in repatriation under authority of the War Department. Until 1 July 1946 these ships are available to War Department on a charter free basis. Ships are presently being used in repatriation from China, Australia and the South East Asia Command. The British Chiefs of Staff have agreed to make available to SCAP operating supplies in kind as required for SCAJAP ships when used in repatriation from South East Asia Command and the Australian Command. Operating supplies for ships servicing Chinese areas to include Manchuria are being furnished from United States sources.

2. Beginning 1 July 1946 charter hire for United States liberty ships now allocated to SCAP by War Department for repatriation will be a direct charge against War Department funds under present fiscal arrangements made by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget with the War Shipping Administration. (JCS 1653, 4 April) (secret)-Appendix B. SCAP budget figures forwarded to the War Department included provisions for charter hire of US liberties to include June 30 1947.

3. Agreement has not been reached with British on dollar payment of charter hire of US liberty ships after 30 June 1946 and this matter is still under consideration. British Chiefs understand that this matter must be settled in near future in order to determine whether or not these ships will remain assigned repatriation task after 30 June 1946. WARCOS radio W 83078 refers.

4. Knowledge of War Departments position with reference to charter hire and provisioning of SCAJAP shipping servicing Chinese areas to include Manchuria after 1 July 1946 is not known.

5. Due to factors which cannot be foreseen at this time the exact date when the requirement for liberties in repatriation will cease to exist is unknown. These factors comprise: loss of shipping due to quarantine, rates at which Manchuria can be evacuated, and the opening of Russian held areas to repatriation. For planning purposes, it is believed that 1 October should be set as terminal date for use of liberties in repatriation. Japanese shipping can then be utilized to evacuate remaining repatriates.

6. For expeditious operations, liberties should remain under SCAJAP control. The chief objection to this method of operations is the failure of the British to assume their obligation of refueling SCAJAP ships in their areas. Action has been taken, and is continuing, to correct this deficiency.

7. It is recommended that:

a. The one hundred liberties and six converted troopers be made available to SCAP for repatriation until 1 October 1946.

b. That arrangements for charter hire and furnishment of operating supplies in kind by the British, Chinese and Soviets after 1 July 1946 be made on a governmental level.

ECB
E. C. B.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

17 May 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL DUMAS.

SUBJECT: Retention of POW's for Labor in Relation to Repatriation.

1. 6,264 Jap POW's have been authorized for labor in Hawaii, under AFMIDPAC control, until 1 January 1947. Ourad CA 57809, 12 February, to CG AFMIDPAC refers.

2. 57,000 Jap POW's have been authorized for labor in areas under AFWESPAC control until 1 October 1946. Ourad ZX 27863, 31 March, to CG AFWESPAC refers. 47,415 are reported now in the Philippines and 12,729 on Okinawa (see Report, Tab A).

3. 7,684 Jap POW's and disarmed military personnel are being retained in the Marianas under CINCPAC control until 1 January 1947. Ourad CX 60810 refers. Pending is an action to CINCPAC to augment POW's in his area to provide 2,000 POW's to work under PACUSA on Guam Air installations.

4. 26,769 Japs in Formosa await repatriation. About 5,000 are military personnel. Chinese have set tentative retention date of 1 January 1947.

5. 4,061 Japs are being retained at Tsingtao, under CG AFCHINA. This number includes families of Jap military technical personnel. Retention date not known.

6. 89,690 Jap POW's and disarmed military personnel are being retained in SEA areas under SACSEA control. Retention date not known.

7. About 2,000 Jap POW's held as war criminals are being retained in AMF areas, in addition to 1,907 being held for the US. Retention date not known.

8. Regarding US policy:

a. Art. 20, Hague Convention is: "After the conclusion of peace, the repatriation of Prisoners of War shall be carried out as quickly as possible."

b. Art. 27, Geneva Convention, states belligerents may utilize the labor of able prisoners of war. No time limitation is mentioned.

c. Par 9, Potsdam Declaration, states that Jap military forces, after being disarmed, should be permitted to return to their homes and lead peaceful lives. No time limit is discussed.

d. WD radio WX 89900, 22 Dec 45, concerning repatriation from the Mandated Islands, states in part that all Jap nationals whose origin was the main islands of Japan should be repatriated "except those whom the CINCPAC may at his discretion permit to remain."

e. CINCPAC 062249 Z May, regarding retention of "Japanese armed force personnel" states in part:

"CNO has advised that (1) US policy requires that such personnel be returned to Japan as promptly as shipping priorities will permit. (2) Accordingly retention is dependent entirely on availability of shipping . . . "

f. WARCOS radio W 87219, 8 May, refers to CINCPAC's 062249 Z May, and states in part: "Views of Chief of Naval Operations as repeated by CINCPAC. . . . are concurred in by War Department."

J. F. H.

COPY.

Weekly Status Report

CPM (PWIB)

G-3 Operations (Adv)

13 April 1946

Following summary of prisoners of war and enemy alien civilian internees, reported held in this theater as of 2400 hours, 13 April 1946, is forwarded as a matter of planning information:

PLACE OF DETENTION		P.O.W.	E.A.C.I.	TOTAL
Luzon POW Camp #1	(Luzon)	37,231	350	37,581
Luzon POW Camp #2	(Luzon)	4,765	158	4,923
USAFIP Stockade	(Luzon)	182		182
Leyte POW Camp #1	(Leyte)	4,689	37	4,726
Other P.I. Stockades		1	2	3
TOTAL IN PHILIPPINES		46,868	547	47,415
Total in Base Camp Hawaii				
- Japanese		6,264		6,264
Okinawa POW Camp #1 (Okinawa)		12,729		12,729
Detained by Commonwealth of Australia for the U.S. Forces		1,907		1,907
TOTAL REPORTED IN THEATER		67,768	547	68,315

- - - - - Wm.G.P. - - - - -

(This is most recent report published to 17 May (CPM, Col Purdy) WWB)

COPY

TAB A

ADDRESS TO CHIEF OF STAFFREPATRIATIONMAY 10, 1946

One of the many problems confronting the Supreme Commander at the termination of hostilities was that of repatriation. When Japan's bid for world domination came to a sudden end on August 15 there were some 6½ million Japanese nationals displaced externally from Japan in areas they had formerly occupied in the Western Pacific. They were located approximately as follows, figures include Army, Navy and civilian personnel (chart). Their continued presence was undesirable because not only were they a threat to the security of those areas but they were a burden inasmuch as they had to be clothed, fed, sheltered and kept under surveillance.

In Japan itself a similar problem confronted the Japanese. There were approximately a million and a half Koreans in Japan, about thirty-five thousand Formosans, an equal number of Chinese and 100,000 Ryukyans all desirous of repatriation. At the conclusion of the war the Formosans and Koreans particularly considered themselves to be liberated people and as such not subject to Japanese civil jurisdiction. Consequently were a nuisance until their legal status was defined some months later. At the close of hostilities many of them immediately flocked to ports in southern Honshu and northern Kyushu for early repatriation to their respective homelands. Congestion resulted and imposed serious problems from a point of view of health and sanitation.

An early program for the repatriation of Japanese to Japan and oriental non-Japanese from Japan was indicated. On 17 September the G-3 Section was given the job of making and implementing a plan for re-

patriation.

The preparation of the plan was complicated by the following factors:

1. All repatriation had to be conducted over water.
2. The majority of ports were mined and could only be used at risk of losing shipping.
3. There were no directives from higher authority or any precedent to follow.
4. A tremendous amount of coordination was necessary in that the efforts of the Japanese Government, our own troops and other military commands in the Pacific were involved.

