

- 2 -

State dated May 15, 1947; and a copy of a note dated April 22, 1947 from the British Embassy accepting the United States proposal.

There is also enclosed a copy of a note dated June 9, 1947 from the Chinese Embassy designating the Chinese representative to Japan and the port of delivery, and a copy of a note dated June 19, 1947 accepting the United States proposal.

It is the view of the Department of State that the governments of Great Britain, USSR and China in accepting the proposals of the US Government concerning the procedures for the disposition of the combatant vessels of the Japanese Navy as transmitted to their Embassies on February 24, 1947, concurred in the procedure as outlined in paragraph 2 of the United States note for the scrapping or destruction of Japanese war vessels which are subject to division but which cannot be made readily operable within 60 days.

The State Member of State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee requests that this memorandum and enclosures be made available to the War and Navy Members.

J. H. Hilldring
Assistant Secretary

Enclosures:

As stated above.

NA: ALDunning: ggg
7/17/47

FE

A-H

AUG 12 1947

SECRET

No. 549

To the
United States Political Adviser for Japan,
Tokyo.

The Secretary of State encloses for the information
of the Political Adviser copies of SWNCC documents as
listed below.

*Reg. Japanese Navy, aviation and
conditions in Korea.*

740.00119 Control (Korea) / 7-2547

Enclosures:

- 1. SWNCC 176/29, copy no. 40.
- 2. SWNCC 186/27, copy no. 40. - 894.30/7-2747
- 3. SWNCC 379, copy no. 44. - 894.796/8-147xR 694.0031
- 4. Second Decision Amending SWNCC 236/35, copy no. 36.
- 5. Minutes of SWNCC Meeting, 23 July, copy no. 38.

894.30/7-2747

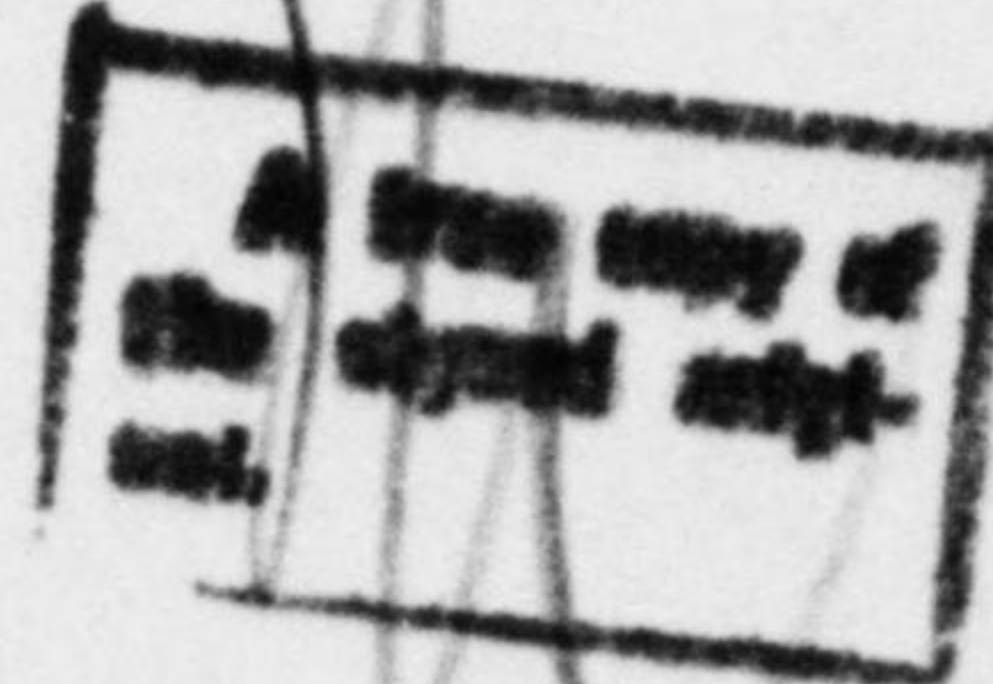
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AUG 12 1947

SECRET FILE

894.30/7-2747

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

[Handwritten mark]

DEAR

SWN-5594
28 July 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

Subject: SWNCC 186/27

Forwarded herewith is a Corrigendum to SWNCC 186/27.

Copy No. 52 of SWNCC 186/27 was forwarded to the Secretary of State as the Enclosure to SWN-5575, dated 22 July 1947.

For the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee.

894.30/7-2847

rvl

J. H. Hilldring
J. H. HILLDRING
Chairman

Enc. *rvl*
Corr. to SWNCC 186/27, Cy.No. 52.

file

DIVISION OF
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

JUL 29 1947

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OC 21 1947

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A/VVL CONFIDENTIAL

THIS DOCUMENT IS DECLASSIFIED
WHEN ATTACHMENT IS REMOVED

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CONFIDENTIAL

894.30/7-2847

S/State

CONFIDENTIALCOPY NO. 5225 July 1947STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEECORRIGENDUMTOSWNCC 186/27DISPOSITION OF U.S. SHARE OF EX-JAPANESE
COMBATANT VESSELSNote by the Secretaries

Holders of SWNCC 186/27 are requested to change "8 destroyer type vessels" to read "9 destroyer type vessels", in paragraph 10, page 97, and in subparagraph 15 a (3) (a), page 98.

H. W. MOSELEY

W. A. SCHULGEN

V. L. LOWRANCE

Secretariat

CONFIDENTIAL



DIVISION OF NORTHWEST ASIAN AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISOR FOR JAPAN

DEC 15 1947

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Tokyo, November 1, 1947

UNRESTRICTED

No. 1365

SUBJECT: Press Release Concerning the Conversion of a Former Japanese Flagship into an Art Museum.

ACTION
FE - one
COPIES TO:
OE
A-S - one
OIE - one
OJD - one
DCIR

The Acting Political Advisor has the honor to enclose five copies of the text of an announcement made by this Headquarters on October 27, 1947 concerning the conversion of a former Japanese war ship into an art museum. It is believed that the announcement should forestall any possibility of an accusation being made that the Japanese have been permitted to retain this vessel as a war memorial.

XR
894.4061
OCD - one
7c - one
CIA - one

FE A-S
OE
OIE
Enclosure: att

Press release concerning the conversion of a Japanese ship into an art museum, October 27, 1947 (five copies).

Oct 29th attached (held in DCIR for FW. comm. dispatch)

Original and ozalid to the Department

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RHBushner:mm

894.30/11-147

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DUR - NE Unit
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JAN 7 1948

894.30/11-147
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[Handwritten initials]

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1330
27 October 1947NAVAL FORCES FAR EAST OBSERVES NAVY DAY

Navy Day will be observed in Japan today with a program dedicated in honor of the United States Navy and planned to acquaint the public with its mission and activities, Commander Naval Forces Far East announced.

Originally established in 1920 by the Navy League in America in commemoration of the birthday of Theodore Roosevelt, founder of the modern American Navy, remembrance of Navy Day has become one of Navy's most cherished traditions.

"The celebration of Navy Day in Japan", declared Vice Adm. R. M. Griffin, Commander Naval Forces Far East, "is marked by the wholehearted participation of our comrades in arms, both of United States ground and air forces and of the British Support Force of the Naval Forces Far East. For their assistance in making the celebration interesting and enjoyable, we are deeply appreciative."

Among those who will attend today's ceremonies at Yokohama and Yokosuka are Admiral Griffin; Lt. Gen. E. C. Whitehead, Commanding General, FEAF; Maj. Gen. Charles W. Ryder, Acting Eighth Army Commander; Maj. Gen. William C. Chase, Commanding General, 1st Cavalry Division; Capt. Benton W. Decker, USN, Commander Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, and Capt. N. W. Bard, USN, Chief of Staff to ComNavFe.

At Yokohama's south pier all Allied personnel are invited to the open house held aboard the USS Duluth, flagship of Rear Adm. A. M. Bledsoe, this afternoon. One of the Duluth's scouting planes will take off to scatter flowers over the Pacific in honor of the Navy dead lost at sea.

Also open to the public for inspection will be all activities at the fleet base in Yokosuka. Boats will be available at Officers' Landing for guided tours of the harbor and open house held at the Officers' and Enlisted Men's clubs.

Included in the day's activities will be a parade of Seaman and Marine detachments, soldiers of the 1st Cavalry and British sailors and marines of HMAS Sussex; a football game between the Navy Sea Hawks and 1st Cavalry and a special ceremony at Commodore Perry's monument in Kurihana.

-0-

FORMER JAPANESE FLAGSHIP CONVERTED INTO ART MUSEUM

The Mikasa, former flagship of ex-Admiral Heihachiro Togo, now embedded in cement in the harbor at Yokosuka, has been turned over to the Japanese for conversion into an art museum and recreation center, Commander Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, announced today.

Formerly revered by the Japanese as a military shrine because of its prowess in the Russo-Japanese War of 1905, the 15,362-ton battleship is now in a state of complete disrepair. In the renovation process, all signs of former combat, such as fragments of shells, a deactivated mine and testimonials to the bravery of Prince Fushimi, will be removed.

(over)

According to present plans the museum will occupy the lower decks of the ship and the upper deck will be reserved for dancing. When work is completed a ferry will run from The Mikasa to nearby Sarushima Island (Monkey Island) now being developed for an amusement park and picnic ground.

-0-

GENERAL CHASE PRAISES TI & E PROGRAM

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN TOKYO--Maj. Gen. William C. Chase, Commanding General, 1st Cavalry Division, today praised the U.S. Army's Troop Information and Education program as one of the strongest links in America's national security.

"Knowledge of our world today is highly essential to good soldiering," General Chase said. The Troop Information and Education program provides that need. "Conditions which are a threat to peace form the background for military science as it exists today.

"Our men have a much more realistic approach to their training when they are aware of potential dangers to the security of their country," General Chase commented on the Information and Education program in welcoming to the Division Capt. Sterling R. Horton, Mount Morrison, Colo., as Troop Information and Education Officer.

A graduate of the Chemical Warfare School at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., Captain Horton formerly was on duty at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal, and then served as Operations and Training Officer of the 82d Chemical Mortar Battalion in Japan.

In addition to his duties as Troop Information and Education Officer, Captain Horton will supervise the Division's AEP School at Camp Drake.

-0-

FORMER JAPANESE GUARD PLEADS NOT GUILTY

Katsuo Kohara, accused Japanese war criminal, pleaded not guilty this morning before an Eighth Army commission in Yokohama to charges that he mistreated and tortured numerous American and Allied Prisoners of War and beat into unconsciousness a British prisoner.

Kohara, formerly a senior warrant officer of the Japanese Navy, served as a guard sergeant at the POW Camp, Ofuna, Honshu, Japan, during 1945.

Prosecuting the case for SCAP's Legal Section is Robert T. Brunkhorst, Platteville, Wis. Counsel for the defense are Joseph D. Wiran, 250 W. 75th St., N. Y., and Norman M. Freundlich, Orlando, Fla.

-0-

JAPANESE IN YOKOSUKA CONTRIBUTE TO AID FLOOD SUFFERERS

Voluntary contributions from Japanese in Yokosuka to aid flood sufferers totaled more than 780,000 yen, Commander Fleet Activities, Yokosuka announced today. More than 400,000 yen was raised through efforts of Women's Clubs.

-0-

-2-

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL FILMS TO BE SHOWN AT YOKOSUKA

American educational films with Japanese titles will be shown at Japanese public schools in Yokosuka one day each month, Commander Fleet Activities Yokosuka announced.

Cmdr. W. L. Higgins, USNR, Cleveland, Ohio, inaugurated the program last week by addressing a group of Japanese Government and school officials at the Yokosuka City Assembly Hall.

-0-

KOEKI-EIDAN CONTINUES TO PROVIDE GOODS

Koeki-Eidan, the Japanese Government's wartime procurement agency, now in the process of liquidation by SCAP, continues to provide quantities of goods for occupation needs plus Japanese domestic consumption and foreign trade, SCAP's Civil Property Custodian announced today.

Much of the merchandise released for occupation use has been turned over to the Army Exchanges, or utilized by dependent housing. Included in the latest program are 990 pounds of rayon to be manufactured into napkins and tablecloths for anticipated Christmas sale in PX's.

Through the release to the Japanese Government, Japanese domestic consumers received goods including 56 cases of medicines, 280 metric tons of aluminous shale for the manufacture of cohart bricks to be used in the glass industry, 18,430 kilograms of cottonseed oil for food purposes, 3,296 celucid pieces and 15,300 pieces of stainless steel.

The SCAP directives to the Japanese Government for the foreign trade program has obtained large amounts of goods, the majority of which are textiles. For export, the latest foreign trade shipments include 20,165 linear yards of rayon to the United States, 19,112 linear yards of worsted and woolen goods to Hong Kong, 1,255,557 linear yards of cotton fabrics to the Netherlands East Indies and Belgian Congo, and 48,164 linear yards of silk piece goods to Indo-China.

-0-

The Acting Secretary of State presents his compliments to His Excellency the British Ambassador and has the honor to refer to previous correspondence, particularly the Secretary's note of February 24, 1947, with regard to the disposition of certain combatant vessels of the Japanese Navy.

There is enclosed for the information of the Ambassador a list showing the disposition and present status of the remaining ex-Japanese Naval vessels as of February 24, 1947.

Enclosure:

- ✓ List showing disposition of the remaining ex-Japanese Naval vessels.

Department of State,

Washington, November 26 1947

NA:ALDunning/ggg
11/25/47

Dist. _____

Dist. _____

A true copy of the signed original.

NOV 25 347 R.M.

894.30/11-2647

CS/A

894.30/11-2647

The Acting Secretary of State presents his compliments to His Excellency the Chinese Ambassador and has the honor to refer to previous correspondence, particularly the Secretary's note of February 24, 1947, with regard to the disposition of certain combatant vessels of the Japanese Navy.

There is enclosed for the information of the Ambassador a list showing the disposition and present status of the remaining ex-Japanese Naval vessels as of February 24, 1947.

Enclosure:

- ✓ List showing disposition of the remaining ex-Japanese Naval vessels.

Department of State,

Washington, November 26, 1947.

NA:ALDunning/ggg
11/25/47

NOV 25 1947

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894.30/11-2647

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894.30/11-2647

Date: 1 October 1947

DISPOSITION OF THE REMAINING EX-JAPANESE NAVAL VESSELS
AS SHOWN ON ENCLOSURE (A) OF COMNAVFE LIST OF 24 FEB.
1947 IS AS FOLLOWS:

<u>SHIP</u>	<u>DISPOSITION</u>
<u>DESTROYERS</u>	<u>Total - 27</u>
HAGI	United Kingdom
HANAZUKI	United States
HARUTSUKI	U.S.S.R.
HATSUUME	China
HATSUZAKURA	U.S.S.R.
HIBIKI	U.S.S.R.
KABA	United States
KAEDE	China
KAKI	United States
KASHI	United States
KAYA	U.S.S.R.
KEYAKI	United States.
KIRI	U.S.S.R.
KUSUNOKI	United Kingdom
MAMI	United Kingdom
NAMINAZE	China
NATSUZUKI	United Kingdom
OTAKE	United States
SHII	U.S.S.R.
SHIOKAZE	List "C" as inoperable
SUGI	China
SUMIRE	United Kingdom
TAKE	United Kingdom
TSUTA	China
YOIZUKI	China
YUKAZE	United Kingdom
YUKIKAZE	China
<u>ESCORTS (DE, CD, EV)</u>	<u>Total - 76</u>
AMAMI	United Kingdom
CHIKUBU	Weather Ship
ETOROFU	United States
FUKAE	United Kingdom
HABUSHI	United States
HABUTO	United Kingdom
HODAKA	United States
IKINO	U.S.S.R.
IKUNA	Weather Ship
IWO	List "C" as inoperable.
KANAWA	United Kingdom
KOZU	U.S.S.R.
KURAHASHI	United Kingdom
MIYAKE	List "C" as inoperable.
OKI	China
SHIGA	Operated under 8th Army.
SHIMUSHU	U.S.S.R.
SHINNAN	Weather Ship
SHISAKA	China
TSUSHIMA	China
UKU	United States
UKURU	Weather Ship
YASHIRO	China

SHIPDISPOSITION

ESCORTS (DE, CD, EV) CONTINUED.

