GHQ/SCAP Records (RG 331, National Archives and Records Service)

Description of contents

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(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

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(Compiled by *National Diet Library*)

HEADQUARTERS
KYOTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 713 (Kyoto, Honshu)

27 December 1947

SUBJECT: Petitions for Repatriation of Japanese

TO : Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

THRU : Commanding Officer, Kinki Military Government Region, APO 301

Inclosed are petitions from the Kyoto Prefectural Assembly requesting further reconsideration and support in the repatriation of Japanese nationals remaining in Russian controlled areas. These petitions are forwarded for such consideration as might be appropriate.

/s/ Harold C. Sheffield
/t/ HAROLD C. SHEFFIELD
Major, QMC,
Commanding

2 - Incls
#1 - Petition to SCAP
#2 - Petition to Chairman of the Allied Council for Japan

014 1st Ind CAB/mo

Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, APO 301.

TO: CG, I Corps, APO 301

For your information.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

2 Incls:
n/c

J. E. ENGLEHARDT
Capt., AGD
Adjutant

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Kyoto Mil Govt Team, subj: "Petitions for Repatriation of Japanese", dtd 27 December 1947.

AG 014 - BA 2nd Ind CAB/mo

Hq I Corps, APO 301.

TO: CG, Eighth Army, APO 343

DEC 30 1947

2 Incls:
n/c

HEADQUARTERS
WAKAYAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 25

DLI/ctk

20 October 1947

SUBJECT: Repatriates' Baggage

TO: Commanding Officer, Kinki Mil Govt Region
APO 301

1. This office has received an inquiry relative to missing baggage and personal effects of Japanese repatriated from Korea.

2. Available information indicates that in this particular instance, approximately fifty-four (54) pieces of baggage were turned over to, a then, Lt. John J. DeRosis. The army address of this officer is unknown but his civilian address is believed to be 4840 Lake Park Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois.

3. Information further indicates that the interested group of repatriates consisted of forty-four (44) people (five families) and that this group left Fuzan, Korea, 15 October 1945 on a vessel named the Koan Maru. The baggage was reported released to the above named officer at a warehouse owned by the Shinriki Company.

4. It is requested that this Headquarters be advised of the responsibilities of Military Government teams in situations of this nature.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

BILL N. McFARLAND
1st Lt, QMC
Adjutant

BASIC: Ltr, Wakayama Mil Govt Team, subject: "Repatriates' Baggage", dtd 20 Oct 47

520 1st Ind CAH/md

Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, APO 301, 27 OCT 1947

TO: CO, Wakayama Mil Govt Team, APO 25

Returned, as requested in telephone conversation with Captain La Rue, for additional information listed below:

a. Date of departure from Korea and arrival in Japan.

b. Port of departure from Korea and port of entry into Japan.

c. Names of repatriates in group.

d. Shipping order on which they entered Japan.

e. Location of Shinriki Company mentioned in paragraph 3, basic letter.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DEVINE:

J. E. ENGLEHARDT,
Capt., AGD,
Adjutant

Basic: Ltr, CO, Wakayama Mil Govt Team, APO 25, dtd 20 Oct 47
Subject: "Repatriates' Baggage"

2nd Ind DLL/my

Hqs Wakayama Mil Govt Team, APO 25, 13 Dec 1947

TO: CO, Kinki Mil Govt, APO 301

1. Additional information as required by preceding 1st indorsement, is as indicated below:

a. Date of departure from Korea, 26 October 1945. Date of arrival in Japan, 28 October 1945.

b. Port of departure from Korea - Fuzan. Port of entry into Japan, Senzaki, Yamaguchi-Ken.

c. Names of repatriates in group: This group consisted of 12 family groups totaling 43 individuals. There were 55 pieces of baggage which were shipped for the following listed family heads.

Hajimu Maei	Seiji Kanaya
Jitsugoro Kaihara	Teiji Toyama
Choji Yamada	Tokutaro (Norio) Nakashita
Shoichi Watanabe	Susumu Ishii
Kyosuke Iwata	Ikuko Konematsu
Shintaro Kawabata	Kimi Kawagishi

d. No record of any shipping order no.

e. The Shinriki Company is located at Minamihama-Cho, Fuzan, Korea. This company supposedly has a branch office at Hakata Port, Fukuoka City, Kyushu.

f. Representatives of this group of repatriates advise that the missing baggage was marked "By Permission of 17th Inf".