As finally conceived the plan provided for the following:

1. a. SCAP: Makes the necessary arrangements with coordinate and major subordinate area commanders on all matters having to do with repatriation.
b. Allocates available repatriation shipping.
c. Issues the necessary instructions to the Japanese Government.
d. Supervises the overall execution of the plan.
2. A United States naval organization has operational control of shipping used in repatriation. Presently this organization is SCAJAP.
3. The Eighth Army exercises immediate supervision over the Imperial Japanese Government in its execution of the plan.
4. The Imperial Japanese Government is responsible for the execution of the plan and bears the cost thereof.
5. The establishment of reception centers throughout Japan where the flow of repatriates can be channelled and control exercised.

These reception centers are the heart of the entire repatriation program. It is at the centers that individual repatriates are processed,

controls exercised, and the necessary coordination effected.

At the centers each repatriate is subjected to:

1. Physical examinations and quarantine procedures as are necessary.
2. Inoculations against cholera and typhus, vaccination against smallpox, and disinfection of person and their baggage using DDT.
3. Screening for war criminals.
4. Inspection of baggage to prevent unauthorized traffic in goods, currency, financial instruments and precious metals. Baggage is limited to personal belongings and range in amount from what they can carry on their backs to 250 pounds per individual.

Returning soldiers and sailors are demobilized at the center, paid off and furnished free rail transportation to their homes.

Other services performed at repatriation centers are:

1. Coordination of rail and ship transportation.
2. Assembling food and clothing to be placed aboard repatriation ships or used at the center.

The importance of the centers can be realized when it is considered that over 180,000 repatriates per week were processed through centers in two successive weeks without incident.

Centers are located as shown on this chart.

Shipping used in repatriation comes from the following sources:

<u>Source</u>	<u># Ships</u>	<u>Passenger Spaces</u>	<u>% Operational</u>
Jap Navy & MM	188	216,861	50
Liberties and LSTs	185	445,300	70
Allied Shipping	As available		

(1 LST, 2 Liberties aground, 1 Liberty and 2 hospital ships not yet

converted).

Liberties and LSTs were procured as follows:

In December 1945 a conference was held in Tokyo between representatives of SCAP, China Theater and CINPAC with a view to stepping up the repatriation program from China. As a result of recommendations of the conferees 100 Liberties, 85 LSTs and 6 converted troopers to be used as hospital ships were made available for that purpose. These vessels were turned over to the Army beginning in March and are now being operated by the Japanese on an indemnity agreement. Vessels are crewed by Japs trained by SCAJAP. All conversion of these ships was done in Japan.

As Chinese areas are cleared, her requirements for shipping became less. Excess vessels are now being employed in repatriating from other areas under authority obtained from WARCOS. The radio granting this authority indicated that the theater commander concerned, specifically SACSEA and Commanding General, Australian Military Forces would provide repatriation shipping with operating supplies in kind from their resources. This is necessary because while the Japanese eventually will pay for the cost of the repatriation program, they are unable at the present time to provide the vast amounts of fuel necessary. This policy has been implemented.

A brief summary of the status of repatriation from the various areas follows:

Korea:

Initially, emphasis was placed on clearing Japs from Korea in order to assist XXIV Corps in the performance their rather delicate mission. For all practical purposes southern Korea was cleared of all Japs by 1 January 1946. Since that time Japs from northern Korea drifting

south of the border have comprised the bulk of repatriates returned to Japan. A total of 702,000 Japanese have been evacuated leaving a balance of about 1300 authorized to remain in Korea by General Hodge.

Russia:

Negotiations with Russians for repatriation from areas under their control have not been productive of results. At present a conference is pending between General Derevyanko, Chief of the Russian Military Mission, and the Chief of Staff to discuss the return of Japanese from northern Korea. The Soviets are studying a SCAP proposal and will inform us as to date they will be prepared to discuss the matter. Repatriation from Sakhalin or Kuriles is not in sight.

Philippines:

Repatriation from American controlled areas have been completed except for a small number of POWs who will be evacuated at a later date. The numbers remaining are approximately as follows: 57,000 P.I., Ryukyus 12,000, and 6,000 in the Marianas.

China:

The clearance of China proper including north French Indo-China and Formosa is rapidly nearing completion. A total of 1,034,391 have been cleared from China and 451,112 from Formosa. Progressively Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Hainan, Haiphong, Lao Yao, and Tsingtao were cleared. There remains only about 300,000 at Shanghai and 30,000 at Tangku. The former should be cleared by 30 June and the latter 1 June.

Cholera:

A serious set-back occurred in the repatriation program was occasioned by a cholera epidemic that broke out among repatriates from Canton and Haiphong.

To prevent cholera from entering Japan drastic quarantine regulations were prescribed. All ships having cholera suspects aboard were diverted to Uraga and repatriates held on board except for suspects and sick who were off loaded to either a hospital ship or to shore. When all cholera and cholera suspects have been cleared from a particular ship, the ship remains in quarantine 14 more days.

Since as many as 20 Liberties with 70,000 passengers aboard have been quarantined at one time, the magnitude of the task of feeding, caring for and conducting physical examinations can be appreciated. So far the quarantine has been effective and ships are gradually being released. 13 ships with 43,000 repatriates on board are now in quarantine. Our public health section has done a fine job in the conduct of what is probably one of the largest quarantine operations to date. A similar condition except on a smaller scale exists in Korea where 3 ships are in quarantine for cholera and plague.

Manchuria:

Has just been opened for repatriation. The number of Japanese we will get out of Manchuria is problematical. So far there are about 50,000 in vicinity of Hulutao reported ready for repatriation. U.S. Army Forces China have a team in that port. Ships under our control are evacuating this group at the present time.

Australia:

Sufficient shipping is now enroute to clear all repatriates from these areas except those retained as war criminals.

Southeast Asia Command:

Repatriation from these areas have been accelerated within the last month. Effort is being made to return maximum number of repatriates

prior to 30 June when use of Liberties on a charter free basis expires. For this reason repatriation from Burma is being postponed. So far a total of 54,227 have been evacuated with 667,818 remaining. The bulk of shipping is now servicing these areas and can complete the job by the middle of August.

Evacuation from Japan of Koreans, Formosans, Chinese and Ryukyans has progressed satisfactorily. Almost one million have been repatriated since last September leaving a balance of 633,618 yet to be evacuated. Under present plans all Formosans and Chinese desiring repatriation will be evacuated this month. Korean repatriation will not be completed until 30 September. Their repatriation has presented a problem because as a liberated people they resent taking orders from the Japanese and insist on moving at their own convenience. In order to finish the job it was necessary to require all Koreans to register last March their desires for repatriation. The Japanese, acting under SCAP directives, have prescribed their evacuation at the rate of 4000 per day. Those who do not move under this plan are considered to have forfeited their right to repatriation.

Repatriation to the Ryukyus is temporarily suspended due to presence of smallpox in Japan.

A complication exists in the problem of returning approximately 100,000 Okinawans due to lack of food and shelter.

In closing it is desired to emphasize the following points:

1. Repatriation was inaugurated on 17 September without precedent. All repatriation policies was initiated in the theater prior to arrival of directives from higher authority.
2. Despite the hazards of mined ports, smallpox, typhus and cholera

3,754,572 individuals have been repatriated smoothly and without undue publicity.

