

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

INCOMING MESSAGE

JA/ceb

UNCLASSIFIED
ROUTINE

4 Jan 50

FROM : CG 24TH DIV KOKURA JAPAN

TO : SCAP (G-3) TOKYO JAPAN

INFO : CG EIGHTH ARMY YOKOHAMA JAPAN, CG I CORPS KYOTO
JAPAN, CO KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION FUKUOKA JAPAN

NR : KVB 4491

Daily Repat Report for period 030001 I to 032400 Jan.
Sasebo.

Incoming negative, outgoing negative.

On station Report:

137 civilians (not yet processed),

79 Koreans (not yet processed),

Awaiting rail transpn negative, awaiting boat transpn

260.

Report of illegal persons on station:

305 Koreans (209 processed),

5 Formosans (3 processed),

33 Chinese (4 processed),

14 Ryukyans (14 processed).

Ships quarantined in harbor negative.

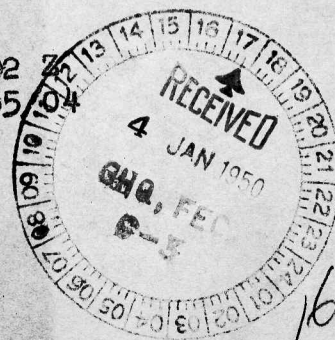
NO SIG

INFORMATION : G-1, G-2, G-3, AG, PUBLIC H & W, COMNAVFE

40131

ROUTINE
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO : 040102
MCN : AUC 55



956

540. Repat Report

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COM
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

TAB A
24 Inf Div msg
KVB 6328
3 Apr 50

INCOMING MESSAGE

TLD/hdy

UNCLASSIFIED
ROUTINE

3 Apr 50

FROM : CG 24TH DIV KOKURA JAPAN
TO : SCAP (G-3) TOKYO JAPAN
INFO : CG EIGHTH ARMY YOKOHAMA
NR : KVB 6328

Weekly Repat Report for period 260001 Z to 022400 Z.
Sasebo.

Incoming negative.

Outgoing negative.

On Station Report:

21 Jap civilians (8 processed).

515 Koreans (not yet processed).

1 Formosan (not yet processed).

3 Indonesians (3 processed).

In quarantine 330 legal Koreans because of smallpox

case.

Awaiting rail transportation 8.

Awaiting boat transportation 145.

Report of illegal persons on station:

161 Korean (133 processed).

4 Formosans (2 processed).

1 Chinese (not yet processed).

7 Turks (7 processed).

Ships quarantined in harbor negative.

ACTION : G-3

~~OPRS~~

NO SIG

INFORMATION : G-1, G-2, AG, PUBLIC H & W

ADDED DIST: COMNAVFE (3 Apr 50)

71185

ROUTINE
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO
MCH



953-AA

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND775009

By CD NARA Date 7-18-08

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

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INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED
PRIORITY

ICK

5 Jul 49

FROM: CG 7TH INF DIV

TO : SCAP (G-3)

INFO: CG EIGHTH ARMY, CG IX CORPS

NR : SDGBI 2013

Cite SCAP radio ZX 14321: Hakodate Repatriation Report for the period 012400 K July 49 through 042400 K July 49 is as follows: Number of repatriates on station at Hakodate: 2244 Japanese nationals and 1 Korean national, total 2245. Contagious diseases, 9 cases of measles.

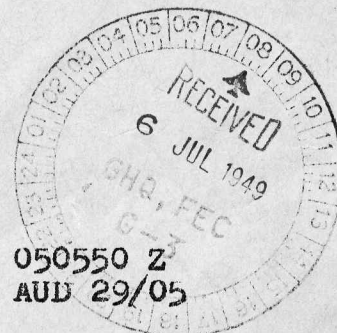
NO SIG

INFORMATION : G-1, G-2, G-3, AG, PUBLIC H & W, COMNAVFE

87007

PRIORITY
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO: 050550 Z
MCN: AUD 29/05



931-7

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND775009

By CD NARA Date 7-18-08

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

BNF
Jwt

INCOMING MESSAGE

CORRECTED COPY

SM

UNCLASSIFIED

PRIORITY

4 AUG 49

FROM : CG 7TH INF DIV SAPPORO JAPAN

TO : SCAP (G-3) TOKYO JAPAN

INFO : CG EIGHTH ARMY YOKOHAMA JAPAN, CG IX CORPS SENDAI
JAPAN

NR : SDGBI 2430

Cite SCAP radio ZX 14321. Repatriation Report for period 022400 K Aug 49 through 032400 K Aug 49. Hakodate: On station, 1,302 Japanese nationals and 2 Korean nationals. Contagious diseases, 19 cases of measles, 1 case of dysentery, 1 case of scarlet fever and 1 case of tuberculosis. Total repatriates processed during reporting period 434. Total repatriates departed Hakodate during reporting period 84.

NO SIG

INFORMATION : G-1, G-2, G-3, AG, PUBLIC H & W, COMNAVFE

NOTE : Corrected copy received AG/OR 050815 I.

97011

PRIORITY
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO : 040510 Z
MCN : AUB 61/04

Corrected Copy

931 - GG

540 Report

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND775009

By CD NARA Date 7-18-08

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

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INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED
PRIORITY

EAA

10 Jul 49

FROM : CG 7TH INF DIV SAPPORO
TO : SCAP (G-3) TOKYO
INFO : CG EIGHTH ARMY YOKOHAMA, CG IX CORPS SENDAI
NR : SDGBI 2078

Cite SCAP radio ZX 14321: Hakodate Repatriation Report for the period 072400 K July 49 through 082400 July 49 is as follows:

Number of repatriates on station at Hakodate, 1893 Japanese Nationals and 2 Korean Nationals:

Contagious diseases, 9 cases of measles. 785 repatriates processed during period covered by report.

NO SIG

R E V I S E D (11 July 49)

INFORMATION : G-3

ADDED DIST : G-1, AG, PUBLIC H & W, COMNAVFE (11 July 49)

88766

PRIORITY
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO : 090155 Z
MCN : AUA 108/09

540. Report

can copy

931-G

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND775009

By CD NARA Date 7-18-08

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COM D
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

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INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED
ROUTINE

TBB
4 Aug 49

FROM: CG 24TH DIV KOKURA JAPAN

TO : SCAP (ATTN G-3) TOKYO JAPAN

INFO: CG EIGHTH ARMY YOKOHAMA JAPAN, CG I CORPS KYOTO JAPAN,
CG KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION FUKUOKA JAPAN

NR : KVC 0981

Daily Repat Report for period 030001 I to 032400 I August.
Sasebo. Incoming. Negative. Outgoing. Negative. On station
report. 70 civilians (not yet processed). 78 Koreans (62 fully
processed). 2 Formosans (2 fully processed). 52 Ryukyans
(52 fully processed). Awaiting rail transportation. Negative.
Awaiting boat transportation. 528. Report of illegal persons
on station. 377 Koreans (354 fully processed). 16 Formosans
(16 fully processed). 5 Chinese (4 fully processed). 41
Ryukyans (38 fully processed). Ships quarantined in harbor.
Negative.

540.1 Report

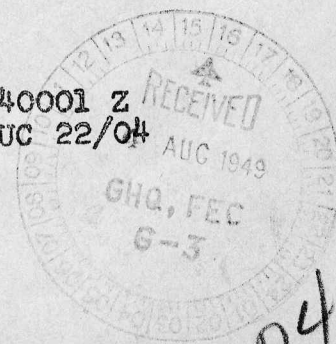
NO SIG

INFORMATION : G-1, G-2, G-3, AG, TRANSP, PUBLIC H & W

96881

ROUTINE
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO: 040001 Z
MCN: AUG 22/04



931-KK

PRS/jyn
5 August 1949

MEMO FOR RECORD:

1. BASIC ACTION: 24 Inf Div rad KVC 0981, 4 Aug 49, subject, "Daily Repatriation Report for 3 Aug 49," (TAB A).
2. REFERENCE: SCAP msg ZX 13279, 7 Jul 49, subject, "Return of Korean Repatriates and Korean Illegal Immigrants to Pusan from Japan."
3. DISCUSSION:
 - a. Basic radio indicates that as of 3 Aug 49, 78 legal Korean repatriates and 377 illegal Korean immigrants were in an on-station status at the Sasebo Reception Center (TAB A). It is estimated that approximately 125 legal Korean repatriates, who have been cleared by G-1 or are being transhipped from areas outside Japan, and approximately 600 illegal Korean immigrants will be completely processed and available for shipment to Pusan by 10 Aug 49.
 - b. SCAJAP is issuing orders to COMFLTACT, Sasebo to sail the Tachibana Maru from Sasebo to Pusan. Vessel will arrive Pusan 11 Aug 49, return to Sasebo 12 Aug 49 and will transport to Japan any Japanese repatriates available at Pusan. JG (CLCO) will be informed verbally by CG 8th Army to embark Koreans on the Kogane Maru.
4. INDICATED ACTION: Direct SCAJAP to schedule repatriation vessel to lift Korean repatriates from Sasebo to Pusan, on 10 Aug 49.
5. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Initiate msg to CG 8th Army, CG 24th Inf Div, Amemb Seoul and COMNAVFE indicating proposed movement of Koreans aboard the Tachibana Maru.
6. COORDINATION: SCAJAP (Lt Comdr Ingham).
7. RECOMMENDATION: Approval and dispatch of the attached radio.
8. CONCURRENCE: G-1 (Maj Woodbury).
9. COMPLETION: This completes action on 24 Inf Div rad KVC 0981 but not on the subject.

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STECKLA, 26-5945

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

INCOMING MESSAGE

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UNCLASSIFIED
PRIORITY

13 July 49

FROM : CG 7TH INF DIV SENDAI JAPAN

TO : SCAP (G-3) TOKYO JAPAN

INFO : CG EIGHTH ARMY TYOKOHAMA JAPAN, CG IX CORPS SENDAI JAPAN

NR : SDGBI 2115

Cite SCAP Radio ZX 14321: Hakodate Repatriation Report for the period 102400 K July 49 through 112400 K July 49 is as follows: Number of repatriates on station at Hakodate, 788 Japanese nationals and 2 Korean nationals. Contagious diseases, 8 cases of measles. 242 repatriates processed during period covered by report.

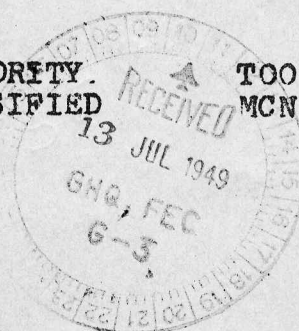
NO SIG

INFORMATION : G-1, G-2, G-3, AG, PUBLIC H & W, COMNAVFE

99531

PRIORITY.
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO : 120329 Z
MCN : AUC 105/12



931-K

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DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND775009

By CD NARA Date 7-18-08

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

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INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED
PRIORITY

TBB

5 Aug 49

FROM : CG 7TH INF DIV SAPPORO JAPAN

TO : SCAP TOKYO JAPAN

INFO : CG EIGHTH ARMY YOKOHAMA JAPAN, CG IX CORPS SENDAI
JAPAN

NR : SDGBI 2436

Cite SCAP rad ZX 14321, Repatriation Report for period 032400 K Aug 49 through 042400 K Aug 49. Hakodate: On station, 1264 Japanese nationals and 2 Korean nationals. Contagious diseases, 21 cases of measles, 2 cases of dysentery, 1 case of scarlet fever and 1 case of tuberculosis. Total repatriates processed during reporting period 31. Total repatriates departed Hakodate during reporting period 38.

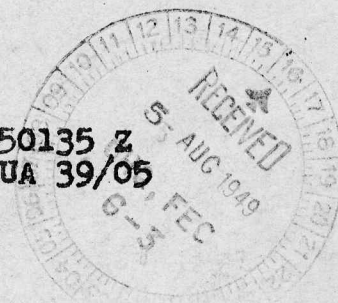
NO SIG

INFORMATION : G-1, G-2, G-3, AG, PUBLIC H & W, COMNAVFE

97327

PRIORITY
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO : 050135 Z
MCN : AUA 39/05



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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

INCOMING MESSAGE

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UNCLASSIFIED
PRIORITY

6 Aug 49

FROM : CG 7TH INF DIV SAPPORO JAPAN

TO : SCAP (G-3) TOKYO JAPAN

INFO : CG EIGHTH ARMY YOKOHAMA JAPAN, CG IX CORPS SENDAI JAPAN

NR : SDGBI 2447

Cite SCAP radio ZX 14321. Repatriation Report for period 042400/K August 49 through 052400/K August 49. Hakodate: On station, 1,225 Japanese Nationals and 2 Korean Nationals. Contagious diseases, 12 cases of measles, 1 case of dysentery, 1 case of scarlet fever and 1 case of tuberculosis. Total repatriates processed during reporting period 37. Total repatriates departed Hakodate during reporting period 39.

540. Repat

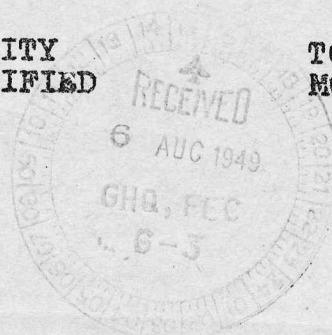
NO SIG

INFORMATION : G-1, G-2, G-3, AG, PUBLIC H & W, COMNAVFE

97727

PRIORITY
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO : 060055 Z
MCN : AUC 28/06



DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND775009

By CDNARA Date 7-18-08

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COM. AND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

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INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED
PRIORITY

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1 Aug 49

FROM : CG 7TH INF DIV SAPPORO JAPAN
TO : SCAP (G-3) TOKYO JAPAN
INFO : CG FIFTH ARMY YOKOHAMA JAPAN, CG IX CORPS
SENDAI JAPAN
NR : SDGBI 2396

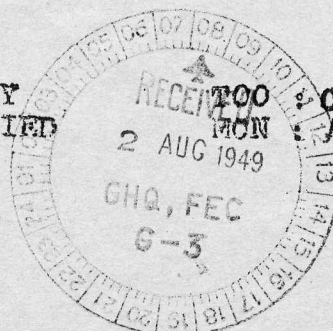
UAPBO cite SCAP radio 7X 14321. Repatriation report for period 292400/Z July 49 through 312400/Z July 49. Hakodate, total on station, 1411 Japanese nationals and 3 Korean nationals. Contagious disease, 8 cases of measles, 1 case of dysentery, 1 case of scarlet fever and 1 case of tuberculosis. Number of repatriates departed Hakodate 159. Repatriates processed during reporting period 170.