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

BILL N. McFARLAND
1st Lt, QMC
Adjutant

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Wakayama Mil Govt Team, subj: "Repatr. Baggage", dtd 20 October 1947.

AG520 - BA 3rd Ind CAB/mk

Hq I Corps, APO 301,

TO: CG, Eighth Army, APO 343

DEC 18 1947

For your information.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

Charlie Ramsey
C. W. O. U.S.A
Asst. Adj Gen

520 1947

AG 524 (MG-Ir) 4th Ind

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343, 21 January 1948

TO: Commanding Officer, Tokyo-Kanagawa Mil Govt Dist., APO 503. (Attn: Major K. J. Goff, Korean Affairs Liaison Officer, Tokyo Detachment, APO 181)

Reference, paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of basic communication. It is desired that an investigation of the present whereabouts of the baggage be made, and information supplied this office to be used as a basis for a reply to basic communication.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

R SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Wakayama Mil Govt Team, subj: Repatriates' Baggage, dtd 20 October 1947.

6th Ind

TLO 2048
22 January 1948

USAMGIK Liaison Office, TKMGD, Tokyo Det. APO 181

TO: Director, Office of Foreign Affairs, Hq, USAMGIK, APO 235-2

1. Forwarded for information on which to base a reply.

K. J. GOFF
Major, FA
Chief, USAMGIK
Liaison Officer

MGFAF 370.05

6th Ind

HQ. USAMGIK, office of Foreign Affairs, APO 235 Unit 2, 13 Apr 48

TO: Chief, USAMGIK Lisison Office, TMGT, APO 181

1. Reference paragraph 4 of basic communication. Opinion of USAMGIK Department of Justice is paraphrased as follows for your information.

The responsibility of MG Teams in Japan would appear to be to inform the petitioner that shipment of such baggage has been prohibited by SCAP. This conclusion is drawn from paragraph 3 of basic letter GHQ, SCAP, file AG 370.05 (1o Feb 46) GC, subject "Personal Baggage Left in Korea by Japanese Repatriates upon Departure for Japan". In view of the policy expressed in this letter, it is assumed that the separate question as to whether USAFIK should furnish replies as to present location, status, etc of such baggage, is one to be determined by SCAP in his discretion.

2. Copy of letter referred to above is attached.

HAROLD P. BROWN
Major, USAF
Acting Advisor OFA

Incl:
Ltr QHQ SCAP File AG 370.05

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Wakayama Mil Govt Team, subj: Repatriates' Baggage, dtd 20 October 1947.

7th Ind

TLO 2233
19 April 1948

USAMGIK Liaison Office, TMGT, APO 181

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
ATTN: Repatriation Officer

Your attention is invited to preceding indorsement.

K. J. GOFF
Major, FA
Chief, USAMGIK
Liaison Officer

1 Incl:
n/c

AG 383.6(MG-Ar) 8th Ind

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343, 26 April 1948

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301

Forwarded for your information.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

1 Incl:
n/c

R SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

M6

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Wakayama Mil Govt Team, subj: Repatriates' Baggage, dtd 20 October 1947

AG 520 - BA 9th Ind RFS/lha

Hq I Corps, APO 301 APR 28 1948

TO: CO, Wakayama Mil Govt Team, APO 25

1 Incl:
n/c

H. C. H.

Oath 33 Citizenship

HEADQUARTERS
OSAKA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 25

JBS/co

16 August 1947

SUBJECT: Citizenship Status of Minoru Arai

TO: Commanding General
I Corps
APO 301

1. Minoru Arai was born in San Francisco on 16 April 1926, and returned to Japan in April 1934 accompanied by his father, mother, and 3 brothers and sisters. Several years later, the father returned to the United States, the mother and children remaining in Japan.

2. Minoru Arai is employed by the 27th Infantry Regiment as a cook, and desires to receive applications for an interview for determination of his citizenship status.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

EDWARD B. MILLETT
Major, F. A.
Adjutant

BASIC: Ltr, Osaka Mil Govt Team, Subj: "Citizenship Status of Minoru Arai," dtd 16 August 1947.

