

6. The British are consistent in that they desire repatriation to be phased throughout 1947.

7. SCAP has been consistent in agreeing to release at Singapore, the four merchant ships to SEA upon assurance that their crews, which were furnished in Japan, would be returned promptly to Japan.

E.C.B.

COPY

P.A.15/11/47.

United Kingdom Liaison Mission
in Japan,
British Embassy,
Tokyo.
8th February, 1947.

My dear General.

I have received an urgent telegram from my Government, instructing me to approach you with regard to the question of the repatriation of Japanese Surrendered Personnel from South East Asia. You will no doubt recall that at the beginning of November last General Gairdner discussed this question with you and explained that it was proposed to repatriate these Japanese from South East Asia by the end of 1947, and that the actual process of repatriation would be carried out in "British" shipping.

2. I am now informed by my Government that the term "British shipping" was meant to include British "controlled" shipping, and that they wish to use four British controlled Japanese merchant ships for the purpose of effecting this repatriation. In order to be able to use these ships, however, the British authorities request the use of Japanese crews to man the ships. These would only amount to about 400 men in all.

3. The matter was taken up recently by my Naval Adviser with the competent Department of your Headquarters, and I venture to attach (for convenience of reference) a copy of a memorandum dated the 3 February, which I received from your Adjutant General, which shows that you would be so good as to assist the British authorities provided that such assistance would result in the return of all Japanese Surrendered Personnel in the South East Asia area (except those held in connection with war crimes) before the 1 June 1947.

4. This condition has now been carefully examined at top level in London, with the result that I have been urgently instructed to explain to you that it was agreed by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that the repatriation of these Japanese Surrendered Personnel should be phased so as to be completed by, but not before, the end of 1947. In this connection I am to stress to you, General, that the rehabilitation of British territories in South East Asia would be very gravely prejudiced indeed if all the Japanese Surrendered Personnel were to be withdrawn before the end of the present year.

shipping" was meant to include British controlled shipping, and I wish to use four British controlled Japanese merchant ships for the purpose of effecting this repatriation. In order to be able to use these ships, however, the British authorities request the use of Japanese crews to man the ships. These would only amount to about 400 men in all.

3. The matter was taken up recently by my Naval Adviser with the competent Department of your Headquarters, and I venture to attach (for convenience of reference) a copy of a memorandum dated the 3 February, which I received from your Adjutant General, which shows that you would be so good as to assist the British authorities provided that such assistance would result in the return of all Japanese Surrendered Personnel in the South East Asia area (except those held in connection with war crimes) before the 1 June 1947.

4. This condition has now been carefully examined at top level in London, with the result that I have been urgently instructed to explain to you that it was agreed by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that the repatriation of these Japanese Surrendered Personnel should be phased so as to be completed by, but not before, the end of 1947. In this connection I am to stress to you, General, that the rehabilitation of British territories in South East Asia would be very gravely prejudiced indeed if all the Japanese Surrendered Personnel were to be withdrawn before the end of the present year.

5. In these circumstances I am therefore to ask you to be so good as to assist the British authorities by furnishing them with Japanese crews to man the four British controlled Japanese vessels in question (as no alternative crews are available), on the condition that the Japanese Personnel are returned to Japan by the end of 1947. I am further to say that if the British authorities cannot make use of the services of Japanese seamen for these purposes, they will not be able to use the four Japanese ships in question and that this would mean an intolerable strain on the extremely limited amount of British shipping at their disposal.

6. I should be most grateful to you if you would be so good as to favour me with an answer to this at as early a date as possible.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ A. GASCOIGNE

/to

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

COPY

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
A.P.O. 500
3rd February 1947.

AG 014.33 (3 Feb 47)GC.

SUBJECT: Status of Repatriation ships recovered in South East Asia.

TO : His Excellency A.D.F. Gascoigne, C.M.G.,
Ambassador, United Kingdom Political Representative,
Tokyo, Japan.

It is desired to confirm certain information given orally to Captain V.N. Surtees, R.N., a member of the United Kingdom Liaison Mission, concerning the status of Japanese repatriation ships recovered in South East Asia. Captain Surtees was given substantially the following information.

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers was concerned over the new interpretation placed on the term "British shipping", contained in radio from Headquarters, South East Asia Land Forces, SEC 1216 of 17 January 1947. That based on interpretation here, we had reduced our repatriation facilities with expectation that the British would furnish the necessary ships and crews to conduct the deferred repatriation from South East Asia. However, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers would assist the British to a maximum within the limit of his reduced capabilities provided that such assistance would result in the early return of Japanese surrendered personnel in the South East Asia Command.

That a proposal was made by radio on the 25 January 1947 to the Commander in Chief, South East Asia Command, to this effect and in which it was suggested that 1 June 1947 be established as a target date for completion of this program. Further, the radio stated that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers was withholding action on disposition of Japanese ships recovered in South East Asia until receipt of comments on this new proposal.

For the Supreme Commander:

It is desired to confirm certain information given orally to Captain V.N. Surtees, R.N., a member of the United Kingdom Liaison Mission, concerning the status of Japanese repatriation ships recovered in South East Asia. Captain Surtees was given substantially the following information.

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers was concerned over the new interpretation placed on the term "British shipping", contained in radio from Headquarters, South East Asia Land Forces, SEC 1216 of 17 January 1947. That based on interpretation here, we had reduced our repatriation facilities with expectation that the British would furnish the necessary ships and crews to conduct the deferred repatriation from South East Asia. However, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers would assist the British to a maximum within the limit of his reduced capabilities provided that such assistance would result in the early return of Japanese surrendered personnel in the South East Asia Command.

That a proposal was made by radio on the 25 January 1947 to the Commander in Chief, South East Asia Command, to this effect and in which it was suggested that 1 June 1947 be established as a target date for completion of this program. Further, the radio stated that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers was withholding action on disposition of Japanese ships recovered in South East Asia until receipt of comments on this new proposal.

For the Supreme Commander:

JOHN B. COOLEY,
Colonel, A.G.D.
Adjutant General.

SCAP Ltr
3 Jul
47

COPY

P.A.15/11/47.

① COPY
United Kingdom Liaison Mission
in Japan,
British Embassy,
Tokyo.
8th February, 1947.

My dear General.

I have received an urgent telegram from my Government, instructing me to approach you with regard to the question of the repatriation of Japanese Surrendered Personnel from South East Asia. You will no doubt recall that at the beginning of November last General Gairdner discussed this question with you and explained that it was proposed to repatriate these Japanese from South East Asia by the end of 1947, and that the actual process of repatriation would be carried out in "British" shipping.

2. I am now informed by my Government that the term "British shipping" was meant to include British "controlled" shipping, and that they wish to use four British controlled Japanese merchant ships for the purpose of effecting this repatriation. In order to be able to use these ships, however, the British authorities request the use of Japanese crews to man the ships. These would only amount to about 400 men in all.

3. The matter was taken up recently by my Naval Adviser with the competent Department of your Headquarters, and I venture to attach (for convenience of reference) a copy of a memorandum dated the 3 February, which I received from your Adjutant General, which shows that you would be so good as to assist the British authorities provided that such assistance would result in the return of all Japanese Surrendered Personnel in the South East Asia area (except those held in connection with war crimes) before the 1 June 1947.

4. This condition has now been carefully examined at top level in London, with the result that I have been urgently instructed to explain to you that it was agreed by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that the repatriation of these Japanese Surrendered Personnel should be phased so as to be completed by, but not before, the end of 1947. In this connection I am to stress to you, General, that the rehabilitation of British territories in South East Asia would be very gravely prejudiced indeed if all the Japanese Surrendered Personnel were to be withdrawn before the end of the present year.

P.A.15/11/47.

United Kingdom Liaison Mission
in Japan,
British Embassy,
Tokyo.
8th February, 1947.

COPY

My dear General.

I have received an urgent telegram from my Government, instructing me to approach you with regard to the question of the repatriation of Japanese Surrendered Personnel from South East Asia. You will no doubt recall that at the beginning of November last General Gairdner discussed this question with you and explained that it was proposed to repatriate these Japanese from South East Asia by the end of 1947, and that the actual process of repatriation would be carried out in "British" shipping.

2. I am now informed by my Government that the term "British shipping" was meant to include British "controlled" shipping, and that they wish to use four British controlled Japanese merchant ships for the purpose of effecting this repatriation. In order to be able to use these ships, however, the British authorities request the use of Japanese crews to man the ships. These would only amount to about 400 men in all.

3. The matter was taken up recently by my Naval Adviser with the competent Department of your Headquarters, and I venture to attach (for convenience of reference) a copy of a memorandum dated the 3 February, which I received from your Adjutant General, which shows that you would be so good as to assist the British authorities provided that such assistance would result in the return of all Japanese Surrendered Personnel in the South East Asia area (except those held in connection with war crimes) before the 1 June 1947.

4. This condition has now been carefully examined at top level in London, with the result that I have been urgently instructed to explain to you that it was agreed by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that the repatriation of these Japanese Surrendered Personnel should be phased so as to be completed by, but not before, the end of 1947. In this connection I am to stress to you, General, that the rehabilitation of British territories in South East Asia would be very gravely prejudiced indeed if all the Japanese Surrendered Personnel were to be withdrawn before the end of the present year.

shipping... wish to use four British controlled Japanese... of effecting this repatriation. In order to be able to use these ships, however, the British authorities request the use of Japanese crews to man the ships. These would only amount to about 400 men in all.

3. The matter was taken up recently by my Naval Adviser with the competent Department of your Headquarters, and I venture to attach (for convenience of reference) a copy of a memorandum dated the 3 February, which I received from your Adjutant General, which shows that you would be so good as to assist the British authorities provided that such assistance would result in the return of all Japanese Surrendered Personnel in the South East Asia area (except those held in connection with war crimes) before the 1 June 1947.