NO SIG

INFORMATION : G-1, G-2, G-3, AG, PUBLIC H & W

95720

PRIORITY
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AUG 24/01

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540 Repat.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

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INCOMING MESSAGE

LCK

UNCLASSIFIED
ROUTINE

3 Aug 49

FROM : CG 7TH INF DIV SAPPORO JAPAN
TO : SCAP (G-3) TOKYO JAPAN
INFO : CG EIGHTH ARMY YOKO JAPAN, CG IX CORPS SENDAI JAPAN
NR : SDGBI 2421

Cite SCAP radio ZX 14321. Repatriation Report for
period 012400 K Aug 49 through 022400 K Aug 49.

Hakodate:

On station, 1386 Japanese nationals and 2 Korean national.

Contagious diseases;

- 19 cases of measles,
- 1 case of dysentery,
- 1 case of tuberculosis,
- 1 case of scarlet fever.

One death was caused by measles.

Number of repatriates departed Hakodate, 24.

Number of repatriates processed during reporting period,

11.

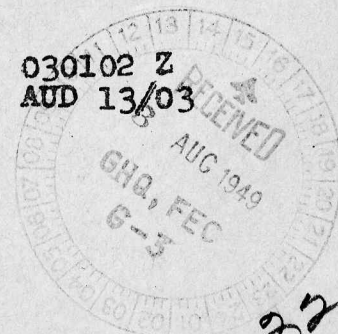
NO SIG

INFORMATION: G-1, G-2, G-3, AG, PUBLIC H & W, COMNAVFE

96425

PRIORITY
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO : 030102 Z
MCN : AUD 13/03



931-EE

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND775009

By CD NARA Date 7-18-08

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

INCOMING MESSAGE

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UNCLASSIFIED
ROUTINE

17 Aug 49

FROM : CG 7TH INF DIV SAPPORO JAPAN

TO : SCAP (G-3) TOKYO JAPAN

INFO : CG EIGHTH ARMY YOKO JAPAN, CG IX CORPS SENDAI JAPAN

NR : SDGBI 2574

Cite SCAP radio ZX 14321.

Repatriation report for period 152400 K Aug 49 through
162400 K Aug 49.

Hakodate:

Total on station, 894 Japanese nationals and 2
Korean nationals.

Contagious disease, 14 cases of measles, 1 case of
dysentery and 1 case of tuberculosis. One male died of
cancer in stomach.

Total repatriates processed during reporting period 63.

Total repatriates departed Hakodate during reporting
period 117.

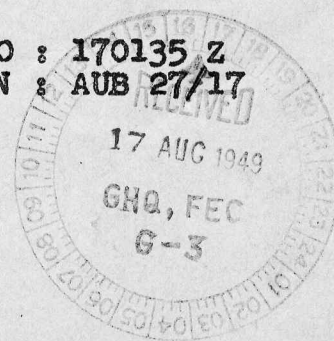
NO SIG

INFORMATION : G-1, G-2, G-3, AG, PUBLIC H & W, COMNAVFE

01130

ROUTINE
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO : 170135 Z
MCN : AUB 27/17



921-A

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DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND775009

By CD NARA Date 7-18-08

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

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INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED
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13 Aug 49

FROM : CG 7TH INF DIV SAPPORO JAPAN

TO : SCAP (G-3) TOKYO JAPAN, CG EIGHTH ARMY YOKOHAMA JAPAN

INFO : CG IX CORPS SENDAI JAPAN

NR : SDGBI 2531

Cite SCAP radio ZX 14321. Repatriation Report for period 112400/K August 49 through 122400/K August 49.

Hakodate: Total on station 1,094 Japanese Nationals and 2 Korean Nationals.

Contagious diseases: 11 cases of measles, 2 cases of dysentery and 1 case of tuberculosis.

Totals repatriates processed during reporting period 65.

Total repatriates departed Hakodate during reporting period 68.

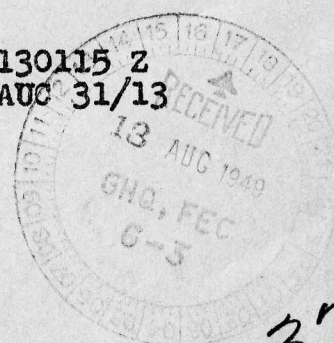
NO SIG

INFORMATION : G-1, G-2, G-3, AG, PUBLIC H & W, COMNAVFE

00023

PRIORITY
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO : 130115 Z
MCN : AUG 31/13



391-A

37

COPY

HYOGO CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 317

3 November 1949

SUBJECT: Repatriates Arrival in Japan

TO: Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343
ATTN: Repatriation Section

The following named persons arrived Kobe, Honshu, 3 Oct 1949, aboard the M/S Boissevain. Port of embarkation for all persons, Batavia.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Embarkation</u> <u>Batavia</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Kurisu, Hiroomi	30	M	"	Captain, Navy
Kashima, Masami	37	M	"	Sergeant, Army
Yamano, Sueyoshi	35	M	"	Sergeant, Army
Mori, Kichigoro	62	M	"	Civilian
Niki, Toyoji	28	M	"	Corporal, Army
Noguchi, Kiyozo	33	M	"	Civilian
Tashiro, Tadashi	33	M	"	"
Kodama, Mitsutoshi	32	M	"	Sergeant, Army
Seragaki, Jiro	42	M	"	Civilian
Komiya, Tetsuo	31	M	"	Sergeant, Army
Nakamura, Atsunori	29	M	"	Soldier, Army
Ninomiya, Takazo	28	M	"	"
Chen, Chi Wang	30	M	"	Civilian (Chinese)
Chin, Ching Lien	24	F	"	Teacher
Chen, Hsiang Chiang	2	M	"	Mr. Chen's son
Chen, Hsiang Tang	4	M	"	"
Hsueh, Hsing Yueh	37	M	"	Fisherman
Ha, Gi Man	35	M	"	ex. Army Civilian
Ou, Hen Su	33	M	"	" (Korean)

FOR THE CHIEF:

WALTER KIMBALL
Major, Infantry
Adjutant

1st Ind

Hq Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25, 3 Nov 49

TO: CG, I Corps, APO 301
ATTN: Civil Affairs Section.

G. M.

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3 Nov. 49

"G-3 FILE COPY"

540 Report

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**Re: Administrative Mechanism for
Immigration Services**

**Decision of the Vice-
Minister's Conference
of April 13, 1950.**

Administrative mechanism for immigration services, as complying with the SCAPIN 2083, will be temporarily as follows:

1. Normal entries and exits.

- a) Will be handled by immigration officials attached to the customs and under the direction of the Immigration Service Divisions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- b) Normal repatriation of Koreans will be handled by the Repatriation Relief Agency as heretofore.

2. Expulsion of illegal entrants.

- a) As the result of the abolition of Sasebo Repatriation Relief Bureau, the management and the safe-guarding of Hario camp will be taken over by the Attorney-General's Office. For this purpose, 190 will be added to the present fixed number of personnel for the Attorney-General's Office.
- b) National Rural Police and Local Autonomous Police will arrest illegal entrants and escort them to the Camp.
- c) Police-duties on the ships sending back illegal entrants will be taken over by the Maritime Safety Agency. For this purpose, 18 will be added to their present fixed number of personnel.
- d) Coordination and liaison with SCAP sections on the subject of prevention of illegal entries will be handled by the Immigration Service Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as heretofore.

COPY *2/5*

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The Repatriation Relief Agency
Welfare Ministry
Japanese Government

23 May 1950

TO: MAJOR P. R. STECKLA
Repatriation Branch
G-3,
GHQ, SCAP.

FROM: Soichi Saito
Director-General
Repatriation Relief Agency

SUBJECT: Interim Report on New Setup at Sasebo for Sending out the
Illegal Koreans.

The business to send out the illegal Koreans from Japan had been executed by our Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center. However, the Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center being closed 1 May 1950 in compliance with your instructions dated 3 April 1950, this business has been transferred to the jurisdiction of other agency than the Repatriation Relief Agency.

In this connection, it was decided, as per the resolution of the conference of Vice-Ministers which was held 13 April 1950, attached hereto, that this business would be executed by the Attorney General's Office though it is not yet clear when this new setup will take effective.

Under the circumstances, in case the new setup will not be established at Sasebo by the end of June, 1950, the Repatriation Relief Agency which has been in charge of sending out illegal Koreans must continue the present function as a part of our business to finish the arrears of that particular Repatriation Reception Center. It is therefore necessary for us to have your permission to do so.

/s/ Soichi Saito
SOICHI SAITO
Director-General
Repatriation
Relief Agency

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Re: Administrative Mechanism for Immigration Services

Decision of the Vice-Ministers'
Conference of April 13, 1950

Administrative mechanism for immigration services, as complying with the SCAPIN-2083, will be temporarily as follows:

1. Normal entries and exits.

a) Will be handled by immigration officials attached to the customs and under the direction of the Immigration Service Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

b) Normal repatriation of Koreans will be handled by the Repatriation Relief Agency as heretofore.

2. Expulsion of illegal entrants.

a) As the result of the abolition of Sasebo Repatriation Relief Bureau, the management and the safe-guarding of Hario Camp will be taken over by the Attorney-General's Office. For this purpose, 190 will be added to the present fixed number of personnel for the Attorney-General's Office.

b) National Rural Police and Local Autonomous Police will arrest illegal entrants and escort them to the Camp.

c) Police-duties on the ships sending back illegal entrants will be taken over by the Maritime Safety Agency. For this purpose, 18 will be added to their present fixed number of personnel.

d) Coordination and liaison with SCAP sections on the subject of prevention of illegal entries will be handled by the Immigration Service Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as heretofore.

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THE REPATRIATION RELIEF AGENCY
WELFARE MINISTRY
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

1 June 1950

TO : Supreme Commander of Allied Powers
GHQ, SCAP.

FROM : Soichi Saito
Director-General
Repatriation Relief Agency.

SUBJECT: Report on Closing of Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center.

1. Reference: Memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, AG 014.33 (3 Apr 50)GC-O, SCAPIN 7126-A, 3 April 1950, subject: Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center.

2. We beg hereby to submit to you our report concerning the action taken in closing Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center in compliance with the provisions of the above (1) reference, paragraph 3, b.

3. The action taken by us to close permanently Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center insofar as it is utilized to receive and process all categories of repatriates was completed 1 May 1950. The following arrangements have been made:

a) The number of the personnel employed by Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center was 329 as on 1 April 1950. All dismissed except 193 who were temporarily transferred simultaneously to the staff of Repatriation Relief Agency in order to get them engaged in the business to send out illegal Koreans from Sasebo. The jurisdiction of the new setup in the Japanese Government to send out illegal Koreans from Japan being undecided, Repatriation Relief Agency is now obliged to execute that particular business temporarily as a part of our business in discharging the arrears of Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center. However, as soon as the new setup is established, this business in sending out illegal Koreans will be automatically assumed by the new agency.

b) Of all the facilities possessed by Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center, certain facilities which had been used for quarantine were all transferred to Sasebo Quarantine Station, and the rest was all returned to Finance Ministry.

c) Clothing, Provisions and Daily Necessities which had been possessed by Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center are now being kept in the warehouse in Sasebo under the direct supervision of Repatriation Relief Agency, and articles necessary for the future repatriation are now being transferred to Maizuru Repatriation Reception Center, and articles necessary for sending out the illegal Koreans are to be transferred to the new agency, immediately after its establishment.

d) The notification of the closing of Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center was issued 28 April 1950. (Attached as enclosure 1.)

/s/ Soichi Saito

Director-General

Repatriation Relief Agency, Welfare Ministry

COPY

THE REPATRIATION RELIEF AGENCY
WELFARE MINISTRY
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

6 April 1950

See G-1 on 1+2 of this

To : Chief, Repatriation Division
CHQ, SCAP.

From: Soichi Saito
Director-General
Repatriation Relief Agency

Subject: Re Closing of Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center

With reference to your Memorandum for Japanese Government AG 014.33 (3 Apr 50) GC-O, SCAPIN 7126-A, 3 April 1950, subject, Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center, directing the Japanese Government to take action to transfer the business to receive repatriates into Japan from Sasebo Reception Center to Maizuru Reception Center, we should be obliged if you would kindly approve the following points with your special consideration:

1. Of the bonafide Koreans to be repatriated from Japan, it is probable in our assumption that there may be a few Koreans who will arrive in Maizuru Reception Center after the expiration of the time of their repatriation from Japan specified by SCAP, which is 3 months after the issuance of the sailing permit. Under the circumstances, it is desired by us that the Japanese Government be authorized to accept them, at our Maizuru Reception Center, if they come within 30 days beyond the designated time.
2. Concerning 7 Turks who came from Korea and 2 Indonesians, all of whom are now being cared for by Sasebo Reception Center, may we request you to kindly arrange so as to enable them to sail on board ships leaving Japan during April for their respective destinations.

Soichi Saito

Soichi Saito
Director-General
Repatriation
Relief Agency

PRS/jyn
26 May 1950

MEMO FOR RECORD:

SUBJECT: Operation of Sasebo Repatriation Center

1. BASIC ACTION: Japanese Govt Welfare Ministry letter, subject, "Interim Report on New Setup at Sasebo for Sending out the Illegal Koreans," dated 23 May 50.