#8	United Kingdom
#12	United States
#14	China
#16	United Kingdom
#22	United States
#26	United States
#27	United Kingdom
#32	United Kingdom
#34	U.S.S.R.
#36	United States
#37	United States
#40	China
#44	United States
#48	U.S.S.R.
#49	United States
#52	U.S.S.R.
#55	United Kingdom
#57	List "C" as inoperable.
#58	United States
#60	United Kingdom
#67	China
#71	U.S.S.R.
#76	U.S.S.R.
#77	U.S.S.R.
#78	U.S.S.R.
#79	U.S.S.R.
#81	China
#85	China
#87	United States
#102	U.S.S.R.
#104	China
#105	U.S.S.R.
#106	United States
#107	China
#118	China
#126	United Kingdom
#132	List "C" as inoperable.
#142	U.S.S.R.
#150	United States
#154	United Kingdom
#156	United Kingdom
#158	United States
#160	United Kingdom
#192	China
#194	China
#196	U.S.S.R.
#198	China
#205	China
#207	United States
#215	China
#217	United Kingdom
#221	U.S.S.R.
#227	U.S.S.R.

SHIPDISPOSITIONPATROL CRAFT (300-450 ton) Total - 5

#9	China
#21	United Kingdom
#38	U.S.S.R.
#47	United States
#49	China

LIGHT PATROL CRAFT (200-300 ton) Total - 18

#31	Minesweeping
#64	List "C" as inoperable
#84	Minesweeping
#91	List "C" as inoperable
#92	List "C" as inoperable
#111	List "C" as inoperable
#123	List "C" as inoperable
#134	Minesweeping
#135	Minesweeping
#136	Minesweeping
#138	Minesweeping
#139	Minesweeping
#152	Minesweeping
#153	Minesweeping
#154	Minesweeping
#175	Minesweeping
#179	Minesweeping
#191	Minesweeping

AUXILIARY SUBCHASERS (130 ton) Total - 62

#1	Japanese Coast Patrol
#4	Japanese Coast Patrol
#27	Japanese Coast Patrol
#57	Laid Up Reserve at Maizuru
#58	Laid Up Reserve at Yokosuka
#68	Japanese Coast Patrol
#71	Laid Up Reserve at Sasebo
#72	Minesweeping
#78	Japanese Coast Patrol
#79	Minesweeping
#80	Japanese Coast Patrol
#86	Minesweeping
#88	Minesweeping
#89	Laid Up Reserve at Yokosuka (Beyond economical repair)
#90	Minesweeping
#93	Minesweeping
#99	Minesweeping
#154	Japanese Coast Patrol
#155	Japanese Coast Patrol
#157	Laid Up Reserve at Maizuru
#158	Laid Up Reserve at Yokosuka (Beyond economical repair)
#159	Laid Up Reserve at Yokosuka
#161	Japanese Coast Patrol
#162	Laid Up Reserve at Maizuru (Beyond economical repair)
#164	Laid Up Reserve at Maizuru (Beyond economical repair)
#166	Japanese Coast Patrol
#168	Laid Up Reserve at Sasebo
#169	Japanese Coast Patrol
#171	Minesweeping
#173	Laid Up Reserve at Sasebo
#175	Japanese Coast Patrol
#179	Laid Up Reserves at Maizuru
#181	Japanese Coast Patrol

SHIPDISPOSITIONAUXILIARY SUBCHASERS (130 ton) Continued

#183	Japanese Coast Patrol
#184	List "C" as inoperable.
#185	Japanese Coast Patrol
#186	Japanese Coast Patrol
#187	Japanese Coast Patrol
#194	Laid Up Reserve at Yokosuka
#196	Japanese Coast Patrol
#198	Japanese Coast Patrol
#202	Minesweeping
#203	Japanese Coast Patrol
#212	Japanese Coast Patrol
#214	Minesweeping
#215	Minesweeping
#217	Japanese Coast Patrol
#219	Japanese Coast Patrol
#221	Minesweeping
#222	Minesweeping
#227	Japanese Coast Patrol
#231	Minesweeping
#232	Japanese Coast Patrol
#234	Laid Up Reserve at Yokosuka (Beyond economical repair)
#236	Japanese Coast Patrol
#239	Japanese Coast Patrol
#241	Minesweeping
#245	Japanese Coast Patrol
#246	Minesweeping
#247	Laid Up Reserve at Yokosuka (Beyond economical repair)
#249	Minesweeping
#250	Laid Up Reserve at Yokosuka (Beyond economical repair)

MINELAYERS (CM-CMc)Total 11

AWASHIMA	United States
ISHIZAKI	United States
KAMISHIMA	U. S. S. R.
KATASHIMA	U. S. S. R.
KATOKU	United States
KUROKAMI	United Kingdom
KUROSHIMA	China
KYOSAI	United Kingdom
SAISHU	China
WAKATAKA	United Kingdom
WASHIZAKI	United Kingdom

MINESWEEPERS (AM - AMc)Total 14

#11	United Kingdom
#12	U. S. S. R.
#13	United States
#14	China
#16	United Kingdom
#17	U. S. S. R.
#18	United States
#19	China
#20	U. S. S. R.
#21	United States
#21	United States
#22	China
#23	U. S. S. R.
#102	United Kingdom

SHIPDISPOSITIONCARGO SHIP (AK)Total 4

KURIHASHI
SHIRASAKI
ARASAKI
HAYASAKI

In use by SDB as a base supply ship.
China
United States
U.S.S.R.

TRANSPORTSTotal 12

9
13
16
18
19
109
110
114
137
147
172
19

United States
U.S.S.R.
China
List "C" as inoperable
United Kingdom
List "C" as inoperable
United Kingdom
List "C" as inoperable
U.S.S.R.
United States
China
List "C" as inoperable (Ex-Army SS)

AIRCRAFT RESCUE BOATSTotal 9

870
930
1332
1538
HAKATA MARU
SUZUKU MARU
TOYOKU MARU
USA MARU
YUFU MARU

In use by Occupation Forces.
In use by Occupation Forces.
In use by Occupation Forces.
In use by Occupation Forces.
In use by Occupation Forces.
In use by Occupation Forces.
In use by Occupation Forces.
In use by Occupation Forces.
In use by Occupation Forces.

MISCELLANEOUS AUXILIARIESTotal 1

KIJI

U.S.S.R.

DISPOSITION OF OPERABLE EX-JAPANESE NAVAL VESSELS

	U.S.A.	U.K.	U.S.S.R.	CHINA	MINE-SWEEPERS	JAPANESE COAST PATROL	OCCUPATION FORCES	WEATHER SHIPS
DESTROYERS	6	7	6	7				
ESCORTS	17	16	17	17			1	4
PATROL CRAFT	1	1	1	2				
IT. PATROL CRAFT					13			
AUX. SUBCHASERS					17	28		
MINELAYERS	3	4	2	2				
MINESWEEPERS	4	3	4	3				
SUPPLY SHIPS	1		1	1				
TRANSPORTS	2	2	2	2				
AIR CRAFT RESCUE BOATS							9	
MISC. AUXILIARIES			1					
TOTAL	34	33	34	34	30	28	10	4

DISPOSITION OF OPERABLE EX-JAPANESE NAVAL VESSELS

CHINA	MINE-SWEEPERS	JAPANESE COAST PATROL	OCCUPATION FORCES	WEATHER SHIPS	LAI D UP RESERVE	LIST "C" INOPERABLE	SECOND DEMOB. BUREAU	TOTAL
7						1		27
17			1	4		4		76
2								5
	13					5		18
	17	28			9	8		62
2								11
3								14
1							1	4
2						4		12
			9					9
								1
34	30	28	10	4	9	22	1	239

DEC 16 1947

In reply refer to
NA 894.30/11-2847

Dear Mr. McGinness:

In reply to your letter of November 28, 1947 requesting information on the disposition of ex-Japanese and ex-Italian naval vessels, there is enclosed a list of Japanese naval vessels allocated to the United States, Great Britain, China and the U.S.S.R. under the only four drawings that have occurred this year. This will supplement and make current the list which you state you now have of Japanese vessels apportioned as of February 1947.

A list has not yet been published of Italian naval vessels placed at the disposal of the United States, Great Britain, France and the U.S.S.R. under Annex 12, Appendix B of the Treaty of Peace with Italy.

Very truly yours,

For the Acting Secretary of State:

John M. Allison
Chief, Division of
Northeast Asian Affairs

Enclosure:

List of Japanese
Naval Vessels.

Mr. A. J. McGinness,
National Advertising Manager,
The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company,
Akron 17, Ohio.

DEC 16 1947

NA:MGreen/hhc
December 11, 1947.

FE

SE

894.30/11-2847

CS/A

894.30/11-2847

ALLOCATION OF EX-JAPANESE NAVAL VESSELS

	U.S.A.	CHINA	GREAT BRITAIN	U.S.S.R.
First Drawing 28 June 1947	DD KAKI DD OTAKE DD KEYAKI DE #207 DE #150 DE UKU DE # 44 DE #106	DD HATSUUME DD KAEDE DD YUKIKAZE DE # 14 DE #194 DE # 67 DE #215 DE SHISAKA	DD HAGI DD KUSUNOKI DD TAKE DE # 8 DE # 32 DE # 55 DE HABUTO DE FUKAI	DD SHII DD KAYA DD HIBIKI DE # 34 DE #196 DE #105 DE #227 DE SHIMUSHU
Second Drawing 17 July 1947	DD KABA DD KASHI DE # 58 DE #158 DE # 36 DE # 87 DE HODAKA DE ETOROFU	DD TSUTA DD SUGI DE #118 DE #198 DE #192 DE #205 DE # 85 DE TSUSHIMA	DD SUMIRE DD MAKI DD YUKAZE DE # 16 DE #126 DE # 60 DE # 27 DE KANAWA	DD HATSUZAKURA DD KIRI DE # 78 DE #142 DE # 52 DE #221 DE # 79 DE IKINO
Third Drawing 12 August 1947	DD HANAZUKI APD # 9 DE # 12 DE # 22 DE # 26 DE # 37 DE # 49 DE HABUSHI	DD YOIZUKI APD # 16 DE # 40 DE #104 DE # 81 DE #107 DE YASHIRO DE OKI	DD NATSUZUKI APD # 19 DE #154 DE #156 DE #160 DE #217 DE AMAMI DE KURASHI	DD HARUZUKI APD # 13 DE # 48 DE # 76 DE #102 DE # 71 DE # 77 DE KOZU
Fourth Drawing 15 September 1947	TRANSPORT #147 SC # 47 LML ISHIZAKI LML AWASHIMA MS # 21 AMS #13 AMS #18 NR # 21 AK ARASAKI CM KATOKU	TRANSPORT #172 AK SHIRASAKI CM KUROSHIMA SC # 49 SC # 9 CM SAISHU DD NAMIKAZE AMS # 14 AMS # 19 AMS # 22	TRANSPORT #110 CM WAKATAKA SC # 21 CM KUROKAMI CM WASHIZAKI CM KYOSAI AMS #102 AMS # 11 AMS # 16	AK HAYASAKI CM KATASHIMA AMS # 12 AMS # 17 AMS # 20 TRANSPORT #137 SC # 38 CM KAMIJIMA TORPBOAT-AUX KIJI AMS #23

894.39/11-2847



THE Firestone Tire & Rubber Company

HARVEY S. FIRESTONE
FOUNDER

DIVISION OF
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

DEC - 4 1947

AKRON, OHIO

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
November 28, 1947.

Hon. George C. Marshall,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

894.30

Dear Mr. Secretary:

This letter will undoubtedly be read in your absence by a member of your office personnel and referred to the proper person, who will doubtless have no authority to do anything about it and it will eventually become strangled in yards of red tape. But nothing ventured, nothing gained.

AR
740.00119 PW

I have just learned, after months of correspondence with the Office of Public Relations of the Department of the Navy, that the State Department is responsible for withholding from the American public information regarding the division of Italian and some of the Japanese naval vessels. This object of this letter is to ask "why?"

The various navy departments of the powers affected certainly know who got what ships. So, who in the world are we keeping the information secret from, outside of John Q. Public?

I received on November 24, a list of Japanese naval vessels apportioned to Russia, Britain, China and U. S. as of last February. A large number of ex-Japanese ships still afloat at the end of the war were not included and, according to the papers, further divisions of additional ships were made last summer. How long will I have to wait for this information...and why?

The Navy Department will not give a word about the Italian vessels scheduled to be divided according to the treaty. Will you please tell me what nations got which ships?

As an American correspondent for Jane's Fighting Ships I have a very deep interest in the Navy and try to keep the editor, Francis E. McMurtrie supplied with as much information as I can. But in the case of Japanese destroyers assigned to the U. S. Navy, HE told ME.

I will greatly appreciate the information requested in this letter as quickly as your curtailed operating force will permit.

CLAIMS UNIT	
As	<i>W</i>
By	<i>HW</i>
Date	<i>11/28/47</i>
Dist.	

Sincerely yours,

A. J. McGinness
A. J. McGinness
National Advertising Manager

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894.30/11-2847

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Listen to the Voice of Firestone every Monday Evening over N.B.C.

The Acting Secretary of State presents his
 compliments to ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim
 of the
 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
 to refer to previous correspondence, particularly the
 Secretary's note of February 24, 1947, with regard to
 the disposition of certain combatant vessels of the
 Japanese Navy.

894.30/12-147

There is enclosed for the information of the
 Chargé d'Affaires
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ a list showing the disposition and present
 status of the remaining ex-Japanese Naval vessels as
 of February 24, 1947.

Enclosure:

List showing disposition of the
 remaining ex-Japanese Naval vessels.