4. This condition has now been carefully examined at top level in London, with the result that I have been urgently instructed to explain to you that it was agreed by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that the repatriation of these Japanese Surrendered Personnel should be phased so as to be completed by, but not before, the end of 1947. In this connection I am to stress to you, General, that the rehabilitation of British territories in South East Asia would be very gravely prejudiced indeed if all the Japanese Surrendered Personnel were to be withdrawn before the end of the present year.

5. In these circumstances I am therefore to ask you to be so good as to assist the British authorities by furnishing them with Japanese crews to man the four British controlled Japanese vessels in question (as no alternative crews are available), on the condition that the Japanese Personnel are returned to Japan by the end of 1947. I am further to say that if the British authorities cannot make use of the services of Japanese seamen for these purposes, they will not be able to use the four Japanese ships in question and that this would mean an intolerable strain on the extremely limited amount of British shipping & their disposal.

6. I should be most grateful to you if you would be so good as to favour me with an answer to this at as early a date as possible.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ A. GASCOIGNE

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

COPY

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
A.P.O. 500
3rd February 1947.

AG 014.33 (3 Feb 47)GC.

SUBJECT: Status of Repatriation ships recovered in South East Asia.

TO : His Excellency A.D.F. Gascoigne, C.M.G.,
Ambassador, United Kingdom Political Representative,
Tokyo, Japan.

It is desired to confirm certain information given orally to Captain V.N. Surtees, R.N., a member of the United Kingdom Liaison Mission, concerning the status of Japanese repatriation ships recovered in South East Asia. Captain Surtees was given substantially the following information.

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers was concerned over the new interpretation placed on the term "British shipping", contained in radio from Headquarters, South East Asia Land Forces, SEC 1216 of 17 January 1947. That based on interpretation here, we had reduced our repatriation facilities with expectation that the British would furnish the necessary ships and crews to conduct the deferred repatriation from South East Asia. However, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers would assist the British to a maximum within the limit of his reduced capabilities provided that such assistance would result in the early return of Japanese surrendered personnel in the South East Asia Command.

That a proposal was made by radio on the 25 January 1947 to the Commander in Chief, South East Asia Command, to this effect and in which it was suggested that 1 June 1947 be established as a target date for completion of this program. Further, the radio stated that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers was withholding action on disposition of Japanese ships recovered in South East Asia until receipt of comments on this new proposal.

For the Supreme Commander:

JOHN B. COOLEY,
Colonel, A.G.D.
Adjutant General.

SEASEC

TNS/tn TNS
Wing

AG 000.5 WC
(17 Feb 47)GC

Detention of Suspected War Criminal.

G-3

Legal Section

17 February 1947

2

1. Request contained in paragraph 2, Note 1 above, does not come within the purview of G-3.

2. Operation of the repatriation reception centers is a responsibility of the Imperial Japanese Government. The proper channels to disseminate desired information to the centers is through the Imperial Japanese Government.

3. General Officer Commanding, British Commonwealth Occupation Force, and Commanding General, 24th Infantry Division have direct supervision over the Kure Area Reception Center and Sasebo Reception Center respectively, the only two centers through which the above mentioned person might pass.

4. Enclosures returned per request contained in paragraph 3, note 1 above.

4 Incls: n/c

-C. A. R.-

"G-3 RETURN OPNS"



TNS/fp
17 February 1947

MEMO for RECORD:

1. BASIC ACTION: Legal Section C/N, file 5896 LS-Z, dated 14 February 1947, subject: "Detention of Suspected War Criminal," which:
 - a. Encloses photographs and physical description of ex-major ISHIJIMA, Tadakatsu, a suspected war criminal, who escaped from MacArthur Camp, Singapore on 15 December 1946.
 - b. Requests above photographs and description be forwarded to the repatriation centers, and in the event this person attempts to enter Japan under an assumed name, he be detained and LS be notified of his detention.
 - c. Requests enclosures be returned to LS in event request above cannot be complied with by G-3.
2. Apprehension of suspected war criminals is a function of Legal Section, and does not come under the purview of G-3 repatriation.
3. Operation of repatriation reception centers is a responsibility of IJG. Allied Forces are supervisory only. If LS desires to accomplish par 1 b above, appropriate information and photos should be furnished IJG. Similar documents could be furnished CG Eighth Army, CG I Corps, GOC BCOF (supervises Ujina Reception Center), and CG 24th Inf Div (supervises Sasebo Reception Center) in the supervisory letter.
4. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Returning inclosures to basic action, and stating:
 - a. Request does not come under purview of G-3.
 - b. Japanese Government responsible for operation of reception centers.
 - c. GOC BCOF and CG 24th Inf Div have direct supervision over Kure Area (Ujina) Reception Center and Sasebo Reception Center respectively, the only two centers through which suspect might pass.
5. CONCURRENCES: None necessary. G-2 (Lt Col Myrick) and Provost Marshal (Col Geiser) have no interest.
6. RECOMMENDATION: Approval and dispatch of attached C/N.
7. COMPLETION: This does complete action on basic action, (par 1 above).

Stewart 2-2275

CAR/uta

5896 LS-2

Detention of Suspected War Criminal.

Legal Section

G-3. Repatriation

14 Feb 1947.

1. Enclosed are photographs and physical description of ex-major ISHIJIMA, Tadakatsu, a suspected War Criminal, who escaped from Mac Arthur Camp, Singapore on 15 December 1946.

2. It is requested that the above photographs and description be forwarded to the Repatriation Centers, and in the event this person attempts to enter Japan under an assumed name, he be detained and this section notified of his detention.

3. If the above request cannot be complied with by your Division, it is requested that the enclosures be returned to this Section.

4 Incl:

3 photographs of ISHIJIMA, Tadakatsu
1 Description sheet

C.A.R., Major, FA
Liaison Officer



SEASEC
Feb

GC-0 WWB/alw

2

From: G-3

To: CI & E

Date: 15 Feb 47

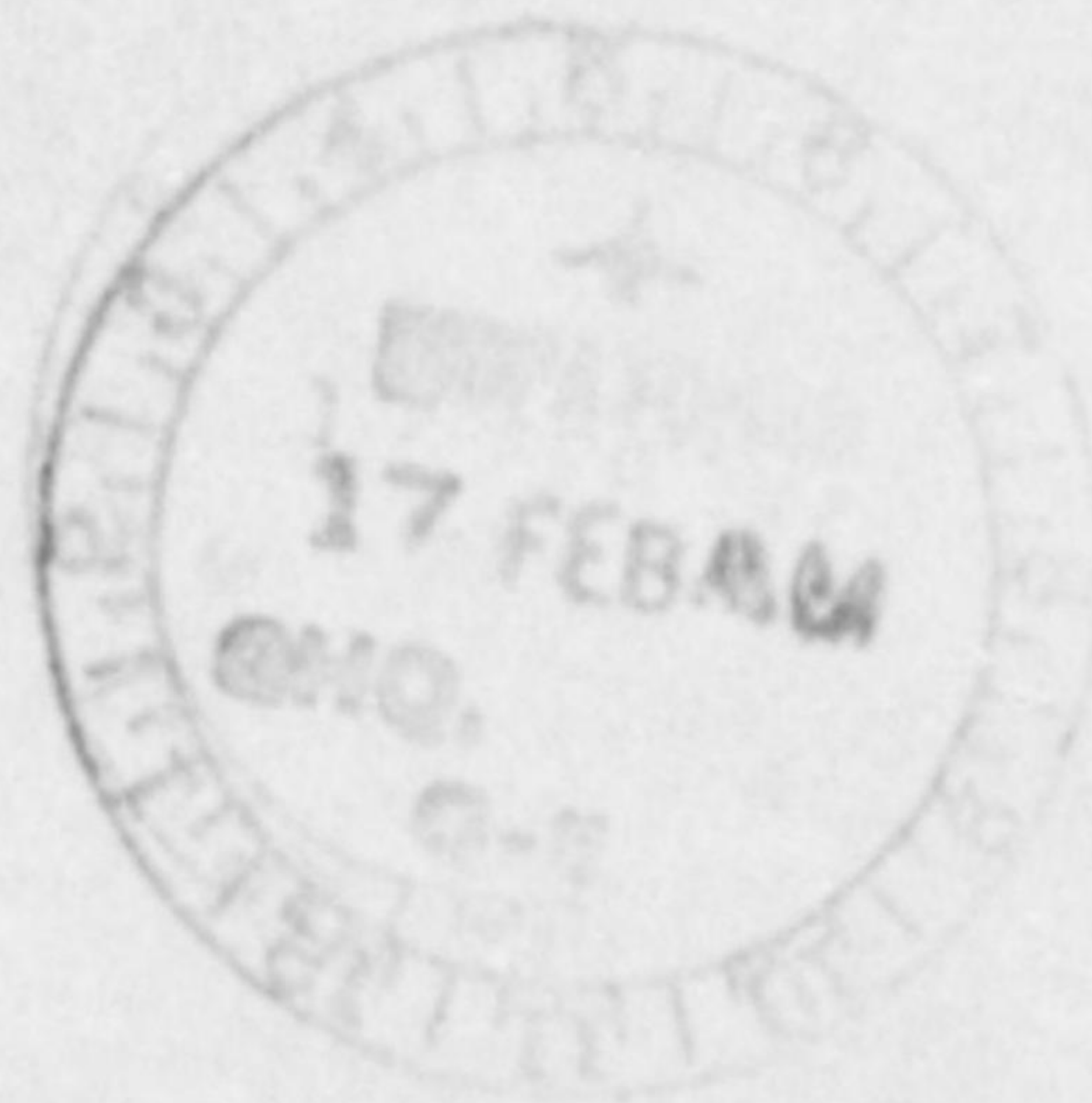
1. Upon examination, it has been determined that the matter of furnishing the literature requested by GHQ, SEALF, SEAC, is not of interest to G-3.