3. While on paper there remains about $4\frac{1}{2}$ million people to be repatriated it is extremely doubtful that more than a small percentage will be repatriated from Manchuria and Russian held areas.

4. With good fortune the program of repatriation from those areas from which repatriation arrangements have been consummated should be completed by 1 October.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSAG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC
(SCAPIN - 927)APO 500
7 May 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Repatriation.

1. This memorandum is the basic directive governing repatriation of:
 - a. Japanese nationals from areas under the military control of:
 - Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific.
 - Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Ocean Areas.
 - Generalissimo, Chinese Armies.
 - Supreme Allied Commander, Southeast Asia Command.
 - General Officer Commanding, Australian Military Forces.
 - Commander-in-Chief, Soviet Forces in the Far East (when appropriate agreements have been consummated).
 - b. Displaced persons in Japan formerly domiciled in China, Formosa, Korea and the Ryukyus.
2. Previous instructions, as contained in the memorandums and radios listed in Annex VIII hereto, are superseded by this directive.
3. In the future, in so far as practicable, all general directives concerning repatriation to and from the areas listed in paragraph 1 above, will be issued to the Imperial Japanese Government in the form of additions or amendments to this memorandum.
4. The Imperial Japanese Government will carry out the instructions as

BASIC: Memo for IJG, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN- 927), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

contained in annexes to this memorandum, under the supervision of the Commanding General, Eighth United States Army.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

B. M. Fitch

B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

Annexes:

- Annex I - General Policies Governing Repatriation of Japanese Nationals in Formerly Japanese Occupied Territory, and Non-Japanese from Japan.
- Annex II - Reception Centers in Japan for Processing Repatriates.
- Annex III - Repatriation to and from Japan.
- Annex IV - Supply and Transportation.
- Annex V - Medical and Sanitary Procedures.
- Annex VI - Currency, Securities, and Other Documents and Possessions.
- Annex VII - Miscellaneous.
- Annex VIII - Rescissions.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

ANNEX I

to

Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN-927), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

GENERAL POLICIES GOVERNING REPATRIATION OF
JAPANESE NATIONALS IN FORMERLY JAPANESE OCCUPIED TERRITORY, AND
NON-JAPANESE* FROM JAPAN

The following policies will govern repatriation of Japanese nationals in formerly Japanese occupied territory, and non-Japanese from Japan.*

1. Maximum utilization will be made of Japanese naval and merchant shipping allocated for repatriation of Japanese nationals.
2. Japanese naval vessels and those Japanese merchant vessels, designed primarily for the transport of personnel and not required for inter-island or coastal passenger service, will be utilized for the repatriation of Japanese nationals.
3. Personnel to be repatriated will not be transported on cargo vessels to the extent that the essential cargo is displaced. Repatriates will be transported on cargo vessels destined only for authorized repatriation ports (see paragraph 2a, Annex II).
4. The Imperial Japanese Government will operate, man, victual and supply Japanese-manned shipping used for repatriation to the maximum practicable extent. In case of emergency, fuel, food, medical supplies and material repairs may be obtained from US Army or Navy sources, or at foreign ports from foreign government sources, by memorandum receipt signed by the master of the vessel concerned (see Annex IV).
5. First priority will be granted to the movement of Japanese military and naval personnel, and second priority to the movement of Japanese civilians. Exception may be made by the appropriate Allied area commanders as deemed necessary for areas under their control.
6. Only personnel being repatriated to and from Japan under the Japanese repatriation program or such others as may be authorized in special cases by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will be transported on repatriation vessels.

-1-

* The term "non-Japanese" as used in this annex and throughout this memorandum includes only Chinese, Formosans, Koreans, and Ryukyans.

3

BASIC: Annex I to Memo for IJG, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN-927), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

7. Non-Japanese nationals who have been repatriated to their homelands, will not be permitted to return to Japan until such time as commercial facilities are available, except as authorized by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

8. All Japanese personnel will be disarmed prior to return to Japan proper.

9. In the evacuation of Japanese nationals from areas under the control of the Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, and the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Ocean Areas, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will prescribe the percentage of shipping, allocated exclusively for repatriation purposes, to be employed in servicing the respective areas. Priorities for the evacuation of specific areas will be established as necessary.

10. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers retains control over, and will make such arrangements as may be required for, the transportation to and reception in Japan of Japanese nationals evacuated from areas under the control of: the Generalissimo, Chinese Armies; the Supreme Allied Commander, Southeast Asia Command; the General Officer Commanding, Australian Military Forces; and the Commander-in-Chief, Soviet Forces in the Far East (the last when appropriate agreements have been consummated).

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

ANNEX II

to

Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC,
(SCAPIN- 927), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

RECEPTION CENTERS IN JAPAN FOR
PROCESSING REPATRIATES

1. The Ministry of Public Welfare, having been designated by the Japanese Government to handle repatriation matters, will:

a. Establish a central agency to effect coordination with other Japanese governmental agencies regarding supply, customs, transportation, physical inspections, quarantine and demobilization, and to effect liaison with the headquarters of the Eighth United States Army.

b. Establish and operate reception centers at designated ports (see paragraph 2a) to:

- (1) Receive, process, care for and evacuate all Japanese repatriates returning to Japan proper from overseas.
- (2) Assemble, process, care for and load non-Japanese nationals, as outlined in Annex III.

c. Designate a resident director at each reception center responsible for its operation and for maintaining liaison with local Allied military authorities responsible for supervision of the reception center.

2. a. Reception centers: Location; character and capacity.

Reception centers will be located as indicated below, and only these centers will be used for repatriation purposes:

Ports	Capacity per day	
	Incoming (Par 1b)	Outgoing (Par 1b)
Hakata	7,500	5,000
Hakodate*	2,500	2,500
Karatsu*	2,500	2,500
Kagoshima	3,000	1,500
Kure area**	8,000	3,000
Maizuru	2,500	2,500
Nagoya	5,000	0
Sasebo	5,000	5,000
Senzaki	5,000	5,000
Shimonoseki***	2,500	2,500

BASIC: Annex II to Memo for IJG, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN-927),
dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

Ports	Capacity per day	
	Incoming (Par lb)	Outgoing (Par lb)
Tanabe	3,000	1,000
Tobata*	2,500	2,500
Uraga	5,000	1,500

* Centers on inactive status. To be operational on ten (10) days notice.

** Includes Ninoshima, Otake and Ujina.

*** To be used as a staging area (an area to billet and process repatriates moving to and from other reception centers) until such time as port is mine free.

b. Facilities.

Adequate facilities will be established at each of the above designated ports to receive, process and evacuate repatriates in the numbers indicated above. They will include necessary storage space for food, clothing and medical supplies as well as space for administration, necessary medical examinations, quarantine stations and quarantine hospitals. The Ministry of Public Welfare will make arrangements with the Commanding General of the Eighth United States Army for assignment of necessary space for these facilities.

c. Medical procedures.

Adequate inspection and quarantine stations, established at the above designated ports, will be operated in accordance with the procedures prescribed in Annex V.

3. The establishment, organization and operation of each reception center will be under the supervision of the Allied military commander who exercises control over the area in which the reception center is located.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

ANNEX III

to

Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)
GC, (SCAPIN- 927), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

REPATRIATION TO AND FROM JAPAN

SECTION I - GENERAL PLAN.