Department of State,

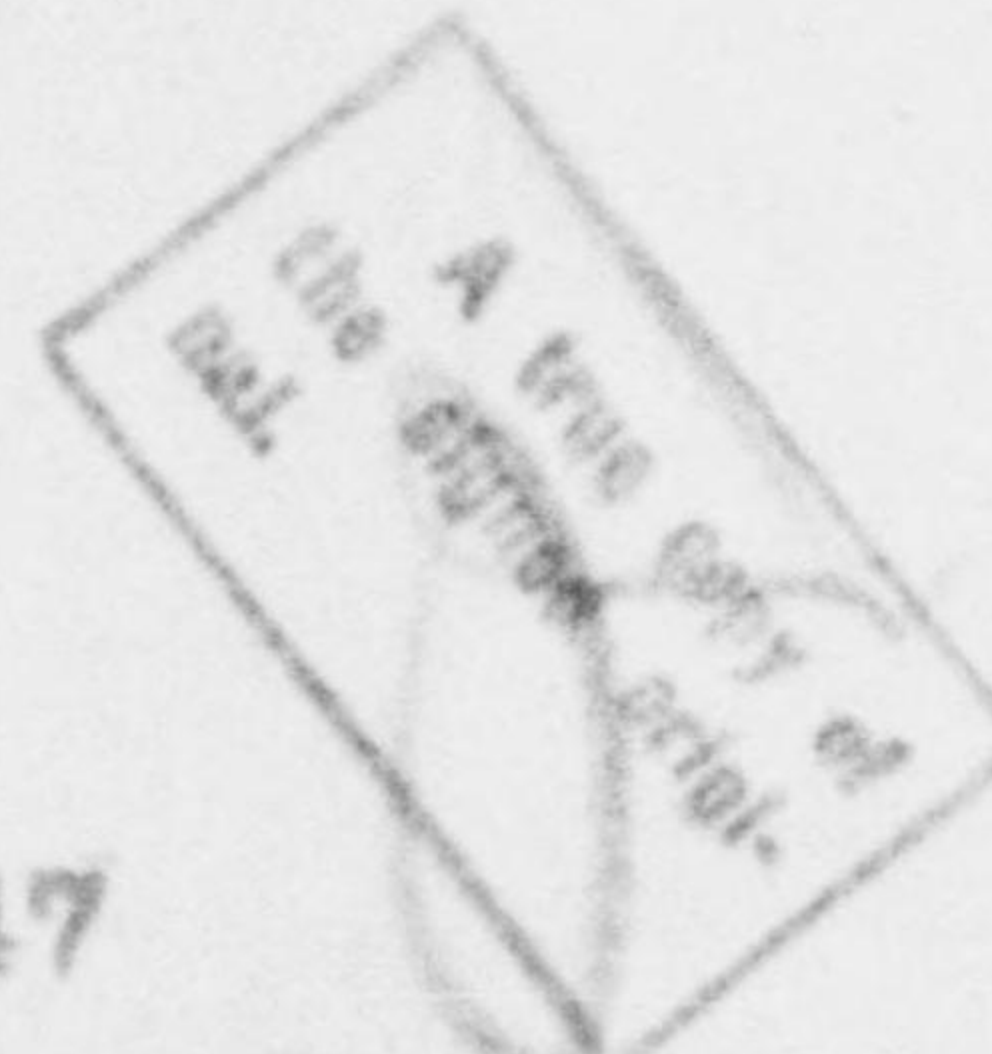
Washington,

December 1 1947

NA:ALDunning/ggg

11/25/47

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894.30/12-147

Date: 1 October 1947

DISPOSITION OF THE REMAINING EX-JAPANESE NAVAL VESSELS
AS SHOWN ON ENCLOSURE (A) OF COMNAVFE LIST OF 24 FEB.
1947 IS AS FOLLOWS:

<u>SHIP</u>	<u>DISPOSITION</u>
<u>DESTROYERS</u>	<u>Total - 27</u>
HAGI	United Kingdom
HANAZUKI	United States
HARUTSUKI	U.S.S.R.
HATSUUME	China
HATSUZAKURA	U.S.S.R.
HIBIKI	U.S.S.R.
KABA	United States
KAEDE	China
KAKI	United States
KASHI	United States
KAYA	U.S.S.R.
KEYAKI	United States.
KIRI	U.S.S.R.
KUSUNOKI	United Kingdom
MAMI	United Kingdom
NAMINAZE	China
NATSUZUKI	United Kingdom
OTAKE	United States
SHII	U.S.S.R.
SHIOKAZE	List "C" as inoperable
SUGI	China
SUMIRE	United Kingdom
TAKE	United Kingdom
TSUTA	China
YOIZUKI	China
YUKAZE	United Kingdom
YUKIKAZE	China
<u>ESCORTS (DE, CD, EV)</u>	<u>Total - 76</u>
AMAMI	United Kingdom
CHIKUBU	Weather Ship
ETOROFU	United States
FUKAE	United Kingdom
HABUSHI	United States
HABUTO	United Kingdom
HODAKA	United States
IKINO	U.S.S.R.
IKUNA	Weather Ship
IWO	List "C" as inoperable.
KANAWA	United Kingdom
KOZU	U.S.S.R.
KURAHASHI	United Kingdom
MIYAKE	List "C" as inoperable.
OKI	China
SHIGA	Operated under 8th Army.
SHIMUSHU	U.S.S.R.
SHINNAN	Weather Ship
SHISAKA	China
TSUSHIMA	China
UKU	United States
UKURU	Weather Ship
YASHIRO	China

SHIPDISPOSITION

ESCORTS (DE, CD, EV) CONTINUED.

#8	United Kingdom
#12	United States
#14	China
#16	United Kingdom
#22	United States
#26	United States
#27	United Kingdom
#32	United Kingdom
#34	U.S.S.R.
#36	United States
#37	United States
#40	China
#44	United States
#48	U.S.S.R.
#49	United States
#52	U.S.S.R.
#55	United Kingdom
#57	List "C" as inoperable.
#58	United States
#60	United Kingdom
#67	China
#71	U.S.S.R.
#76	U.S.S.R.
#77	U.S.S.R.
#78	U.S.S.R.
#79	U.S.S.R.
#81	China
#85	China
#87	United States
#102	U.S.S.R.
#104	China
#105	U.S.S.R.
#106	United States
#107	China
#118	China
#126	United Kingdom
#132	List "C" as inoperable.
#142	U.S.S.R.
#150	United States
#154	United Kingdom
#156	United Kingdom
#158	United States
#160	United Kingdom
#192	China
#194	China
#196	U.S.S.R.
#198	China
#205	China
#207	United States
#215	China
#217	United Kingdom
#221	U.S.S.R.
#227	U.S.S.R.

SHIPDISPOSITIONPATROL CRAFT (300-450 ton) Total - 5

#9	China
#21	United Kingdom
#38	U.S.S.R.
#47	United States
#49	China

LIGHT PATROL CRAFT (200-300 ton) Total - 18

#31	Minesweeping
#64	List "C" as inoperable
#84	Minesweeping
#91	List "C" as inoperable
#92	List "C" as inoperable
#111	List "C" as inoperable
#123	List "C" as inoperable
#134	Minesweeping
#135	Minesweeping
#136	Minesweeping
#138	Minesweeping
#139	Minesweeping
#152	Minesweeping
#153	Minesweeping
#154	Minesweeping
#175	Minesweeping
#179	Minesweeping
#191	Minesweeping

AUXILIARY SUBCHASERS (130 ton) Total - 62

#1	Japanese Coast Patrol
#4	Japanese Coast Patrol
#27	Japanese Coast Patrol
#57	Laid Up Reserve at Maizuru
#58	Laid Up Reserve at Yokosuka
#68	Japanese Coast Patrol
#71	Laid Up Reserve at Sasebo
#72	Minesweeping
#78	Japanese Coast Patrol
#79	Minesweeping
#80	Japanese Coast Patrol
#86	Minesweeping
#88	Minesweeping
#89	Laid Up Reserve at Yokosuka (Beyond economical repair)
#90	Minesweeping
#93	Minesweeping
#99	Minesweeping
#154	Japanese Coast Patrol
#155	Japanese Coast Patrol
#157	Laid Up Reserve at Maizuru
#158	Laid Up Reserve at Yokosuka (Beyond economical repair)
#159	Laid Up Reserve at Yokosuka
#161	Japanese Coast Patrol
#162	Laid Up Reserve at Maizuru (Beyond economical repair)
#164	Laid Up Reserve at Maizuru (Beyond economical repair)
#166	Japanese Coast Patrol
#168	Laid Up Reserve at Sasebo
#169	Japanese Coast Patrol
#171	Minesweeping
#173	Laid Up Reserve at Sasebo
#175	Japanese Coast Patrol
#179	Laid Up Reserves at Maizuru
#181	Japanese Coast Patrol

SHIPDISPOSITIONAUXILIARY SUBCHASERS (130 ton) Continued

#183	Japanese Coast Patrol
#184	List "C" as inoperable.
#185	Japanese Coast Patrol
#186	Japanese Coast Patrol
#187	Japanese Coast Patrol
#194	Laid Up Reserve at Yokosuka
#196	Japanese Coast Patrol
#198	Japanese Coast Patrol
#202	Minesweeping
#203	Japanese Coast Patrol
#212	Japanese Coast Patrol
#214	Minesweeping
#215	Minesweeping
#217	Japanese Coast Patrol
#219	Japanese Coast Patrol
#221	Minesweeping
#222	Minesweeping
#227	Japanese Coast Patrol
#231	Minesweeping
#232	Japanese Coast Patrol
#234	Laid Up Reserve at Yokosuka (Beyond economical repair)
#236	Japanese Coast Patrol
#239	Japanese Coast Patrol
#241	Minesweeping
#245	Japanese Coast Patrol
#246	Minesweeping
#247	Laid Up Reserve at Yokosuka (Beyond economical repair)
#249	Minesweeping
#250	Laid Up Reserve at Yokosuka (Beyond economical repair)

MINELAYERS (CM-CMc)Total 11

AWASHIMA	United States
ISHIZAKI	United States
KAMISHIMA	U. S. S. R.
KATASHIMA	U. S. S. R.
KATOKU	United States
KUROKAMI	United Kingdom
KUROSHIMA	China
KYOSAI	United Kingdom
SAISHU	China
WAKATAKA	United Kingdom
WASHIZAKI	United Kingdom

MINESWEEPERS (AM - AMc)Total 14

#11	United Kingdom
#12	U. S. S. R.
#13	United States
#14	China
#16	United Kingdom
#17	U. S. S. R.
#18	United States
#19	China
#20	U. S. S. R.
#21	United States
#21	United States
#22	China
#23	U. S. S. R.
#102	United Kingdom

<u>SHIP</u>	<u>DISPOSITION</u>
<u>CARGO SHIP (AK)</u>	<u>Total 4</u>
KURIHASHI	In use by SDB as a base supply ship.
SHIRASAKI	China
ARASAKI	United States
HAYASAKI	U.S.S.R.
<u>TRANSPORTS</u>	<u>Total 12</u>
# 9	United States
# 13	U.S.S.R.
# 16	China
# 18	List "C" as inoperable
# 19	United Kingdom
# 109	List "C" as inoperable
# 110	United Kingdom
# 114	List "C" as inoperable
# 137	U.S.S.R.
# 147	United States
# 172	China
# 19	List "C" as inoperable (Ex-Army SS)
<u>AIRCRAFT RESCUE BOATS</u>	<u>Total 9</u>
# 870	In use by Occupation Forces.
# 930	In use by Occupation Forces.
# 1332	In use by Occupation Forces.
# 1538	In use by Occupation Forces.
HAKATA MARU	In use by Occupation Forces.
SUZUKU MARU	In use by Occupation Forces.
TOYOKU MARU	In use by Occupation Forces.
USA MARU	In use by Occupation Forces.
YUFU MARU	In use by Occupation Forces.
<u>MISCELLANEOUS AUXILIARIES</u>	<u>Total 1</u>
KIJI	U.S.S.R.

DISPOSITION OF OPERABLE EX-JAPANESE NAVAL VESSEL

	U.S.A.	U.K.	U.S.S.R.	CHINA	MINE- SWEEPERS	JAPANESE COAST PATROL	OCCUPATION FORCES	WEATHER SHIPS
DESTROYERS	6	7	6	7				
ESCORTS	17	16	17	17			1	4
PATROL CRAFT	1	1	1	2				
IT. PATROL CRAFT					13			
AUX. SUBCHASERS					17	28		
MINELAYERS	3	4	2	2				
MINESWEEPERS	4	3	4	3				
SUPPLY SHIPS	1		1	1				
TRANSPORTS	2	2	2	2				
AIR CRAFT RESCUE BOATS							9	
MISC. AUXILIARIES			1					
TOTAL	34	33	34	34	30	28	10	4

DISPOSITION OF OPERABLE EX-JAPANESE NAVAL VESSELS

CHINA	MINE-SWEEPERS	JAPANESE COAST PATROL	OCCUPATION FORCES	WEATHER SHIPS	LAI D UP RESERVE	LIST "C" INOPERABLE	SECOND DEMOB. BUREAU	TOTAL
7						1		27
17			1	4		4		76
2								5
	13					5		18
	17	28			9	8		62
2								11
3								14
1							1	4
2						4		12
			9					9
								1
34	30	28	10	4	9	22	1	239

Date: 1 October 1947

DISPOSITION OF THE REMAINING EX-JAPANESE NAVAL VESSELS
AS SHOWN ON ENCLOSURE (A) OF COMNAVFE LIST OF 24 FEB.
1947 IS AS FOLLOWS:

<u>SHIP</u>	<u>DISPOSITION</u>
<u>DESTROYERS</u>	<u>Total - 27</u>
HAGI	United Kingdom
HANAZUKI	United States
HARUTSUKI	U.S.S.R.
HATSUUME	China
HATSUZAKURA	U.S.S.R.
HIBIKI	U.S.S.R.
KABA	United States
KAEDE	China
KAKI	United States
KASHI	United States
KAYA	U.S.S.R.
KEYAKI	United States.
KIRI	U.S.S.R.
KUSUNOKI	United Kingdom
MAMI	United Kingdom
NAMINAZE	China
N.I.TSUZUKI	United Kingdom
OTAKE	United States
SHII	U.S.S.R.
SHIOKAZE	List "C" as inoperable
SUGI	China
SUMIRE	United Kingdom
TAKE	United Kingdom
TSUTA	China
YOIZUKI	China
YUKAZE	United Kingdom
YUKIKAZE	China
<u>ESCORTS (DE, CD, EV)</u>	<u>Total - 76</u>
AMAMI	United Kingdom
CHIKUBU	Weather Ship
ETOROFU	United States
FUKAE	United Kingdom
HABUSHI	United States
HABUTO	United Kingdom
HODAKA	United States
IKINO	U.S.S.R.
IKUNA	Weather Ship
IWO	List "C" as inoperable.
KANAWA	United Kingdom
KOZU	U.S.S.R.
KURAHASHI	United Kingdom
MIYAKE	List "C" as inoperable.
OKI	China
SHIGA	Operated under 8th Army.
SHIMUSHU	U.S.S.R.
SHINNAN	Weather Ship
SHISAKA	China
TSUSHIMA	China
UKU	United States
UKURU	Weather Ship
YASHIRO	China

SHIPDISPOSITION

ESCORTS (DE, CD, EV) CONTINUED.

#8	United Kingdom
#12	United States
#14	China
#16	United Kingdom
#22	United States
#26	United States
#27	United Kingdom
#32	United Kingdom
#34	U.S.S.R.
#36	United States
#37	United States
#40	China
#44	United States
#48	U.S.S.R.
#49	United States
#52	U.S.S.R.
#55	United Kingdom
#57	List "C" as inoperable.
#58	United States
#60	United Kingdom
#67	China
#71	U.S.S.R.
#76	U.S.S.R.
#77	U.S.S.R.
#78	U.S.S.R.
#79	U.S.S.R.
#81	China
#85	China
#87	United States
#102	U.S.S.R.
#104	China
#105	U.S.S.R.
#106	United States
#107	China
#118	China
#126	United Kingdom
#132	List "C" as inoperable.
#142	U.S.S.R.
#150	United States
#154	United Kingdom
#156	United Kingdom
#158	United States
#160	United Kingdom
#192	China
#194	China
#196	U.S.S.R.
#198	China
#205	China
#207	United States
#215	China
#217	United Kingdom
#221	U.S.S.R.
#227	U.S.S.R.

SHIPDISPOSITION

ESCORTS (DE, CD, EV) CONTINUED.

#8	United Kingdom
#12	United States
#14	China
#16	United Kingdom
#22	United States
#26	United States
#27	United Kingdom
#32	United Kingdom
#34	U.S.S.R.
#36	United States
#37	United States
#40	China
#44	United States
#48	U.S.S.R.
#49	United States
#52	U.S.S.R.
#55	United Kingdom
#57	List "C" as inoperable.
#58	United States
#60	United Kingdom
#67	China
#71	U.S.S.R.
#76	U.S.S.R.
#77	U.S.S.R.
#78	U.S.S.R.
#79	U.S.S.R.
#81	China
#85	China
#87	United States
#102	U.S.S.R.
#104	China
#105	U.S.S.R.
#106	United States
#107	China
#118	China
#126	United Kingdom
#132	List "C" as inoperable.
#142	U.S.S.R.
#150	United States
#154	United Kingdom
#156	United Kingdom
#158	United States
#160	United Kingdom
#192	China
#194	China
#196	U.S.S.R.
#198	China
#205	China
#207	United States
#215	China
#217	United Kingdom
#221	U.S.S.R.
#227	U.S.S.R.