1st Ind

EAY/hy

Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, APO 301, 22 AUG 1947

TO: CO, Osaka Mil Govt Team, APO 25

It is advised that the individual concerned make a request of the Office of American Consulate in Kobe, Honshu for the necessary form and information regarding the preparation thereof prior to interview.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DEVINE:

WILLIAM H GILTNER
Captain, CAC
Adjutant

Eay
MG

014.33 Repatriation

HYOGO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 317

CJ/lew

014.33

24 July 1947

SUBJECT: Request for Repatriation to Germany

TO : Commanding Officer
Kinki Military Government Region
APO 301

1. Letter of request and letter explaining request for repatriation to Germany received by this team from Mrs. Ilona von Bruening and forwarded for consideration.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

/s/ Louis C. Hutton
/t/ LOUIS C. HUTTON
Major, Cavalry
Executive Officer

2 Incls:
As indicated.

014.33 1st Ind EDB/yo

Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, APO 301, 28 JUL 1947

TO: CG, I Corps, APO 301
ATTN: G-1

For consideration.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

WILLIAM H. GILTNER
Capt. CAC
Adjutant

2 Incls:
n/c

014 Citizenship

KYOTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 713, (Kyoto, Honshu)

EP/as
430-BA 10 July 1947.

SUBJECT: Interpretation of SCAPIN 1143.

TO : Legal and Government Section,
I Corps, Military Government Section.

1. Reference is made to the case of Mrs. Rose Takahashi, formerly classified as Japanese by virture of being married to a Japanese. In April 1947 she obtained a divorce from her Japanese husband.

2. In compliance with SCAPIN 1143 this office declared her and her daughter stateless persons to fit them into a category which would entitle them to foreign nationals' food rations.

3. Article 19 of the Law of Nationality in Japan "clearly shows that a person of foreign birth who has become the wife of a Japanese may be deprived of her Japanese nationality by divorce from her husband only when she can regain her original alien nationality. But in the present instance, owing to the lack of provisions in the German law, her Japanese nationality cannot be forfeited".

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

THOMAS R. HARBIN
1st Lt. Inf.
Adjutant.

BASIC: Ltr, Kyoto Mil Govt Team, subj: "Interpretation of SCAPIN 1143", dtd 10 Jul 47.

AG 291.1 - BA 1st Ind GLA/mmn

Hq I Corps, APO 301

TO: CG, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Attached correspondence forwarded for your information and advice.

2. It is our understanding that Article 19 of the Japanese Nationality Law is designed to prevent persons from becoming stateless or removed from the protection of their mother country.

3. Although the person in question, a former German national, could probably enjoy better protection as a stateless person, it is the opinion of this headquarters that she should not be considered as a stateless person, and further that she cannot be deprived of her Japanese nationality since she is unable to regain her original nationality at this time.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

H. B TAYLOR
Major AGD
Asst. Adj. Gen.

Ltr, Kyoto Military Government Team, APO 713, file 430-BA, dtd 10 July 1947, subj: Interpretation of SCAPIN 1143.

AG 291.1 (MG-L) 2nd Ind

MG

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301

1. Subject individual became a Japanese national by reason of her marriage to a Japanese.

2. The divorce from her Japanese husband did not change her Japanese nationality.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

R SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

AG 291.1 - BA 3rd Ind GLA/lha

Hq I Corps, APO 301 6 AUG 1947

TO: CO, Kyoto Mil Govt Team, APO 713

1. Attention is invited to the preceding indorsement for your information.

2. Based on the information contained in subject indorsement, it would appear that Mrs. Rose Takahashi is not entitled to a foreign nationals' food ration allowance. Subject individual should be instructed accordingly.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WOODRUFF:

WILDER A. JOHNSON
Capt., A. G. D.
Asst. Adj. Gen.

014.33 Repatriations

HEADQUARTERS
FUKUI MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 713 (Fukui, Honshu)

ATV/ia

24 June 47

SUBJECT: Information From Repatriates From Siberia

TO: COMMANDING GENERAL Headquarters First Corps APO 301
Att: Public Safety and Legal Section

1. The attached unsolicited letters were received from the Fukui Local Assistance Bureau and are forwarded as a matter of information only.

2. Ordinarily letters of the nature are submitted to the local CIC detachment and the Bureau has been informed to forward them there in the future.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

H. E. Bielefeld Jr.
H. E. BIELEFELD JR.
Captain, FA.
Adjutant

Incls:
As indicated

51766

/kk

June 10, 1947

"Notes of Repatriates" from Siberia

Memo of Mr. A - Mr. Shin Inoue

Repatriated by Meiyu-maru.

Looking back upon the one year and a half as the P.O.W. for USSR in Siberia, where we were transfered at the end of Oct., 1945. There were nothing but pains, torment and feelings of hungry always shadowed to ourselves by that time when we saw the repatriate ship on Apr. 4, 1947, of which shape had always crossed our minds.