1. a. The following plan governing the repatriation to and from Japan, now in effect, will continue until otherwise directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

b. The entire plan revolves around the use of reception centers and the flow of persons to be repatriated through these centers in the numbers that can be accommodated by the available shipping and rail transportation.

c. Under this plan non-Japanese nationals who, having registered as being desirous of repatriation, refuse to comply with plans of the Imperial Japanese Government for movement to reception centers forfeit their privilege to repatriation and will not be considered in any future repatriation plans. A list of such persons will be maintained by the Japanese Government.

2. The following reception centers will be used to process non-Japanese repatriates leaving Japan:

Hakata and Senzaki	<u>Primarily to process Koreans.</u>
Kagoshima	Primarily to process Ryukyans.
Kure Area	Primarily to process Formosans, <u>and such Chinese as were formerly domiciled in south China.</u>
Maizuru	<u>Primarily to process Chinese who were formerly domiciled in central China.</u>
Sasebo	<u>Primarily to process Chinese who were formerly domiciled in north China.</u>

3. The Japanese Ministry of Welfare will:

a. Make the necessary arrangements with the other ministries concerned to insure that each of the reception centers mentioned in paragraph 2 above is kept filled, insofar as practicable, with outgoing repatriates as hereinafter prescribed.

BASIC: Annex III to Memo for IJG, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN- 927), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

b. Scrutinize carefully the shipping schedules furnished and take appropriate action to insure that:

- (1) Reception centers do not become congested.
- (2) Repatriation vessels sailing for Korean or Formosan ports are filled to capacity with repatriates for those areas, insofar as practicable.

c. Arrange for the necessary transportation to move incoming repatriates from the reception centers within twenty-four (24) hours after completion of processing.

d. Establish controls to fix in their present abodes non-Japanese nationals desiring return to their homelands until such time as they are directed to move under the provisions of this plan.

4. The Imperial Japanese Government will be furnished shipping schedules governing the movement of:

a. Japanese merchant and naval vessels, Japanese-manned Liberty ships and Landing Ships, Tank, by the Shipping Control Authority for the Japanese Merchant Marine.

b. US-manned Landing Ships, Tank, and other Allied vessels, as they are established, by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

5. The Imperial Japanese Government will prohibit the use of reception center facilities as permanent housing.

6. Guards aboard trains carrying non-Japanese repatriates.

a. Local Allied military authorities have been directed to place Allied guards aboard all trains scheduled specifically to carry non-Japanese repatriates to reception centers. Guards will number two (2) per rail car occupied by non-Japanese repatriates.

b. The Imperial Japanese Government will direct the local Japanese government officials to:

- (1) Request local Allied military authorities to place Allied guards aboard trains scheduled specifically to carry non-Japanese repatriates to reception centers. Each request will contain information as follows:
 - (a) Number of non-Japanese repatriates being transported.
 - (b) Number of rail cars in the train scheduled specifically to carry non-Japanese repatriates.

BASIC: Annex III to Memo to IJG, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN- 927), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

- (c) Schedule, route and destination of train.
- (2) Submit requests to local military authorities in sufficient time to permit orders to be issued and guards to be placed aboard the trains.
- (3) Provide suitable sleeping cars or first class coaches as quarters for Allied guards during entire trip, when possible to do so without using cars needed by other Allied personnel on official business. When, in exceptional cases, these accommodations are not available second class coaches may be furnished in lieu thereof. The cars will be clean.
- (4) Promptly forward complete and accurate information regarding changes in train movements to the appropriate local military authorities.

c. The Imperial Japanese Government will also direct the local Japanese government officials to:

- (1) Organize outgoing non-Japanese repatriates into groups under selected group leaders prior to entraining.
- (2) Insure against overcrowding.
- (3) Insure orderly entraining and detraining of the groups.

7. Control.

a. The Imperial Japanese Government will direct its representatives at reception centers to:

- (1) Organize outgoing non-Japanese repatriates into groups under selected group leaders prior to embarkation.
- (2) Thoroughly instruct these groups in shipboard routine and sanitary measures to be observed.
- (3) Insure orderly embarkation of groups.
- (4) Furnish the captain of Allied-manned vessels with a list of individuals and leaders in each group.

b. The local Japanese officials will utilize every legal means available to control repatriates, while in Japan and aboard Japanese-manned vessels.

SECTION II - REPATRIATION OF KOREANS

8. The following plan governs the repatriation of Korean nationals.

9. Shipping.

a. Japan - Korea shuttles.

Authority MS 775 009
 By 18 NARA Date 9/30/88

BASIC: Annex III to Memo to IJG, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN- 927), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

Short range Japanese repatriation shipping in the Japan - Korea shuttles is assigned so as to make available the following number of spaces daily:

	<u>Initially</u>	<u>By 5 May 1946</u>
<u>Hakata</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>3,000</u>
<u>Senzaki</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>1,000</u>

b. Japan - Korea - China shuttles.

Certain Japanese shipping, shuttling between Shanghai and Hakata, may be loaded with Koreans at Hakata for debarkation at Pusan.

10. Processing of Koreans through Japanese ports.

a. The repatriation of Koreans now in Japan who were formerly resident in Korea south of 38° north latitude will be completed on or before 30 September 1946.

b. Koreans will be outloaded to Pusan from the following ports at the daily rates indicated:

	<u>Initially</u>	<u>By 5 May 1946</u>
<u>Hakata</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>3,000</u>
<u>Senzaki</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>1,000</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>

Initial daily rates indicated above will be progressively increased to insure that the prescribed rates are reached by 5 May 1946. Thereafter the prescribed rates will be maintained until all Koreans desirous of repatriation are either cleared from Japan or have forfeited their privilege to repatriation. Sufficient Koreans will be backlogged in these reception centers to insure the above.

11. Repatriation to Korea north of 38 degrees north latitude.

Repatriation to northern Korea will be held in abeyance pending consummation of appropriate agreements. Koreans destined for northern Korea will be held in Japan until such time as they can be repatriated to northern Korea.

12. Repatriation of Korean prisoners.

a. The Imperial Japanese Government will not repatriate Korean civil prisoners from Japan until they have served their term of imprisonment and are duly released from confinement. This shall not be construed as in any way infringing upon the prerogative of the Imperial Japanese Government to remit or mitigate sentences.

b. The above is subject to the provisions of memorandum, from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 015 (19 Feb 46)LS, (SCAPIN-757), dated 19 February 1946, subject: "Review of Sentences Imposed upon Koreans and Certain Other Nationals."

BASIC: Annex III to Memo for the IJG, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN-927 dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

SECTION III - REPATRIATION OF FORMOSANS

13. The following plan governs the repatriation of Formosan nationals.

14. Shipping.

Empty spaces on certain vessels bound for the Philippine Islands, or areas under the control of the Supreme Allied Commander, Southeast Asia Command, or Australian Military Forces, will be filled with Formosans who will be debarked in Formosa (See Paragraph 4b above).

15. Processing of Formosans through Japanese Ports.

Formosans desiring repatriation from Japan will be assembled at the Kure area reception centers during the week 5-11 May 1946 for evacuation on Japanese-manned shipping.

SECTION IV - REPATRIATION TO AND FROM THE RYUKYUS

16. The following plan governs the repatriation of Ryukyuans from Japan to their home islands, and of Japanese from the Ryukyus to Japan.

17. Repatriation of Ryukyuans from Japan.

a. All repatriation to the Ryukyus is suspended until further notice.

b. The Imperial Japanese Government will provide adequate food, shelter, medical care, bedding and clothing for destitute Ryukyuan refugees.

18. Repatriation of Japanese from the Ryukyus.

Japanese will be repatriated from the Ryukyus at a rate of 150 persons per month until further notice.