SHIPDISPOSITIONPATROL CRAFT (300-450 ton) Total - 5

#9	China
#21	United Kingdom
#38	U.S.S.R.
#47	United States
#49	China

LIGHT PATROL CRAFT (200-300 ton) Total - 18

#31	Minesweeping
#64	List "C" as inoperable
#84	Minesweeping
#91	List "C" as inoperable
#92	List "C" as inoperable
#111	List "C" as inoperable
#123	List "C" as inoperable
#134	Minesweeping
#135	Minesweeping
#136	Minesweeping
#138	Minesweeping
#139	Minesweeping
#152	Minesweeping
#153	Minesweeping
#154	Minesweeping
#175	Minesweeping
#179	Minesweeping
#191	Minesweeping

AUXILIARY SUBCHASERS (130 ton) Total - 62

#1	Japanese Coast Patrol
#4	Japanese Coast Patrol
#27	Japanese Coast Patrol
#57	Laid Up Reserve at Maizuru
#58	Laid Up Reserve at Yokosuka
#68	Japanese Coast Patrol
#71	Laid Up Reserve at Sasebo
#72	Minesweeping
#78	Japanese Coast Patrol
#79	Minesweeping
#80	Japanese Coast Patrol
#86	Minesweeping
#88	Minesweeping
#89	Laid Up Reserve at Yokosuka (Beyond economical repair)
#90	Minesweeping
#93	Minesweeping
#99	Minesweeping
#154	Japanese Coast Patrol
#155	Japanese Coast Patrol
#157	Laid Up Reserve at Maizuru
#158	Laid Up Reserve at Yokosuka (Beyond economical repair)
#159	Laid Up Reserve Yokosuka
#161	Japanese Coast Patrol
#162	Laid Up Reserve at Maizuru (Beyond economical repair)
#164	Laid Up Reserve at Maizuru (Beyond economical repair)
#166	Japanese Coast Patrol
#168	Laid Up Reserve at Sasebo
#169	Japanese Coast Patrol
#171	Minesweeping
#173	Laid Up Reserve at Sasebo
#175	Japanese Coast Patrol
#179	Laid Up Reserves at Maizuru
#181	Japanese Coast Patrol

SHIPDISPOSITIONAUXILIARY SUBCHASERS (130 ton) Continued

#183	Japanese Coast Patrol
#184	List "C" as inoperable.
#185	Japanese Coast Patrol
#186	Japanese Coast Patrol
#187	Japanese Coast Patrol
#194	Laid Up Reserve at Yokosuka
#196	Japanese Coast Patrol
#198	Japanese Coast Patrol
#202	Minesweeping
#203	Japanese Coast Patrol
#212	Japanese Coast Patrol
#214	Minesweeping
#215	Minesweeping
#217	Japanese Coast Patrol
#219	Japanese Coast Patrol
#221	Minesweeping
#222	Minesweeping
#227	Japanese Coast Patrol
#231	Minesweeping
#232	Japanese Coast Patrol
#234	Laid Up Reserve at Yokosuka (Beyond economical repair)
#236	Japanese Coast Patrol
#239	Japanese Coast Patrol
#241	Minesweeping
#245	Japanese Coast Patrol
#246	Minesweeping
#247	Laid Up Reserve at Yokosuka (Beyond economical repair)
#249	Minesweeping
#250	Laid Up Reserve at Yokosuka (Beyond economical repair)

MINELAYERS (CM-CMc)Total 11

AWASHIMA	United States
ISHIZAKI	United States
KAMISHIMA	U. S. S. R.
KATASHIMA	U. S. S. R.
KATOKU	United States
KUROKAMI	United Kingdom
KUROSHIMA	China
KYOSAI	United Kingdom
SAISHU	China
WAKATAKA	United Kingdom
WASHIZAKI	United Kingdom

MINESWEEPERS (AM - AMc)Total 14

#11	United Kingdom
#12	U. S. S. R.
#13	United States
#14	China
#16	United Kingdom
#17	U. S. S. R.
#18	United States
#19	China
#20	U. S. S. R.
#21	United States
#21	United States
#22	China
#23	U. S. S. R.
#102	United Kingdom

<u>SHIP</u>	<u>DISPOSITION</u>
<u>CARGO SHIP (AK)</u>	<u>Total 4</u>
KURIHASHI	In use by SDB as a base supply ship.
SHIRASAKI	China
ARASAKI	United States
HAYASAKI	U.S.S.R.
<u>TRANSPORTS</u>	<u>Total 12</u>
# 9	United States
# 13	U.S.S.R.
# 16	China
# 18	List "C" as inoperable
# 19	United Kingdom
# 109	List "C" as inoperable
# 110	United Kingdom
# 114	List "C" as inoperable
# 137	U.S.S.R.
# 147	United States
# 172	China
# 19	List "C" as inoperable (Ex-Army SS)
<u>AIRCRAFT RESCUE BOATS</u>	<u>Total 9</u>
# 870	In use by Occupation Forces.
# 930	In use by Occupation Forces.
# 1332	In use by Occupation Forces.
# 1538	In use by Occupation Forces.
HAKATA MARU	In use by Occupation Forces.
SUZUKU MARU	In use by Occupation Forces.
TOYOKU MARU	In use by Occupation Forces.
USA MARU	In use by Occupation Forces.
YUFU MARU	In use by Occupation Forces.
<u>MISCELLANEOUS AUXILIARIES</u>	<u>Total 1</u>
KIJI	U.S.S.R.

DISPOSITION OF OPERABLE EX-JAPANESE NAVAL VESSEL

	U.S.A.	U.K.	U.S.S.R.	CHINA	MINE- SWEEPERS	JAPANESE COAST PATROL	OCCUPATION FORCES	WEATHER SHIPS
DESTROYERS	6	7	6	7				
ESCORTS	17	16	17	17			1	4
PATROL CRAFT	1	1	1	2				
IT. PATROL CRAFT					13			
AUX. SUBCHASERS					17	28		
MINELAYERS	3	4	2	2				
MINESWEEPERS	4	3	4	3				
SUPPLY SHIPS	1		1	1				
TRANSPORTS	2	2	2	2				
AIR CRAFT RESCUE BOATS							9	
MISC. AUXILIARIES			1					
TOTAL	34	33	34	34	30	28	10	4

DISPOSITION OF OPERABLE EX-JAPANESE NAVAL VESSELS

CHINA	MINE-SWEEPERS	JAPANESE COAST PATROL	OCCUPATION FORCES	WEATHER SHIPS	LAI D UP RESERVE	LIST "C" INOPERABLE	SECOND DEMOB. BUREAU	TOTAL
7						1		27
17			1	4		4		76
2								5
	13					5		18
	17	28			9	8		62
2								11
3								14
1							1	4
2						4		12
			9					9
								1
34	30	28	10	4	9	22	1	239

DEC 3 1947

UNCLASSIFIED

No. 469

To the
Officer in Charge of the American Mission,
Nanking.

740.00 19 Contract (Japan) / 8.847 (24)

The Acting Secretary of State refers to instruction no. 405 of August 8, 1947, enclosing a copy of SWNCC 186/27, "DISPOSITION OF U.S. SHARE OF EX-JAPANESE COMBATANT VESSELS", and transmits herewith for the Embassy's information a further paper on this subject: SANACC 186/29, "DISPOSITION AND PRESENT STATUS OF JAPANESE MINOR WAR VESSELS".

*894.30
12-2-47
(24)*

894.30/12-347

Enclosure:
1. SANACC 186/29, copy no. 44.

CS N

DCR - NE UNIT

mj
B.B.

UNCLASSIFIED

A true copy of the signed original.

894.30/12-347

AK
DEC 3 1947

HST
FE:HSTumas
12-2-47

EA

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

file #
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Marshall Green, Room 3258, State Dept.

DATE: 8 December 1947

FROM : Lieut.(jg) D. J. Kutchera, Room 1821, Navy Dept.

SUBJECT: Allocation of Ex-Japanese Naval Vessels.

1. As regards our telephone conversation of 6 December 1947, two copies of the list of ex-Japanese naval vessels divided among the Four Powers in four drawings are forwarded herewith.

see
nd

Respectfully,
D. J. Kutchera
D. J. KUTCHERA
Officer-in-Charge
Japan Empire Desk

JAN - 2 1948
FILED

894.30/12-847

894.30/12-847
CS/A

DO NOT DETACH THIS FORM.

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THE ATTACHED COPY OF A DESPATCH HAS BEEN DESIGNATED THE RECORD COPY TO REPLACE THE ORIGINAL ACTION COPY WHICH WAS NOT RETURNED TO THE CENTRAL RECORDS BY THE ACTION OFFICE.

THIS COPY MUST BE RETURNED TO DC/R FOR FILING.

FILE NO. 894 . 30 / 12-947
DESP. 1440 FROM TOKYO

--oOo--

JUL 1 - 1949

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DEC 31 1947

Tokyo, December 9, 1947.

Recd.
Dec. 17

No. 1440

ACTION
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INFO
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OFDSUBJECT: Report Concerning the Scrapping of
Ex-Japanese Naval Vessels.

O-O-O

The Acting Political Adviser has the honor to enclose five copies of a circular letter dated 29 November 1947 from this Headquarters concerning the scrapping of ex-Japanese naval vessels. It is regretted that no copies are available of the summary reports listed therein.

The circular letter is addressed as follows:

The Chief of the Chinese Mission in Japan;
The Chief of the French Mission in Japan;
The Head of the Netherlands Military Mission in Japan;
The Soviet Member, Allied Council for Japan;
The Head of the United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Japan.

Enclosures:

GHQ, SCAP, circular letter,
29 November 1947, concerning
the scrapping of ex-Japanese
naval vessels (five copies).

Original and ozalid to Department

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894.30/12-947

THE Firestone Tire & Rubber Company

HARVEY S. FIRESTONE
FOUNDER

GENERAL OFFICES
AKRON 17, OHIO

AKRON 17, OHIO

December 18,
1947

Mr. John M. Allison, Chief
Division of Northeast Asian Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

*These ships will be sunk or scrapped
since they cannot be rendered operable
within 60 days. No more drawings
on OO's*

Dear Mr. Allison:

Thank you very much for your letter of December 16 enclosing a list of Japanese naval vessels allocated to the four great powers. I note that the Japanese destroyer "Harukaze" shown previously as allotted to Great Britain is not included in your table. I also note that several other destroyers which were not sunk according to Admiral King's Final Report have not been allotted to any power. While it is understandable that many of them were so badly damaged that they are probably good only for scrap, such undamaged vessels as "Kamikaze" do not appear on the list of allotments and I am wondering what became of this ship and the other unallocated destroyers.

894.30/12-1847

With regard to the second paragraph of your letter, I realize that a list has not yet been published showing the allocation of Italian naval vessels. As you will note from my previous letter, I consider the withholding of this information from the public an act of autocratic behavior for which there is no apparent reason. Certainly it must be true that each of the four nations affected know which vessels were allocated and to whom. Therefore, I cannot conceive of any logical reason for further secrecy unless the United States got such a bad deal and Russia such a good deal that the Department of State does not want to apprise the American public of its failure to negotiate more favorably. This is certainly the impression which the State Department gives by withholding this information. If it is incorrect, it should be rectified immediately by publication of the allocations.

*KA
865.30*

CS/A

894.30/12-1847

May I hope that you will direct this latter portion of my letter to the attention of the State Department official who is responsible for withholding this information from the public with a request that he reply to this portion of the letter?

Very truly yours,

A. J. McGinness
National Advertising Manager

AJMcG:ma

Listen to the Voice of Firestone every Monday Evening over N.B.C.

MG

Something for you
to play with while
I'm gone - note
the marked paragraph
and quote!

JMG

is
to be
days
big will not
del but
or scraps

88)

RS

JAN 9 1948

is I think I'd
nt to tell your
more about the allocation of Italian
ay that the decision to withhold
e distribution was made by agreement
Foreign Ministers and that the list
ic in due course by the Four Power

~~XXXX~~ Commission which, in accordance with paragraph
2, Article 57 of the Treaty of Peace with Italy, is
responsible for arrangement of the details of the
transfer of the ships.

The public interest is certainly not involved in
this matter and I wouldn't be too concerned with
Mr. McG's ire over a bad case of frustrated curiosity.

SE:WBSale
26 Dec 47

FW 894.30 / 12-1847

No more details on DD's

impossible a contract be

made operable within 60 days

Hamburg probably will not

Kamohage be divided but

under scraps

(Kutcher 62288)

RS

JAN 9 1948

is I think I'd

take none at all. ... nt to tell your friend something more about the allocation of Italian ships you might say that the decision to withhold publication of the distribution was made by agreement of the Council of Foreign Ministers and that the list will be made public in due course by the Four Power ~~xxxxx~~ Commission which, in accordance with paragraph 2, Article 57 of the Treaty of Peace with Italy, is responsible for arrangement of the details of the transfer of the ships.

The public interest is certainly not involved in this matter and I wouldn't be too concerned with Mr. McG's ire over a bad case of frustrated curiosity.

FW 894.30 / 12-1849

WBS

SE:WBSale
26 Dec 47

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

JAN 9 1948

NA - Mr. Green

Marshall: If I had action on this I think I'd take none at all. However, if you want to tell your friend something more about the allocation of Italian ships you might say that the decision to withhold publication of the distribution was made by agreement of the Council of Foreign Ministers and that the list will be made public in due course by the Four Power ~~xxxxx~~ Commission which, in accordance with paragraph 2, Article 57 of the Treaty of Peace with Italy, is responsible for arrangement of the details of the transfer of the ships.

The public interest is certainly not involved in this matter and I wouldn't be too concerned with Mr. McG's ire over a bad case of frustrated curiosity.

WBS
SE:WBSale
26 Dec 47

FW 894.30 / 12-1847

JAN 9 1948

Dear Mr. McGinness:

In reply to your letter of December 18, 1947, inquiring concerning (1) the disposition of certain un-allocated Japanese destroyers and (2) the allocation of Italian naval vessels, I am informed by the Navy Department that the Harukaze and the Kamikaze will be sunk or scrapped since they cannot be made operable within 60 days. I am also informed that there will be no more drawings on Japanese destroyers.

With reference to the second paragraph of your letter, it is pointed out by the interested division of the Department of State that the decision to withhold publication of the distribution of Italian vessels was made by agreement of the Council of Foreign Ministers and that the list will be made public in due course by the Four Power Commission which, in accordance with paragraph 2, Article 57, of the Treaty of Peace with Italy, is responsible for arranging details of the transfer of the vessels.

Very truly yours,

Niles W. Bond
Assistant Chief
Division of Northeast Asian Affairs

Mr. A. J. McGinness,
National Advertising Manager,
The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company,
Akron 17, Ohio.

FW 894.30/12-1849

CR

JAN 8 1948 P.M.

NA: MGreen/hhc
January 7, 1948.

FE

WJL
SE
WJL

(Seal of the U.S.S.R.)

No. 258

(TRANSLATION)

*Received from father
from v6. necessary info re-
SCAP by wire
drafted from v6. RAR*

*Division of
Northeast Asian Affairs
JAN 26 1948
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Note to Embassy
Copy of Translation
sent to UK Embassy at
US request. Cleared with
EE*

The Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics presents its compliments to the Department of State of the United States of America and on instructions from the Soviet Government has the honor to communicate the following.