2. There is no objection to the transportation of such literature, in the event it is decided to furnish same, in SCAJAF-controlled repatriation ships provided that repatriation activities are not affected thereby. Although at present no repatriation shipping is scheduled between Japan and Southeast Asia, information concerning future sailings may be secured from Repatriation Branch, Operations Division, G-3.

1 Incl n/c

----- C.A.R. -----

G-3 Opns Return Copy



SECRET

TNS/alw
15 February 1947

MEMO for RECORD:

1. BASIC ACTION: GHQ Southeast Asia Land Forces, SEAC letter, file BM/AG1/21811, dated 30 January 1947, subject: "JSP Labor Parties Retained in SEAC," forwarded by CI & E C/N dated 13 Feb 47, same subject, for comment.

2. SEALF letter states: welfare and maintenance of morale of JSP labor parties retained in SEAC is a matter of importance and considerable concern; one of the difficulties experienced is the supply of topical and suitable Japanese literature and pamphlets dealing with the post-war Japan, and Allied aims for her economics and moral future; it is understood that some excellent literature has been produced which is primarily for the rehabilitation of JSP. Letter requests SCAP's advice as to possibility of this literature being made available for distribution to JSP in SEAC.

3. If such literature is available, there is no objection to furnishing it to C-in-C SEALF. However, means of transporting it are unknown at this time, since neither SCAP controlled ships nor British-controlled ships are presently scheduled to repatriate JSP's from SEAC. Our last action to SEASEC, CX 69465 of 25 January, offered to clear SEAC of all repatriates in SCAP controlled shipping provided SEAC would release all JSP except those held for War Crimes by 1 June 1947. The British are still insistant that repatriation be phased throughout 1947. No reply to our CX 69465 has been received. Disposition of Japanese ships recovered in SEAC and now in Japan is being held in abeyance pending SEAC's answer.

4. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Inform CI & E that:

- a. This matter of no interest to G-3.
- b. No objection to use of repat ships provided repat activities not hampered.
- c. Info on future sailings can be obtained from G-3 Repat.

5. CONCURRENCES: None necessary.

6. RECOMMENDATION: Approval and dispatch of attached C/N.

7. COMPLETION: This completes action on CI & E C/N (para 1 above).

Stewart, 2-2275

SECRET

SACSEA

TNS/tn
13 February 1947

MEMO FOR RECORD:

1. **BASIC ACTION:** SS Tegelberg radio of 13 February 1947, which states ship sailed from Batavia 101700 February with 2984 Jap ex-POW's, destined for Kobe (has no charts for mine-free channel to Kure). ETA 18 February 1947. Radio requests instructions.

2. Ship was originally scheduled for Kure to unload repatriates.

3. SCAJAP is radioing the following message from the Netherlands Military Mission to the SS Tegelberg:

"Concur your plan proceed Kobe. Pilot is awaiting in Kobe to take you to Kure."

4. **RECOMMENDED ACTION:** None

5. **CONCURRENCES:** SCAJAP (Comdr Reinhardt)
Neth. Mil. Mission (Comdr Brouwer)

6. **RECOMMENDATION:** SS Tegelberg radio be filed without action.

7. **COMPLETION:** This completes action on basic action (para 1 above).

Stewart
2-2275

FAR EAST COMMAND
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, ~~U. S. ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC~~
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

RLJ
rln

INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED
ROUTINE

13 Feb 47

FROM : SS TEGELBERG
TO : SCAP
NR : 13 NPT

Tegelberg sailed from Batavia 101700 with 2,984 Jap ex-POW's. Having no charts for Bungosuido Naika and Kure we proceed to Kobe. ETA 18th afternoon. Please send instructions.

NO SIG

ACTION: G-3

OPNS

INFORMATION: G-1, G-2, G-4, AG, COMNAVFE

NOTE: This message received Via Commercial Telegraph.

66608

ROUTINE
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO: 13 NPT
MCN: COM TEL



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Repatriation Branch

12 February 1947

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

SUBJECT : Information relative to letter from UKIM dated
8 February.

1. The status of the four Japanese merchant ships recovered in SEAC follows:

	<u>Passenger Capacity</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>RFS</u>
Bogota Maru	1,000	Japan	Now
Choran Maru	5,000	Japan	April 15
Daian Maru	2,500	Japan	Now
Kisan Maru	5,000	Singapore	April 30
Total	<u>13,500</u>		

2. The three warships involved are:

Arasaki	500	Japan	Now
Hayasaki	500	Japan	Now
Wakataka	800	Japan	Now
Total	<u>1,800</u>		

3. It is noted that:

a. The Choran Maru was absent from Japan from 11 October 1946 to 4 February 1947. During that period, it was employed in cargo trade in SEA waters with its Japanese crew furnished in Japan. It has had no overhaul in that period. When returned to Japan recently, all but one of its eight boilers were inoperable.

b. The Kisan Maru was last in Japan on 3 November 1946. Presently, it is in Singapore with a bent propeller shaft. Informal reports indicate it will be ready for sea on 30 April 1947.

4. The time of turnaround from Japan to Singapore is approximately 30 days. Therefore, if the four merchant ships were utilized solely for repatriation beginning 1 March 1947, SEAC could be clear of JSP by 1 October 1947. If the three warships were included in addition, SEAC could be cleared of JSP by 1 September 1947.

5. Our last action to SEA, CX 69465 of 25 January, offered to clear SEAC of all repatriates in SCAP shipping provided SEAC would release all JSP except those held for War Crimes by 1 June 1947.

6. The British are consistent in that they desire repatriation to be phased throughout 1947.

7. SCAP has been consistent in agreeing to release at Singapore, the four merchant ships to SEA upon assurance that their crews, which were furnished in Japan, would be returned promptly to Japan.

E.C.B.

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
SUPREME COMMANDER, ALLIED POWERS

2/9 1947

FROM: CHIEF OF STAFF

TO : G-3

We will await reply from our radio before replying. See
me about this in three days unless we get a reply from SEAC before.

PJM

PAUL J. MUELLER
Major General, G.S.C.
Chief of Staff

COPY

FAR EAST COMMAND
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, ~~U S ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC~~
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

VWD
fed

SACSEA

INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED
ROUTINE

12 Feb 47

FROM : SCAJAP
TO : COMFLTACT SASEBO
INFO : SCA^P, COMNAVFE, CG 8TH ARMY CG 24TH INF
NR : 120200

Sail repat ship Settsu Maru from Sasebo when RFS
1 Mar to Batavia Netherlands East Indies ETA 11 Mar. Vessel
to embark approx 4000 Jap repats. Return port Japan is
Sasebo.

NO SIG

INFORMATION: G-1, G-2, G-3, AG.

66234

ROUTINE
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO: 120200
MCN: TNC 10/12



21

Conditions of Japanese Surrendered Personnel
repatriated from N.E.I. aboard "Welterveden"
and "Tjibadac".

- telegraphic report dated 6 February
1947 from Kure Liaison Office -

Prior *Such*
Saved *casualties*
Employees
Acquitted
New Comands

1. All Japanese repatriates had summer clothing on, awfully worn out, because of the lack of available winter clothing stock at the places of their detention. (This will be corrected by recent despatch of 12,000 pieces of winter clothing to N.E.I. aboard the returning Dutch ships.)
2. The Japanese S.P. in N.E.I. are engaged in hard labour, such as docks loading and unloading, cleaning of sewage etc. The working hours are from ten to eleven hours and the treatment is not good at all, but, compared with that applied to the Japanese S.P. in Burma, ^{considered "good" by JSP in Burma} is considered to be bearable.
3. The S.P. are said to receive daily 2,500 calories per capita with rice and other foodstuffs of former Japanese Army stock, but no subsidiary food being given them by the detaining Authorities, they are fed with dry vegetables of their own stock. The supply of daily necessities are very poor. It should be noted that S.P. working at remote localities are suffering from hunger, due to shortage of foodstuffs.
4. On account of every day hard labour and meager diet, physical strength of those Japanese are fast deteriorating and average weight shows certain fall. But serious ill cases are relatively few: they are stomach and intestinal diseases, malaria, ameba dysentery, etc., while anti-epidemic equipment is lacking. Recently, with above physical deterioration, external injured cases are increasing during labour. There is a camp isolated from others, where S.P. are obliged to sleep on wooden trellis covered with blanket.
5. All Japanese officers and men working in N.E.I. hope that the treatment of them will be improved at least up to the standard as

maintained in British - controlled areas and that their repatriation to Japan will be concluded by an earliest possible date.

RESTRICTED

SACSEA

JFH/fp
12 February 1947

MEMO for RECORD:

1. BASIC ACTION: C/N from the Diplomatic Section, file S 701.32 and AG 014.33, subject: "Statement Received from Netherlands Authorities for Transmittal to Japanese Government," dated 30 January 1947, wherein the Diplomatic Section requests comment or concurrences from G-3 on a proposed action to transmit to the IJG a statement from the NEI Mission.
2. The Dutch statement was made as a result of C.L.O. Memo No. 5711 (RJ), subject: "Request for Acceleration of Repatriation and Better Treatment of Members of Japanese Labor Corps under Control of Netherlands Forces," dated 29 October 1946. This C.L.O. paper was furnished to the Netherlands East Indies Mission by the Diplomatic Section.
3. C.L.O. No. 5711 requests that SCAP take action on alleged poor treatment of Japanese surrendered personnel in the Netherlands East Indies and to take action to accelerate their repatriation.
4. The Dutch statement referred to in paragraph 2 above gives a resume of conditions to which Japanese surrendered personnel are subjected to in the NEI and in some instances places the responsibility for the poor treatment on the British.
5. For the reasons stated in C/N, it is not believed that G-3 should concur in the proposed action by the Diplomatic Section.
6. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Nonconcurrence in transmitting Dutch statement to IJG.
7. CONCURRENCES: None.
8. RECOMMENDATION: Approval and dispatch of attached C/N.
9. COMPLETION: Completes action on basic C/N but not on subject.