2. REFERENCE: SCAPIN 7126-A, 3 Apr 59 (TAB A).

3. DISCUSSION:

a. Basic action is informal interim report submitted to G-3 Repat Br by Mr. Saito, Director-General, Repatriation Relief Agency (RRA), in connection with operations at the Sasebo Reception Center (SRC).

b. SCAPIN 7126-A of 3 Apr 50 (TAB A) directs the JG to close permanently the SRC by 1 May 50 insofar as it is utilized to receive and process all categories of repatriates and to report to SCAP by 1 Jun 50 action taken in compliance with the aforesaid directive. In this connection, it should be noted that a detention camp will be retained at Sasebo by the JG subsequent to the withdrawal of Welfare Ministry personnel to receive and process Korean illegal entrants being returned to S. Korea. As indicated in the interim report, the Welfare Ministry has not yet been relieved of the responsibility for operating the Sasebo RC. Although the RC was officially closed on 1 May 50, this Ministry will appropriately perform during the entire month of May residual functions pertinent to their repatriation responsibilities, however, by 1 Jun 50 responsibility for the operation of Sasebo (detention camp) should be reallocated by the JG to other governmental agencies. A decision reached at the Vice Minister's conference on 13 May 50 (Incl 1 to basic) indicates that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Attorney General's Office, the National Rural Police and the Maritime Safety Agency will have responsibilities in regards to the apprehension and return of illegal Korean entrants to S. Korea through the Sasebo detention camp.

c. In connection with the last para of subject interim report wherein it is stated that the RRA will probably be required to continue operating the center beyond 1 Jun 50, Mr. Saito was informally advised that no action to give such permission would be taken unless an appropriate written request was formally submitted to SCAP. It was further pointed out that in accordance with provisions of SCAPIN 7126-A, the Welfare Ministry's repatriation responsibilities at Sasebo are to be phased out by 1 Jun 50. Except for those "on station" at Sasebo, repatriates have been received and processed at the Maizuru RC since that date.

d. Since SCAPIN 7126-A includes provisions pertinent to repatriates (not illegal entrants), it is felt that these instructions have been

MEMO FOR RECORD, 26 May 1950

Subject: Operation of Sasebo Repatriation Center

complied with, and that the JG may, if it so desires, direct the Welfare Ministry to operate temporarily the Sasebo facility for receiving and processing illegal entrants.

4. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Since basic is an informal interim report submitted for information only, no action is presently required.

5. CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified.

6. COORDINATION: None.

7. RECOMMENDATION: That contents of interim report be noted and filed for future reference.

8. COMPLETION: This completes action on basic but not on subject.

Steckla, 26-6160

RESTRICTED

Maj P. R. Steckla
26-5945

AG 014.33 (Mar 50)GC-O

Closure of Sasebo Reception Center as
an Economy Measure

G-3

The Chief of Staff

1. 1. SCAPIN 927/17, for which G-3 has primary staff responsibility, directs the Japanese Government to maintain, for purposes of mass repatriation, reception centers at Sasebo and Maizuru. By letter directive, CG 8th Army is directed to maintain surveillance of the Japanese Government for compliance.
2. As the mass repatriation program has approached its culmination phase, the actual number of repatriates currently being processed has fallen far below the maximum capabilities of the centers. Primarily, Sasebo is being utilized to receive and process legal Korean repatriates and illegal Korean entrants being deported to South Korea, Japanese stragglers in very limited numbers returned to Japan from areas throughout the Far East, and non-Japanese residuals being voluntarily returned to their permanent domiciles. Maizuru, on the other hand, has been used exclusively for the reception and processing of Japanese repatriates from Soviet and Communist-controlled areas.
3. Though, according to SCAP estimates, 374,429 Japanese POWs or Japanese nationals are still detained or unaccounted for in Soviet or Chinese Communist areas, the actual number which may be expected to return is only conjecture. It is known that a substantial percentage of this total figure must be assumed dead, and the number which will be returned to Japan in the future, if any, will be far below this total.
4. In the interest of the Japanese economy, as well as, the conservation of Occupation surveillance personnel, it is believed that one repatriation reception center will be adequate for future requirements.
5. In light of the following factors, it is believed that the Maizuru Reception Center should be retained:
 - a. The state of repairs and other inherent advantages of physical facilities at Maizuru provide for more efficient and economical operations than at Sasebo.
 - b. Maizuru's location in central Japan and its accessibility, particularly via rail, to Japan population centers facilitates movements of large increments of incoming or outgoing repatriates (i.e. legal Koreans).
 - c. More efficient employment of U.S. surveillance and intelligence personnel and Japanese Government reception center's employees.
 - d. Maizuru can satisfactorily process 45,000 incoming repatriates per month and this number is felt to be considerably above the rate at which the Soviets can be expected to release future repatriates.
6. Approximately 80 per cent of all illegal Korean entrants who are

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AG 014.33 (Mar 50)GC-0

Closure of Sasebo Reception Center as an Economy Measure

G-3

The Chief of Staff

1. (Cont'd) apprehended in Japan are arrested in the three prefectures immediately contiguous to the Sasebo Reception Center. For this reason, it is believed economically justifiable to continue to deport all illegal Koreans from a port in this vicinity, and it is believed that the Japanese Government agency responsible for the deportation of illegal Korean entrants can maintain a processing station at Sasebo on a reduced scale with a great reduction in costs. As surveillance of the Japanese Government in the apprehension and deportation of illegal entrants is a Civil Affairs responsibility and not a surveillance mission of CG 8th Army, 8th Army personnel in this area would be freed for other duties.

7. Recommend approval of the proposed SCAPIN-A with accompanying command instructions and return to G-3 for implementation.

2 Incls

1. Proposed command instructions
2. Proposed SCAPIN-A

CONCURRENCES:

G-1 see CN # 4 W. A. Beiderlinden, Maj Gen, GSC. ___ Mar 50.

G-2 see CN # 4 C. A. Willoughby, Maj Gen, GSC. ___ Mar 50.

Civ Aff see CN # 4 W. P. Shepard, Maj Gen, USA. ___ Mar 50.

-----E. K. W.-----

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Howard D. Porter
26-5891Closure of Sasebo Reception Center as an
Economy Measure

Civil Affairs

The Chief of Staff

Thru: G-1
G-2

2

This section concurs in the proposed command letter, (Incl. 1) and in the proposed SCAPIN-A, (Incl. 2), with the following exception that in paragraph 3a of the proposed SCAPIN-A, (Incl 2), it is recommended that the words "Korean illegal entrants being deported to South Korea are excepted" be deleted for the following reasons:

a. The deportation of Koreans to Korea is not part of the repatriation program therefore reference to it should not be included in a SCAPIN directly involving this program.

b. The Japanese Government is charged with the responsibility of the detention of deportees subject to Japanese criminal jurisdiction and it should be free to establish its detention center where it deems it most feasible.

2 Incl
n/c

/1/ WPS

-W. P. S.-

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PRS/jyn
30 March 1950SUPPLEMENTAL MEMO FOR RECORD NO. 1:**SUBJECT: Closure of Sasebo Reception Center as an Economy Measure**

1. In C/N No. 2, Civil Affairs concurred in proposed action but recommended that reference to Korean illegal entrants be deleted from proposed SCAPIN-A in light of following considerations: (a) that deportation of Koreans is not a part of repatriation program and, as such, should be excluded and (b) that the JG, since it is charged with responsibility for deletion of deportees, be permitted to establish a detention center at a location it deems most feasible (concurred in by G-1). Since recommended deletion does not introduce any conflict with basic intent of G-3 proposed SCAPIN-A, i.e., permanent closure of Sasebo RC for repatriation purposes, it is deemed advisable to accept the foregoing recommendation.

2. G-2 (C/N No. 3) also concurs in proposed command letter to CG 8th Army and SCAPIN-A but points out that implementation of proposed directive would transfer deportation responsibilities pertaining to illegal Korean entrants or other deportees from the Welfare Ministry to the National Rural Police. It is further stated that if the JG's reallocation of such responsibility is not consonant with provisions of SCAPIN 2083 (G-1 sponsored directive), SCAP will be required to issue instructions to the JG to effectuate proper placement of this responsibility. In this connection, the Welfare Ministry is responsible primarily for operating the Sasebo RC for repatriation purposes and provides logistic support for the deportee detention camp presently being operated at Sasebo under the NRP. Action which may be required to reallocate overall responsibility for the operation of the detention camp at Sasebo is not within G-3's purview.

3. **RECOMMENDATION:** Approval of C/N No. 5 wherein G-3 indicates concurrence in recommendation of Civil Affairs and G-1 to delete reference to illegal Korean entrants from proposed SCAPIN-A, and submission of proposed action to CofS for approval.

Steckla, 26-5945

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SECRET**PRS/jyn
7 March 1950**MEMO FOR RECORD:****SUBJECT: Closure of Sasebo Reception Center as an Economy Measure**

1. **BASIC ACTION:** G-3 C/N to CofS which forwards for approval proposed SCAPIN-A and attendant command instrs to CG 8th Army pertaining to the subj.

2. **REFERENCES:**

a. Staff study, subj, "Closure of Sasebo Reception Center as an Economy Measure" (TAB A).

b. SCAPIN 927/17, 7 Mar 49, subject, "Repatriation" (TAB B).

c. SCAPIN 6998-A, 8 Dec 49, subject, "Hakodate Repatriation Reception Center" (TAB C).

3. **DISCUSSION:**

a. Proposed SCAPIN-A (Incl 2 to basic) cites appropriate refs; amends SCAPIN 927/17 (TAB B) and SCAPIN 6998-A (TAB C) in order that provisions of the latter directives conform with those of proposed instrs; directs the Japanese Govt (JG) to close permanently the Sasebo RC by 1 May 50 for all repatriation purposes except for the processing of illegal Korean entrants being deported to S. Korea and furnish a report to SCAP by 1 Jun 50 concerning action taken in connection with closure instrs. Ltr to CG 8th Army (Incl 1 to basic) is command instrs which requests routine surveillance of compliance by the JG with provisions of proposed directive.

b. A detailed study of the following facts which bear directly on the problem of closing either the Maizuru or Sasebo RC is attached as TAB A: (1) mass repatriation of Japanese nationals from Soviet and Communist-controlled areas has not been completed, (2) repatriation of legal Korean residents in Japan and deportation of illegal Korean entrants to S. Korea will continue indefinitely and (3) economic considerations. Appraisal of the foregoing factors logically indicates the practicability of maintaining the Maizuru RC in an operative status and closing the Sasebo RC for mass repatriation purposes. Although SCAP has not been informed officially of future Soviet repatriation intentions, reception facilities must be retained to complete such repatriation. RC facilities are also necessary to effectuate SCAP repatriation policies in connection with Korean repatriates, Korean illegal entrants and other deportees, residual Japanese nationals returning from other areas in the Far East and non-Japanese repatriates leaving Japan.

c. Further analysis reveals that physical facilities, i.e., buildings, port areas and equipment, at Maizuru are more suitable for efficient and economic operations; that the location of Maizuru in Central Honshu, the availability of adequate rail lines and its accessibility to population centers would permit a substantial saving of JG funds in connection with transportation of repatriates to or from Maizuru; and that its continued operation would allow for more efficient utilization of US surveillance, supervisory and intelligence personnel and JG reception and relief personnel. However, in view of the fact that aprx 80% of

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MEMO FOR RECORD: (continued)

Subj: Closure of Sasebo Reception Center as an Economy Measure

Korean illegal entrants apprehended are arrested in areas adjoining Sasebo, it is believed that continued employment of a processing station at Sasebo for processing only this category of individuals is feasible -- and maximum economy of rail and repatriation marine shipping is achieved.

4. INDICATED ACTION: In light of paras 3b and c, direct the JG to close permanently the Sasebo RC except for the processing of Korean illegal entrants (all other incoming and outgoing repatriates will be processed at Maizuru RC and National Quarantine Offices).

5. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Issue memo (SCAPIN-A) to JG in conformity with para 4 above and transmit command instrs to CG 8th Army requesting routine surveillance of compliance by JG with provisions of proposed memo.

6. CLASSIFICATION TAB A is "Confidential" since intelligence data is included. SCAPIN and command instrs are "Restricted" but will be downgraded to "Unclassified" after approval.

7. COORDINATION: G-2/PSD (Lt Col Battey and Dr. Pearsol).
G-2/GIS (Lt Col Pfeiffer).
G-2/TIS/Jap Ln (Lt Col Tait and Mr. Ito).
G-2/TIS (Lt Milanoski).
G-4 (Lt Col Cornutt).
CA Sec (Mr. Porter).
CTS (Mr. Braden and Mr. Claybaugh).
SCAJAP (Lt Comdr Ingham).
8th Army Trans Section (Capt Ferris).
8th Army, G-2 (Lt Col Dowd).

8. RECOMMENDATION: Approval of the attached C/N, proposed SCAPIN-A and command instrs and return to Oprs Div for handcarry for concurrences prior to submission to CofS for approval.

9. CONCURRENCES: Will be obtained from G-1, G-2 and Civ Aff.

10. COMPLETION: This completes G-3 initiated action but does not complete action on the subject.

Steckla, 26-5945

RESTRICTED

CONFIDENTIAL**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
G-3 Repatriation**

6 March 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3

SUBJECT: Closure of Sasebo Reception Center as an Economy Measure

I. PROBLEM

1. To study and submit recommendations for the permanent closure of the Sasebo or the Maizuru Reception Center.

II. FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM

2. Two repatriation reception centers as such, Maizuru and Sasebo, are presently being operated by the Japanese Government (JG) to receive, administer and process incoming Japanese repatriates and outgoing non-Japanese being returned to their homeland.

3. Official SCAP statistics reveal that an estimated 375,000 Japanese nationals and POWs remain to be accounted for or repatriated from Soviet or Communist-controlled areas.

4. In view of SCAP directives which charge the JG with responsibility for the suppression of illegal entry into Japan, it is anticipated that the deportation to South Korea of illegal Korean entrants will continue in the foreseeable future.

5. Present SCAP policies permit the JG to effectuate the repatriation of legal Korean residents in Japan who are desirous of returning to South Korea.

6. Discontinuance of either the Maizuru or Sasebo Reception Center involves an appraisal of efficient utilization of U.S. surveillance and intelligence personnel and a consideration of organizational, management and economical factors insofar as the latter impinge on operations of JG agencies charged with responsibility for implementation of repatriation directives.

III. DISCUSSION

7. The Maizuru Reception Center is utilized to receive Japanese nationals and prisoners of war repatriated to Japan from the Soviet port of Nahodka, Siberia; and the Sasebo Reception Center receives and processes Japanese individuals and groups of stragglers returned to Japan from other Asiatic areas, legal Korean repatriates and illegal Korean entrants being returned to South Korea and outgoing individuals of other than Japanese nationality being repatriated to their permanent domiciles. In addition, incoming Japanese residuals and outgoing non-Japanese individuals and groups of stragglers are received and processed at National Quarantine Offices located at various Japanese ports.