In October 1945, as is known, an agreement was reached between the Governments of the United States of America, Great Britain, China and the Soviet Union concerning the division on an equal basis among the above-mentioned four countries of the vessels of the former Japanese fleet, beginning with destroyers and surface warships of light tonnage.

In accordance with a subsequent agreement concluded between the four powers in February and March of 1947 the division of 239 warships of the above-mentioned tonnage was begun in the summer of that year. 135 ships were divided, 104 ships remained to be divided. With regard to the remaining 104 ships of the former Japanese fleet the Staff of the Supreme Commander in Japan General MacArthur by memorandum AG560 (October 28, 1947) GD informed the Soviet Representative in the Allied Council for Japan General Kislenko of the termination of the division of the remaining ships and the postponement of this division to the end of the period of occupation of Japan.

In connection with the fact that this decision of the Staff of the Supreme Commander contradicts the agreement reached earlier between the governments of the four countries, the Soviet representative in the Allied Council

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for Japan on November 25, 1947 sent a letter to the Staff of the Supreme Commander in which he stated his disagreement with this decision of the Staff of the Supreme Commander and proposed to complete without delay the division of the remaining 104 ships at the present time, guided by the agreed decision of the governments of the four powers on this question. However, the Staff of the Supreme Commander continues to insist on its position and evades the fulfillment of the above-mentioned agreed decision.

The Soviet Government considers it necessary to draw the attention of the Government of the USA to the incorrect activities of the Staff of the Supreme Commander which violate the existing agreement of the governments of the four countries concerning the division of the warships of the former Japanese fleet and proposes that the division of the remaining 104 Japanese warships be completed immediately without postponing their division to a later date.

The Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expresses its confidence that appropriate instructions will be given by the Government of the United States of America to the Supreme Commander of the American Forces in Japan concerning the necessity for the immediate completion of the division of the remaining 104 Japanese warships at this time.

Copies of this note are being sent simultaneously to the Embassies of China and the United Kingdom in Washington.

Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Washington

January 3, 1948

A.P. (initialed)

(Translated by
EE:FBStevens:la)

DIVISION OF
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

JAN - 4 1948

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

№ 258.

*Translated by
EG: 7B5
1/3/48*

*1st not rec'd
5:35 p.m. 1/3/48
Replaced by this
note 10:00 a.m. 1/4/48
JH*

Посольство Союза Советских Социалистических Республик DGR
свидетельствует свое уважение Государственному Департаменту
Соединенных Штатов Америки и по поручению Советского Прави-
тельства имеет честь сообщить следующее.

Как известно, в октябре 1945 года между Правительствами
Соединенных Штатов Америки, Великобритании, Китая и Советского
Союза была достигнута договоренность о разделе поровну между
указанными четырьмя странами кораблей бывшего военно-морского
флота Японии, начиная с эскадренных миноносцев и надводных
боевых судов меньшего тоннажа.

В соответствии с последующим согласованием, состоявшимся
между четырьмя державами в феврале-марте 1947 года, летом того
же года был начат раздел 239 военных кораблей, указанного выше
тоннажа. Было разделено 135 кораблей, осталось разделить 104
корабля. Относительно оставшихся 104 кораблей бывшего военно-мор-
ского флота Японии Штаб Главнокомандующего в Японии генерала
Макартура меморандумом AG 560 (28 октября 1947 г.) GD уведомил
Советского представителя в Союзном Совете для Японии генерал-май-
ора Кисленко о прекращении раздела оставшихся кораблей и о пере-

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1/4/48

несении этого раздела на конец периода оккупации Японии.

В связи с тем, что указанное решение Штаба Главнокомандующего противоречит ранее достигнутой договоренности между правительствами четырех стран, Советский представитель в Союзном Совете для Японии направил 25 ноября 1947 г. письмо Штабу Главнокомандующего, в котором заявил о своем несогласии с указанным решением Штаба Главнокомандующего и предложил безотлагательно закончить раздел оставшихся 104 кораблей в настоящее время, руководствуясь согласованным решением правительств четырех держав по данному вопросу. Однако Штаб Главнокомандующего продолжает настаивать на своей позиции и уклоняется от выполнения указанного выше согласованного решения.

Советское Правительство считает необходимым обратить внимание Правительства США на неправильные действия Штаба Главнокомандующего, нарушающие имеющуюся договоренность правительств четырех стран о разделе кораблей бывшего военно-морского флота Японии, и предлагает теперь же завершить раздел оставшихся 104 японских военных кораблей, не откладывая их раздела на более поздний срок.

Посольство Союза Советских Социалистических Республик выражает уверенность, что Правительством Соединенных Штатов Америки

3.

будут даны надлежащие указания Главнокомандующему войсками Соединенных Штатов Америки в Японии о необходимости безотлагательного завершения раздела оставшихся 104 японских кораблей в настоящее время.

Одновременно копии настоящей ноты направляются Посольствам Китая и Соединенного Королевства в Вашингтоне.

Посольство Союза Советских Социалистических Республик

г.Вашингтон

" 3 " Января 1948г.

A.P.

DC/R files

January 26, 1948.

MEMORANDUM

To: Colonel B. F. Taylor,
Army Department General Staff,
Plans and Operations Division.

From: Mr. J. K. Penfield,
Deputy Director for Far Eastern Affairs,
Department of State.

Subject: Division of the Remaining Vessels of the
Former Japanese Fleet.

894.30/1-348

There is enclosed a translation of a self-explanatory note of January 3, 1948, from the Soviet Embassy protesting an apparent decision of SCAP to defer the division of the remaining vessels of the former Japanese fleet.

It would be appreciated if the facts in this matter could be obtained in order that reply may be made to the Soviet note.

CS/A

Enclosure:
1. From Soviet Embassy,
January 3, 1948
(translation).

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A true copy of the signed original. FE:HST

FE:JKPenfield:hst

NA

894.30/1-348

894.30/1-348

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to His Excellency the Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and has the honor to refer to his note of January 3, 1948 regarding the disposition of certain combatant vessels of the former Japanese Navy.

Reference is made to the agreement reached in October 1945 between the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that all submarines and large surface vessels, above destroyer size, of the former Japanese Navy would be destroyed, and that destroyers and surface combatant vessels of lower tonnage would be divided equally among the four powers. On February 24, 1947 the Secretary addressed a note to the Soviet Ambassador in which it was stated that the United States Government had been informed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers that certain vessels of the

Japanese

894.30/1-348

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894.30/1-348

- 2 -

Japanese fleet were then available for division among the four powers. There were attached to this note three tentative lists showing the probable disposition of former Japanese naval vessels with the exception of submarines and combatant vessels larger than destroyers. One tentative list included vessels classified "combatant and of destroyer tonnage or less" which were damaged, wrecked, sunk or required more than sixty days to place in operable condition and which were to be scrapped. A second list enumerated in four lots the vessels reported operable and available for disposition as of June 18, 1946. One hundred and thirty-five vessels have been divided to date. A third list included vessels classified "combatant and of destroyer tonnage or less" which were operable or could be made operable within a period of sixty days and which would be delivered as soon as they became available. The Soviet Government accepted the proposal of the United States in its note to the Department of March 10, 1947 to the effect that the division of these ships should be entered upon without delay.

On

-3-

On October 28, 1947, in a memorandum for the Soviet Member of the Allied Council for Japan, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers referred to the fact that one hundred and thirty-five vessels had already been divided and stated that: "It is not contemplated that further deliveries of these vessels can be made for a considerable period of months in view of the present employment of the remaining vessels in occupation duties and other tasks required in implementation of the Japanese surrender. The Soviet Member, Allied Council for Japan, will be advised sufficiently in advance of any future division to allow for designation of representatives to participate in the inspection and drawing". A similar communication was addressed to the Chiefs of the United Kingdom and Chinese Missions in Japan.

It is the view of the United States Government that the action of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in deferring the final disposition of these vessels neither contradicts nor violates the agreement of the four powers in October 1945 regarding the disposition of
combatant

combatant vessels of the former Japanese Navy. The Secretary of State indicated in his note of February 24, 1947 that vessels other than those immediately subject to division would be distributed only as they became available. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has stated that the remaining vessels are presently employed in occupation duties and other tasks required in implementation of the Japanese surrender. The United States Government considers that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has the authority to defer the final disposition of the vessels as long as those vessels are in his judgment necessary for the performance of occupation duties or other tasks required in the implementation of the Japanese surrender.

Copies of this note are being transmitted to the British and Chinese Ambassadors.

Department of State,

Washington, April 1, 1948

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MAR 29 1948 P.M.
APR 1 1948 R.M.

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[Handwritten signature]

The Secretary of State presents his compliments
 to His Excellency the British Ambassador and encloses
 for his information a copy of the Secretary's reply
 to the Soviet Ambassador's note of January 3, 1948
 regarding the disposition of certain combatant vessels
 of the former Japanese Navy.

894.30/1-348

Enclosure:

Copy of note to Soviet Ambassador.

Department of State,

Washington,

April 17, 1948.

WA: ALDunning/ggg
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894.30/1-348

MAR 20 1948
 APR 1 1948 P.M.

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The Secretary of State presents his compliments to His Excellency the Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and has the honor to refer to his note of January 3, 1948 regarding the disposition of certain combatant vessels of the former Japanese Navy.

Reference is made to the agreement reached in October 1945 between the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that all submarines and large surface vessels, above destroyer size, of the former Japanese Navy would be destroyed, and that destroyers and surface combatant vessels of lower tonnage would be divided equally among the four powers. On February 24, 1947 the Secretary addressed a note to the Soviet Ambassador in which it was stated that the United States Government had been informed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers that certain vessels of the

Japanese

- 2 -

Japanese fleet were then available for division among the four powers. There were attached to this note three tentative lists showing the probable disposition of former Japanese naval vessels with the exception of submarines and combatant vessels larger than destroyers. One tentative list included vessels classified "combatant and of destroyer tonnage or less" which were damaged, wrecked, sunk or required more than sixty days to place in operable condition and which were to be scrapped. A second list enumerated in four lots the vessels reported operable and available for disposition as of June 18, 1946. One hundred and thirty-five vessels have been divided to date. A third list included vessels classified "combatant and of destroyer tonnage or less" which were operable or could be made operable within a period of sixty days and which would be delivered as soon as they became available. The Soviet Government accepted the proposal of the United States in its note to the Department of March 10, 1947 to the effect that the division of these ships should be entered upon without delay.

On

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-3-

On October 28, 1947, in a memorandum for the Soviet Member of the Allied Council for Japan, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers referred to the fact that one hundred and thirty five vessels had already been divided and stated that: "It is not contemplated that further deliveries of these vessels can be made for a considerable period of months in view of the present employment of the remaining vessels in occupation duties and other tasks required in implementation of the Japanese surrender. The Soviet Member, Allied Council for Japan, will be advised sufficiently in advance of any future division to allow for designation of representatives to participate in the inspection and drawing". A similar communication was addressed to the Chiefs of the United Kingdom and Chinese Missions in Japan.

It is the view of the United States Government that the action of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in deferring the final disposition of these vessels neither contradicts nor violates the agreement of the four powers in October 1945 regarding the disposition of
combatant

- 4 -

combatant vessels of the former Japanese Navy. The Secretary of State indicated in his note of February 24, 1947 that vessels other than those immediately subject to division would be distributed only as they became available. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has stated that the remaining vessels are presently employed in occupation duties and other tasks required in implementation of the Japanese surrender. The United States Government considers that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has the authority to defer the final disposition of the vessels as long as those vessels are in his judgment necessary for the performance of occupation duties or other tasks required in the implementation of the Japanese surrender.

Copies of this note are being transmitted to the British and Chinese Ambassadors.

Department of State,

Washington,

April 1, 1948

NA:ALDunning/GSS
3/22/48

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The Secretary of State presents his compliments
 to His Excellency the Chinese Ambassador and encloses
 for his information a copy of the Secretary's reply
 to the Soviet Ambassador's note of January 3, 1948
 regarding the disposition of certain combatant vessels
 of the former Japanese Navy.

894.30/1-348

Enclosure:

✓ Copy of note to Soviet Ambassador.

A true copy of
 the signed copy
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894.30/1-348

Department of State,

Washington,

NA:ALDunning/ggg
3/22/48

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MAR 29 1948
APR 1 1948

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The Secretary of State presents his compliments to His Excellency the Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and has the honor to refer to his note of January 3, 1948 regarding the disposition of certain combatant vessels of the former Japanese Navy.

Reference is made to the agreement reached in October 1945 between the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that all submarines and large surface vessels, above destroyer size, of the former Japanese Navy would be destroyed, and that destroyers and surface combatant vessels of lower tonnage would be divided equally among the four powers. On February 24, 1947 the Secretary addressed a note to the Soviet Ambassador in which it was stated that the United States Government had been informed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers that certain vessels of the

Japanese

- 2 -

Japanese fleet were then available for division among the four powers. There were attached to this note three tentative lists showing the probable disposition of former Japanese naval vessels with the exception of submarines and combatant vessels larger than destroyers. One tentative list included vessels classified "combatant and of destroyer tonnage or less" which were damaged, wrecked, sunk or required more than sixty days to place in operable condition and which were to be scrapped. A second list enumerated in four lots the vessels reported operable and available for disposition as of June 18, 1946. One hundred and thirty-five vessels have been divided to date. A third list included vessels classified "combatant and of destroyer tonnage or less" which were operable or could be made operable within a period of sixty days and which would be delivered as soon as they became available. The Soviet Government accepted the proposal of the United States in its note to the Department of March 10, 1947 to the effect that the division of these ships should be entered upon without delay.

On

-3-

On October 28, 1947, in a memorandum for the Soviet Member of the Allied Council for Japan, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers referred to the fact that one hundred and thirty five vessels had already been divided and stated that: "It is not contemplated that further deliveries of these vessels can be made for a considerable period of months in view of the present employment of the remaining vessels in occupation duties and other tasks required in implementation of the Japanese surrender. The Soviet Member, Allied Council for Japan, will be advised sufficiently in advance of any future division to allow for designation of representatives to participate in the inspection and drawing". A similar communication was addressed to the Chiefs of the United Kingdom and Chinese Missions in Japan.

It is the view of the United States Government that the action of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in deferring the final disposition of these vessels neither contradicts nor violates the agreement of the four powers in October 1945 regarding the disposition of
combatant

- 4 -

combatant vessels of the former Japanese Navy. The Secretary of State indicated in his note of February 24, 1947 that vessels other than those immediately subject to division would be distributed only as they became available. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has stated that the remaining vessels are presently employed in occupation duties and other tasks required in implementation of the Japanese surrender. The United States Government considers that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has the authority to defer the final disposition of the vessels as long as those vessels are in his judgment necessary for the performance of occupation duties or other tasks required in the implementation of the Japanese surrender.

Copies of this note are being transmitted to the British and Chinese Ambassadors.

Department of State,

Washington,

April 1, 1948.

NA: ALDunning/SSS
3/22/48

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THE STATE-ARMY-NAVY-AIR FORCE COORDINATING COMMITTEE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SANA-6007
2 April 1948

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DC/R
no action - see attached memo
ALD
may 12, 48
file

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

Subject: Remaining Ex-Japanese Naval Vessels
as of 12 February 1948.

- References: a. SWN-5257 (21 Mar 47)
- b. SWN-5113 (3 Feb 47)
- c. SWN-5050 (10 Jan 47)

Forwarded herewith for information and such action as
may be deemed appropriate is a copy of SANACC 186/30.

For the State-Army-Navy-Air Force Coordinating Committee:

for *W. W. Moreley*
CHARLES E. SALTZMAN
Chairman

Enclosure:
Copy No. 53,
SANACC 186/30

894.30/4-248

MAY 14 1948
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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

ALD
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : NA - Mr. Allison

DATE: May 10, 1948

FROM : NA - Mrs. Dunning

SUBJECT: SANAAC 186/30 - Remaining Ex-Japanese Naval
Vessels as of 12 February 1948

Attached is SANACC 186/30 containing a list showing the disposition or present status of vessels listed as operable or capable of being made operable within sixty days, which was forwarded to the Secretary for such action as may be deemed appropriate.