Howell 2-2275

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

GC-0
JFH/bjb

S 701.32
AG 014.33

Statement Received from Netherlands Authorities
for Transmittal to Japanese Government.

G-3

G-2

11 Feb 47

2

1. G-3 does not believe any useful purpose will be served by transmitting the Dutch note to the Imperial Japanese Government for the following reason. The situation with respect to repatriation of JSP has changed since basic memorandum from the C.L.O. was submitted on 29 October 1946. Repatriation agreements with the NEI government have been firmed. Under agreement, it is contemplated all 13,500 Japanese except those retained in connection with war crimes will be returned by 1 May 1947. The first two shipments, approximately 3,000, have already arrived in Japan. Within three months therefore, the problem will no longer exist.

2. The statement furnished by the Dutch is contentious as to which of the Allied Powers is responsible for certain conditions suffered by the JSP being retained in NEI. It is not believed politic to transmit such a note to the Japanese Government.

3. Recommend:

a. That the Dutch Note be not transmitted to the Imperial Japanese Government.

b. The Imperial Japanese Government be informed that:

(1) Repatriation from NEI except those held in connection with War Crimes is expected to be completed by 1 May 1947.

(2) The contents of C.L.O. No. 5711 (RJ) has been brought to the attention of the NEI authorities.

-----C. A. R.-----

RESTRICTED

*Despatched
from G-3 at
1915
12 Feb 47*

COPY

S 701.32
AG 014.33

DS MWB/WJS/lh
Statement Received from Netherlands Authorities
for Transmittal to Japanese Government.

DS

In turn G-3

30 Jan 47

G-2

G-2/FL (for dispatch of memorandum)

1. Attached is a copy of a communication from the Japanese Government on the subject of repatriation and treatment of members of Japanese Labor Corps under control of Netherlands Forces, C.L.O. No. 5711(RJ), 29 October 1946, together with a statement which allegedly sets forth actual conditions existing in the Netherlands East Indies regarding Japanese surrendered personnel.
2. The above communication and statement were forwarded to the Netherlands Military Mission in Japan for information. A note has now been received from the Netherlands Mission, 27 Jan 47, enclosing a statement written by Lt. Col. H. L. Hoorweg of the Netherlands Indies Army in reply to the allegations made by the Japanese authorities. Copies of these documents are also attached.
3. DS recommends that the attached memorandum to the Japanese Government and statement referred to in the previous paragraph be transmitted to the Japanese Government for information.
4. Request comment or concurrence.

2 Incls:

- 1 Copy of note from Netherlands Military Mission with attached statement.
- 2 Draft memorandum to Japanese Government.

for /s/ W.B.

M.W.B.

COPY

Diplomatic Section

GA/WJS/lh

The Diplomatic Section of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, presents its compliments to the Netherlands Military Mission in Japan and has the honor to enclose a copy of a communication dated October 29, 1946 received by this Headquarters from the Japanese Government on the subject of the acceleration of repatriation and treatment of members of Japanese labor corps under control of Netherlands Forces, together with a statement forwarded therewith.

Copies of the communication and statement referred to above have also been forwarded to the United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Japan.

Enclosure:

Communication from Japanese Government, October 29, 1946, with enclosure.

Tokyo, November 12 1946.

Info: G-2/Ln
AG Records

701.32
AG 014.33

COPY

COPY

COPY

IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Central Liaison Office

TO : GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Request for Acceleration of Repatriation and Better
Treatment of Members of Japanese Labor Corps under
Control of Netherlands Forces.

C.L.O. No.5711(RJ)

29 October 1946

1. Thanks to the sympathetic arrangements on the part of the Allied Powers, most of the Japanese nationals in various Southern areas have been and are being repatriated far more speedily than were anticipated at the time of surrender. However, there still remain 13,500 Japanese in the areas under the control of the Netherlands Forces, and they are being employed as labor corps. On the basis on a comprehensive study that has been made of reports of repatriates and of representatives of the International Red Cross Committee on their actual conditions much has become known as to their general situation, which is described in the attached statement together with the desires of the Japanese Government in connection therewith.

2. It is earnestly requested that the General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, be good enough to accord favorable consideration to the desires of the Japanese Government set forth in the above statement and convey the matter contained therein to the proper authorities in the South East Asia so that prompt action may be taken from the humanitarian point of view. The main points of the Japanese Government's request are acceleration of repatriation and better treatment including increased ration of food, daily necessities, clothing, etc., improvement of medical facilities and of labor conditions and simplification of procedure for correspondence.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

/s/ K. Asakai

(K. Asakai)
Director of General Affairs,
Central Liaison Office.

Enclosure: An explanatory statement.

COPY

COPY

COPY

ACTUAL SITUATION OF THE JAPANESE SURRENDERED PERSONNEL
DETAINED AS LABOR CORPS IN NETHERLAND EAST INDIES AND DESIRES
OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT IN CONNECTION THERETO

(1) General Conditions of Japanese surrendered personnel detained as labor corps.

Officers and men of the Japanese Forces remaining in the Southern Areas under the control of the British and Netherlands Forces are called "surrendered enemy personnel" as proposed by the Japanese side at the time of surrender. Further, they are allowed to maintain among them their former organization in so far as command and discipline are concerned.

With regard to their repatriation, negotiations have frequently been conducted in Singapore and elsewhere between the representatives of the British South East Asia Command and Japanese Forces on the spot. The British Authorities have given assurances they they have no intention whatsoever to delay the repatriation of surrendered Japanese military personnel for the purpose of engaging such Japanese in labor service. (Conference in Singapore on January 28, this year, between Lieutenant-General Browning, representing the British Authorities and Lieutenant-General Numata, representing the Japanese.)

However, an order was issued in Singapore on May 31 on the subject of "Retention of Surrendered Japanese Military Personnel for Labor Service in Reconstruction Works," whereby about 100,000 Japanese in total were ordered to remain. Those who were ordered to remain in the areas in the Netherlands East Indies by that order numbered 9,000. In July, an increase of 4,500 was ordered. Accordingly, the present number and the distribution of members of these labor corps in the Netherlands East Indies are as follows:

Java	11,350
Bari	250
Celebes	300
Morotai	300
Biak	300
Hollandia	1,000

Total 13,500

In the beginning they maintained high morale and efficiently performed ordered jobs, since they believed in the assurances given by the British Authorities that repatriation would be completed by the end of this year at the latest and confidently expected that they would be given priority in repatriation.

In point

COPY

COPY

COPY

ACTUAL SITUATION OF THE JAPANESE SURRENDERED PERSONNEL
DETAINED AS LABOR CORPS IN NETHERLAND EAST INDIES AND DESIRES
OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT IN CONNECTION THERETO

(1) General Conditions of Japanese surrendered personnel detained as labor corps.

Officers and men of the Japanese Forces remaining in the Southern Areas under the control of the British and Netherlands Forces are called "surrendered enemy personnel" as proposed by the Japanese side at the time of surrender. Further, they are allowed to maintain among them their former organization in so far as command and discipline are concerned.

With regard to their repatriation, negotiations have frequently been conducted in Singapore and elsewhere between the representatives of the British South East Asia Command and Japanese Forces on the spot. The British Authorities have given assurances they they have no intention whatsoever to delay the repatriation of surrendered Japanese military personnel for the purpose of engaging such Japanese in labor service. (Conference in Singapore on January 28, this year, between Lieutenant-General Browning, representing the British Authorities and Lieutenant-General Numata, representing the Japanese.)

However, an order was issued in Singapore on May 31 on the subject of "Retention of Surrendered Japanese Military Personnel for Labor Service in Reconstruction Works," whereby about 100,000 Japanese in total were ordered to remain. Those who were ordered to remain in the areas in the Netherlands East Indies by that order numbered 9,000. In July, an increase of 4,500 was ordered. Accordingly, the present number and the distribution of members of these labor corps in the Netherlands East Indies are as follows:

Java	11,350
Bari	250
Celebes	300
Morotai	300
Biak	300
Hollandia	1,000

Total 13,500

In the beginning they maintained high morale and efficiently performed ordered jobs, since they believed in the assurances given by the British Authorities that repatriation would be completed by the end of this year at the latest and confidently expected that they would be given priority in repatriation.

In point

COPY

COPY

- 2 -

In point of fact, however, no consideration was given to their priority in repatriation, while the date of repatriation was reported to be as late as the spring, 1946 or the end of 1946 and again it became impossible even to make a forecast. Then their morale began to deteriorate and it is reported that there have occurred in the areas under the Netherlands control some mishaps in which senior officers were pressed for repatriation. It is a matter of serious apprehension for the Japanese Government as well as the local Japanese officers in direct command of them.

(2) Necessity of Acceleration of Repatriation. In view of these circumstances, it is desired that the period of their retention will be made as brief as possible so that they will be able to return home soon and that the scheduled date of repatriation will be clearly made known to them so that they will restore high morale and efficiently go through with their works.

A considerable number of them have been sent anew from Java as labor corps to several other regions, where repatriations were completed at an early date. Since these regions include remote and pestilential places such as Hollandia, Biak and Morotai, and nothing have been heard of those thus sent since, special consideration of the Allied Authorities is solicited in connection with their speedy repatriation.

According to information received from the spot, the British-Indian Army presently stationed in Java is expected to withdraw from there during November; if the Japanese labor corps in the Java areas now under the British control are to remain there, they will come under the direct supervision of the Netherlands Forces after the withdrawal of the British Army; this announcement has noticeably increased their anxiety and uneasiness combined with uncertainty of the date of repatriation and the character of labor. It is earnestly requested, therefore, that appropriate measures be taken to see that the date of repatriation, which it is hoped will take place at the earliest opportunity, is clearly indicated to them.