8. SCAP repatriation statistics, based on data received from the JG in 1945, indicate that of the 374,429 Japanese nationals yet to be repatriated or accounted for, all are in Soviet-controlled areas or in Chinese Communist-controlled Manchuria (Appendix A). Of the 94,973 Japanese nationals returned to Japan from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas during 1949, 87,402 were received and processed at Maizuru; and all those repatriated to date during 1950 (4,703) were also administered at the latter reception center. Notwithstanding information received from various

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MEMORANDUM FOR: The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, 6 Mar 50 (continued)
Subj: Closure of Sasebo Reception Center as an Economy Measure

intelligence sources that a considerable number of Japanese continue to be detained, the Soviet Government, to date, has failed to inform SCAP officially of its future repatriation intentions.

9. SCAPIN 2055 (Appendix B) reminds the JG of their responsibility in regard to suppression and apprehension of illegal entry into Japan. Although Occupation and Japanese sources have estimated that 200,000 to 500,000 Koreans are in Japan illegally (Appendix C), only a small percentage of these Koreans have been apprehended. 8,220 illegal Korean entrants have been returned to South Korea to date from the Sasebo Reception Center since 1 January 1949 (Appendix D). SCAP studies reveal that approximately 80% of the illegal Korean entrants apprehended in 1949 were arrested in relatively close proximity to the Korean coast line and the Sasebo Reception Center, i.e., the prefecture of Nagasaki, Yamaguchi and Fukuoka (Appendix E).

10. During the period 1 January 1949 - 1 March 1950, 4,379 legal Korean residents in Japan, who had requested permission to return to South Korea, were processed at the Sasebo Reception Center and transported to Pusan aboard repatriation shipping (Appendix D). In accordance with SCAP policies, repatriation of these individuals is expected to continue on a scale substantially as heretofore until such time as a firm determination of their nationality status is announced. Since this minority group is within the jurisdiction of Japan's judicial power and receives rations identical to Japanese citizens, a Japanese Government Ordinance, approved by the Cabinet in January of this year, stipulated that all Koreans who have continued to reside in Japan since prior to 2 September 1945 will receive treatment accorded to Japanese nationals in regard to "all business activities" (Appendix F). Final settlement of the status of legal Koreans in Japan will probably be contingent upon consummation of the Japanese peace treaty; therefore, cognizance should be taken of the existent possibility of returning to South Korea in the future as many as 600,000 legal Korean residents in Japan. In event of implementation of a program for the repatriation to South Korea of all, or a sizeable portion, of this group, primary consideration should be given to their location and population density, availability of communication lines and the geographical location of the reception center(s) which will be utilized to receive, process and outload the returnees. Examination of these factors definitively indicates that the preponderancy of Koreans living in Japan are located in areas near, and accessible to, the Maizuru Reception Center (Appendix E).

11. The future employment of either the Sasebo or Maizuru Reception Center for repatriation purposes should be predicated on the following basic factors: physical facilities, geographical location, transportation and communication lines, utilization of JG and US personnel and economy of operation.

a. Physical Facilities. Repatriation and port facilities presently available in both Maizuru and Sasebo permit the processing at each center of 45,000 individuals monthly. Buildings and equipment at Maizuru are relatively in excellent condition; whereas the JG in the near future expects to expend considerable funds for repairs at Sasebo. The layout of physical facilities of the latter center creates certain inherent operational disadvantages: (1) repatriates must walk approximately four miles or be provided transportation between the dock area and reception buildings; (2) difficulty in loading baggage and property (4,000 lbs permitted legal Korean repatriates) is experienced because of inferior wharf facilities; and (3) loading facilities, other than organic ship's gear,

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MEMORANDUM FOR: The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, 6 Mar 50 (continued)
 Sufj: Closure of Sasebo Reception Center as an Economy Measure

winches, booms, etc., are limited.

b. Transportation and Communication Lines. Existent rail and road nets are adequate in areas in which both centers are located; however, due to Maizuru's more central location in Japan, accessibility to population centers and important ports is unquestionably superior to that of Sasebo. Such accessibility contributes immeasurably to the expeditious movement of large increments of repatriates to or from Maizuru, or of stragglers or small groups of repatriates who arrive or depart from ports located in central Japan, and to the accomplishment of surveillance and intelligence missions charged to CG, 8th Army. A comparison of the rail-travel time from Tokyo to Maizuru (12 - 15 hours) and Tokyo to Sasebo (30 - 35 hours) indicates that considerable saving in expenditures and rolling stock is possible, particularly if movements involve the mass repatriation of individuals. Since water transportation is cheaper and adequate repatriation shipping is available, the movement of legal Korean repatriates to Pusan from Maizuru is more economical than the present method of transporting these individuals from cities throughout Japan to Sasebo by rail, thence to South Korea by water. On the other hand, the movement of illegal Korean entrants from Japan to Korea is more economical from Sasebo inasmuch as approximately 80% of these individuals are apprehended in prefectures adjoining the center (Appendix F).

c. Personnel. Presently a total of 1,155 Japanese (814 at Maizuru and 341 at Sasebo) are employed by the Ministry of Welfare to operate the Maizuru and Sasebo Reception Centers. Detailed data on this subject is attached as Appendix G. During normal operations, CG, 8th Army utilizes one rifle company (approximately 200 men) at Maizuru and approximately ten men at Sasebo for surveillance, supervisory and housekeeping purposes. One rifle platoon (aprx 40 men) is presently stationed at Maizuru. In addition, approximately 140 U.S. personnel perform intelligence missions at Maizuru in connection with the Soviet repatriation program.

d. JG Expenses. An examination of expenses incurred by the JG for the operation of Maizuru and Sasebo Reception Centers reveals that the closure of one center would permit a substantial saving of JG funds. The monthly administrative and operational expenditures required to maintain Maizuru total approximately \$25,400; and Sasebo approximately \$16,250 (see Appendix H for additional information). NOTE: Comments of the JG, Ministry of Welfare, pertaining to the closure of subject reception centers are attached as Appendix I.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

12. In view of (1) the uncertainty of the Soviet Government's future repatriation intentions, (2) the continuing return of relatively large increments of legal Korean repatriates and illegal Korean entrants from Japan to South Korea, (3) the arrival in Japan of stragglers and small groups of Japanese from areas other than those controlled by the Soviets, (4) the repatriation from Japan of residual non-Japanese to their homelands, and (5) the potential requirement for the return to Korea of as many as 600,000 legal Koreans presently residing in Japan, a minimum of one reception center is required indefinitely for mass repatriation purposes.

13. An analysis of all factors involved indicates that it is preferable to retain the Maizuru Reception Center in an operative status instead of the Sasebo Reception Center.

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MEMORANDUM FOR: The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, 6 Mar 50 (Continued)
Subj: Closure of Sasebo Reception Center as an Economy Measure

14. In view of the fact that approximately 80% of illegal Korean entrants apprehended are arrested in the vicinity of the Sasebo Reception Center, economic considerations justify the continued operations of this facility, with a greatly reduced overhead, by the National Rural Police or another JG agency for the purpose of processing these illegal entrants.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

15. It is recommended that:

a. The permanent closure of the Sasebo Reception Center, as such, be effectuated approximately 60 days from publication of the SCAPIN directive to the Japanese Government but that it continue to be utilized on a reduced scale to process deportees, particularly Korean illegal entrants being returned to S. Korea.

b. The Maizuru Reception Center be maintained in its present status until requirements for repatriation reception areas cease to exist.

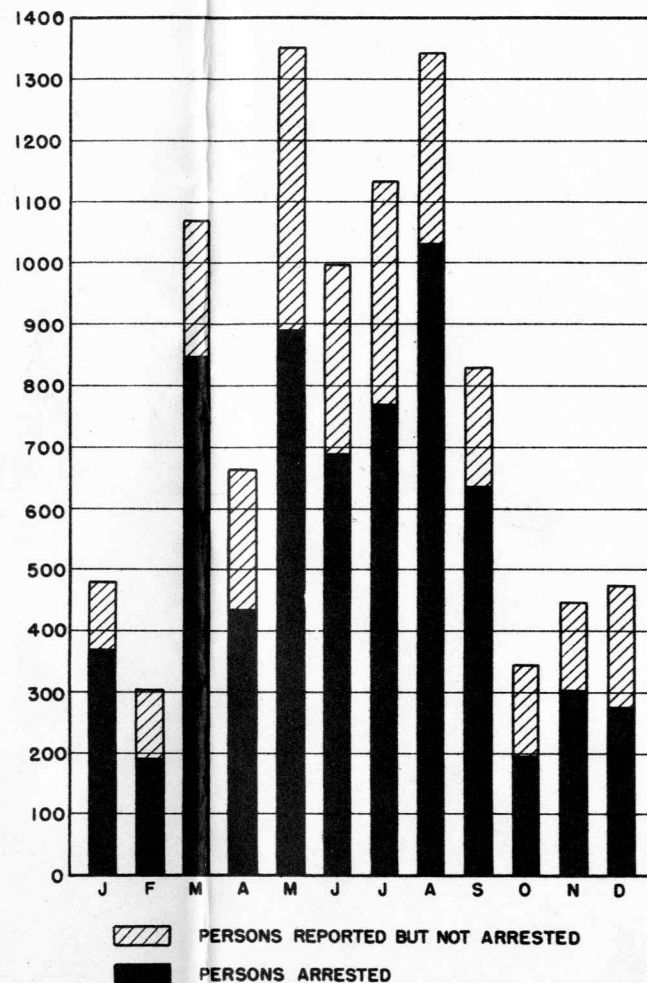
2 Incls

1. Proposed draft command
instrs to 8th Army.
2. Proposed draft directive
to JG.

CONFIDENTIAL

ILLEGAL ENTRY OF KOREANS INTO JAPAN

A. NUMBER OF PERSONS BY MONTH 1949



B. NUMBER OF PERSONS AND VESSELS, 1949

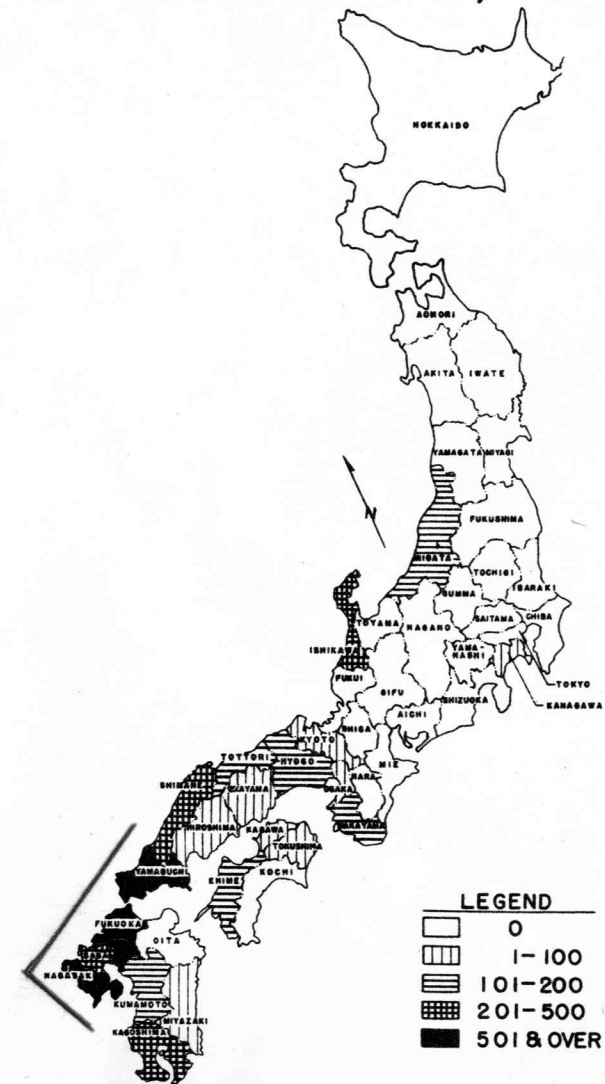
(1) BY PREFECTURE

PREFECTURE	ARRESTED	OTHERS	TOTAL	VESSELS
NAGASAKI	2,365	1,043	3,408	230
YAMAGUCHI	1,392	506	1,898	63
FUKUOKA	1,129	707	1,836	126
SHIMANE	370	77	447	18
KAGOSHIMA	280	15	295	8
SAGA	157	128	285	27
ISHIKAWA	113	90	203	4
HYOGO	115	63	178	10
NIIGATA	132	25	157	3
WAKAYAMA	94	25	119	3
TOTTORI	77	33	110	3
KUMAMOTO	54	54	108	5
EHIME	99	6	105	3
HIROSHIMA	64	1	65	3
TOKUSHIMA	54	0	54	1
OSAKA	53	0	53	1
OKAYAMA	9	34	43	4
MIYAZAKI	25	0	25	2
KYOTO	19	0	19	1
KANAGAWA	15	0	15	3
KAGAWA	14	0	14	3
21	6,630	2,807	9,437	520

(2) BY MONTH

JANUARY	373	107	480	40
FEBRUARY	192	110	302	18
MARCH	842	234	1,076	55
APRIL	435	227	662	41
MAY	889	461	1,350	58
JUNE	687	310	997	56
JULY	771	362	1,133	47
AUGUST	1,027	319	1,346	57
SEPTEMBER	638	192	830	50
OCTOBER	197	145	342	33
NOVEMBER	302	141	443	35
DECEMBER	277	199	476	30
	6,630	2,807	9,437	520