The first barrier we faced there, was the cutting of forests which work was began from Nov., 1945, and the site of the work was in the heart of mountains of Tlansk about 30 miles east from Chita. The fixed quantities of work was given to each one and we were ordered to finish it by force, and unless we did that quantities we were punished by USSR authorities.

At first, we could overwork ourselves to those untried works because of our physical strength and prime conditions. But we had never been given the sufficient sustenances met to the labor.

Long night Shiberia in winter: working in the mountain very early in the morning of severe coldness about 30 degrees below fleezing, bearing the hungry: the bed was of the rough log: our limitted strength; how could we continue the work under those conditions ?

We had become hollow before we knew it and we could look our ribs, and during one or two months, we changed to living corpses. At the end of December of that year, the death waited for us. Someone was found dead in the snowy mountain and another breathed one's last in bed, and when his friend waked him, he was also found dead. We had many instances like that.

From that time, many cases of death occured one after another at the medical camp. Those victims were accounted near seventy of 500 members by the end of Feb., 1946. At the monthly physical examination, we found the decrease of the weight in four or five Kgs.

We wondered the maintenance of our life being thought our own death hearing friend's death.

"For what reason shall we live with such a painful work continuing day after day ?" "Why shall I die earlier ?" "The earlier the death comes, the less the torture we receive."

At some time, we felt angry breathing ourselves barely.

The cold sweat broke out all over me as I thought of the past, and now we are here in safe.

The note of Mr. B - Mr. Seido Kuzunishi

Repatriated by Yoneyama-maru.

At present, about 650,000 of Japanese are now under detention in USSR territory. The most part are soldiers, and almost all of them labors under a mineworker, cutting of forests, farming and fishing, or other employes. During first five months of the transfer to Siberia, the compulsory labor was given to us and, afterwards, the treatment was gradually improved and they now work with the labor conditions same to those of Russians.

Here I will describe of an instance of Laakel camp where I was held. There are about a thousand soldiers, and 27 of them died in the detention camp and 150 also died in a hospital and seventy percent of soldiers in that camp are now suffering from undernourishment.

In winter, many cases of the frost-bite followed one after another by few delivery of clothes, and some of the death were brought by a frost-bite all over the body.

We, people of the new born Japan, should save our compatriots by all means. Our friends there picture to themselves only the return to Japan, and they take their foods twice a day, in the morning and evening, of a staple food (corns, oats and wheat flours) in a tea-cup and a cup of soup (salt soup with no nutritive value,) and the lunch is 350 grammes of a black bread with water. They work eight hours under the worst condition day by day with the command "Rabota" (note: this word is a Russian Language.) If such a life continues one more year, a greater part of our friends will die with diseases crying the name of their relations and the scenery of their mother country.

I venture to say to the Japanese authorities, "Save our compatriots, 650,000 in Soviet, by all means!"

They help one another with tears of blood day and night, and ask for help to an unknown grass by the wayside till the day of repatriations comes.

Japanese authorities should lay to heart that the more the period of staying delays, the less their lives decreases and their corpses will lie in the field of Eastern Siberia.

I believe that this will due not to the war, but to the lack of the endeavour of Japanese people and to the lack of our compatriot loves.

The war was over and many months has passed after the post-war, and the construction of the democratic Japan will end to an air-castle unless we solve this contradiction.

It is very important to do a good politics for the people in the country, and also necessary to shed a tear to our compatriots overseas, I think.

Summary from the note of Mr. C

Repatriated by Meiyu-mara.

We waited for this day of the return to Japan that was miraculously the fruit of our labor for us, being alive, liberated from a blood-stained life trampled under foot during two years.

We supposed that we would be very happy thinking of the time to return to Japan and we would be in raptures blew off any diseases or resent. But the fact was unspeakable cold in spite of it. The captain and crews wondered to see us of absent-mindedly fainted, I thought. We only gazed them with indifferent eyes who greeted us with a smile. We wondered ourselves why we became cold-hearted like that. But there is a deep inevitable reason. We had never forgotten that we were Japanese even under the circumstances of prisoner of war and, of course, we had never fallen low. We were beaten by a storm of the falsehood during these two years. We had never heard their voice of Red Army officers or common people of Russians without feelings of, "Now again, they say false", "It's their usual trick", "Blow their trumpet, don't they ?" There were some friends who happened to fear to be taken to Saghalien or North Korea in the similar way by the repatriate ship.

We were in a distrustful and cautious mind so much.