(3) Better treatment

(a) Question of the status of Japanese Prisoners of War in the South East Asia:

Officers and men of the Japanese Forces remaining in the Southern areas are called "surrendered enemy personnel" as stated at the beginning. However, this fact does not mean that the Japanese side has thus renounced such protection and privileges as guaranteed to prisoners of war by the International Law. Or at least this should not be taken to mean by the detaining authorities that the surrendered personnel could be given worse treatment than ordinary prisoners of

war.

COPY

COPY

- 3 -

war. There seems to be room for improvement in the treatment of the Japanese surrendered personnel by the Netherlands Authorities, as referred to in connection with the payment of wages to the prisoners of war and the alteration of the kinds of their works.

(b) Food situation:

According to the report of Mr. C. A. Helbling, Resident Representative in Java of the International Red Cross Committee, who inspected Japanese Prisoners of War Camp No. 2 at Tanjonbliok Harbor, Batavia, the daily per capita ration of staple food is 8 ounces, while vegetables are seldom supplied except potatoes. The standard calorie value is set at 1,500 for the ordinary persons and 2,500 for outdoor workers, but the actual supply is generally short of this standard. Even when this standard is maintained, it is far inferior to what the Japanese under the control of the United States Forces in the Manila area are getting, namely, 2700 to 2800 calories on an average and 3600 calories in the case of patients in hospital. It will be recalled that in the Netherlands East Indies the size of the Japanese labor corps was increased over the originally fixed one after the repatriation had been commenced, and consequently those who were sick and who had long served in labor had also to be detained. It is desired, therefore, that the Allied Authorities will take that into consideration and adopt measures for the increase of the food ration pending the repatriation.

As for the supply of other necessaries, especially cigarettes, it is a matter common to all areas. It has been the subject of frequent requests of the Japanese on the spot. The First Demobilization Board, in this connection desirous of sending them a certain quantity of cigarettes from Japan, subject to the approval of the Allied Authorities. It would be appreciated if they would be good enough to give favorable consideration to the matter and permit the supply of cigarettes to these Japanese.

(c) Clothing situation:

According to reports from the spot, 90 percent of the Japanese personnel in Java possess little clothing and are exposed almost to elements. Since there is much to be worried about in the matter of sanitation, it is requested that underwears and foot-wears, etc. be supplied as soon as possible. It is desired that their employment in the disposal of sewage, corpses, etc. be suspended, as will be stated later, but if they are to be further employed in these kinds of works, it is hoped that they will be provided with suitable clothes, and that in the case of persons who are engaged in dangerous works, they will be outfitted with a protective kit.

(d) Condition

COPY

COPY

(d) Condition of medical treatment and sanitation:

There are many cases of sufferings from external wounds and malaria, and the number of patients is on the increase because of the shortage of food supply to those who are engaged in heavy labor. According to reports from a certain Japanese unit in Java, as many as 48 out of a complement of 183 were hospitalized as a result of four months' work. Further assistance of the local Netherlands Military Authorities seems to be desirable in the way of medical treatment and sanitation.

(e) Labor condition:

In regard to labor, there are three problems, namely, shortening of working hours, alteration of the kinds of works and payment of wages.

As for working hours, they sometimes extend from eight to as long as ten hours a day according to areas. In view of the food ration, it seems that they should be shortened to seven hours a day at most. Moreover, there are no fixed off-days now, and it is hoped that the workers will be allowed to rest on Sundays and other holidays.

The kinds of their works are varied: the repairing of roads and bridges, loading and unloading and other miscellaneous works. There are many who are engaged in services of a personal character that have no immediate connection with the post-war reconstruction or increase of production of food, in which they were first told to serve being held responsible, or in works deemed injurious to health, such as the cleaning of sewage, the transportation of corpses, etc. They are suffering from severe psychological and physical pains. It is earnestly desired that they will be assigned to some other kinds of works.

No wage is being paid at all for their labor in all areas under the Netherlands control, whereas stipulated wages are being paid in areas under the control of the American Forces according to the former ranks and the kinds of technical skills of the prisoners of war. As they are paid nothing, they can not make any preparations for repatriation nor they can buy daily necessities. Payment of wages will certainly inspire them with enthusiasm for labor.

(f) Correspondence.

Members of labor corps in the Netherlands East Indies have seldom, if not altogether, received correspondence from their families or friends at home and they seem to be exceedingly anxious about affairs at home.

Since correspondence by post-card has fortunately been permitted,

their

COPY

COPY

their families at home are being encouraged to send as many communications as possible. However, many of these communications may not reach the addressees, because of their frequent movements and changes in their status and post that took place during the War. Therefore, a complete list of members of the labor corps together with their addresses is urgently needed. Information in this connection will be sincerely appreciated.

On the other hand, communications from members of labor corps in various localities to Japan are allowed but very limited. It is desired that their correspondence will be allowed twice or so a month.

(4) Reference must be made to the disturbance of peace and order in connection with the independence movement of the Indonesian people in the Netherlands East Indies areas, especially in Java. Although the situation is stated to have improved to a certain extent of late, it is not improbable that members of the labor corps are involved in unforeseen disasters on account of the continued disputes between the Dutch and the Indonesians. It is desired that timely and positive directives will be given by the Netherlands Military Authorities on the spot regarding the suspension of works in dangerous districts, the discontinuance of night works, etc. to prevent recurrence of such unfortunate incidents as have frequently happened on account of the disputes.

(5) In conclusion, on the basis of a comprehensive survey of the actual conditions as above, it is most earnestly requested, from humanitarian considerations, that all of these Japanese be repatriated as speedily as possible.

COPY

COPY

P/vdl

NETHERLANDS MILITARY MISSION
JAPAN

Tokyo, January 27th, 1947.

No. G6/507

The Netherlands Military Mission presents its compliments to the Diplomatic Section of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and has the honour to refer to the Diplomatic Section's Note Verbale dated November 12th 1946, enclosing a communication of October 29th, received from the Japanese Government on the repatriation of members of the Japanese Labour Corps in the Netherlands East Indies.

The subject matter has been carefully studied by the Netherlands authorities. A statement written by Lt. Col. H.L. Hoorweg of the Netherlands Indies Army is enclosed herewith in reply to the allegations made by the Japanese authorities.

It is requested that the Diplomatic Section will be good enough to hand over the statement in question to the Japanese Government authorities.

The Head of the Mission,

/s/W. S. W. Schilling
Lieut.-General

COPY

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Diplomatic Section

AG 014.33 (30 Jan 47)DS

APO 500
30 January 1947

SUBJECT: Treatment of Members of Japanese Labor Corps under
Control of Netherlands Forces.

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

TO : Imperial Japanese Government.

Reference is made to a communication from the Japanese Government, C.L.O. No. 5711 (RJ), 29 October 1946, on the subject "Request for Acceleration of Repatriation and Better Treatment of Members of Japanese Labor Corps under Control of Netherlands Forces."

The reference communication and enclosure forwarded therewith were transmitted to the Netherlands Military Mission in Japan. A reply has now been received from that Mission stating that the subject-matter has been carefully studied by the Netherlands authorities and forwarding a statement signed by Lt. Col. H. L. Hoorweg of the Netherlands Indies Army. A copy of this statement is inclosed for the information of the Japanese Government.

/s/ Max W. Bishop

Max W. Bishop
Acting Chief
Diplomatic Section

Incl: Copy of Statement from
Netherlands Military Mission

COPY

COPY

NETHERLANDS MILITARY MISSION JAPAN

No: G-6/502

STATEMENT

With reference to the Japanese statement about "the actual situation of the Japanese Surrendered Personnel detained as labor corps in the Netherlands East Indies and the desires of the Japanese Government in connection thereto", forwarded by covering letter of 29 October 1946 and forwarded to the Netherlands Military Mission by the Diplomatic Section by covering letter of November 12, 1946 I have the honour to present the following statement:

(1) General Condition of Japanese Surrendered Personnel detained as labor corps.

It is of importance to state, that the retention of 104,500 Japanese Surrendered Personnel for labor covered the whole South East Asia Command including 13,500 in Netherlands East Indies territory. Consequently these laborers were under SEAC supervision and in the Netherlands East Indies under AFNEI control. Before October 29 (date of the statement) only the Japanese Surrendered Personnel who had been transferred from Java to Hollandia (1000), Biak (200 ex Hollandia) and Morotai (150 ex Java) were under Dutch control; the main body of the 13,500 Japanese Surrendered Personnel have been handed over to the Netherlands authorities on November 29, 1946.

The breakdown given in the report corresponds with the original Netherlands request, but has never materialized, as a number of J.S.P. in Sumatra have been transferred to Dutch authorities and have been included in the total number of 13,500. Dislocation at November 29th was as follows:

Batavia	8,206	16th Army
Bandoeng	1,378	"
Soerabaja	1,625	"
Bali	149	"
Morotai	147	"
Biak	200	"
Hollandia	802	"
Padang	202	"
Medan	400	25th Army
Palembang	567	"
	<u>13,678</u>	

When the J.S.P. were informed about the retention of 104,500 J.S.P. in SEAC by British authorities, they were also informed, that the suggested date of their repatriation would be December 1947.

The statement to the effect that as a result of mishaps in the areas under Netherlands control, senior officers should have been pressed for repatriation is incorrect, as in the areas under Netherlands

control . . .

COPY

control (Hollandia, Biak, Morotai) no mishaps have occurred and no officers have been repatriated. In fact in December 1946 a Japanese officer in Soerabaja has been dismissed from his campcommand, because he looked very badly after his men, and tolerated the camp to be dirty and the food to be bad, notwithstanding the fact that he received the same ingredients as in other camps, where there were no complaints about the food.

(2) Necessity of acceleration of repatriation.