C. PREFECTURAL DISTRIBUTION, 1949

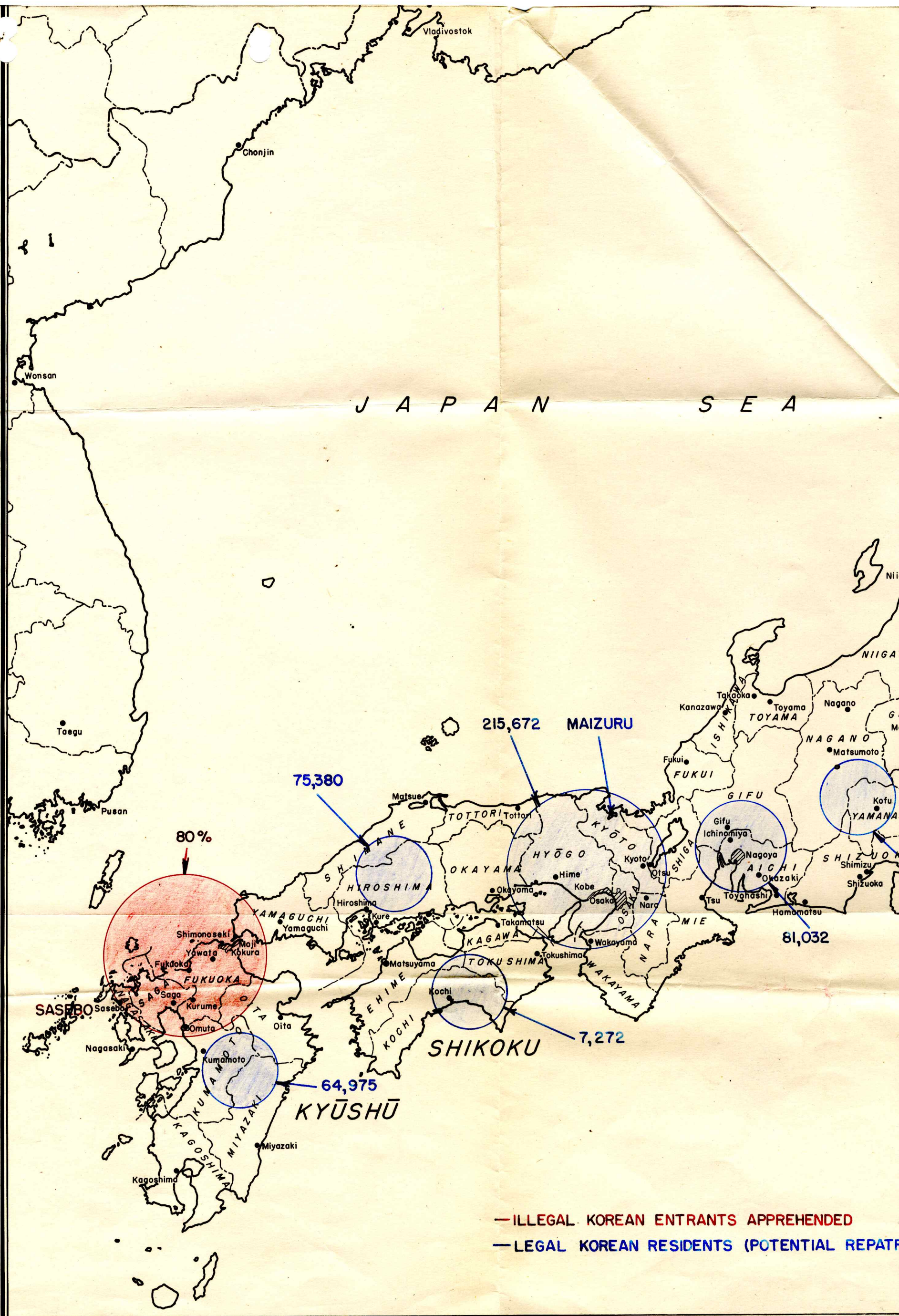


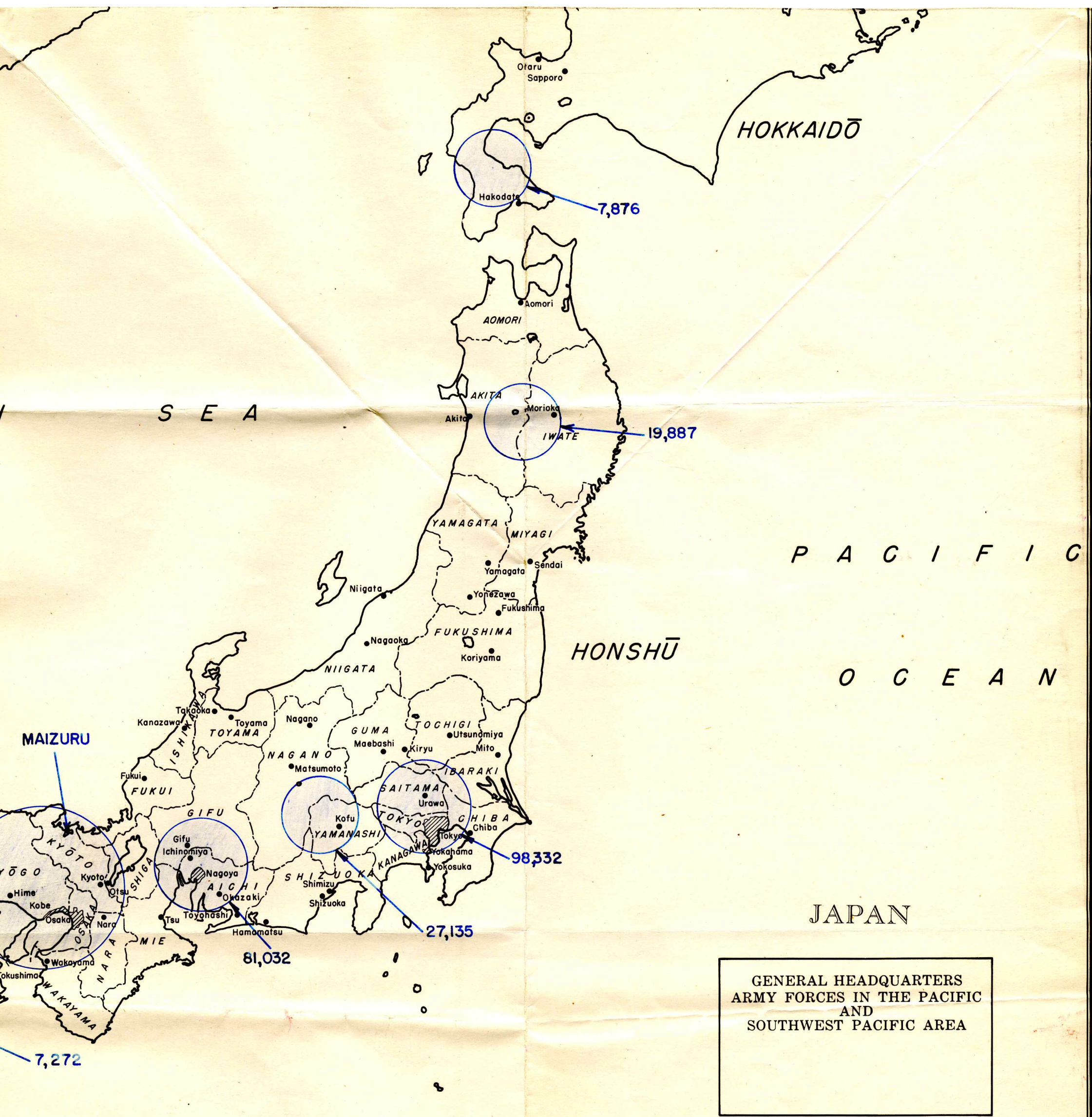
SOURCE:
NATIONAL RURAL POLICE
MARITIME SAFETY AGENCY

PLATE III

PREPARED BY: PSD,G-2,FEC.
15 JAN 50

App E





GAL KOREAN ENTRANTS APPREHENDED
 AL KOREAN RESIDENTS (POTENTIAL REPATRIATES)

By KARA Date 7-21-08

Authority 775009

DECLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS AND FAR EAST COMMAND
APO 500

1 February 1950

SUBJECT: Status of Repatriation.

1. The following tabulations for the period indicated show the status of repatriation of Japanese nationals.

a. Status of repatriation of Japanese nationals for the period from 1 January through 31 January 1950:

Areas	Original Strength (Est'd)	Evacuated This Period	Evacuated To Date	To be Evacuated (Est'd)
Australian Area	138,680		138,680	0
China	1,501,260*	2	1,501,260	0
Formosa	479,306*	2	479,306	0
Hawaii	3,592		3,592	0
Hong Kong	19,222		19,222	0
Korea (South of 38°)	595,387*	6	595,387	0
Manchuria	1,105,837		1,045,525	60,312
Nearby Islands	62,389		62,389	0
Netherlands East Indies	15,590		15,590	0
New Zealand	797		797	0
North Indo-China	32,037		32,037	0
Pacific Ocean Areas	130,906		130,906	0
Philippine Islands	132,917		132,917	0
Ryukyu Islands	69,366		69,366	0
Southeast Asia Area	710,685		710,685	0
Soviet-controlled Areas	1,620,516***	2,500	1,306,399	314,117
(Dairen)	(225,954)		(225,954)	(0)
(Karafuto & Kuriles)	(372,016)		(292,590)	(79,426)
(Korea (North of 38°))	(322,546)		(322,546)**	(0)
(Siberia)	(700,000)	(2,500)	(465,309)	(234,691)
TOTAL	6,618,487*	2,510	6,244,058	374,429

* Revised figure.

** Includes 293,968 repatriated via S. Korea.

*** See page 2 for recapitulation of repatriation from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas.

b. Breakdown of Japanese nationals repatriated 1 January through 31 January 1950:

Area	Army	Navy	Civilian	Total
China	0	0	2	2
Formosa	2	0	0	2
Korea (South of 38°)	0	0	6	6
Siberia	1,856	0	644	2,500
TOTAL	1,858	0	652	2,510

2. Status of repatriation from Japan for period 1 January - 31 January 1950:

Repatriates	Original Strength	Evacuated This Period	Evacuated To Date
Chinese	31,767		31,767
Formosans	34,144		34,144
Koreans (North of 38°)	351		351
(South of 38°)	943,691*	281	943,691
Natives of POA	188		188
Ryukyuan	180,413		180,413
TOTAL	1,190,554*	281	1,190,554

* Revised figure.

3. Status of Koreans who have attempted illegal entry into Japan for the period 1 January - 31 January 1950:

Total Number Apprehended	No. Returned to S. Korea This Period	No. Returned to S. Korea to Date	No. to be Returned
36,808	315	36,626	182

Incl 2 to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and Far East Command G-3 Operations Report No. 1620.

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4. Recapitulation of repatriation from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas:

(1) No. Shipping Spaces Re- quested by U.S.S.R.	(2) Period	(3) Shipping Spaces Fur- nished by SCAP	(4) No. Japa- nese Re- patriated	(5) % Which Col 3 Ex- ceeded Col 1	(6) Comparison Col 4 With 50,000 Monthly Rate
25,500	3-15 Dec 46	33,200	28,421	30%	--
86,000	1-31 Jan 47	86,700	83,438	1%	+ 33,438
60,000	1-28 Feb 47	67,100	63,693	12%	+ 13,693
90,700	1-31 Mar 47	104,700	90,606	15%	+ 40,606
50,000	1-30 Apr 47	62,700	58,083	25%	+ 8,083
50,400	1-31 May 47	54,400	51,920	8%	+ 1,920
52,200	1-30 Jun 47	53,400	49,125	2%	- 875
52,300	1-31 Jul 47	59,000	46,564	15%	- 3,436
30,000	1-31 Aug 47	35,900	30,418	20%	- 19,582
35,000	1-30 Sep 47	41,400	36,181	18%	- 13,819
37,000	1-31 Oct 47	41,800	35,181	12%	- 14,819
42,222	1-30 Nov 47	50,200	47,667	19%	- 2,333
3,800	1-31 Dec 47	4,000	3,676	6%	- 46,324
0	1-31 Jan 48	0	0	--	- 50,000
0	1-29 Feb 48	0	0	--	- 50,000
0	1-31 Mar 48	0	0	--	- 50,000
0	1-30 Apr 48	0	0	--	- 50,000
45,500	1-31 May 48	62,100	46,345	36%	- 3,655
46,000	1-30 Jun 48	56,800	44,999	23%	- 5,001
46,300	1-31 Jul 48	56,800	46,034	23%	- 3,966
40,500	1-31 Aug 48	49,300	40,030	21%	- 9,970
37,500	1-30 Sep 48	45,800	37,214	22%	- 12,786
37,500	1-31 Oct 48	47,800	37,420	27%	- 12,580
37,350	1-30 Nov 48	44,700	37,929	20%	- 12,071
0	1-31 Dec 48	0	0	--	- 50,000
0	1-31 Jan 49	0	0	--	- 50,000
0	1-28 Feb 49	0	14	--	- 49,986
0	1-31 Mar 49	0	0	--	- 50,000
0	1-30 Apr 49	0	0	--	- 50,000
0	1-31 May 49	0	0	--	- 50,000
10,000	1-30 Jun 49	12,000	10,245	20%	- 39,755
20,500	1-31 Jul 49	25,300	20,467	23%	- 29,533
18,000	1-31 Aug 49	22,500	18,000	25%	- 32,000
21,500	1-30 Sep 49	27,500	20,261	28%	- 29,739
14,000	1-31 Oct 49	17,500	13,840	25%	- 36,160
12,000	1-30 Nov 49	15,000	12,160	25%	- 37,840
0	1-31 Dec 49	0	0	--	- 50,000
2,500	1-31 Jan 50	2,500	2,500	--	- 47,500
1,004,272		1,180,100	1,012,431	17%	--

Estimated total remaining (or to be accounted for) Soviet-controlled areas - 314,117.

Soviet monthly average for period 1 January 47 - 31 January 50 (as compared with 50,000 quota of the SCAP-Soviet Agreement) - 26,594.

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Authority 775009

By KK NARA Date 7-21-08

COPY

NIPPON TIMES
13 Sep 49

App C

NEW REGISTRATION SEEN

All foreigners in Japan may be required to register again in October in an effort to discover and deport illegal immigrants. Both Occupation and Japanese sources have estimated that between 200,000 and 500,000 Koreans are in Japan illegally. Recently there have been reports that numbers of Chinese also have entered Nippon without passport or registration. The Japanese Attorney General's office is reported working out a new registration law which will compell all foreigners to identify themselves and obtain new papers.