OK / In view of the fact that SCAP informed the Department of the Army on April 30, 1948 (ZX 47258, also attached) that this list was not furnished to other than the U.S. member of the Allied Council although it is believed that most of the information contained therein is known by the interested powers, it is recommended that the Department not forward a copy of this list to the Embassies of the UK, USSR and China, but rather retain it in its own files for future reference.

Attached:

1. SANAAC 186/30
2. Telegram ZX 47258

ALD
NA: ALDunning/ggg

APR 26 1948

UNCLASSIFIED

No. 172

To the
Officer in Charge of the American Mission,
Nanking.

The Acting Secretary of State encloses for the in-
formation of the American Embassy copies of two SANACC
documents on the subject of the disposition of ex-Japanese
naval vessels.

894.30/4-2648

Enclosures:

- ✓ 1. SANACC 186/30, copy no. 37.
- ✓ 2. SANACC 186/31, copy no. 36.

UNCLASSIFIED

A true copy of
the signed origi-
nal.

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oy

APR 26 1948

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894.30/4-2648

APR 27 1948

UNCLASSIFIED

No. 72

894.30/4-2748

To the
Acting United States Political Adviser for Japan,
Tokyo.

The Acting Secretary of State encloses for the information of the Acting Political Adviser a copy of SANACC 186/31, containing a note to the Soviet Ambassador dated April 1, 1948, regarding the division of ex-Japanese combatant ships among the four Powers. The note from the Soviet Ambassador of January 3, 1948, referred to in the enclosed document was summarized in an Army Department cable to SCAP, no. W 95288, of February 5, 1948.

Enclosure:
✓ 1. SANACC 186/31, copy no. 39.

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**WAR DEPARTMENT
CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.**

CSCAD 560

24 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CHARLES V. HULICK, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR OCCUPIED AREAS

SUBJECT: Permanent Transfer Ex-Japanese Vessels to Korean Coast Guard

The accompanying draft message to SCAP, together with letter from GHQ, SCAP, APO500 (dtd 9 Apr 48) subject: Vessels for Korean Coast Guard, to the Adjutant General of the U.S. Army with two inclosures is forwarded to your office for concurrence. It will be appreciated if you will notify Major J. G. K. Miller on National Defense extension 5013 when the concurrence of your office has been obtained. The subject has been previously discussed with Mr. Ralph Fisher, OE, and Mr. Feary, NA.

Ray J. Laux
RAY J. LAUX
1st Lt. Colonel, GSC
Executive

- 2 Incls
- 1 - Draft Message
- 2 - Cy Ltr fm SCAP to TAG w/ 2 incls

*5/26
Sent Fisher +
Leary for concurrence.
5/27 - Feary + Fisher
called*

894.30 / 5-2448

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DRAFT OF CABLE

PREPARED BY: Major J.G.K. Miller/M/ EXTENSION: 5013 DATE: 21 May 48

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL CRYPTO. SYSTEM(S): _____ PRECEDENCE: Priority

<u>THEATER ADDRESS(ES):</u>		<u>NAME:</u>	<u>ACTION OR INFORMATION:</u>
TO: <u>CINCFE</u>	FOR: _____	FOR: <u>ACTION</u>	_____
<u>CG USAFIK</u>	_____	_____	<u>INFO</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____

CONTENTS OF THIS DRAFT: (CONCURRED IN BY: _____)

(COORDINATED WITH _____)

(_____)

DISTRIBUTION DESIRED: _____

NOTE: Submit this original in detail and one (1) tissue copy of text only. Double-space.

From JCS

Following is State-Army-Navy decision, Subject: Transfer ex-Jap Navy Vessels to Korean Coast Guard.

1. Eleven ex-Jap Navy vessels now on loan from CINCFE to USAMGIK should be permanently transferred without payment, as surrendered enemy materiel, to USAMGIK for use in Korean Coast Guard service.

2. Upon withdrawal of USAFIK it is anticipated title to such vessels will be transferred by USAMGIK to National Korean Govt.

3. These vessels not considered subject to division among four powers under terms WAR 89660, dtd 14 Jan 47, nor are they to be considered part of U.S. share such division(SWNCC 186/27).

FW 894.30/5-24-48

MEMO FOR RECORD:
(Establishing factual background and necessity for cable)

Incl 1

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

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AGO 560 (9 Apr 48)GD

APO 500
9 April 1948

SUBJECT: Vessels for Korean Coast Guard

TO: The Adjutant General, Department of the Army,
Washington 25, D. C.

1. References:

a. Joint Chiefs of Staff 1483/35 dated 9 August 1946

b. United States Army Military Government in Korea's letter MGI SC 565.4, no date, subject: "Recommendation for Permanent Transfer of Japanese Tug Type Vessels to the Korean Coast Guard," forwarded to Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers by first indorsement United States Army Forces in Korea, 8 November 1947 (attached).

c. United States Army Military Government in Korea's letter MGDIS 561.1, 19 February 1948, subject: "Japanese Vessels on Loan to the Korean Coast Guard" (attached).

2. As a temporary measure pending receipt of watercraft authorized by reference 1a, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in December 1946 authorized transfer to United States Army Military Government in Korea "on temporary basis subject to later return, settlement, or inclusion in permanent establishment," 12 Japanese tugs from the former Japanese Navy. Of 12 authorized, 11 were actually transferred. Tugs so transferred were of minelayer type, displacement 150-180 tons, speed 14 knots, diesel powered.

3. References b and c above are requests from United States Military Government in Korea for permanent transfer of the 11 Japanese tugs. Since no authority exists either for settlement or permanent transfer, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers contemplates requiring return of these vessels prior to conclusion of occupation of Japan or Korea, whichever is earliest.

4. Inasmuch as references 1b and 1c indicate that return of the 11 Japanese tugs to Japan may seriously handicap the Korean Coast Guard, references b and c are forwarded for consideration by the Joint Chiefs of Staff as to the source from which additional vessels are to be obtained upon return of 11 Japanese tugs, if the augmented strength as justified in references b and c is approved.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ R. M. LEVY

2 Incls:
As indicated in
par 1b and 1c.

R. M. LEVY
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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Incl 2

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
APO 235, Unit 233826
12081

MGISC 565.4

SUBJECT: Recommendation for permanent transfer of Japanese Tug type vessels to the Korean Coast Guard

THRU: Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, APO 235

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

1. The Korean Coast Guard, with an authorized personnel complement of 3,000 officers and men, is at present heightening its anti-smuggling campaign in the face of greatly increased smuggling activities in the coastal waters of Korea South of 38° North latitude. Physically the task is a very difficult one because of the broken coastline and myriad of small islands dotting the approximately 750 miles of coastal waters.

2. This marine Service is divided into six Coast Guard districts operating under Headquarters at Seoul, Korea. The districts are at the six major ports of South Korea, namely: Inchon, Kunsan, Mokpo, Pusan, Pohang, and Mukhojin. Off-shore patrols are considered the major operation of each Coast Guard district and at least one vessel is engaged at all times in this duty in the respective districts. Supervision over inland waters is conducted by detachments at Chuminjin and Kimpo and establishment of three additional detachments is planned. To further protect the economy of Korea by preventing smuggling a new plan was recently placed in operation at the Eleventh Medium Port at Pusan. This plan provides that four vessels conduct a "harbor block" guarding the two entrances to the port. Its effectiveness is evident by the fact that in the first week of operation 436 vessels were boarded, 51 vessels were seized for illegal trade and 37 persons were apprehended attempting illegal entering or leaving the country. It is intended that this type of patrol will be extended to other areas in the near future since it is felt that its value would diminish rapidly if not conducted in each of the larger harbors of South Korea augmenting the major patrol. Only in this way can an effective anti-smuggling net be operated in these waters.

3. Prior to 1 September 1947, off-shore patrols in South Korea waters were conducted by vessels of the United States Navy. Full responsibility has, since that date, been assumed by the Korean Coast Guard.

4. On 10 February 1947, the Aids to Navigation Section, formerly under the Marine Bureau of the Department of Transportation, was transferred to the Coast Guard. Surveys made since that date reveal that the navigational aids of these waters are in a seriously dangerous condition and the reconstruction and repair of the aids is of prime importance to the safety of life and property. This section has no vessels with which to carry on servicing lighthouses or repairing or replacing aids and it is planned that the LCI class vessels will be assigned to this section until other ships of a suitable type can be procured.

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5. To carry out its assigned mission the Coast Guard operates the vessels listed on inclosure 1. All of the vessels received were in need of overhaul and few carried any spare parts. Mechanical failures are frequent in occurrence and it has been determined that the expected average operating time of a given vessel is about one-third in port, one-third on patrol, and one-third in the shipyard. Repairs to vessels are made at the shipyard at Chinhae, where, because of the great lack of parts, much of the equipment must be repaired by improvisation. Included in the vessels listed on inclosure 1 are 11 Japanese tug type vessels. Nine of that number are now in operation. One additional vessel of this same type is scheduled for delivery and after the overhaul and training of a crew is completed will be placed on patrol. These vessels have, because of their shallow draft, speed, and maneuverability, been found ideally suited and versatile in their performance. These vessels are operated on a "loan" basis and are deemed an essential to the future operation of the Korean Coast Guard.

6. In view of the present varied types of duties of the Korean Coast Guard, anticipation of future assignments of additional duties, and the over-average loss of vessel operating time due to availabilities for ship repairs, it is recommended that the 12 Japanese tug class vessels be permanently transferred to the Korean Coast Guard or if this is not possible that 12 vessels of a similar type be assigned to this service permanently.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

/s/ Earl L. Rhodes

1 Incl
List of vessels operated
by Korean Coast Guard
(in quintuplicate)

EARL H. RHODES
Lt Col AGD
Adjutant General

TFGCT 565.4

1st Ind

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA, APO 235

TO: Supreme Commander for Allied Powers, APO 500

Recommend favorable consideration of recommendations in basic communication.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

/s/ C. D. Funk

1 Incl:
List of vessels operated
by Korean Coast Guard
(in trip)

C. D. FUNK
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj General

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Inclosure 1

BASIC: Ltr Hdqtrs USAMGIK to SCAP Subj: Recommendation for permanent assignment of Japanese Tug type vessels to the Korean Coast Guard

<u>TYPE OF VESSEL</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>SOURCE OF ACQUISITION</u>
LCI	6	6 - U. S. Navy
YMS	17	11 - U. S. Navy 6 - Civilian Supply Program
JAPANESE TUG	11	11 - Loan basis from SCAP
YO	1	1 - U. S. Navy
PATROL BOAT (140')	1	1- Built in Korea after cessation of hostilities
PICKET BOAT (40')	24	24 - U. S. Navy

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HEADQUARTERS
 UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
 APO 235, UNIT 2

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19 Feb 1948

MGDIS 561.1

SUBJECT: Japanese Vessels on Loan to the Korean Coast Guard

THRU: Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, APO 235

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

1. On 3 November, 1947, this Headquarters dispatched correspondence (subj: Recommendation for permanent transfer of Japanese Tug type vessels to the Korean Coast Guard). The present advisors, U. S. Coast Guard personnel, are in the process of being relieved by Department of the Army civilian personnel and it is believed that the subject of conclusion of the permanent transfer of the 11 Japanese vessels now on loan to the Korean Coast Guard prior to the departure of the present advisors is of prime importance. The present advisors are cognizant of the necessity for these vessels and have knowledge of the history of the transaction which assigned the vessels on a loan basis whereas the relieving personnel will not readily be in a position to answer questions which may arise on the subject. In view of the fact that no action has been taken to date on this subject the following is submitted as additional justification for the retention of these vessels.

2. The vessels requested are former Japanese naval vessels which have been referred to from time to time as "large tugs," "Japanese Minesweepers," or "Japanese Minelayers." Classification of these former Japanese naval vessels as "tugs" is incorrect inasmuch as they have a clipper type bow and could not possibly be used for such service. Further, they are not equipped with necessary deck winches or towing bits to perform tug duty.

3. At the present time these vessels are being utilized in inshore and offshore patrol work of the Korean Coast Guard. They have been found the most versatile vessel operated by this Service due to the fact that they have good maneuverability and a shallow draft, (6.6 feet). The Korean Coast is attempting to reactivate the aids to navigation of South Korea and these vessels are being used in this program in addition to their patrol duties.

4.- It is difficult to navigate in many of the Korean harbors. For example, in the port of Kunsan, the site of a major Korean Coast Guard installation, this type of vessel is used exclusively due to the fact that it can be navigated into or out of the harbor regardless of the stage of the tide whereas a larger vessel with more draft could only be used at high water. The Korean Coast Guard is called upon many times to make trips to Ulong Do, an island approximately ninety miles off the East coast of Korea. High winds are often encountered in these waters and because of its low freeboard, approximately three feet, the former Japanese naval vessels are found more easily navigable.

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*GHQ 560
 24 Feb 1948
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5. When the American vessels approved by the U.S. Navy were received they had few, if any, spare parts. Although repeated attempts have been made to obtain spare parts none have been forthcoming. The American vessels, therefore, have caused considerable difficulty due to breakdowns. Many times improvisation must be resorted to in order to repair the vessels and long delays are encountered in returning them to patrol duties.

6. Economy of upkeep as well as of operation must be given serious consideration in Korea and it has been found that the former Japanese naval vessels are cheaper to operate, and require considerably less availability time for repairs, than do the American vessels. Since the vessels were built in Japan procurement of parts is much more easily facilitated than it could be with the American vessels.

7. It is essential to the future economy of Korea that smuggling be combatted in the greatest degree. Carrying out this work will be impossible unless Korea is provided the necessary vessels to perform patrol duties. The present number of Coast Guard vessels is deemed the absolute minimum with which this Service can operate. It is, therefore, requested that the 11 former Japanese vessels be transferred to Korea on a permanent basis.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

/s/ Earl L. Rhodes

EARL L. RHODES
Lt. Col. AGD
Adjutant GeneralC C
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UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER FOR JAPAN

No. 374

DIVISION OF NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

JUNE 14 1948 file JEW

DEPARTMENT OF STATE Tokyo, June 21, 1948.

ACTION is assigned to



DC/R

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Subject: Destruction of Ex-Japanese Combatant Vessels, Monthly Report of May, 1948.

The Acting Political Adviser has the honor to transmit herewith five copies of the report of the Commander, Naval Forces, Far East, entitled: Destruction of Ex-Japanese Combatant Vessels, Monthly Report of May, 1948.

This report indicates that thirty-four major war ships, totaling 159,681 scrap tons (90.5% of total to be scrapped); forty submarines and eighty-three Koryus, totaling 8,898 scrap tons (74.4% of total to be scrapped); and one hundred seventeen minor ships, totaling 30,571 scrap tons (69.03% of total to be scrapped) have been destroyed from the commencement of the program to the end of May, 1948.

The enclosed report is complete with the exception of enclosure E (Scrapping Progress Photographs). Sufficient numbers of prints were not made for general distribution, however, these photographs are on file in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations in Washington where they can no doubt be examined by the Department's representatives if desired.

Enclosure: att

Scrapping Program Summary, June 10, 1948, in quintuplicate.

DC/L LIAISON

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Q. R. B.

Enclosure to Despatch No. 374 dated June 21, 1948 from the Office of the Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject, "Destruction of Ex-Japanese Combatant Vessels, Monthly Report of May, 1948".

From: Commander Naval Forces, Far East.
To : Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.
Subject: Destruction of Ex-Japanese Combatant Vessels,
Monthly Report of May, 1948.