To use the circumstances as an argument for speedy repatriation is turning matters upside down, the reason for their retention being rehabilitation of the Netherlands East Indies. Nevertheless the Lt. Governor General has decided to speed up the repatriation as much as possible. A repatriation program has been made up, and has been approved by the Repatriation Section (Col. Howell), according to which the last ship will leave the Netherlands East Indies before May 1st 1947.

The Japanese Government professes Hollandia, Biak and Morotai to be pestilential places, which I must strongly deny, as a report from Hollandia states that on December 23rd 1946 on a camp strength of 802 there were only 50 sick in lines and 8 in hospital. Reports from all camps in Netherlands East Indies are coming in regularly and are communicated to HQ 16th Army in Batavia, where the reports are recorded.

The Japanese Surrendered Personnel have indeed felt uneasy about their transfer to the Dutch authorities. How they feel about it now may appear from a report by Major General Mabuchi, formerly acting Commander in Chief of the 16th Army, and commander of all J.S.P. in N.E.I., stating that a little more than one month and a half has passed since the Japanese were handed over to the Netherlands administration, that no friction of any sort during this time occurred, that the transfer occurred very calmly. That the Dutch authorities are making sincere efforts to stimulate the repatriation of the remaining Japanese and that for this the Japanese are grateful from the bottom of their hearts.

(3) Better treatment.

(a) Question of the status of Japanese P.O.W. in South East Asia.

Regarding the treatment as Japanese Surrendered Personnel instead of as Prisoners of War it has been definitely stated in the regulations issued by Netherlands authorities regarding the treatment of J.S.P., that, although they have not the status of P.O.W., the Geneva Convention forms the basis to work on. As for the non-payment of wages the Dutch authorities have continued the policy, laid down by SEAC, as it is estimated preferable to work along the same lines in the whole area of the former South East Asia Command.

(b) Food situation.

It is stated, that at the time of the inspection of Mr. C.A. Helbling (before October 29) Camp no. 2 at Tandjong Prick Harbor was under British control. The ration scales have been established by SEAC and are in force for the whole of the 104,500 J.S.P. retained in South East Asia. After the withdrawal of the British forces from the Netherlands East Indies, an improved ration scale has been issued by the Royal Netherlands Indies Army for J.S.P. which enables the heavy duty workers to receive a calorie value of 2850 a day.

As stated above the general policy in the Netherlands East Indies is in accordance with the policy in SEAC. Policy in U.S.A. controlled areas is unknown to Netherlands East Indies authorities.

It is true, that quite a number of old and unfit J.S.P. have been handed over to the Netherlands East Indies Government by the British, especially in Sourabaya. These people will be repatriated first of all, and have been shipped by ss. "Weltevreden", which is due to leave Sourabaya on January 18th 1947.

The cigarette situation is fairly good in all areas, except Sourabaya.*If the Japanese Government is willing to send supply of cigarettes to the Netherlands East Indies by one of the repatriation ships on its return-trip, this will be welcomed.

(c) Clothing situation.

During inspections through several J.S.P. camps I had a check on the clothing situation in these camps. This check disclosed that every man I inspected had at least two pairs of shoes and three to seven complete sets of clothing. Before the British left Netherlands East Indies they issued two complete sets of clothing to every J.S.P., so that the statement of the Japanese Government regarding the clothing situation is completely mistaken.

The disposal of corpses has (at the time under British control) indeed been ordered to J.S.P., as the murder of so many white and coloured people during and immediately after the Japanese occupation has directly or indirectly seen a Japanese responsibility. Consequently I cannot see why their employment for his kind of work - which by the way has been finished a long time ago - should be unjustified.

Other kind of dangerous work is not done by J.S.P..

(d) Condition of medical treatment and sanitation.

For improvements in food supply see above.

The figures stated in the report (48 out of 183 sick) are unknown to me. Why does the Japanese Government not state the name of that "certain unit" to enable the N.E.I. authorities to investigate the matter?

On the other hand it must be made quite clear, that according to report from several campcommanders malaria exclusively exists among those J.S.P. who during the Japanese occupation have lived in the Outer Islands. New cases of malaria are very few. Every Japanese has got his mosquito-net. But it is a well known fact, that Japanese like to wear very little clothing, so that infections are likely to occur, as long as they have not gone to bed.

All Japanese camps are under control of Netherlands medical officers, while the Japanese medical officers take care of their own men, and are supplied with medicine if necessary.

(e) Labor condition.

The regulations regarding treatment of J.S.P., issued by the R.N.I.A. state, that the working hours are 8 hours a day, with one off day (Sunday) every week.

The regulations also state, that J.S.P. must be employed on rehabilitation tati

*Measures have been taken to send sufficient cigarettes to Sourabaya.

COPY

- 4 -

tation work, and may not be used for services of a personnel character. No wages are being paid, as stated above, in accordance with SACSEA directives.

(f) Correspondence.

Not receiving correspondence from their families at home is not due to lack of cooperation on the Netherlands side. Mail received is sent through as soon as possible. A complete list of all J.S.P. in the Netherlands East Indies (except Palembang, which will follow) has been handed to the Repatriation Section (Col. Howell). All mail for J.S.P. in the Netherlands East Indies has to be sent to HQ-QMG-Batavia.

Mail from the Netherlands East Indies to Japan has been sent mid December by air, and by Tjibadak, arriving end of January. Future mail will, if possible, be sent by air. All camps have been provided with Red Cross forms to enable J.S.P. to write home once a month.

- (4) As the J.S.P. are only working in Netherlands controlled areas there is no danger for incidents in connection with the Indonesian Independence Movement.

Regarding the covering letter of the Japanese Government it should be stated, that before October 29 no J.S.P. from Netherlands controlled areas have been evacuated, so that I cannot see how the Governmental report could be based on reports from such individuals. On the other hand the Red Cross reports known to me (about Hollandia, Bandoeng and Batavia) are not at all unfavourable. Actually these reports state that circumstances are fairly good. The only objections made in the Hollandia report were against the official position of Japanese surrendered personnel instead of Prisoners of War. As mentioned above this is a matter of policy in accordance with S.E.A.C. instructions.

The covering letter holds the Netherlands authorities responsible for 13,500 J.S.P. in October 29, whereas at that date only 1150 were under direct Netherlands control.

Tokyo, 18th January 1947.

H.L.Hoorweg.
Lt.Col.Gen.Staff R.N.I.A.
Chief of Staff to Q.M.G.

H/I

COPY

SACSEA

JFH/fp TNS

AG 014.33 (7 Feb 47)GC

Dispatch of Correspondence

G-3

C/S

7 February 1947

For approval and return to G-3.

1 Incl:

Ltr to Chief, Netherlands
Military Mission in Japan,
file AG 014.33 (Feb 47)GC,
dated February 1947, subject:
"Repatriation from the Nether-
lands East Indies."

----- C.A.R. -----

"G-3 RETURN OPNS" (R) DIV

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SACSEA
FILE

JFH/FP TWS

APD 500
10 Feb 47

AG 014.33 (10 Feb 47)GC

SUBJECT: Repatriation from the Netherlands East Indies.

TO : Chief, Netherlands Military Mission in Japan.

1. Reference is made:

a. Letter, Netherlands Military Mission, subject: "Repatriation of Japanese from the NEI," dated 5 February 1947.

b. "Standing Operating Procedure for Repatriation from Netherlands East Indies," dated 10 January 1947.

2. The schedule for return of repatriates outlined in paragraph 3, reference 1 a above is satisfactory.

3. The Settsu Maru, having a passenger capacity of 5,500 has been designated to lift 4,000 Japanese from Batavia on 13 March 1947 as requested in paragraphs 3 c and d of reference, paragraph 1 a above. 11 March is the expected time of arrival in Batavia. Ship will require 10,000 barrels of black oil at Batavia to be furnished in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 10 of reference, paragraph 1 b above.

4. Ship to evacuate the 2,000 Japanese from Batavia on 20 April 1947 will be designated at a later date.

5. Repatriation ships furnished by SCAP will fly the SCAJAP flag.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

"G-3 RETURN OPNS" (K) DIV

"G-3 RETURN OPNS" (R) DIV

JFH/tp TNS

2

From: G-3

To: G-2 Foreign Liaison

Date: 7 Feb 1947

Carbon copy as requested in Note No. 1 above attached hereto.

1 Incl:

Carbon copy of Ltr to Chief,
Netherlands Military Mission
in Japan, file AG 014.33
(Feb 47)GC, dated February
1947, subj: "Repatriation from
the Netherlands East Indies."

----- C.A.R. -----



JFH/fp
7 February 1947

MEMO for RECORD:

1. BASIC ACTION: Letter from Netherlands Military Mission, No. G-6/811, dated 5 February 1947, subject: "Repatriation of Japanese from the NEI," forwarded by G-2 C/N, dated 7 February 1947, subject: "Repatriation of Japanese Surrendered Personnel from the Netherlands East Indies." In the letter, the head of the mission:

- a. Refers to our letter of 13 January 1947 (par 2 below);
- b. Furnishes a schedule to return JSP from NEI by end of May;
- c. Requests SCAP repatriation ships to lift 4,000 JSP on 13 March, and 2,000 JSP on 20 April 1947;
- d. Agrees to process repatriates in accordance with SOP for repatriation from NEI dated 10 January 1947.

2. Our letter to Chief, Netherlands Military Mission in Japan, file AG 014.33 (13 Jan 47)GC, dated 13 January 1947, subject: "Repatriation from NEI", (TAB A), states in part:

- a. SCAP will accept requests for shipping to return JSP from NEI from the Chief of Netherlands Military Mission.
- b. Such request will include a statement substantially as follows: "Repatriation of JSP from NEI will be conducted in accordance with 'SOP for Repatriation from NEI dated 10 January 1947.'"

3. The inclosure to TAB A is the SOP to which reference is made. It prescribes those procedures which have been proven satisfactory in returning JSP from British Areas in the Pacific. Among other items it provides:

- a. Dutch will furnish emergency supplies and services.
- b. Ships will be refueled on a round trip basis.
- c. Ships will be exempt from local port fees.