After leaving the port of Naotoka, heard from the ship captain of our families' daily life in the home land or the people of Japan waited for us with whole-hearted minds, we could truly be rejoiced to hear the returning, "We can really repatriate this time" or "All of the people of Japan wait us."

The storm of propaganda of the so-called democracy by the Communist party blew hard during those eleven days, Apr. 8 to Apr. 19. The cinemas "The Emancipation of Races", "October Revolution" and the entertainments, included of the abolition of the Emperor system or the struggle for capitalists and landowners, by a stage-show group "Funade" (English name Set Sail) and a musical show group "Hara Show" and arguments by the members of Nippon Shimbun, those were performed till one or two o'clock in the midnight.

If there was anyone not going to see those entertainments, whole members of the company which anyone belonged would be postponed to ship or would be sent to the mountains for the cutting of forests.

In such a state, we were indignant over the compelled treatment of desposition under the cloak of the democracy.

We, all of the camp, had been forced to be able to sing the song, "The Internationale" or "The Red Flag." Before the communist members of thirty five or six, Shin Nippon Seinen Domei (Young men's league of new Japan) or Nippon Shimbun, or stage-show groups, we endeavored not to show ill feelings, nevertheless none of us responded to their principles.

I was not entirely opposed to the Communist party, but I felt the meanness from the bottom of my heart in the way of Shin Nippon Seinen Domei, Nippon Shimbun-sya or stage show groups, such as like a street mountebank or a thief at a fire, to spread their communistic ideas taking advantage of our weak points involved in the repatriation, in spite of the fellow in the past miserable life, wandered in the strange land where we thought of our defeated native land and worried about our old aged parents, wife and children in the war disastered districts afflicted with the inflation.

The first thing, that we want to report to you and wish you to take the measure for it, is the demobilization of our friends remained there. In a camp we were held, fifty members of less than five hundreds died with the undernourishment and the acute enteritis during one month only. They, the Red Army, give us every kind of foods, but we would die from cold unless we took those, so we are compelled to take such an astringent husk of millet with hulls. Next, many crimes of the theft and the blackmarketeering were committed in the Red Army, and many of their officers were punished by the act of blackmarketeering of foodstuffs or clothings.

The authorities of USSR meant that they clothed us warm working-clothes, but, in fact, we did open-air or night works with summer suits in winter of 50 or 60 degrees below freezing, and, in such a case, 380 of 500 were frosted. In some camp of poorly-equipped where many people engaged in mining works, we heard that 1,320 of 4,000 were died or wounded and, in other camp, 1,000 death occured in 6.000 members. Those miserable affairs were happened only in one and a half year.

We now safely came back to Japan. It is the question of time to meet with our dear wife and children and others, and our minds hurry to see the beautiful landscape in our native place.

But when once we look back across the sea, we never forget the fact that our friends of five hundred thousands odd fight against every hardship under the Red Army encouraging and cheering with each other set their teeth, swearing upon the strenuous efforts of the rehabilitation of Japan, remembering the Imperial mandate, "You should make strenuous efforts to the rehabilitation of Japan enduring every hardship."

And yet the summer of Siberia will end only in five months or so and when September comes, the winter with intense cold visits again and the transportation of repatriates will be inevitably stopped. Only five months are left to the repatriation from now.

We petition to relieve our compatriots from the winter of the frost-bite, undernourishment and death. Thinking of a few friends who passed away crying in a mine, camp or hospital presently to-day and thinking of their families wait surely for them in their old home where we are now going back to, we feel indescribable anguishes about that. Let our compatriots come back to Japan as early as possible. The earlier, the better. The winter of Siberia will soon come. I dare say here.

We express many thanks for the hearty reception of the branch office members of Maizuru Reception Bureau. The bathing which we took for the first time after two years, clean mats of the dormitory, gentlemanly attitudes of the Allied Powers there; those are more than enough to blow our long-journeyed fatigues off. We will never forget all our life of this gladness and impression. And now, we ask for your warm-hearted assistance, and beg your encouragement to many repatriates to arrive here one after another. It is the best thing of the reception, above all, for us repatriates exhausted.

Looking back upon the past two years, we remember nothing but dirty and disordered treatments with poor clothing, foodstuff and hard labors. Using their words of the Red Army, "You are too particular because of your past gay life in Japan, to prove this, Japanese government entreats Mr. Moloton to postpone the time of your repatriation", exaggerating extremely the impoverishment of Japan, they propagated to express gratitude to the Red Army.