COPY

Korean Repatriates and Illegal Korean
Entrants Returned to Korea from Japan

<u>Period</u>	<u>Illegal Entrants Returned</u>	<u>Repatriates Returned</u>
1945-1946	15,426	929,772
1947	6,248	7,698
1948	6,940	2,491
1949*	7,697	3,449
January	(269)	(305)
February	(408)	(631)
March	(1,036)	(494)
April	(521)	(182)
May	(396)	(129)
June	(1,346)	(202)
July	(650)	(150)
August	(1,174)	(219)
September	(1,031)	(183)
October	(228)	(224)
November	(332)	(136)
December	(306)	(594)
1950*	523	930
January	(315)	(281)
February	(208)	(649)
 TOTAL	 36,834	 944,340

* Breakdown of 1949 and 1950 total indicates monthly rate of Korean repatriates and illegal Korean entrants returned to Korea.

App D

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Authority 775009

By KK NARA Date 7-21-08

App E

COPY

NIPPON TIMES

8 Jan 50

NONALIEN STATUS SET FOR KOREANS

Decree on Business of Foreigners Approved
at Cabinet Meet

Korean residents in Japan will not be accorded the same status given to aliens while Formosans who have in possession certificates issued by the Chinese Mission in Tokyo will be treated as aliens as heretofore, according to a Government ordinance approved at the first Cabinet session of the year held Saturday.

The decree, entitled "Definition of Aliens under the Government ordinance relative to business activities of foreigners in Japan," stipulates that all Koreans who have resided in this country since prior to formal surrender of Japan on September 2, 1945, will be treated in the same way as native Japanese in regard to all business activities. The reason is that they are under Japan's judicial powers and are receiving the same rations of daily necessities as ordinary Japanese citizens.

App F

The Cabinet also made decisions on a number of orders regarding foreigners' business rights in this country.

The first of these was a "Potsdam Government order" on special measures concerning the industrial ownership rights of German nationals and registration of the same. Since the war the patent rights owned by Germans had been suspended owing to nonpayment of fees but by this order the Japanese Government will take custody of those rights until a peace treaty, after which they are to be restored to their original owners.

The second order has to do with the business activities of foreigners. A wide latitude was given business activities of foreigners by a decision made late last year but the measure was reserved for the time being.

COPY 21

PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE JAPANESE
GOVERNMENT AT MAIZURU AND SASEBO RE-
CEPTION CENTERS AS OF 1 FEB 1950

	Reception and Relief	Demobili- zation	Quarantine	Total
Maizuru	474	206	134	814 647*
Sasebo	262	19	60	341 353*
Total	736	225	194	1,155 1,000*

* Anticipated figure for fiscal year 1950.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES
REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN RECEPTION CENTERS AT
MAIZURU AND SASEBO

Administrative expenditures:

<u>Descriptions</u>	<u>Maizuru</u>	<u>Sasebo</u>
Salaries and pays	¥3,412,288	¥1,558,711
Family allowances	¥ 647,944	¥ 340,318
Duty place allowance	¥ 812,046	¥ 14,441
Overtime allowance	¥1,316,222	¥ 221,444
Office expense	¥ 145,997	¥ 69,833
Travelling expense	¥ 252,697	¥ 192,779
 TOTAL	 ¥6,587,194	 ¥ 2,397,526

Operational expenditures:

<u>Descriptions</u>	<u>Maizuru</u>	<u>Sasebo</u>
Lighting, heating and water supplies	¥ 150,159	¥ 378,904
Communication	¥ 106,489	¥ 34,217
✓ Wages to colliers employed temporarily	¥ 114,300	¥ 152,100
Charterage	¥ 120,000	¥ 659,000
Repairing expense	¥ 476,666	¥ 749,777
Fuels	¥ 845,813	¥ 499,664
Transportation	¥ 742,991	¥ 978,337
 TOTAL	 ¥ 2,556,418	 ¥3,451,999

GRAND TOTAL	¥9,143,612	¥5,849,525
-------------	------------	------------

Aprx # 25,400.

Aprx # 16,250.

App H

THE REPATRIATION RELIEF AGENCY
WELFARE MINISTRY
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Estimates for Expenditures of the Readjustment
of Maizuru and Sasebo Reception Centers in case
one or the other was closed.

(Unit - Yen)

Item	Maizuru	Sasebo	Remarks
1. Personnel	75,507,037	65,838,150	800 strong to be kept.
2. Construction			
Readjustment of facilities	2,500,000	3,500,000	
Fence, Barbed wires	1,000,000	--	
Repairs, Water Pipes and Roads	--	500,000	
3. Fuel	7,000,000	10,000,000	
4. Transportation by Launches	1,200,000	10,600,000	
5. Readjustment of Sasebo Quarantine Station	--	25,898,000	
6. Removal of Relief supplies	1,430,193	8,581,161	
7. Removal of Medical supplies	--	500,000	
Total	88,637,230	125,417,311	
Balance		36,780,081	

THE REPATRIATION RELIEF AGENCY
WELFARE MINISTRY
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

17 February 1950

Subject: Future of Maizuru and Sasebo.

1. It is our desire to keep up both Sasebo and Maizuru Repatriation Reception Centers on the minimized scale for the future repatriation of the Japanese from Manchuria, Siberia and Saghalien areas as well as for the repatriation of other nationals to Korea and other areas even after the planned group repatriation from Siberia is over. It is necessary to keep up these two Repatriation Reception Centers when we consider such contingent cases as the outbreak of epidemics, as we find now in India, or losing one of the repatriation reception centers by fire.

2. If it is not permissible to keep up the two Reception Centers, our next choice is to keep Maizuru and close Sasebo for the following reasons:

(1) Facilities

In view of the fact that Maizuru has better facilities and equipments, we prefer to keep Maizuru which will be used as it is. However, if Sasebo is to be used, in future, for the repatriation from Manchurian area, it will require a considerable amount of expenditure for the repairs. From our experience in the past, we must be prepared to meet with such heavy chronic disasters as typhoon, floods, etc. in Sasebo.

(2) Transportation

From the point of view of marine transportation, Sasebo is more convenient, as Sasebo is located nearer to Dairen or Fusan (Pusan) than Maizuru.

However,

App I

THE REPATRIATION RELIEF AGENCY
WELFARE MINISTRY
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

However, the distance between the Reception Center at Hario and the Uragashira Quarantine Station where the repatriates disembark is about 4 miles. It must be admitted that transportation between these two points is not only inconvenient, but expensive. On the other hand, Maizuru being located in the center of Japan, it is better as far as the railway transportation is concerned.

(3) Personnel of the Repatriation Reception Centers

The personnel at these two Repatriation Reception Centers are as follows:

Sasebo R.R. Center	350
Maizuru R.R. Center	800

Suppose we keep up only one Repatriation Reception Center at Sasebo, closing Maizuru, 450 new employees will have to be added to the present staff of Sasebo, while 800 employees at Maizuru should be dismissed. It might be considered to transfer some of the present employees of Maizuru to Sasebo because they are well-trained and have more experience in the processing of repatriates. It is, however, practically impossible to do so on account of their relationship with Maizuru, which is mostly their own native place.

It is difficult to secure so many experienced persons at Sasebo.

(4) Clothing, Daily Necessities and other supplies for Repatriates

Clothing, daily necessities, etc. to be supplied to the repatriates are mostly kept in stock at Maizuru. They should, therefore, be moved to Sasebo in case Maizuru Reception Center is to be closed.

THE REPATRIATION RELIEF AGENCY
WELFARE MINISTRY
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Besides, Maizuru is considered to be more convenient and more economical to secure provisions and other supplies for the repatriates than Sasebo.

(5) Facilities for Allied Powers

The facilities for the work of the Allied Powers are also better in Maizuru than in Sasebo. In case Sasebo Reception Center is to be used, the improvement of the present facilities is necessary by all means.

(6) The National and International Repercussion

Since the problem of Japanese Repatriation was discussed at the meeting of the Allied Council for Japan, the number of the remaining Japanese in Siberia has aroused a keen interest of the whole world. Japanese people are also eagerly looking forward to receive more repatriates from Siberia. Considering this situation, to close Maizuru, which is situated in the shortest distance from Siberia, will be a great shock to the Japanese people and a repercussion will be evident internationally as well as nationally.

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Authority 775009

By KK NARA Date 7-21-08

TAB B
SCAPIN 927/17
9 Mar 49

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
G-3 Repatriation

20 March 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Colonel Jark

SUBJECT: Closure of Sasebo Reception Center

1. On 16 March 1950 an exploratory conference was held by representatives of G-1 (Lt Col Erlenbusch), G-2 (Lt Col Battey), G-3 (Maj Steckla) and CAff Sec (Mr. Porter) to discuss the impact of proposed G-3 Sasebo Reception Center closure instructions on operations of JG agencies responsible for the suppression and apprehension of illegal entrants. The G-3 representative acceded to the informal request of the other conferees to withhold from further processing the proposed action until such time as a conference could be held with representatives of JG agencies to discuss problems incident to the closure instructions.

2. At 1400 hours, this date, a conference, jointly sponsored by representatives of sections indicated above, was held at the NYK Building. Following sections or agencies were represented:

- G-1 (Lt Col Erlenbusch).
- G-2/PSD (Lt Col Battey) (Mr. Eaton).
- G-3 (Maj Steckla).
- CAff Sec (Mr. Porter).
- Attorney General's Office (JG).
- Foreign Office (JG).
- Bureau of Immigration Service (JG).
- Ministry of Welfare (JG).
- National Rural Police (JG).
- Administration Management Agency (JG).

3. The proposed G-3 closure instructions contemplate that the Sasebo RC will be permanently closed as a receiving and processing center for all categories of repatriates except deportees (particularly, illegal Korean entrants). G-2/PSD is charged with continuing staff action in connection with SCAPIN 2055 which places responsibility for suppression of illegal entry on the JG; on the other hand, G-1 promulgated SCAPIN 2083 which charges the JG with implementing customs, immigration and quarantine directives. In accordance with international practice, enforcement of illegal entry laws is normally the responsibility of an immigration service. In view of the foregoing fact, G-1 and G-2 feel that the Japanese problem of illegal entry should be withdrawn as a responsibility of the National Rural Police and reallocated to the newly established Bureau of Immigration Service of the Foreign Office or another independent JG agency.

Memorandum for: Colonel Jark, subject, "Closure of Sasebo Reception Center," 20 March 1950

4. Discussion at the conference revealed that the imminent closure of the Sasebo RC would impact unfavorably on operations of certain agencies in the JG, particularly since responsibility for the illegal entry problem in Japan is not firm. In this connection, the Welfare Ministry which administers the Sasebo RC and the NRP which supervises operations of a detention center at Sasebo are prepared to transfer their functions at the center to any JG agency which will be designated to assume those responsibilities in the future.

5. In view of the above and in order to prevent further delay in closing the Sasebo RC because of attendant problems in which G-3 does not have primary interest, proposed SCAPIN has been forwarded for further processing.

PRS
P. R. S.

RESTRICTED

DRAFT

From: G-3

To: The Chief of Staff

5.

1. Recommendation of Civil Affairs (C/N No. 2) and G-1 (C/N No. 4) to delete reference to Korean illegal entrants from proposed SCAPIN-A is not conflictive with basic intent of proposal to effectuate permanent closure of the Sasebo Reception Center for repatriation purposes; therefore, G-3 concurs in recommended deletion. ^(Incl 2) Proposed SCAPIN-A has been amended accordingly.

2. In connection with comments contained in paragraph 2, C/N No. 3, it is pointed out that the Ministry of Welfare is responsible primarily for operating the Sasebo Reception Center for the repatriation purposes; however, in the interest of economy and simplification of operations, logistic support is provided the illegal entrant and deportee detention camp presently maintained at Sasebo by the National Rural Police. Elimination of repatriation activities at Sasebo will require the Japanese Government to designate the National Rural Police or any other agency to assume overall responsibility for operating a detention camp at Sasebo; however, action to effect such measures ~~in this matter~~ does not fall within the scope of G-3's responsibilities.

3. Recommend approval of (a) proposed SCAPIN-A (Incl 2) ^{as amended} ~~(with deletion of reference to Korean illegal entrants)~~ and ^(Incl 3a) ~~(b)~~ attendant command instructions to CG Eighth Army (Incl 2), and ~~(b) return to G-3 for further processing.~~

3 Incls
n/c

----- -E. K. W.-----

RESTRICTED

DRAFT

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Authority 775009

By KK NARA Date 7-21-08

TAB C
SCAPIN 6998-A
8 Dec 49

THE REPATRIATION RELIEF AGENCY
WELFARE MINISTRY
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

22 February 1950

Subject: Expenditures for Sasebo and Maizuru Reception Centers
Respectively.

1. Number of Personnel employed by Sasebo and Maizuru Repatria-
tion Reception Centers respectively as on 1 February 1950:

	Reception and Relief	Demobili- zation	Quarantine	Total
Maizuru	474	206	134	814 (647)*
Sasebo	262	19	60	341 (353)*
Total	736	225	194	1,155 (1,000)*

Note: The figures within () are the number of the regular
employees for the fiscal year, 1950.

2. Monthly Expenditures for Sasebo and Maizuru Reception Centers
respectively.

a) Administration Expenditures.

Descriptions	Maizuru	Sasebo	Comparison of the amounts for Sasebo & Maizuru	Remarks
Salaries and Pays	3,412,288	1,558,711		
Family Allowances	647,944	340,318		
Duty place allow- ance	812,046	14,441		
Overtime allowance	1,316,222	221,444		
Office expense	145,997	69,833		
Travelling expense	252,697	192,779		
Total	6,587,194	2,397,526	4,189,668	

apx 6,650.

THE REPATRIATION RELIEF AGENCY
WELFARE MINISTRY
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

b) Expenditure for Actual Operation

Descriptions	Maizuru	Sasebo	Comparison of the amounts for Sasebo & Maizuru	Remarks
Lighting, Heat- ing & Water sup- plies	150,159	378,904		
Communication	106,489	34,217		
Wages to Coolies employed tem- porarily	114,300	152,100		
Charterage	120,000	659,000		
Repairing expense	476,666	749,777		
Fuels	845,813	499,664		
Transportation	742,991	978,337		
Total	2,556,418	3,451,999	895,581	
		<i>apx \$ 2,500.00</i>		
Grand total	9,143,612	5,849,525	3,294,087	
		<i>apx \$ 16,150.00</i>		

Remarks: Under the present organization, Maizuru Reception Center is arranged in the work for reception of repatriates from abroad, while Sasebo Reception Center conducts principally the work for sending out Korean nationals. In comparison with Maizuru, Sasebo Reception Center is operated on a very minimized scale of personnel and administrative organization. The monthly expenditure for administration and operation of Sasebo Reception Center is therefore ¥3,294,087 less than that of Maizuru Reception Center as per the above table.