4. The statement in basic (par 1 d above) that repatriation will be conducted in accordance with the SOP protects SCAP's interests.

5. SCAJAP can furnish the shipping as requested.

6. G-2 C/N (par 1 above) requests that a carbon copy of reply to Netherlands Military Mission be forwarded to G-2 Foreign Liaison.

7. RECOMMENDED ACTION: To furnish the shipping as requested.
8. CONCURRENCES: SCAJAP (Comdr Reinhardt)
G-4 (Col Breden)
9. RECOMMENDATION: Approval and dispatch of:
 - a. Letter to Chief, Netherlands Military Mission.
 - b. C/N to G-2 Foreign Liaison.
10. COMPLETION: This does complete action on letter from Netherlands Military Mission and C/N from G-2, but does not complete action on this subject.

Howell 2-2275

08

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS**

actions
GC-0 TNS/cfm
JB

APD 500

AG 014.33 (Jan 47) GC

13 January 1947

SUBJECT: Repatriation from the Netherlands East Indies

TO : Chief, Netherlands Military Mission in Japan.

1. Acknowledgement is made of information received from the Netherlands Military Mission in Tokyo as follows:

a. The chief of the Mission is authorized to complete an agreement with the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers concerning the repatriation of 13,500 Japanese surrendered personnel retained in areas under control of the Netherlands East Indies Government.

b. Present plans of that government contemplate returning approximately 6000 of these persons to Japan during the months of January and February 1947.

c. Request may be made to augment Dutch repatriation shipping by Japanese shipping operating under control of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will accept in Japan such Japanese surrendered personnel as may be repatriated in Dutch shipping. In the interests of the "Occupation of Japan," request this repatriation be conducted insofar as is applicable in accordance with the "Standing Operating Procedure for Repatriation from NEI" attached as inclosure 1 herewith.

3. Request that requirements for shipping, controlled by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, to be used in repatriation from the Netherlands East Indies be furnished in writing and contain a statement substantially as follows, "Repatriation of Japanese Surrendered Personnel from Netherlands East Indies will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 'Standing Operating Procedure for Repatriation from NEI' dated 10 January 1947."

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

1 Incl - as indicated in paragraph 2 above.

Corrected copy

TAB
A

Please return to G-3 Repat.

STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE
FOR REPATRIATION FROM NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

10 January 1947

I. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Under supervision of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, the Imperial Japanese Government operates, maintains and supplies Japanese shipping, used for repatriation, to the maximum practicable extent.

2. The Shipping Control Authority for the Japanese Merchant Marine (short title: SCAJAP), a subordinate of Commander United States Naval Forces, Far East, directly supervises and controls the operations of the above mentioned shipping.

3. The Netherlands East Indies overseas commander is responsible that:

a. Sufficient processed repatriates are maintained at designated ports of embarkation to insure the prompt loading and sailing of SCAP-controlled repatriation ships in accordance with agreed schedules.

b. Repatriates are disarmed, and suspected or known war criminals screened.

c. Passenger lists (5 copies) are furnished the ship's master (also see paragraph 5 below).

d. Sailing dispatches are sent (see paragraph 13 below).

e. Overloading of ships is prevented. SCAP rates each ship as to its passenger carrying capacity. However, all details concerning selection of repatriates to be loaded on each ship, the loading plan, and the supervision of loading, including all matters related thereto, are the responsibility of the commander exercising control at the evacuation port.

f. Ships are properly cleaned prior to loading.

g. Emergency supplies are furnished when required (see paragraph 9 below).

h. Individuals, other than repatriates, are not transported as passengers aboard repatriation ships.

II. MEDICAL PROCEDURES

4. Repatriates, prior to embarkation, will be medically processed in accordance with international quarantine procedures. As a minimum, the

following will be accomplished:

- a. Smallpox and typhus vaccination administered to all.
 - b. Cholera vaccination administered to all repatriates evacuated during the period 15 March to 15 October.
 - c. Repatriates and their baggage disinfested, using DDT or a comparable substitute.
 - d. Repatriates examined by competent medical personnel and no individual having the following quarantinable diseases placed aboard ship: smallpox, typhus, cholera, anthrax, yellow fever, plague, and such other communicable disease which might prejudice the health of subsequent contacts.
5. Appropriate notation will be made on the passenger lists to show whether the above minimum medical requirements have been met.

III. PROCEDURES CONCERNING CURRENCY, SECURITIES AND OTHER DOCUMENTS, AND POSSESSIONS

6. Repatriates may bring into Japan:
- a. Bank of Japan yen currency and/or exchange certificates for Japanese yen or local currency, issued by repatriation officials at ports of embarkation, not to exceed the following:
 - (1) Commissioned officers - a maximum of ¥500.
 - (2) Non-commissioned officers and enlisted men - a maximum of ¥200.
 - (3) Civilians (including civilians attached to Japanese Army and Navy) - a maximum of ¥1000.
 - b. Japanese Government bonds expressed in yen, in lieu of yen currency or exchange certificates up to the limits stipulated above.
 - c. Prisoner-of-war pay, in Japanese yen or exchange certificates, equal to payments made or accumulated while interned as prisoners-of-war, in addition to limits stipulated above. Each prisoner-of-war must carry certification identifying the individual and indicating his accumulated earnings while in prisoner-of-war status. Exchange certificates, expressed in currency other than yen, must show Japanese yen equivalent when available, and the amounts of each type of currency included in the total amount.
 - d. The following financial instruments:

- (1) Postal savings pass books of the Japanese Postal Savings System.
- (2) Post Office Life Insurance policies (includes Post Office annuity policies and certificates) and other insurance policies issued by Japanese companies.
- (3) Bank pass books issued by financial institutions in Japan.
- (4) Japanese Army and Navy field postal savings pass books.

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

7. Currency, documents and other property in excess of the amounts listed in paragraph 6 above should be taken up against individual receipt and held in safe keeping pending further instructions.

8. The following military records, documents and seals should be brought to Japan:

a. Administrative documents relating to military personnel to include service records, data on promotions, awards, decorations, pay, allowances and allotments, and other official documents necessary for completing final records and discharge papers of military and auxiliary personnel, to include administrative regulations and procedures covering personnel matters.

b. Tables of organization and equipment, strength returns, changes in command and military directories.

c. Health regulations, hospital records and sick reports.

d. Courts martial proceedings, records of arrests and confinements, and files of pending cases.

e. Inventories, budgets, receipts, disbursements and settlements of purely military accounts.

f. Demobilization and repatriation regulations.

g. Official documents necessary for settlement of records and accounts of the deceased who were formerly in the military or auxiliary service.

h. Lists of missing personnel and deserters.

i. Official organization seals.

IV. SUPPLY

9. Emergency issues of supplies, as may be required for the return voyage, such as food, medical supplies or material repairs or service, will be furnished SCAP-controlled ships by the Netherlands Government, against quantitative receipts, signed by the ships' masters, subject to later accounting as may be determined on a governmental level.

10. SCAP-controlled ships will be refueled on a round trip basis, from Dutch resources, subject to later accounting on a governmental level.

11. SCAP-controlled ships will be exempt from local fees in connection with entrance and sojourn in Netherlands East Indies ports.

12. Winter clothing for use of repatriates transported on SCAP-controlled shipping will be placed aboard ships concerned prior to departure from Japan. Winter clothing for those transported on Dutch shipping will be supplied in accordance with arrangements to be made between Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and Netherlands East Indies representatives.

V. COMMUNICATION

13. Port directors or other Allied military personnel in charge of various ports embarking repatriates will send sailing dispatches on all repatriation ships leaving their ports. Dispatches will include the following information: the code word "REPATS" will be the first word of the text, followed by:

- a. Name and/or number of ship.
- b. Port of departure.
- c. Actual time of departure.
- d. Port of debarkation.
- e. Estimated time of arrival.
- f. Total Japanese repatriates embarked, broken down to show number of army, navy, and civilian personnel.
- g. Total number of repatriates aboard of nationalities other than Japanese, broken down by nationality.

NEDERLANDSCHE MILITAIRE MISSIE JAPAN

TELEGRAMADRES: NETHMIL TOKYO

TOKYO, 5 February, 1947

No.: G-6/811

SUBJECT: Repatriation of Japanese from the NEI.

To: The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Attention: G-3 Section, Operations,
Colonel J.F.Howell.

1. Reference is made to the letter of the Supreme Commander dd. 13 January 1947, AG 014.33 (13 Jan 47)GC on the subject of repatriation of Japanese Surrendered Personnel from the Netherlands East Indies and the discussions on this subject between Commander L. Brouwer of this Mission and Colonel J.F. Howell of G-3 Section of General Headquarters.

2. In view of the shortage of Dutch shipping, it is requested to augment Dutch repatriation shipping by Japanese shipping operating under control of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. The total capacity of this required Japanese shipping would be for about 6000 Japanese to be repatriated from Batavia during the months of March and April. Further particulars are included in the following complete repatriation schedule.

3. Apart from the Dutch repatriation ships Weltevreden, carrying 1378 Japanese and Tjibadak, carrying 1498 Japanese, which ships have already disembarked the repatriates in Kure, the following schedule is planned for the remaining Japanese. This schedule provides for the departure of Japanese surrendered personnel retained in areas under control of the Netherlands East Indies Government before 1 May 1947, except those held in connection with war crimes.

- a. Netherlands ship TEGELBERG,
about 2000 Japanese
ETA Kure about 1 March 1947.
- b. Netherlands ship TJIBADAK,
about 1500 Japanese.
ETA Kure about 15 March 1947.

COPY

COPY

B/BB

COPY

COPY

COPY

- c. Japanese ship
about 2000 Japanese
to leave Batavia on 13 March 1947.
- d. Japanese ship
about 2000 Japanese
to leave Batavia on 13 March 1947.
- e. Japanese ship
about 2000 Japanese
to leave Batavia on 20 April 1947.
- f. Netherlands ship TJIBADAK
about 1150 Japanese
ETA Kure early May.