But, from the window of a repatriating train, we saw the scene of digging a field of potatoes snow-thawed and looking for the left of the last year's crop all over Siberia, faced the great shortages of foodstuff. We cannot taste such bad potatoes and, therefore, we will say in a same way in their clothes, unbearable conditions of their working ar farming classes.

We found ourselves that the Soviet Union, the base of the communism advocating the liberty and the equality, was a country full of many crimes of seizure and squeeze.

We learned the final end of the future Japan to be advanced.

- The End -

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS

File: _____ Source: Mil Govt

Date: 26 Jun 47 Subject: Info from Japanese repatriates

TO:

CG	QM	163d Lang Det
C/S	Surg	IRO
G-1	Cml	Hq Co
G-2 XXXX	Fin	Retng
G-3	JA	PI
G-4	IG	Red Cross
AG	CH	MG XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Arty	Sp Sv	I & E
Ord	TM	Iroc Board
Sig	Hq Comdt	ASCIO
Engr	Pers Troc	8th I & H

	Date & Initials
For your information.	F. D. P 26 June 1947
Returned. One copy has been withdrawn for forwarding through G-2 channels to 8th Army. Thanks	FWH, G-2 30/6/47

52290

(If additional space is required, use reverse side, BOTTOM end up).

014.33 Repatriation

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI MIL GOVT REGION
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

JRH/ln

014.33

31 MAY 1947

SUBJECT: Request for Repatriation

TO: Commanding Officer
Kyoto Military Government Team
APO 713

Attached correspondence is returned to your headquarters for appropriate disposal. Subject repatriation is the responsibility of Japanese government authorities.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL PARTRIDGE:

WILLIAM H. GILTNER
Capt, CAC
Administrative Officer

1 Incl:
Ltr, Korean Residents Association
w/1st Ind, and incls.

48854

014.33

NARA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 25

EJK/kn

14 March 1947

SUBJECT: Letter of Transmittal

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. In accordance with telephone conversation with the Repatriation Officer, Headquarters I Corps, transmitted herewith application for repatriation for consideration.

2. It is requested that this organization be advised of any action taken.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

/s/ Elmer J. Kallmeyer
/t/ ELMER J. KALLMEYER
1st Lt, Inf
Adjutant

Incl
Petition for repatriation

AG 014.33 - BA 1st Ind EDE/yo

Hq I Corps, APO 301. 18 MAR 1947

TO: CG, Eighth Army, APO 343

Forwarded for your consideration.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

1 Incl:
n/c

B435205

014.33 Repatriation

AG 014.33 (20 Jan 47)GA

APO 500
20 January 1947

SUBJECT: Repatriation of Netherlands East Indies Nationals

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Reference is made to Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 091.31 (19 Jan 46)ESS/FI (SCAPIN 622), dated 19 January 1946, subject: "Supplemental Instructions Relating to Export Control".

2. The Netherlands East Indies Nationals listed on attached nominal rolls have been notified to report to the Hyogo Military Government Team at Kobe between 0800 and 1200 on 1 February 1947 for processing and repatriation aboard the ship "Tjibadak", expected to arrive Kobe 1 February 1947.

3. The Imperial Japanese Government has been directed to medically examine and inoculate those listed, to process them according to provisions of reference listed in paragraph 1 above, and to outload them on the ship "Tjibadak".

4. It is requested that:

a. Netherlands East Indies Nationals reporting to Military Government authorities at Kobe be directed to the proper place for necessary processing and embarkation.

b. Supervision be exercised over the processing by the Japanese and the outloading of these Netherlands East Indies Nationals who report, as outlined in paragraph 2 above.

5. Copies of this letter and inclosure hereto have been forwarded to Commanding Generals I Corps and 25th Infantry Division, and Commanding Officer, Hyogo Military Government Team.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

1 Incl:
Nominal Rolls of NEI
Nationals to be
Repatriated (Quin)

/s/ A. J. Rehe
/t/ A. J. REHE
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

BASIC: Ltr, CINCFE, AG 014.33 (20 Jan 47)GA, subj: "Repatriation of Netherlands East Indies Nationals", dtd 20 Jan 47.

AG 014.33 - BA 1st Ind EDB/ks

Hq I Corps, APO 301, 27 JAN 1947

TO: CO, Hyogo Mil Govt Team, APO 317

For your information and compliance as directed in basic communication.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WOODRUFF:

1 Incl:
n/c

BA 36807