19. Only such Japanese as were bonafide residents of the Ryukyus will be repatriated to those islands.

SECTION V - REPATRIATION TO AND FROM CHINA

20. The following plan governs the repatriation of Chinese from Japan to China, and of Japanese from China to Japan.

21. Repatriation of Japanese from China (including Formosa and north French Indo-China).

a. The allocation of Japanese repatriation shipping spaces (approximately 18,000) now assigned to the China - Japan shuttle remains unchanged.

b. US-manned Landing Ships, Tank (LST's), formerly assigned to the China - Japan shuttle have been withdrawn from the repatriation service.

BASIC: Annex III to Memo for IJG, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN-927)
dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

22. Repatriation of Chinese from Japan.

a. Prior to 13 May 1946 Chinese will be outloaded as follows:

- (1) Those formerly domiciled in north China at Sasebo and Senzaki.
- (2) Those formerly domiciled in central China at Hakata and Senzaki.

b. All Chinese remaining in Japan on 13 May 1946, desiring repatriation, will be assembled on that date for evacuation as follows:

- (1) Those whose destination is north China at Sasebo for shipment on Japanese or Japanese-manned shipping.
- (2) Those whose destination is central China at Maizuru for shipment on Japanese or Japanese-manned shipping.
- (3) Those whose destination is south China at Kure for shipment to Canton on Japanese-manned shipping servicing the Southeast Asia areas.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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ANNEX IV

to

Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC (SCAPIN- 927), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORTATION

1. The following govern the provision of food, clothing, and other supplies for repatriates.

a. Adequate food, safe drinking water, clothing and medical supplies will be provided repatriates while enroute to and in the reception centers. Resupply will be arranged if trains are delayed while enroute to the reception centers.

b. All Japanese-manned vessels, including hospital ships, leaving designated ports in the home islands (paragraph 2a, Annex II) will be provided by the reception centers with sufficient stocks of palatable food, safe fresh water, medical supplies, clothing and other items required for the ships' crews and repatriates on the outgoing and return voyages plus one (1) day each way.

c. The Japanese Ministry of Welfare will furnish all non-Japanese repatriates outloaded on US-manned Landing Ships, Tank, with one (1) day's supply of pre-cooked rice and sufficient dry rice for the voyage plus one (1) day. The food will be palatable.

d. United States repatriation vessels leaving designated ports in the Japanese home islands and which will return to Japan with repatriates, will be provided by the reception centers with sufficient stocks of food, medical supplies, blankets and other items required for the repatriates on the return voyage. During periods of cold weather in Japan, the Imperial Japanese Government will place aboard vessels departing from Japan sufficient warm clothing for repatriates to be returned to Japan from warm climates.

e. The cost of supplies and facilities for repatriates will be borne by the Imperial Japanese Government.

f. Retention of American military equipment by Japanese evacuees in Japan.

- (1) In order that maximum utility may be gained from American military clothing and equipment issued by competent authority to Japanese evacuees, the Imperial Japanese Government is directed to take the following actions:

BASIC: Annex IV to Memo for the IJG, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC,
(SCAPIN-927), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

- (a) Collect all American clothing and equipment in the possession of repatriates as they are processed through reception centers.
- (b) Re-outfit such personnel when necessary with Japanese clothing and equipment.
- (c) American clothing and equipment, collected as directed in paragraph 1f (1) (a) above, may be used by the Japanese Government for relief purposes subject to the following:
 - 1. All clothing or equipment of textile or fabric material will be dyed a distinctive color prior to issue.
 - 2. All equipment such as shoes, canteens, etc, which cannot be dyed, will be marked or branded in the manner approved by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.
 - 3. Unless so dyed or marked, items will be confiscated by Allied authorities.

- (2) The Imperial Japanese Government will report to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers as of the last day of each month the quantities of each item of American clothing and equipment dyed and marked and reissued to needy individuals during that month.

g. Supplies of food and clothing for the reception centers will be levied proportionally on all prefectures of Japan.

2. Transportation.

a. Water transportation will be provided without cost to repatriates.

b. Rail transportation will be provided without cost to authorized repatriates moving to reception centers under Japanese planned evacuation. This is retroactive to 15 October 1945. The following governs payment of refunds:

- (1) When refunds are made they should be made to individuals unless an organization has legal proof that it is acting as an agent for such individuals under a proper power of attorney.
- (2) The matter of refunds to employers for fares paid in behalf of non-Japanese employees is a matter for settlement between the Imperial Japanese Government and the employers concerned.

BASIC: Annex IV to Memo for the IJG, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC,
(SCAPIN- 927), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

c. Vessels and trains will be clean, and adequate sanitary facilities therein will be provided.

d. Adequate fire fighting equipment and life rafts will be provided Japanese-manned repatriation vessels.

e. Quarters for US escort guards aboard vessels will be clean and the best available. Adequate sanitary facilities will be provided.

3. Emergency supplies furnished repatriation ships in foreign ports.

a. Arrangements have been made with the authorities who control ports outside of Japan to accept receipts for necessary supplies issued to Japanese-manned ships servicing those ports.

b. Masters of Japanese-manned vessels engaged in repatriation will be instructed to furnish quantitative receipts for supplies obtained outside of Japan. Receipts will specify amount and kind of supplies and whether supplies will be used for Japanese troops or civilians.

c. The Imperial Japanese Government will provide fuel, fresh water, medical supplies and food for all Japanese-manned ships engaged in repatriation to the maximum extent practicable from Japanese sources. Accordingly Japanese-manned vessels will obtain supplies at overseas ports in minimum amounts necessary to complete their scheduled voyages.

4. Other Medical Supplies.

See Paragraph 4, Annex V.

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ANNEX V

to

Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)
GC, (SCAPIN- 927), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

MEDICAL AND SANITARY PROCEDURES

1. The Ministry of Public Welfare will carry out the following medical and sanitary procedures as minimum requirements incidental to repatriation of all nationals to and from Japan.

a. Procedures with respect to all repatriates will provide for:

- (1) Physical inspection for detection of louse infestation, and of cases and suspects of quarantinable diseases (cholera, plague, smallpox, louse-borne typhus, yellow fever, leprosy, and anthrax) or of communicable disease which might prejudice the health of subsequent contacts.
- (2) Hospitalization or other effective segregation of persons known or suspected to be infected with quarantinable or significant communicable diseases, until communicability has passed. These persons will not be placed aboard vessels or trains carrying repatriates (see paragraph 3).
- (3) Appropriate measures for continued observation of persons known to have had contact with a quarantinable disease of a type liable to convey infection. Observation will continue during the incubation period of the disease concerned, calculated from the day of last contact. The following incubation periods will be observed: smallpox - 14 days, louse-borne typhus - 12 days, plague - 6 days, yellow fever - 6 days, and cholera - 5 days, (see paragraph 3).
- (a) In accordance with the risk involved, appropriate measures may vary from detention under observation to notification to the responsible control agency in the country of entry of the presence of passengers aboard ships that have been exposed to the diseases mentioned in paragraph 1a (3) above.
- (4) Disinfestation by methods approved by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (preferably DDT) of: all persons arriving from Karafuto, Kurile Islands, Russia, Manchuria, Korea, China and other areas in which louse-borne typhus is known to be occurring; all persons found infested with lice upon arrival from other areas, or who have been in contact enroute with persons from the above designated areas. Disinfestation

BASIC: Annex V to Memo for IJG, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN-927)
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will include the clothing and baggage of such persons and other articles susceptible to infestation.