However, in case we are to keep up only one Repatriation Reception Center for the work of repatriation to and from Japan in future, the expenditure for operation of Maizuru Reception Center is ¥36,780,081 more than that of Maizuru, as per our report on Future of Maizuru and Sasebo, dated 17 February, 1950.

3. In case we are to close one reception center either Maizuru or Sasebo, it will be necessary for us to have at least 2 month notice in preparation in closing the accounts of the reception center, the disposition of supplies which are kept there in stock, transferring of the personnel and for our efforts in helping to find jobs for our staff.

Y 7,440,000
apx \$ 20,610.00

Est'd sailing Times between Pusan and:

<u>VESSEL</u>	<u>To Sascho</u>	<u>To MAIZ</u>
Shunko	20-24 hrs	46-55 hrs
Kaio-Nippon	16-20	37-46
Bogota	12-16 hrs	28-35 hrs
Takasago	10 hrs	24 hrs
	12-15 hrs	
	30-35 hrs	

By KK NARA Date 7-21-08

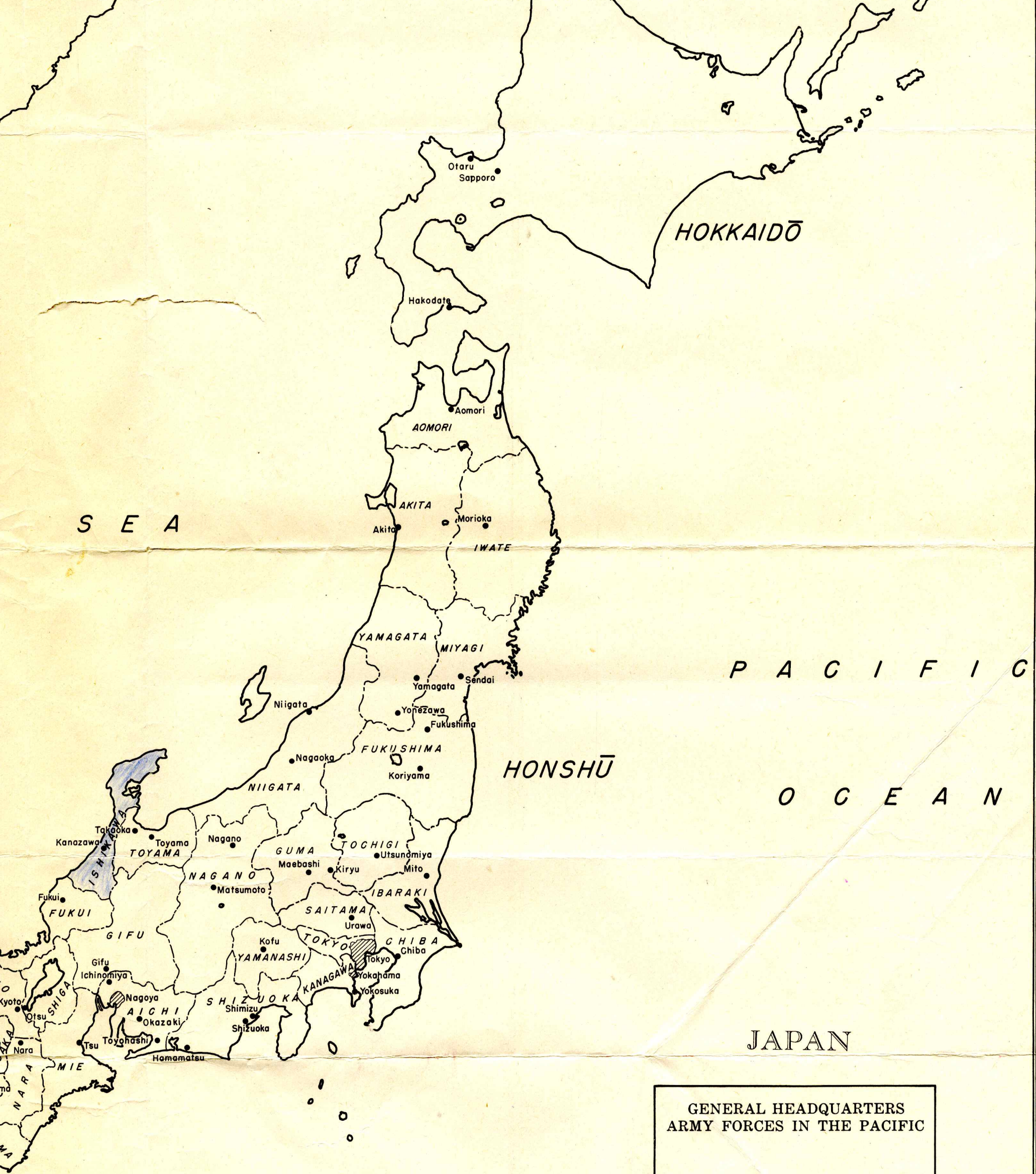
Attached are a few to G-^H memorandum as ^{of the same nature,}
prescribed sufficiently strongly by yourself; however, 6-3 has
no effect at all in regard to that. How ~~the~~





Scale 1:2,000,000
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Miles
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 Kilometers
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 Nautical Miles





GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
ARMY FORCES IN THE PACIFIC

Scale 1:2,000,000
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 Kilometers
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 Nautical Miles

Eighth U. S. Army Printing Plant
(Boonjudo)

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 775009

By KK NARA Date 7-21-08

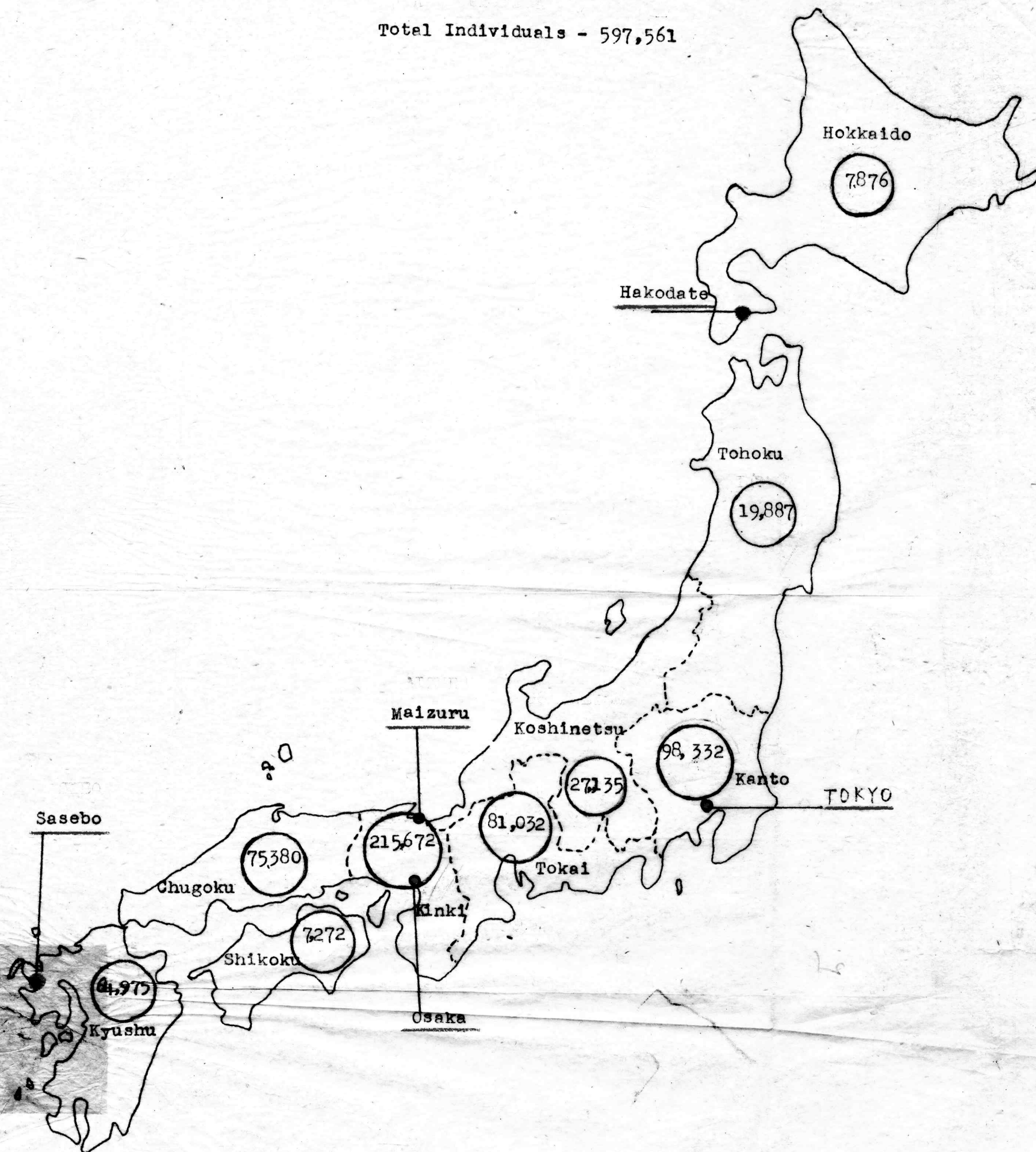
21

Gen. Philson
1831
Lt. term

21

Regional Population of the Koreans
in Japan
(As on 31 October, 1949)

Total Individuals - 597,561



**Korean Repatriates and Illegal Korean
Entrants Returned to Korea from Japan**

<u>Period</u>	<u>Illegal Entrants Returned</u>	<u>Repatriates Returned</u>
1945-1946	15,426	929,772
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December	(306)	(594)
1950*	523	930
January	(315)	(281)
February	(208)	(649)
 TOTAL	 36,834	 944,340

* Breakdown of 1949 and 1950 total indicates monthly rate of Korean repatriates and illegal Korean entrants returned to Korea.

Closure of Saseho Reception Center

1. The present personnel of Saseho Reception Center will be transferred, as many as needed, to the new office which will be established (hereafter, the new office will be used in this sense) in charge of sending out illegal Koreans.
2. All the facilities in Saseho Reception Center will be transferred to the new office.
3. The furnitures, and other equipments will be transferred to the new office as much as needed.
4. All the foodstuffs will be transferred to the new office, Clothings and other necessary articles for the repatriates will be transferred to Maizuru Reception Center.
5. Such supplies as blankets which are now being used in sending out the illegal Koreans will be transferred to the new office.
6. The budget needed for sending out the illegal Koreans and deportees will be transferred to the new office from the designated amount of the budget of Repatriation Relief Agency.
7. The Quarantine will be carried out by the national quarantine station.
8. The ordinary legal sending out of the bona fide Koreans will be carried out at the harbor of Nishi-maizuru and the facilities for the custom will be provided by Finance Ministry.

It will be advisable to notify to the local governments, as soon as practicable, that the business ~~resending~~ sending out bona fide Koreans is to be carried out at Maizuru.

23 March, 1950

To : Chief, Repatriation Branch
G-3 Section SCAP.

From : Director-General
Repatriation Relief Agency

Subject: Closing of Sasebo Repatriation Reception
Center

We understand that the plan to close Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center is being developed. In this connection, we should be obliged if you would kindly approve the following matters with special considerations:

1. The time to close the Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center :

Please approve it to be 1 June 1950 for such reasons as mentioned below:

- (a) It will need 40 days at least after having received instructions to let the Koreans thoroughly know that the office to handle the regular repatriation of Koreans from Japan will be Maizuru rather than Sasebo.
- (b) Before the establishment of the new organization to handle the compulsory repatriation of Koreans from Japan succeeding the Welfare Ministry has been firmed up, it will be impossible for us to give one-month notice to the personnel to be discharged as required under the National Public Service Law and the Fair Labor Standard Law.
- (c) In view of the current economic situations in Japan where the scale of the government administration as well as the private industry has been and is being diminished, we are very pessimistic toward the prospect of reassignment of new jobs to the present personnel.

- 2 -

It is desired by us, therefore, to have two-month-notice time for dismissal of the employees from closing of the office in case of Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center same as in the case of the closing of Hakodate Repatriation Reception Center.

2. For smooth operation of the closing of Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center, it is desired by us to have your instructions for closing of the Reception Center at your earliest convenience.
3. In case the establishment of the new organization to handle repatriation business is delayed, the repatriation functions handled by Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center should be given priority over other proposed functions to be assumed by the new organization as promptly as possible.
4. The reception of the business of regular repatriation of Koreans from Japan by Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center will be discontinued 10 days before the closing of the Reception Center; and arrangements to be made so that the repatriation boat may leave Sasebo one or two days before the closing of the Reception Center. We shall appreciate to be informed of the arrangements.
5. The day when Maizuru Repatriation Reception Center will open business to handle regular repatriation of Koreans from Japan will be the same as the day when Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center will be closed.

- 3 -

6. Reception of repatriates from Korea will be handled by Maizuru Repatriation Center and not by Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center.
7. Reception of a few repatriates from China and southern area will be handled by the quarantine office in Moji and Sasebo after the Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center is closed.

For Shiges Tanabe

Soichi Saito
Director-General
Repatriation Relief Agency.

17 February 1950

Subject: Future of Maizuru and Sasebo.

1. It is our desire to keep up both Sasebo and Maizuru Repatriation Reception Centers on the minimized scale for the future repatriation of the Japanese from Manchuria, Siberia and Saghalien areas as well as for the repatriation of other nationals to Korea and other areas even after the repatriation from Siberia is over. It is necessary to keep up these two Repatriation Reception Centers when we consider such contingent cases as the outbreak of epidemics, as we find now in India, or losing one of the repatriation reception centers by fire.
2. If it is not permissible to keep up the two Reception Centers, our next choice is to keep Maizuru and close Sasebo for the following reasons:

- (1) Facilities

In view of the fact that Maizuru has better facilities and equipments, we prefer to keep Maizuru which will be used as it is. However, if Sasebo is to be used, in future, for the repatriation from Manchurian area, it will require a considerable amount of expenditure for the repairs. From our experience in the past, we must be prepared to meet with such heavy chronic disasters as typhoon, floods, etc. in Sasebo.