Enclosures: (A) Scrapping Program Summary for Major Ships.
(B) Scrapping Program Summary for Submarines.
(C) Scrapping Program Summary for Vessels of
Destroyer Tonnage or Less.
(D) Scrapping Program Summary for Completely
Scrapped Ships.
(E) Scrapping Progress Photographs.

1. The enclosures (A) to (D) cover the scrapping progress of Ex-Japanese Combatant Vessels for the month of May, 1948.

2. During the month of May, 1948, scrapping was completed on the following vessels:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SCRAPPING YARD.</u>
Shimane Maru	CVE	Naniwa D. Y.
RO #28	Submarine	Kumagaya Gumi
Aguni	DE	Iino Maizuru
Kuga	DE	Iino Maizuru
# 87	DE	Kawanami D.Y.
# 225	DE	Amakasu Kaiji
# 25	SB	Sanoyasu H.Y.
# 26	SB	Sanoyasu D.Y.
# 102	SB	Matsutani Gumi
# 110	SB	Mitsubishi Shimonoseki
# 114	SB	Sasebo Sempaku
# 119	SB	NipponKai D.Y.
# 121	SB	Mitsubishi Nanao
# 126	SB	Urabe Takuma
# 153	SB	Mitsui Tamano
# 17	MS	Sasebo Sempaku
# 102	MS	Uraga D. Y.

3. The below listed vessel has been removed from the list of vessels authorized for use as breakwaters, and has been included in the scrapping summary.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Katsura	DD	Osaka

R. M. Griffin
R. M. GRIFFIN

cc:
CNO (with encl) 6
CINCPACFLT (with encl) 6
x CG 8th Army (with encl, less encl (E)) 6

COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES, FAR EAST.
Scrapping Program Summary
For - MAJOR SHIPS

NAME	TYPE	EST. SCRAP TONS	TONS SCRAP CURRENT MONTH	TONS SCRAP TO DATE	% SCRAP CURRENT MONTH	% SCRAP TO DATE	REMARKS
SHIMANE	CVE	3,770	1,195	3,770	31.8	100%	Completed at Manila D.Y. 5-30-48
KUFANO	CVE	3,800	470	1,627	12.4	42.9	
AOBA	CA	3,600	0	331	0	9.2	Under Salvage
TONE	CA	4,700	0	82	0	1.7	
OYODO	CL	3,300	1,004	1,684	30.4	51.0	
KASUGA	AUX	2,000					Old Argentine Cruiser con- verted to training ship
FUJI	AUX	3,000					Old Battle Ship conver- ted to target
Total (7 Ships)		24,170	2,669	7,494	11.0	31.0	
Completed Ships (27 Ships)		152,187		152,187			
Total Major Ships (34 Ships)		176,357		159,681		90.5	

ENCLOSURE (A)

COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES, FAR EAST
 Scrapping Program Summary
 For - SUBMARINES

NAME	TYPE	EST. TONS SCRAP	TONS SCRAP CURRENT MONTH	TONS SCRAP TO DATE	% SCRAP CURRENT MONTH	% SCRAP TO DATE	REMARKS
No. 28	RO	337	190	337	56.4	100%	Completed Kumagaya G 5-10-43
No. 204	HA	100					
No. 152	I	400					
No. 205	I	440					Under Salv
No. 404	I	1,500					Under Salv
KORYUS(83 Vessels)		1,940		1,328		68.0	At Harina
Total (5 Subs & 83 Koryus)		4,717	190	1,665	4.0	35.3	
Completed Submarines 35 Subs*		7,233		7,233			
Grand Total Submarines (40 Subs & 83 Koryus)		11,950		8,898		74.4	

*Note: 104 Subs sunk not included in this total.

ENCLOSURE (B)

COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES, FAR EAST
 Scrapping Program Summary
 For-Vessels of Destroyer Tonnage or Less

NAME	TYPE	EST. SCRAP TONS	TONS SCRAP CURRENT MONTH	TONS SCRAP TO DATE	% SCRAP CURRENT MONTH	% SCRAP TO DATE	REMARKS
ASAGO	DD	270	200	210	66.4	70.0	

ENOKI	DD	195					

HATSUSHIMO	DD	782					Under Salv

KATSURA	DD	750					

NARA	DD	550					

TOMARIURA No. 1	DD	300					

USHIO	DD	770	320	320	41.7	41.7	

YAKAZE	DD	500					

AGUNI	DE	332	270	332	83.2	100%	Completed Iino Maiz 5-20-48

AMAKUSA	DE	392					

IWO	DE	350	30	30	8.6	8.6	

KASADO	DE	320	19	135	5.8	42.0	

KUGA	DE	447	444	447	99.3	100%	Completed Iino Maiz 5-30-48

MIYAKE	DE	350	25	25	7.1	7.1	

MUROTSU	DE	500					

OKINAWA	DE	464					Under Salv

URUMI	DE	360					Salvage Co leted.

No. 2	DE	369					Under Salv

No. 4	DE	500	20	240	4.0	48.0	

COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES, FAR EAST
Scrapping Program Summary
For - Vessels of Destroyer Tonnage or Less

NAME	TYPE	EST. SCRAP TONS	TONS SCRAP CURRENT MONTH	TONS SCRAP TO DATE	% SCRAP CURRENT MONTH	% SCRAP TO DATE	REMARKS
No. 62	DE	310	10	126	3.2	40.2	
No. 63	DE	280	0	230	0	82.0	
No. 87	*DE	297	30	297	10.1	100%	Completed at Kawanami D. 5-15-48
No. 95	DE	350	140	140	40.0	40.0	
No. 132	DE	296	36	36	12.2	12.2	
No. 200	DE	363	37	37	10.2	10.2	
No. 225	DE	295	93	295	33	100%	Completed at Amakasu Ka 4-30-48
OSASHI	AUX	850					Under Salvage
YODO	AUX	500					
No. 25	SB	400	65	400	16.2	100%	Completed at Sanoyasu D. 5-6-48
No. 26	SB	400	255	400	63.7	100%	Completed at Sanoyasu D. 5-25-48
No. 102	SB	410	310	410	75.8	100%	Completed at Matsutani G. 6-1-48
No. 106	SB	400					
No. 109	SB	497	260	447	52.5	90.0	
No. 110	SB	420	360	420	85.7	100%	Completed at Shimonoseki 5-31-48
No. 111	SB	435	0	39	0	9.0	
No. 114	SB	390	244	390	88.2	100%	Completed at Sasebo 5-31-48
No. 117	SB	435					

ENCLOSURE (C)
Sheet No. 2.

COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES, FAR EAST
Scraping Program Summary
For-Vessels of Destroyer Tonnage or Less

NAME	TYPE	EST. SCRAP TONS	TONS SCRAP CURRENT MONTH	TONS SCRAP TO DATE	%SCRAP CURRENT MONTH	% SCRAP TO DATE	REMARKS
No. 119	SB	483	423	483	87.6	100%	Completed at NipponKai I. 6-1-48
No. 121	SB	403	136	403	33.8	100%	Completed at Mitsubishi Nanao 5-30-48
No. 122	SB	403	180	180	44.6	44.6	
No. 124	SB	435	0	49	0	11.1	
No. 126	SB	420	340	420	80.9	100%	Completed at Urabe Takuma 6-1-48
No. 153	SB	465	245	465	52.7	100%	Completed at Mitsui Tama 5-15-48
No. 174	SB	435					
No. 175	SB	435					Under Salvage
ASHIZAKI	ML	335					
NUWAJIMA	ML	250					Under Salvage
TOSHIMA	AML	200					
No. 1	MS	250					
No. 17	MS	167	120	167	71.9	100%	Completed at Sasebo 5-31-48
No. 29	MS	250					
No. 102	**MS	270	80	270	29.7	100%	Completed at Uruga D.Y. 5-10-48
No. 48	SC	150					
No. 51	SC	200					

ENCLOSURE (C)
Sheet No. 3

COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES, FAR EAST
Scraping Program Summary
For - Vessels of Destroyer Tonnage or Less

NAME	EST. SCRAP TONS	TONS SCRAP CURRENT MONTH	TONS SCRAP TO DATE	% SCRAP CURRENT MONTH	% SCRAP TO DATE
TOTAL 54 Ships	21474	4692	7763	21.8	36.1
TOTAL COMPLETED SHIPS (63 Ships) Includes U.K. & U. S. SHIPS	22808		22808		
GRAND TOTAL Minor Ships (117 Ships)	44282		30571		69.03

Of the above total of 54 ships in process of scrapping 1 is a U. S. share ship and 1 is a U. K. share ship. The progress of U. S. and U. K. ship scrapping is indicated below:

*DE No. 87	297	30	297	10.1	100%

**MS No. 102	270	80	270	28.7	100%
TOTAL					
U. S. Ships	15 Ships	-	Tonnage Scrap	5568	
U. K. Ships	13 Ships	-	Tonnage Scrap	4526	

~~% Complete = 100~~

* U. S. Share
** U. K. Share

ENCLOSURE (C)
Sheet No. 4.

COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES, FAR EAST
 Scrapping Program Summary
 For - Completely Scrapped MAJOR Ships

NAME	TYPE	DATE COMPLETED	TONS SCRAP	SCRAPPING YARD
ASO	CV	4-26-47	7785	Harima D. Y., Kure
AMAGI	CV	12-11-47	8969	Harima D. Y., Kure
IKOMA	CV	3-10-47	6729	Mitsui D. Y., Tamano
JUNYO	CV	8-1-47	12002	Sasebo S. Y., Sasebo
KATSURAGI	CV	11-30-47	11000	Hatachi D. Y., Osaka
KASAGI	CV	11-31-47	10280	Sasebo S. Y., Sasebo
HOSHO	CVT	4-30-47	4360	Hatachi D. Y., Osaka
IBUKI	CVE	8-1-47	8325	Sasebo S. Y., Sasebo
RYUHO	CVE	9-25-46	7085	Harima D. Y., Kure
YAMASHIO	CVE	10-31-47	3584	Mitsubishi, Yokohama.
HARUNA	BB	7-4-46	580	Harima D. Y., Kure
HYUGA	BB	7-4-46	1240	Harima D. Y., Kure
ISE	BB	7-4-46	1196	Harima D. Y., Kure
SETTSU	OBB	7-31-47	10601	Harima D. Y., Kure
SHIKISHIMA	OBB	1-15-48	7296	Sasebo S. Y., Sasebo
ASAMA	OCA	3-25-47	6500	Hatachi D. Y., Innoshima
IZUMO	OCA	9-30-47	1589	Harima D. Y., Kure
IWATE	OCA	1-31-47	6000	Harima D. Y., Kure
YAKUMO	OCA	3-31-47	6514	Iino S. Y., Maizuru
KASHIMA	CLT	6-15-47	3480	Kawahami S. Y., Nagasaki
KAIYO	CVL	1-31-48	7500	Boppu
KITAGAMI	CL	3-31-47	3150	Mitsubishi S. Y., Nagasaki
YAHAGI	OCL	7-8-47	2960	Kasado S. Y., Kasado
CHOGEI	AS	2-28-47	3300	Hatachi S. Y., Mukajima
MINOMO	CM	4-4-47	1112	Urabe S. Y., Innoshima
TOKIWA	CM	9-8-47	7550	Ominato S. Y., Ominato
HAKACHI	AUX	5-30-47	1500	Urabe S. Y., Innoshima

TOTAL MAJOR SHIPS
 (27)

152,187

ENCLOSURE (D)
 Sheet No. 1

COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES, FAR EAST
 Scrapping Program Summary
 for Completely Scrapped Vessels of Destroyer Tonnage
 or Less.

NAME	TYPE	DATE COMPLETED	TONS SCRAP	SCRAPPING YARD.
KABA	*DD	3-1-48	510	Mitsui, Tamano
KAMIKAZE	DD	10-31-47	350	Suruga Wan
KASHI	*DD	3-20-48	770	Kasado
KUNASHIRI	DD	7-30-47	350	Suruga Wan
MICHIZUKI	DD	2-28-48	144	Sasebo
NATSUZUKI	**DD	3-1-48	1100	Uraga
NIRE	DD	4-20-48	500	Kure
TOKITSUKAZE	DD	3-1-48	320	Kure
YANAGI	DD	4-1-47	872	Ominato
AMAMI	**DE	12-20-47	300	Hiroshima
ETOROFU	*DE	10-13-47	383	Kure
HABUSHI	*DE	10-13-47	390	Kure
HACHIJO	DE	4-5-48	460	Maizuru
HODAKA	*DE	3-1-48	380	Uraga
INAGI	DE	11-30-47	200	Hachinoe
KURAHASHI	**DE	1-15-48	399	Nagoya
OTSU	DE	3-25-48	350	Hitachi
SAKITO	DE	11-30-47	347	Sasebo
TAKANE	DE	11-27-47	390	Kure
TOMOSHIRI	DE	10-23-47	260	Osaka
DE #12	*DE	11-30-47	294	Sasebo
DE #22	*DE	12-31-47	295	Sasebo
DE #26	*DE	10-13-47	313	Kure
DE #29	DE	2-1-48	270	Sasebo
DE #36	*DE	2-1-48	290	Tsurumi
DE #37	*DE.	11-30-47	320	Kawasaki
DE #45	DE	4-30-48	330	Omase
DE #49	*DE	1-2-48	290	Shirizu
DE #50	DE	4-30-48	350	Osaka
DE #58	*DE	11-30-47	295	Sasebo
DE #59	DE	2-1-47	296	Kure
DE #74	DE	8-1-47	400	Muroran
DE #83	DE	3-17-48	310	Naniwa
DE #89	DE	11-30-47	285	Toyama
DE #97	DE	11-27-47	298	Kure
DE #117	DE	11-30-47	185	Yokohama
DE #124	DE	2-10-48	275	Kawanami
DE #154	**DE	3-1-48	275	Urabe Takuma
DE #156	**DE	12-11-47	330	Maizuru
DE #158	*DE	12-31-47	335	Maizuru
DE #160	**DE	2-10-48	415	Nanao
DE #190	DE	4-1-48	450	Moji
DE #202	DE	12-31-47	303	Sasebo
DE #204	DE	1-31-48	346	Nagasaki
DE #217	**DE	2-10-48	297	Kawanami
DE #223	DE	10-23-47	260	Kobe

ENCLOSURE (D)
 Sheet No. 2.

COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES, FAR EAST
 Scrapping Program Summary
 for Completely Scrapped Vessels of Destroyer
 Tonnage or Less

NAME	TYPE	DATE COMPLETED	TONS SCRAP	SCRAPPING YARD
OHAMA	AK	11-30-47	458	Onagawa
SB #101	SB	4-30-48	382	Nukajima
SB #103	SB	12-15-47	500	Moji
SB #104	SB	3-30-48	350	Moji
SB #105	SB	12-15-47	500	Moji
SB #108	SB	4-11-48	500	Innoshira
SB #113	SB	4-30-47	470	Innoshira
SB #116	SB	4-30-48	410	Nanira
SB #147	*SB	3-31-48	500	Innoshira
PC #42	PC	7-28-47	170	Onagawa
MS #33	MS	11-30-47	142	Onagawa
KUROGAMI	**ML	3-31-48	235	Maizuru
KYOSAI	**ML	4-5-48	406	Tohoku
NIIZAKI	ML	12-5-47	350	Muroran
WASHIZAKI	**ML	3-31-48	196	Sasebo
AML #11	**AML	12-3-47	100	Kure
AML #16	**AML	12-3-47	100	Kure

TOTAL MINOR SHIPS
 (63 Ships)

22,808

ENCLOSURE (D)
 Sheet No. 3

COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES, FAR EAST
 Scrapping Program Summary
 for Completely Scrapped SUBMARINES

NAME	TYPE	DATE COMPLETED	TONS SCRAP	SCRAPPING YARD
No. 1	I	7-47	1136	Kawasaki, Kobe
No. 204	I	4-15-48	460	Harima, Kure
No. 206	I	11-46	440	Harima, Kure
No. 207	I	4-30-46	360	Harima, Kure
No. 208	I	4-30-46	360	Harima, Kure
No. 352	I	4-1-48	1050	Harima, Kure
No. 372	I	8-46	0	Sunk in deep water,
No. 209	HA	11-46	100	Shimonoseki
No. 218	HA	12-15-46	111	Sasebo
No. 220	HA	6-30-46	20	Kawasaki, Senshu
No. 222	HA	6-30-48	20	Kawasaki, Senshu
No. 223	HA	6-30-46	20	Kawasaki, Senshu
No. 224	HA	6-8-46	70	Mitsubishi, Kobe
No. 225	HA	6-8-46	55	Mitsubishi, Kobe
No. 226	HA	6-8-46	45	Mitsubishi, Kobe
No. 227	HA	6-8-46	30	Mitsubishi, Kobe
No. 229	HA	12-15-46	111	Sasebo
No. 230	HA	12-15-46	111	Sasebo
No. 234	HA	6-30-46	50	Kawasaki, Kobe
No. 236	HA	6-30-46	10	Kawasaki, Kobe
No. 237	HA	6-8-46	30	Mitsubishi, Kobe
No. 238	HA	6-8-46	20	Mitsubishi, Kobe
No. 239	HA	6-8-46	10	Mitsubishi, Kobe
No. 240	HA	6-8-46	5	Mitsubishi, Kobe
No. 10	YU	1-47	150	Kawanami
No. 12	YU	2-47	144	Kawanami
No. 25	YU	12-31-47	142	Naniva
No. 1007	YU	1-19-48	190	Kawanami
No. 1011	YU	1-29-48	190	Kawanami
No. 1013	YU	1-20-48	190	Kawanami
No. 1014	YU	12-25-47	190	Uranosaki
USHIO	YU	12-31-47	236	Chukogu
No. 18	RO	3-1-48	390	Naniva
No. 26	RO	4-1-48	337	Kanagaya
No. 500	RO	10-4-47	450	Irakuni

TOTAL COMPLETED
 SUBMARINES (35 Subs)

7,233

ENCLOSURE (D)
 Sheet No. 4

STANDARD FORM NO.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : OE - Mr. Whitman

DATE: 6/14/48

FROM : EP - R. B. Smith

SUBJECT: Transfer of ex-Jap navy vessels to Korean Coast Guard.

EP cannot concur in the proposed cable drafted by the Department of the Army authorizing the permanent transfer of ex-Japanese naval vessels to USAMGIK for assignment to the Korean Coast Guard.

The Byrnes - Molotov agreement provided for the division of ex-Japanese naval destroyers and lesser ships among the U. S., USSR, UK, and China. Pursuant to this agreement, SCAP drew up a schedule of the vessels to be divided among the four powers, showing three categories as follows: (a) Those available for immediate delivery, (b) those which could be made navigable within 60 days, and (c) those which he proposed scrapping. The eleven ships under reference were not included on this schedule. The UK, China, and USSR concurred in the schedules prepared by SCAP and presumably the actual deliveries have been made.

It is the position of the Department of the Army that the UK, China, and the USSR are, in effect, estopped from asserting any claim for additional ex-Jap naval ships by reason of their concurrence to the schedule of ships to be made available as prepared by SCAP. It is considered that the position of the Army is untenable since it cannot reasonably be asserted that in concurring in the schedule prepared by SCAP of ships available for distribution, the UK, USSR and China forfeited any rights accorded to them under the Byrnes-Molotov agreement with respect to ex-Japanese naval vessels.

The authority of the CINCFE to dispose of the eleven vessels as surrendered enemy material, as proposed by the Army, has not been considered since it does not appear that the U. S. has title to the ships for the reason stated above.

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Shows concerns in view that we have no authority to transfer these ships, because of duty to declare them for allocation - JWA

JWA

CONFIDENTIAL
WAR DEPARTMENT
WAR DEPARTMENT SPECIAL STAFF
CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

23 July 1948

MEMORANDUM TO MR. HULICK, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE ASSISTANT
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR OCCUPIED AREAS:

1. The proposed draft cable, subject: Permanent Transfer Ex-Japanese Vessels to Korean Coast Guard, is herewith returned for further consideration.

2. Our objective with respect to Korea is to provide the National Korean Government, when established and upon withdrawal of our troops, with the means to defend and sustain itself, insofar as this can be done without undue commitment of U.S. resources. Present indications are that the Executive Branch of the Government proposes to ask the Congress for appropriation of additional funds for economic assistance to Korea. It is doubted very seriously that the Congress would look with favor on insistence upon return of these vessels to Japan for four-way division, since in fact they are vitally useful to the occupation of Korea and if taken from USAMGIK and Korea would have to be replaced with vessels from U.S. sources. As opposed to the great significance to Korean economy, since they cannot be replaced indigenously, and to Korean security as outlined in USAMGIK letter to SCAP, dated 19 February 1948, both the U.S. and the U.K. have permitted the Japs to scrap portions of their shares of the division of these small vessels; in fact, China already has been furnished so many ships from U.S. stocks that there is a shortage of crews to operate them.

3. It is requested that the matter of furnishing the vessels to the Korean coast guard be reviewed in the light of our Far Eastern objectives as a matter of urgency since we are already overdue on an answer to SCAP.

G. P. Lynch
G. P. LYNCH
Colnel, GSC
Executive

OCT 17 1948

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DRAFT OF CABLE

PREPARED BY: _____ EXTENSION: _____ DATE: July 1, 1948

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL CRYPTO. SYSTEM(S): _____ PRECEDENCE: Routine

THEATER ADDRESS (ES):

TO: <u>CINCPAC</u>	FOR: _____	NAME: _____	ACTION OR INFORMATION: _____
<u>CG USAFIK</u>	_____	_____	<u>ACTION</u>
_____	_____	_____	<u>INFO</u>

CONTENTS OF THIS DRAFT: (CONCURRED IN BY: _____)
(COORDINATED WITH _____)

DISTRIBUTION DESIRED: D/PO; OUSA; CAD-State, CAD; LOG D; Navy
NOTE: Submit this original in detail and one (1) tissue copy of text only. Double-space.

RE OURAD WARX 83695, 11 June 1948.

Subject. Transfer Ex-Jap Navy Vessels to Korean Coast Guard.

1. Opinion State Department is that authority does not exist to transfer ex-Jap Navy vessels/to Korea because they are still subject to division among four powers.

2. Army position is that immediate transfer not contemplated, ~~WAR 83695~~ *RLL* authorizes retention of Japanese war vessels (subject to division) which are ~~needed for occupation duties.~~ *RLL*

Not sent

FW 84/30/7-2348

MEMO FOR RECORD:
(Establishing factual background and necessity for cable)

Internal Concurrence		
Special Project		
Trade & Commerce		
Finance		
Branch		

C O N F I D E N T I A L

85
0617



THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ACTION is assigned to



UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER FOR JAPAN

No. 628

Tokyo, September 23, 1948.

UNCLASSIFIED

DIVISION OF NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

OCT 15 1948

Subject: Transmittal of Press Release Concerning Ship-Scraping Program. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Acting Political Adviser has the honor to transmit a copy of a press release by the Public Information Office, General Headquarters, Far East Command, entitled "Ship Scrapping Program Nearing Completion."

Scrapping of war vessels, according to the release, is 97 per cent complete, and should be finished by the end of the year. The 421 warships designated for scrapping in 1946 were inoperable, chiefly through war damage, and were therefore not subject to division among the Allies. Materials obtained from the scrapping have been returned to the Japanese government.

The program of salvaging and scrapping merchant vessels is likewise proceeding rapidly, though it is not as near completion as the scrapping of warships. Of the 625 ships originally designated for the program, 31 are in process of salvage and 12 are in process of being scrapped, while 40 more are considered salvable. Ships abandoned as unsalvageable have totalled 278. Scrap is being turned over to shipowners for disposal under Japanese laws.

Enclosure: *att*

Copy of SCAP Press Release entitled "Ship Scrapping Program Nearing Completion" dated September 16, 1948.

Original and hectograph to Department

830 EGS:densticker, Jr.:mis

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Handwritten signature

UNCLASSIFIED

Enclosure to Despatch No. 628 dated September 23, 1948 from the Office of the Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject, "Transmittal of Press Release Concerning Ship-Scrapping Program".

(COPY)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

16 September 1948
1330

SHIP SCRAPPING PROGRAM NEARING COMPLETION

Scrapping and salvage work started in January 1946 under direction of the United States Navy on former Japanese merchant vessels and warships is now nearing completion, according to Vice Admiral Russell S. Berkey, Commander Naval Forces Far East.

There were 421 ex-Japanese warships and 625 merchant vessels included in the program. Estimated cost of operations thus far is approximately 2,800,000,000 yen and 3,600,000 man days.

Work on former Japanese warships is about 97 percent completed with 406 vessels scrapped of a total of 421. The remaining 15 ships are expected to be completely disposed of this year.

Ships designated for scrapping were inoperable and not subject for division among allied powers in the allocation of former Japanese warships to the United States, Great Britain, China and Russia, which took place last year.

The former warships in the scrapping program ranged in size from the "Ise", a 40,000-ton battleship, to the small torpedo boats of about 20 tons. Types of craft included aircraft carriers, destroyers, destroyer escorts, cruisers, submarines and high speed transports.

Most of these ships suffered damage during the war, but were still afloat before being cut up for scrap. Steel and other metals obtained from this source are turned over to the Japanese government as returned enemy material.

All former Japanese warships in this program are to be scrapped. However, the 625 merchant ships included were designated for either scrapping, salvage or abandonment.

In most cases former Japanese owners of merchant ships arrange salvage and financial operations and then retain the scrap realized which they may dispose of as specified by Japanese law. Vessels in this group range in size from 100 to 10,000 tons and were previously used by private companies in passenger and cargo transportation.

Resume of the merchant vessel phase of the program follows:

Vessels Salvaged

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Encl. to
Tokyo's No. 628
September 23, 1948

UNCLASSIFIED

-2-

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Gross Tonnage</u>
Vessels Salvaged	134	223,342
Vessel Scrapped	81	138,025
Emergency Salvage of vessels*	49	100,517
Vessels under salvage	31	64,585
Vessels under scrapping	12	46,270
Salvable vessels remaining	40	79,027
Total loss vessels	<u>278</u>	<u>483,403</u>
Grand Total	625	1,135,169

*Work completed at high speed to remove vessels which might be a menace to navigation.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF MESSAGE CENTER
OUTGOING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

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SECRET

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED. HANDLE AS SECRET CORRESPONDENCE
PER PARAS 511 and 60a (4), AR 380-5.

Civil Affairs Division,
Maj Lieding, 5013
Mr Auchincloss (State)

11 October 1948

To: *Conding to [unclear]*
CINCPAC

Wt: WAR 90646

894.30/5-547

From CSCAD cite ECON. Reurad Sept CX 64000 curad June
WAR 83695.

State and Army Dept, in course of study of procedures
involved in transfer to Korean Govt of vessels described by
SCAP in ltr of 9 April 48, to Dept Army as "Tugs...of minelayor
type", have found it impossible to determine, on basis of info
avail here, whether the vessels are of combatant or non-com-
batant classification. In event vessels are subj to classifi-
cation as non-combatant and therefore not subj to div among
four powers, innumerable legal and procedural difficulties in
proposed transfer would be avoided. In this connection it
should be noted that US in note of 15 May 47, to UK, based on
SANACC 186/26, stated that:

"In reply to the question regarding the disposition of
Japanese Naval tugs, harbor craft and salvage vessels, it may
be stated that these vessels are not regarded as combatant
vessels and have therefore not been included in the list of
combatant vessels of destroyer tonnage or less, to be divided
among the UK, USSR, the Republic of China and the US."

Should vessels be subj to classification as non-combatant,
consideration might then be given to their retention by USAFIK
as part of Korean Coast Guard and subj to terms of mil agreement
providing for USAFIK direction of Korean Coast Guard activities.

CM OUT 90646 (Oct 48)

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE
NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE
MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT, 50 U. S. C. 31 AND 32.
ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS
IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIB-
ITED BY LAW.

SECRET

COPY -No. 19

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

894.30/10-1148

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894.30/10-1148

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF MESSAGE CENTER
OUTGOING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

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Nr: WAR 90646

Page 2

Subsequently SCAP might wish, just prior to termination of occupation in Korea, to arrange outright sale of these vessels to Korean Govt on same basis as sale of any other Japanese export. If such procedure is not practicable consideration may be given to arrangement with Korean Govt for loan to it of vessels for operation by Korean Coast Guard on grounds that this would assist in carrying out aims of occupation in Japan through prevention of smuggling between Japan and Korea.

Firm classification of ships and comments requested.

CK 64000 is CM IN 4226, 23 Sep 48

ORIGINATOR: CAD

DISTRIBUTION: CAD (STATE), OUS, FO

CM OUT 90646 (Oct 48)

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COPY No. 19

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S E C R E T

Sept. 29, 1948

Col. G. P. Lynch
Executive Officer, GAD

O: J. W. Auchincloss

Attached draft cable

There is attached a proposed cable to SCAP regarding certain Japanese vessels which are now being used by the Korean Coast Guard. It is thought that we should know whether the vessels are properly to be classified as combatant or non-combatant craft, in order to determine whether they can be permanently transferred to the Korean Government. I believe Major R. K. Lieding is familiar with this matter.

This cable originated in the State Department. Would you let me know by telephone (Ext. 4298) when Army concurrence has been obtained?

0-617

S E C R E T

8 Oct.

Army Concurred Today. Will send Tol'd Mrs. Dunning. JWA

*CM Out
90446 - Oct 48
WR*

FW 894.30/10-11-48

SECRET FILE

SECRET

SCAP

ACTION

STATE DEPT.

FO:OUBA:CAD: STATE

OS/CAD CITE ROOM

RE OUBAD WARK 83695, 11 June 1948, and URAD 4226, 23 September 1948, State and Army Departments, in the course of study of procedures involved in transfer to Korean Government of vessels described by SCAP in letter of April 19, 1948, to the Department of the Army as "tugs ... of minelayer type", have found it impossible to determine, on basis of information available here, whether the vessels are of combatant or non-combatant classification. In event vessels are subject to classification as non-combatant and therefore not subject to division among the four powers, innumerable legal and procedural difficulties in proposed transfer would be avoided. In this connection it should be noted that the United States in note of May 15, 1947, to United Kingdom, based on SANAGE 186/26, stated that:

"In reply to the question regarding the disposition of Japanese naval tugs, harbor craft and salvage vessels, it may be stated that these vessels are not regarded as combatant vessels

and have

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and have therefore not been included in the list of combatant vessels of destroyer tonnage or less, to be divided among the UK, USSR, the Republic of China and the US."

Should the vessels be subject to classification as non-combatant, consideration might then be given to their retention by USAFIK as part of the Korean Coast Guard and subject to terms of military agreement providing for COMAFIK direction of Korean Coast Guard activities. Subsequently SCAP might wish, just prior to termination of occupation in Korea, to arrange outright sale of these vessels to the Korean government on same basis as sale of any other Japanese export. If such procedure is not practicable consideration may be given to arrangement with Korean government for loan to it of vessels for operation by Korean Coast Guard on grounds that this would assist in carrying out aims of occupation in Japan through prevention of smuggling between Japan and Korea.

Firm classification of ships and contents requested.

SECRET

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FE:NA: ALDunning/JZWilliams:pm/jh
9/24/48
O: HWAuchincloss:dh
9/29/48

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