(5) Immunizations.

(a) The following vaccinations will be given:

1. Smallpox vaccination will be given to all outgoing repatriates, and all incoming repatriates not vaccinated within one year.
2. Typhus vaccine will be administered to all repatriates traveling to the Asiatic mainland, and all incoming repatriates not vaccinated within previous 6 months period.
3. Cholera vaccine will be given during spring and summer to all outgoing repatriates.

(b) Only the initial dose of a multi-dose vaccine need be administered at the reception centers if the flow of outgoing repatriates would be impeded otherwise.

(6) Maintenance of records required to comply with International Quarantine procedure.

b. Procedures with respect only to Japanese-manned vessels will provide for:

- (1) Inspection for rodent infestation aboard such vessels arriving from areas in which plague is known to be occurring or is considered endemic, including the Asiatic mainland, Formosa and Netherlands East Indies.
- (2) Fumigation by cyanide, sulfur dioxide, or other method submitted to and approved in advance by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, of vessels in which a case of rodent plague has been detected, or in which there is an excessive number of rats as determined by the amount of feces present.
- (3) Examination for infection with plague of all rats recovered after fumigation, or by trapping ashore or aboard vessels in which fumigation is not being carried out.
- (4) Additional measures applicable to prevent the spread of plague, including anchorage in stream, fending off from wharves, rat guards, etc, as well as disinfection (preferably with DDT) of persons and their effects and of parts of the vessels which may have become infested with lice. Disinfection with DDT will be accomplished monthly on all vessels operating on shuttles where less than a month is required for a round trip. Vessels assigned to voyages requiring more than a month for

BASIC: Annex V to Memo for IJG, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN- 927)
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a round trip will be disinfested with DDT prior to departure from Japan on each voyage.

- (5) Other sanitary measures approved by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers as appropriate for control of diseases aboard vessels, including adequate provision for safe drinking water and proper disposal of wastes, and thorough cleaning of vessels at port of debarkation. In all cases ships will be thoroughly cleaned prior to their departure from Japan and in the shortest practicable time.
- (6) Providing ships' masters with the necessary means and equipment to maintain a high degree of sanitation while at sea. The Imperial Japanese Government will require ships' masters to enforce the desired high standard of cleanliness and sanitation

c. Procedures with respect to reception centers will provide for:

- (1) A continuing program of rat control and autopsies of captured rats in all reception centers with immediate notifications to appropriate Allied military and Japanese authorities whenever a plague rat is found.
- (2) All immunizations, processing and disinfestation of ships, and personnel and their baggage being done at the reception center. A blanket certificate to the effect that all required procedures have been accomplished will be attached to the passenger manifest. In cases where any required procedures have been omitted, an appropriate notation will be made on the certificate.
- (3) Physical inspection being done during daylight hours, except in exceptional circumstances in which the flow of repatriates would be impeded otherwise.
- (4) Additional measures of port sanitary control, including in particular investigation of enteric infections, being carried out by the Ministry of Public Welfare as desirable and feasible provided that the flow of repatriates is not impeded thereby.

d. Japanese crews of repatriation vessels will be vaccinated for the diseases enumerated in paragraph 1a (3) above. Immunization will be considered valid not to exceed the following periods: smallpox - 1 year, louse-borne typhus - 6 months, cholera - 4 months, yellow fever - 5 years, plague - 3 months. Each member of the crew will be issued an immunization register, indicating type of vaccination and the date the vaccine was administered. The crew members will carry these registers at all times. Loss of immunization registers will necessitate revaccination.

e. Members of crews of incoming repatriation ships carrying smallpox cases will be vaccinated, or revaccinated, and the responsible control agency notified that the ship can be dispatched when five days have elapsed subsequent to the vaccination. This will not apply to ships carrying quarantinable disease other than smallpox.

BASIC: Annex V to Memo for IJG, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN- 927) dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

f. The Imperial Japanese Government will direct the captains of Japanese manned repatriation vessels to notify the responsible control agency in the country of entry of the presence on board ship of any of the diseases listed in paragraph 1a (3) above or of exposed passengers traveling during incubation periods. Notification will also include cases of significant communicable disease, the institutionalization of which is not immediately practicable, i.e. tuberculosis, etc.

g. Persons infected with leprosy will not be repatriated.

2. Japanese medical personnel to be furnished for repatriation shipping.

a. Medical personnel aboard Japanese-manned Liberty ships and Landing Ships, Tank, repatriating Japanese from China, except for hospital ships, will be furnished by the Chinese authorities from Japanese medical personnel now in China. This personnel will be assigned for permanent duty aboard these vessels.

b. The Imperial Japanese Government will assign medical personnel for permanent duty aboard all Japanese-manned repatriation shipping, other than that mentioned in paragraph 2a above, as follows:

- (1) On ships making voyages of less than four days duration, two medical orderlies.
- (2) On ships making voyages of four days or longer duration, a doctor and two medical orderlies.

c. The Imperial Japanese Government will obtain names and itineraries of shipping requiring Japanese medical personnel from the Shipping Control Authority for the Japanese Merchant Marine.

3. Quarantine procedures for cholera among repatriates.

a. The Imperial Japanese Government will take the following measures immediately to prevent the introduction of cholera into Japan by individuals being repatriated from China:

b. In the case of ships with repatriates from China which arrive without cases of cholera aboard:

- (1) Where the voyage has taken more than six (6) days, all personnel, except crew members who have been inoculated within the previous one month period (see paragraph 1d above), will be inoculated with 1 cubic centimeter of cholera vaccine and debarked, and processing procedures will be performed as usual.
- (2) Where the voyage from China has taken less than six (6) days, all personnel will be held aboard the ship until six (6) days have elapsed, the personnel physically examined for cholera, and if no cases are found they will be disembarked as described in paragraph 3b (1) above. In the

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event cholera is found, the procedure will be as prescribed in paragraph 3c below.

c. Ships which arrive in Japan WITH CHOLERA ABOARD will use only the ports of Uraga or Sasebo until directed otherwise by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

- (1) Ships will be anchored sufficiently far from shore to preclude the possibility of anyone swimming to shore or contamination from the vessel washing ashore.
- (2) All personnel will be held on board for fourteen (14) days after the development of the last case.
- (3) Cases of cholera will be removed from the ship to a hospital ship anchored off shore, which will receive and treat cholera cases among repatriates. Prior to the arrival of the hospital ships at the ports of Uraga and Sasebo, cholera patients will be removed to the isolation hospitals at the reception centers at the above mentioned ports, where strict isolation procedure will be maintained. Great care will be exercised in sterilizing all discharges from the patients (using 2 per cent cresol solution), screening to protect from flies and isolation of attendants.
- (4) All personnel (except cholera patients, and crew members who have been inoculated within the previous one month period) will be inoculated with 1 cubic centimeter of cholera vaccine.
- (5) During the quarantine period the feces and urine of all personnel will be treated with a 2 per cent cresol solution before being discharged into the sea.
- (6) A stool examination will be performed on all personnel to detect carriers. All carriers discovered will be isolated in the same place as cholera cases and kept until three negative stool specimens have been obtained at two day intervals.
- (7) The baggage and clothing of all personnel will be sterilized.

4. The Japanese Government will furnish the vaccine necessary for medical processing at all repatriation ports in China and Japan. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will furnish the necessary instructions concerning amounts and types needed for China. Where it is not possible for the Japanese Government to furnish vaccines in the required amounts, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will be notified of deficiencies with reasons therefore.