- (2) Transportation

From the point of view of marine transportation, Sasebo is more convenient, as Sasebo is located nearer to Dairen or Fusan (Pusan) than Maizuru.

However,

- 2 -

However, the distance between the Reception Center at Hario and the Uragashira Quarantine Station where the repatriates disembarks is about 4 miles. It must be admitted that transportation between these two points is not only inconvenient, but expensive. On the other hand, Maizuru being located in the center of Japan, it is better as far as the railway transportation is concerned.

(3) Personnel of the Repatriation Reception Centers

The personnel at these two Repatriation Reception Centers are as follows:

Sasebo R.R. Center	350
Maizuru R.R. Center	800

Suppose we keep up only one Repatriation Reception Center at Sasebo, closing Maizuru, 450 new employees will have to be added to the present staff for Sasebo, while 800 employees at Maizuru should be dismissed. It might be considered to transfer some of the present employees of Maizuru to Sasebo because they are well-trained and have more experience in the processing of repatriates. It is, however, practically impossible to do so on account of their relationship with Maizuru, which is mostly their own native place.

It is difficult to secure so many experienced persons at Sasebo.

(4) Clothing, Daily Necessities and other supplies for Repatriates

Clothing, daily necessities, etc. to be supplied to the repatriates are mostly kept in stock at Maizuru. They should, therefore, be moved to Sasebo in case Maizuru Reception Center is to be closed.

Resides.

- 3 -

Besides, Maizuru is considered to be more convenient and more economical to secure provisions and other supplies for the repatriates than Sasebo.

(5) Facilities for Allied Powers

The facilities for the work of the Allied Powers are also better in Maizuru than in Sasebo. In case Sasebo Reception Center is to be used, the improvement of the present facilities is necessary by all means.

(6) The National and International Repercussion

Since the problem of Japanese Repatriation was discussed at the meeting of the Allied Council for Japan, the number of the remaining Japanese in Siberia has aroused a keen interest of the whole world. Japanese people are also eagerly looking forward to receive more repatriates from Siberia. Considering this situation, to close Maizuru, which is situated in the shortest distance from Siberia, will be a great shock to the Japanese people and a repercussion will be evident internationally as well as nationally.

Estimates for Expenditures of the Readjustment
of Maizuru and Sasebo Reception Centers in case
one or the other was closed.

(Unit - Yen)

Item	Maizuru	Sasebo	Remarks
1. Personnel	75,507,037	65,838,150	800 strong to be kept.
2. Construction			
Readjustment of facilities	2,500,000	3,500,000	
Fence, Barbed wires	1,000,000	--	
Repairs, Water Pipes and Roads	--	500,000	
3. Fuel	7,000,000	10,000,000	
4. Transportation by Launches	1,200,000	10,600,000	
5. Readjustment of Sasebo Quarantine Station	--	25,898,000	
6. Removal of Relief supplies	1,430,193	8,581,161	
7. Removal of Medical supplies	--	500,000	
Total	88,637,230	125,417,311	
Balance		36,780,081	

STATUS OF REPATRIATION FOR THE YEAR 1949

Status of repatriation of Japanese nationals:

Area	Army	Navy	Civilian	Total
Australian Area	8	2	8	18
China	200	6	496	702
Formosa	2	0	253	255
Hawaii	0	0	80	80
Hong Kong	5	1	6	12
Korea (South of 38°)	1	0	1,040	1,041
Manchuria	0	0	4	4
Nearby Islands	0	0	0	0
Netherlands East Indies	72	15	25	112
New Zealand	0	0	0	0
North Indo China	33	0	12	45
Pacific Ocean Area	2	0	2	4
Philippine Islands	36	0	5	41
Ryukyu Islands	1	0	489	490
Southeast Asia Area	39	2	9	50
Soviet-controlled Areas	83,794	1,083	10,113	94,990
(Dairen)	(261)	(0)	(2,600)	(2,861)
(Karafuto & Kuriles)	(88)	(0)	(4,622)	(4,710)
(Korea (North of 38°))	(0)	(0)	(3)	(3)
(Siberia)	(83,445)	(1,083)	(2,888)	(87,416)
TOTAL	84,193	1,109	12,542	97,844

Status of repatriation from Japan:

Repatriates	No. Evacuated
Chinese	0
Formosans	26
Koreans (North of 38°)	0
(South of 38°)	3,449
Natives of POA	2
Ryukyuan	2,446
TOTAL	5,923

Status of illegal Korean entrants returned to Korea: 7,697

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

App B

AG 000.5 (21 May 49)GB/CIS/PSD
SCAPIN 2055

3 November 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Suppression of Illegal Entry into Japan

1. References:

a. Memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 000.5 (10 Dec 46)GC, SCAPIN 1391, 10 December 1946, subject, "Suppression of Illegal Entry into Japan."

b. Memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 000.5 (23 Dec 47)GC-O, SCAPIN 1391/1, 23 December 1947, subject, "Suppression of Illegal Entry into Japan."

c. Memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 000.5 (8 Jul 47)GC-O, SCAPIN 1742, 8 July 1947, subject, "Suppression of Illegal Entry into Japan."

d. Memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 560 (5 Aug 47)GD, SCAPIN 1758, 5 August 1947, subject, "Exercise of Jurisdiction over Vessels."

e. Memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 014.33 (6 Oct 48)GA, SCAPIN 1950, 23 December 1948, subject, "Termination of Repatriation for Ryukyans."

f. Memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 091.1 (28 May 49)GA, SCAPIN 2019, 22 June 1949, subject, "Establishment of Immigration Service."

g. Paragraphs 8 and 9, Section II, Annex III of Memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC-O, SCAPIN 927/17, 9 March 1949, subject, "Repatriation."

2. a. Memoranda referred to in paragraphs 1a, b and c above are rescinded.

b. Paragraph 3 of memorandum referred to in paragraph 1d above is amended to delete reference to Korea.

c. Paragraph 5 of memorandum referred to in paragraph 1e above is rescinded.



AG 000.5 (21 May 49)GB/CIS/PSD
SCAPIN 2055

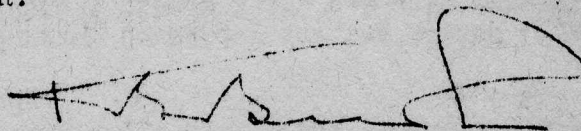
d. Paragraph 5 of memorandum referred to in paragraph 1f above is rescinded.

e. The provisions of the memorandum referred to in paragraph 1g above are considered to be in consonance with the provisions of this directive.

3. The Japanese Government is reminded of its responsibility for the prevention of illegal entry of individuals, vessels, crews thereof and cargo into Japan. All persons apprehended as illegal entrants or as individuals who are otherwise in Japan without authority and/or any vessels transporting persons or cargo for illegal discharge into Japan, including illegal cargo, shall be subject to laws, regulations and/or memoranda promulgated by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the Japanese Government currently in effect or which may be hereafter promulgated.

4. Direct communications between the Japanese Government agencies concerned and appropriate Occupation Force agencies are hereby authorized to implement this memorandum.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:



K. B. BUSH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500AG 014.33 ()GC-O
SCAPIN

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center

1. Reference is made to:

a. Memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC-O, SCAPIN 927/17, 9 March 1949, subject, "Repatriation."

b. Memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, AG 014.33 (8 Dec 49)GC-O, SCAPIN 6998-A, 8 December 1949, subject, "Hakodate Repatriation Reception Center."

2. a. Paragraph 2a, Annex II, of memorandum referred to in paragraph 1a above is amended so as to establish the outgoing capacity of the Maizuru Reception Center at 10,000 per month and to delete reference to the Sasebo Reception Center.

b. Paragraph 2, Section I, Annex III, of memorandum referred to in paragraph 1a above is amended to delete reference to the Sasebo Reception Center and to substitute Maizuru Reception Center therefor.

c. Paragraph 13a, Section IV, Annex III, of memorandum referred to in paragraph 1a above is amended to delete reference to Sasebo and to substitute Maizuru therefor.

d. Paragraph 3b of memorandum referred to in paragraph 1b above is amended to delete reference to Sasebo.

e. Above amendments are effective 1 May 1950.

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

AG 014.33 ()GC-0
 SCAPIN
 Subj: Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center

3. The Japanese Government will:

a. Take such action as is deemed appropriate to close permanently the Sasebo Reception Center by 1 May 1950 insofar as it is utilized to receive and process all categories of repatriates; ~~Korean illegal entrants being deported to South Korea are excepted.~~

b. Furnish the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers a report by 1 June 1950 concerning action taken in compliance with the provisions of paragraph 3a above.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

Copies to:

Standard distribution plus:

G-1 (2)	COMNAVJAP (3)	DS (1)
G-2 (10)	Chief Surgeon (1)	PH&W (3)
G-3 (10)	CIAE (3)	Signal (1)
G-4 (1)	Comptroller (2)	

RECOMMEND APPROVAL:

/i/ EKW

E. K. WRIGHT

Brigadier General, GSC
 Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3

CONCURRENCES:

G-1 (See C/N no. 4) W. A. Beiderlinden, Maj Gen, GSC. ___ Mar 50.

G-2 /s/ C A Willoughby C. A. Willoughby, Maj Gen, GSC. 24 Mar 50.

Civ Aff (See C/N #2) W. P. Shepard, Maj Gen, USA. ___ Mar 50.

*Approved by
 C.A.
 1 Apr 50*

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

AG 014.33 ()GC-O
SCAPIN

GC-O IRS/jcy

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center

1. Reference is made to:

a. Memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC-O, SCAPIN 927/17, 9 March 1949, subject, "Repatriation."

b. Memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, AG 014.33 (8 Dec 49)GC-O, SCAPIN 6998-A, 8 December 1949, subject, "Hakodate Repatriation Reception Center."

2. a. Paragraph 2a, Annex II, of memorandum referred to in paragraph 1a above is amended so as to establish the outgoing capacity of the Maizuru Reception Center at 10,000 per month and to delete reference to the Sasebo Reception Center.

b. Paragraph 2, Section I, Annex III, of memorandum referred to in paragraph 1a above is amended to delete reference to the Sasebo Reception Center and to substitute Maizuru Reception Center therefor.

c. Paragraph 13a, Section IV, Annex III, of memorandum referred to in paragraph 1a above is amended to delete reference to Sasebo and to substitute Maizuru therefor.

d. Paragraph 3b of memorandum referred to in paragraph 1b above is amended to delete reference to Sasebo.

e. Above amendments are effective 1 May 1950.

3. The Japanese Government will:

a. Take such action as is deemed appropriate to close permanently the Sasebo Reception Center by 1 May 1950 insofar as it is utilized to receive and process all categories of repatriates.

~~RESTRICTED~~

~~RESTRICTED~~

AG 014.33 ()GC-O
SCAPIN
Subj: Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center

b. Furnish the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers a report by 1 June 1950 concerning action taken in compliance with the provisions of paragraph 3a above.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

CONCURRENCES: G-1 (See C/N No. 4) W. A. Beiderlinden, Maj Gen, GSC Mar 50.
G-2 C.A. Willoughby C.A. Willoughby, Maj Gen, GSC 24 Mar 50.
Civ Aff (See C/N #2) W. P. Shepard, Maj Gen, USA. Mar 50.

Approved by CofS
1 Apr 50 /1/ EMA

~~RESTRICTED~~

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

AG 014.33 (3 *april*)GC-O
SCAPIN 7126-A

3 *april* 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center

1. Reference is made to:

a. Memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC-O, SCAPIN 927/17, 9 March 1949, subject, "Repatriation."

b. Memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, AG 014.33 (8 Dec 49)GC-O, SCAPIN 6998-A, 8 December 1949, subject, "Hakodate Repatriation Reception Center."

2. a. Paragraph 2a, Annex II, of memorandum referred to in paragraph 1a above is amended so as to establish the outgoing capacity of the Maizuru Reception Center at 10,000 per month and to delete reference to the Sasebo Reception Center.

b. Paragraph 2, Section I, Annex III, of memorandum referred to in paragraph 1a above is amended to delete reference to the Sasebo Reception Center and to substitute Maizuru Reception Center therefor.

c. Paragraph 13a, Section IV, Annex III, of memorandum referred to in paragraph 1a above is amended to delete reference to Sasebo and to substitute Maizuru therefor.

d. Paragraph 3b of memorandum referred to in paragraph 1b above is amended to delete reference to Sasebo.

e. Above amendments are effective 1 May 1950.

3. The Japanese Government will:

a. Take such action as is deemed appropriate to close permanently the Sasebo Reception Center by 1 May 1950 insofar as it is utilized to receive and process all categories of repatriates.

AG 014.33 ()GC-O

SCAPIN

Subj: Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center

b. Furnish the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers a report by 1 June 1950 concerning action taken in compliance with the provisions of paragraph 3a above.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

K. B. Beach
Brig Gen. U.S.A.
Adjutant General

Oita-ken Hqs., National Campaign
for Relieving Detainees Overseas
c/o Oita-ken Gikai, Oita City

7 September, 1950

Colonel Burghelm,
Chief of Kyushu Civil Affairs Region

Dear Sir:

I tender my heart-felt thanks to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and all his staff for their good will with which they have served to repatriate Japanese nationals overseas through the past 5 years.

Newspapers of the 22nd of last month told us that the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and Australia have proposed to bring up the issue of repatriating Japanese detainees for discussion at the September general assembly of the United Nations.

This is a bright news, making us full of hope and I am confident that this news will encourage also our compatriots detained overseas. We Japanese people appreciate very much this sympathetic measure taken by the Allied Powers.

The repatriation problem is still unsettled in spite of the utmost efforts of the Supreme Commander and the Allied staff. This is not only a misfortune for Japanese people but also very regrettable from a humanitarian point of view.

With the general assembly of the United Nations close at hand, I should like to request you to render us more aids for settling this matter and to communicate my desire to the Supreme Commander and the United States Government. In behalf of 1,200,000 people of Oita prefecture I beg to hereby submit this petition.

Yours obedient,

/s/ Masaya Abe
/t/ MASAYA ABE
Chief of Oita-ken Hqs.,
National Campaign for Relieving
Detainees Overseas