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ANNEX VI

to

Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC,
(SCAPIN - 927), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

CURRENCY, SECURITIES, AND OTHER DOCUMENTS AND POSSESSIONS

1. The Ministry of Public Welfare will carry out the following procedures in processing Japanese being repatriated to Japan, and Chinese, Formosans, Koreans, and Ryukyans to their respective homelands.

2. In processing Japanese nationals being repatriated to Japan, the Imperial Japanese Government will:

a. Permit the following currency and Japanese Government Bonds to be brought into Japan:

(1) Bank of Japan yen currency and supplemental "B" type currency in the following amounts:

(a) Commissioned officers - a maximum of ¥ 500.

(b) Non-commissioned officers and enlisted men - a maximum of ¥ 200.

(c) Civilians* - a maximum of ¥ 1000.

(2) Exchange certificates for Japanese yen, issued by demobilization directors at ports of embarkation in north China, and duly certified receipts for yen currency, issued in southern Korea, in lieu of yen currency up to the limits stipulated in paragraph 2a (1) above.

(3) Japanese Government bonds expressed in yen, in lieu of yen currency and/or exchange certificates up to the limits stipulated in paragraph 2a (1) above.

b. In addition to the amounts of yen currency, exchange certificates, or Japanese Government bonds which may be brought in by all repatriates, permit Japanese prisoners of war to bring in with them additional amounts equal to payments made to them or accumulated by them while interned as prisoners of war.

c. (1) Convert exchange certificates and certified receipts (see paragraph 2a (2) above) into Bank of Japan currency on a

* Includes civilians attached to Japanese Army and Navy.

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BASIC: Annex VI to Memo for IJG, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN - 927), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

one-to-one basis, retaining in safe custody exchange certificates so exchanged pending further directions from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Bank of Japan and "B" type currency allowed to be brought in plus the proceeds of any exchange made at the port of debarkation will not exceed the limitations of paragraph 2a (1) above.

- (2) Effect no exchanges of any foreign currency brought into Japan including, but not by way of limitation, currency of the Bank of Chosen, the Bank of Taiwan, and the Central Bank of Manchuria. All such currency carried to Japan by repatriates will be taken up against individual receipt and held in safe custody pending further directions from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. The above will not be construed to amend or nullify paragraph 3 of Memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 123 (13 Dec 45)ESS/FI, dated 13 December 1945, subject: "Relief Payments to Japanese Repatriates."

d. Permit the following financial instruments to be brought into Japan as indicated below.

- (1) Postal savings pass books of the Japanese Postal Savings System issued in Japanese yen in Japan, Korea, Formosa, Kwantung Province, and north China.
- (2) Post Office life insurance policies and other insurance policies issued by Japanese companies.
- (3) Bank pass books issued by financial institutions in Japan.
- (4) Japanese Army and Navy field-postal savings pass books.
- (5) Remittance receipts, payable in yen, issued to repatriates from China by the Yokohama Specie Bank in China against yen deposits, provided that the total yen amount of remittance receipts carried by any person, when added to the yen currency, exchange certificates and/or Japanese Government bonds does not exceed the amounts stipulated in paragraph 2a (1) above.

e. Permit them to carry with them their clothing and personal possessions of value only to the owner. This will be limited to the amount each person can carry at one time.

f. (1) Take up against individual receipt:

- (a) All currency or combinations of currency and/or exchange certificates, remittance receipts and Japanese Govern-

BASIC: Annex VI to Memo for IJG, file AG 370,05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN -927), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

ment bonds in excess of the limitations stipulated in paragraph 2a (1) above, and all foreign currencies (see paragraph 2c (2) above).

- (b) Gold or silver coin.
 - (c) Gold, silver or platinum bullion or alloy thereof in bullion form.
 - (d) Checks, drafts, bills of exchange, securities, promissory notes, payment instructions, transfer orders, or other financial instruments, except as in paragraphs 2a through 2d above.
 - (e) Powers of attorney, proxies, or other authorizations or instructions to effect financial or property transactions with in or outside Japan.
 - (f) Any other evidence of indebtedness or evidence of ownership of property not specifically enumerated above.
 - (g) Art objects and personal property of value to others beside the possessor, and personal possessions in excess of limits prescribed in paragraph 2e above.
- (2) Hold those items taken up against individual receipt in safe custody pending further directions from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.
- g. (1) Permit the following to be brought into Japan by repatriating overseas forces.
- (a) Administrative documents relating to military personnel to include service records, data on promotions, awards, decorations, pay, allowances and allotments, and other official documents necessary for completing final records and discharge papers of military and auxiliary personnel. Administrative regulations and procedures covering personnel matters are included in this authorization.
 - (b) Tables of organization and equipment, strength returns, changes in command and military directories.

BASIC: Annex VI to Memo for IJG, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN - 92), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

- (c) Health regulations, hospital records and sick reports.
 - (d) Courts martial proceedings, records of arrests and confinements, and files of pending cases.
 - (e) Inventories, budgets, receipts, disbursements and settlements of purely military accounts.
 - (f) Demobilization and repatriation regulations.
 - (g) Census of Japanese nationals in various areas.
 - (h) Official documents necessary for settlement of accounts of the deceased who were formerly in the military or auxiliary service.
 - (i) Lists of missing personnel and deserters.
 - (j) Official organization seals.
- (2) Items listed in paragraphs 2g (1) (a) through 2g (1) (j) above will be subject to screening by appropriate authorities at ports of embarkation and debarkation. When cleared at the port of embarkation, the items will be placed aboard departing repatriation vessels in the custody of an individual designated by the Allied commander in that area. The appointed custodian of the documents will present his credentials and clearance certificate from the port of embarkation to the proper authority at the port of debarkation for final clearance to transfer these documents to the control of the Imperial Japanese Government. The provisions of paragraph 2g (1) above are not to be construed as a matter of policy and do not abrogate the prerogative of the local Allied commander to retain in his area such documents as he considers necessary.

3. In processing Korean, Chinese, or Formosan nationals, or Ryukyans being repatriated from Japan to their respective homelands, the Imperial Japanese Government will:

4. Permit them to take with them yen currency in an amount not to exceed ¥ 1000 per person.

- (1) Chinese, Formosans and Ryukyans will take Bank of Japan currency.
- (2) The Imperial Japanese Government will exchange Bank of Chosen currency for Bank of Japan currency for Korean nationals, on a one to one basis.

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BASIC: Annex VI to Memo for IJG, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN -927), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

b. Permit Koreans and Chinese to take with them in addition to currency:

- (1) Postal savings pass books and bank pass books issued by financial institutions in Japan and in the country to which they are being repatriated.
- (2) Insurance policies issued in Japan and in the country to which they are being repatriated.
- (3) Checks, drafts and certificates of deposit drawn on and issued by financial institutions in Japan and payable in Japan.

c. Permit them to carry with them their clothing and personal possessions of value only to the owner. These effects will be limited in weight to 250 pounds per person. The Imperial Japanese Government will take the necessary steps to handle this additional baggage without delaying the repatriation program.

d. (1) Take up against individual receipt:

- (a) All other currency and yen currency in excess of the amount set forth in paragraph 3a above. All Bank of Japan currency carried by Korean repatriates will be collected and individual receipts will be issued for all that over and above the amount taken in exchange for Bank of Chosen currency (see paragraph 3a (2) above, and memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 091.31 (30 Mar 46)ESS/PI, (SCAPIN-854-A), dated 30 March 1946, subject: "Conversion of Currency for Korean Repatriates.")
- (b) Gold, silver or platinum bullion or alloy thereof in bullion form.
- (c) Checks, drafts, bills of exchange, securities, promissory notes, payment instructions, transfer orders, or other financial instruments, except as specified in paragraph 3b above.
- (d) Powers of attorney, proxies, or other authorization or instructions to effect financial or property transactions within or outside Japan.
- (e) Any other evidence of indebtedness or evidence of ownership of property not specifically enumerated above, except as specified in paragraph 3b above.

BASIC: Annex VI to Memo for IJG, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN-927), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

- (f) Art objects and personal property of value to others beside the possessor, and personal possessions in excess of limits prescribed in paragraph 3c above.
- (2) Hold those items taken up against individual receipt in safe custody pending further directions from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

ANNEX VII

to

Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC,
(SCAPIN- 927), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Visits by Japanese Nationals to Korea.

a. All requests for permission for Japanese nationals to visit Korea will be disapproved unless, in the opinion of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, visit is for the purpose of conducting business essential to the occupation of Japan and Korea.

b. The settlement of private business matters by Japanese nationals and their assistance in welfare and relief work is not considered essential business as defined in a above.

2. Use of repatriation vessels for cargo.

a. Cargo space on regularly assigned repatriation ships may be allocated by the Shipping Control Authority for the Japanese Merchant Marine for essential cargo under the following conditions:

(1) When suitable cargo ships are not available.

(2) When the amount of cargo is so small that the scheduling of a cargo ship therefor is not warranted.

b. The Imperial Japanese Government will continue to arrange with the Shipping Control Authority for the Japanese Merchant Marine through the Civilian Merchant Marine Committee, for the assignment of the necessary space for shipping authorized cargoes.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

ANNEX VIII

to

Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN-927), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

RESCISSIONS

1. The instructions contained in the following memorandums and radios from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to the Imperial Japanese Government, and the directives rescinded therein, are superseded by this directive.

Memo, file AG 563.5 (1 Mar 46)GC, (SCAPIN-780), dated 1 March 1946,
subject: "Cargo Shipped on Repatriation Vessels."

Memo, file AG 370.05 (1 Mar 46)GC, (SCAPIN-781), dated 1 March 1946,
subject: "Unsatisfactory Conditions Aboard Repatriation Vessels."

Memo, file AG 370.05 (15 Mar 46)GC, (SCAPIN-817), dated 15 March 1946,
subject: "Unsatisfactory Conditions Aboard Repatriation Vessels."

Memo, file AG 370.05 (16 Mar 46)GC, (SCAPIN-822), dated 16 March 1946,
subject: "Repatriation."

Memo, file AG 370.05 (27 Mar 46)GC, (SCAPIN-822/1), dated 27 March
1946, subject: "Repatriation."

Memo, file AG 370.05 (28 Mar 46)GC, (SCAPIN-822/2), dated 28 March
1946, subject: "Repatriation."

Memo, file AG 370.05 (15 Apr 46)GC, (SCAPIN-822/3), dated 15 April
1946, subject: "Repatriation."

Memo, file AG 370.05 (18 Mar 46)GC, (SCAPIN-825), dated 18 March
1946, subject: "Suspension of Repatriation from Japan to Ryukyus."

Memo, file AG 370.05 (19 Mar 46)GC, (SCAPIN-828), dated 19 March
1946, subject: "Reception Centers in Japan for Processing Repatriates."

Memo, file AG 370.05 (19 Mar 46)GC, (SCAPIN-829), dated 19 March
1946, subject: "Suspension of Repatriation from Japan of Koreans Residing
in Northern Korea."

Memo, file AG 560(22 Mar 46)GC, (SCAPIN-862), dated 22 March 1946,
subject: "Use of Repatriation Vessels for Cargo."

Memo, file AG 720.4 (6 Apr 46)PH, (SCAPIN-865), dated 6 April 1946,
subject: "Quarantine Procedures for Cholera in Repatriates."

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BASIC Annex VIII to Memo for IJG, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN-927), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

Memo, file AG 560 (7 Apr 46)GC, (SCAPIN-867), dated 7 April 1946,
subject: "Supply of Hospital Ships."

Memo, file AG 370.05 (9 Apr 46)GC, (SCAPIN-872), dated 9 April 1946,
subject: "Repatriation of Chinese, Formosans and Koreans."

Memo, file AG 370.05 (13 Apr 46)GC, (SCAPIN-876), dated 13 April
1946, subject: "Repatriation of Chinese, Formosans and Koreans."

Memo, file AG 370.05 (22 Apr 46)GC, (SCAPIN-892), dated 22 April
1946, subject: "Repatriation of Koreans."

Memo, file AG 370.05 (23 Apr 46)GC, (SCAPIN-894), dated 23 April
1946, subject: "Placing of Repatriation Reception Centers at Hakodate,
Karatsu, and Moji (Tobata) on an Inactive Status."

Memo, file AG 123 (28 Apr 46)ESS/FI, (SCAPIN-908), dated 28 April
1946, subject: "Currency Carried into Japan by Japanese Nationals Repatri-
ating from Korea."

BASIC: Annex VIII to Memo for IJG, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN 927), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

2. The instructions contained in the following memorandums and radios from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to the Imperial Japanese Government, are rescinded since the instructions contained therein are no longer applicable.

Memo, file AG 370.05 (3 Mar 46)GC, (SCAPIN-655-A), dated 3 March 1946, subject: "Trans-Shipments of Formosan Repatriates."

Memo, file AG 370.05 (7 Mar 45)GC, (SCAPIN-678-A), dated 7 March 1946, subject: "Repatriation of Chinese National."

Memo, file AG 370.05 (8 Mar 46)GC, (SCAPIN-688-A), dated 8 March 1946, subject: "Return of Japanese Nationals to Hachijo-Shima."

Memo, file AG 370.05 (15 Mar 46)GC, (SCAPIN-739-A) dated 15 March 1946, subject: "Increase in Rate of Flow of Repatriates into Maizuru."

Memo, file AG 053 (17 Feb 46)GC, (SCAPIN-746), dated 17 February 1946, subject: "Registration of Koreans, Chinese, Ryukyuans and Formosans."

Memo, file AG 370.05 (1 Mar 46)GC, (SCAPIN-782), dated 1 March 1946, subject: "Repatriation of Japanese Diplomats."

Memo, file AG 560 (3 Mar 46)GC, (SCAPIN-789), dated 3 March 1946, subject: "Diversion of Japanese Manned Repatriation Shipping from Karatsu."

Memo, file AG 370.05 (4 Mar 46)GC, (SCAPIN-792), dated 4 March 1946, subject: "Repatriation of Japanese Diplomats."

Memo, file AG 370.05 (5 Mar 46)GC, (SCAPIN-795), dated 5 March 1946, subject: "Repatriation of Koreans Aboard Vessel Kizan Maru."

Memo, file AG 370.05 (8 Mar 46)GC, (SCAPIN-804), dated 8 March 1946, subject: "Repatriation of Formosans and Koreans Aboard Vessel Kizan Maru."

Memo, file AG 370.05 (29 Mar 46)GC, (SCAPIN-838-A), dated 29 March 1946, subject: "Trans-Shipments of Korean Repatriates."

Memo, file AG 560 (4 Apr 46)GC, (SCAPIN-902-A), dated 4 April 1946, subject: "Diversion of Shipping."