4. It would be highly appreciated if Japanese shipping as mentioned under 3 c, d and e could be made available to repatriate the numbers of Japanese from the port of Batavia on the dates as stated.

Information on the names of the ships, their actual capacity and their ETA at Batavia would be appreciated.

It is understood that these ships fly a green-red (SCAJAP) flag.

5. Repatriation of Japanese surrendered Personnel from Netherlands East Indies will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of "Standing Operating Procedure for Repatriation from NEI" dated 10 January 1947.

The Head of the Mission:

/s/ W. Schilling

W. Schilling
Lieutenant-General.

COPY

COPY

COPY

FAR EAST COMMAND
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, ~~U. S. ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC~~
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

SACSEA
RLJ
rln

INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED
OPERATIONAL PRIORITY

7 Feb 47

FROM : CG 24TH INF DIV
TO : SCAP (ATTN G-3)
INFO : CG 8TH ARMY, CO KYUSHU MIL GOVT REGION, CG I CORPS
NR : KVC 4706

Repatriation shipping report for period 060001 I to 062400 I Feb. Hakata. Inactive. Sasebo. Incoming. Choran-Marun ETD Singapore 091100 I. ETA Sasebo 010930 I. 2081 Army. 40 Navy. 60 civilians. 170 Koreans. (This is balance of load reported in my KVC 467 of 01550 I). Outgoing Konei-Marun. ETD Sasebo 061400 I. ETA Fusan 071800 I. 512 illegal Koreans. 1123 legal Koreans. HONZ on Shalimn report. 3197 Army. 88 Navy. 10485 civilians. 2 Koreans. 3 Chinese. 2 Ryukyuan. Awaiting rail transportation. 3193. Report of illegal Koreans on station. 9. Ships quarantined in harbor. 9.

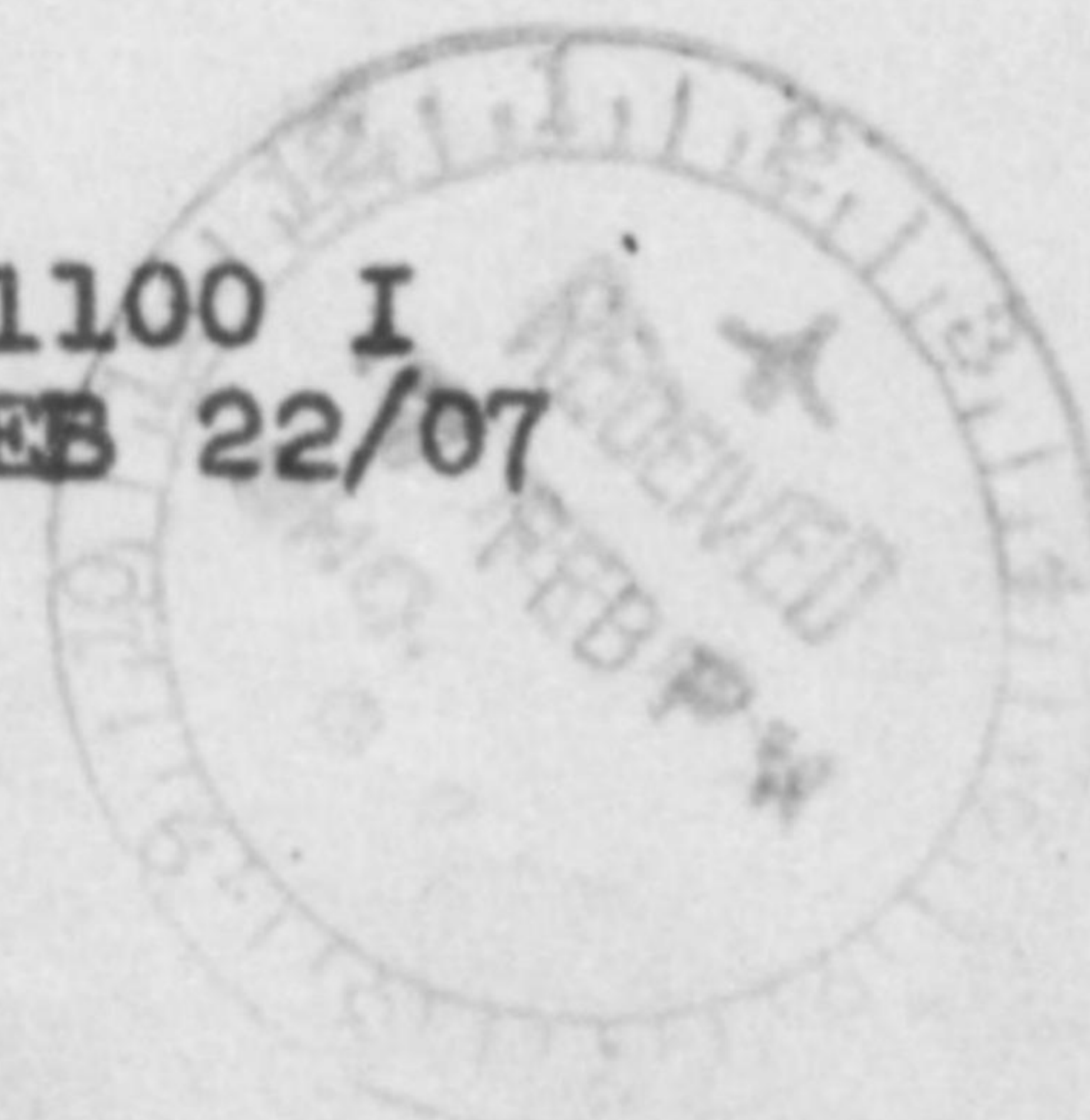
LESTER

INFORMATION: G-1, G-2, G-3, AG, PUB HEALTH & WELFARE,
COMNAVFE

64357

OPERATIONAL PRIORITY
UNCLASSIFIED

T00: 071100 I
MCN: TKEB 22/07



FAR EAST COMMAND
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, ~~U. S. ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC~~
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

RLJ
red

SACSEA

INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED
OPERATIONAL PRIORITY

6 Feb 47

FROM : CG 24TH INF DIV
TO : SCAP (ATTN G-3)
INFO : CG 8TH ARMY, CG I CORPS, CO KYUSHU MIL GOVT REGION
NR : KVC 4691

Repat Shipping Report for period 040001/I to 042400/I.
Feb. Hakata. Inactive; Sasebo. Incoming. Choran-Marun. ETD
Singapore 081100/I. ETA Sasebo. 040930/I. 997 Army. 47 Navy.
33 civs. 9 Formosans. 44 Koreans. (this is Balance of load
reported my KVC 4675 of 051550/I) outgoing. None; On station
report. 1116 Army. 48 Navy. 1650 civs. 1125 Koreans. 16 Chinese;
17 Formosans. 2 Ryukyans. Awaiting rail trans. 3231. Report
of illegal Koreans on station. 1511. Ships quarantined in
harbor; none.

LESTER

INFORMATION: G-1, G-2, G-3, AG, PUB HEALTH & WELFARE, COMNAVFE

63979

OPERATIONAL PRIORITY
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO: 061335/I
MCN: TKEB 17/06



SACSEA

TNS/bjb

TWS

S701.32
AG 014.33

Transmittal of Note from UKLM Regarding
Japanese POW's in Southeast Asia

G-3

D S

5 February 1947

3

Concur in action outlined in note 2 above. However, if the contents of the attached note are transmitted to the Imperial Japanese Government, it is recommended that:

a. The letter of transmittal clearly indicate that the note originates from British sources, and does not represent the views of SCAP.

b. In view of the interest previously taken by the Commander-in-Chief in this matter, the action be cleared through the Office of the Chief of Staff.

1 Incl
n/c

-----C. A. R.-----

"G-3 RETURN OPNS (R)



SACSEA

TNS/bjb TNS

S701.32
AG 014.33

Transmittal of Note from UKLM Regarding
Japanese POW's in Southeast Asia

G-3

D S

5 February 1947

3

Concur in action outlined in note 2 above. However, if the contents of the attached note are transmitted to the Imperial Japanese Government, it is recommended that:

a. The letter of transmittal clearly indicate that the note originates from British sources, and does not represent the views of SCAP.

b. In view of the interest previously taken by the Commander-in-Chief in this matter, the action be cleared through the Office of the Chief of Staff.

1 Incl
n/c

-----C. A. R.-----

"G-3 RETURN OPNS" (R)



TNS/fp
5 February 1947

MEMO for RECORD:

1. BASIC ACTION: C/N from DS to G-3 through G-2, file S701.32 and AG 014.33, dated 27 Jan 47, subject: "Transmittal of Note from UKLM regarding Japanese POW's in Southeast Asia," which:

a. Encloses for G-3 information and possible comment, copies of a note from UKLM, 19 Jan 47, to DS.

b. States G-2 may wish to consider the question of transmitting to the IJG the information contained in the British Ambassador's note.

2. British Embassy note (11/851/47), 19 Jan 47 states the Ambassador had heard from SEAC that they are disturbed because they heard that relatives of Japanese held in SEAC seem to be under the impression these prisoners have been retained because of misconduct or implication in war crimes. In event any rumors of this type come to DS notice, British Ambassador desires the following facts be made known:

a. Wholesale displacement of local labor in countries in SEAC while under Jap occupation has resulted in an acute labor shortage.

b. Rehabilitation of formerly Jap occupied countries and ravages of war necessitate immense program of work.

c. Great bulk of personnel detailed for repatriation are not necessarily retained on grounds of their misconduct or implication in war crimes, but were chosen by the Jap Hq as being the best labor material in Jap Army.

d. Only recently has delay in repatriation been introduced as a disciplinary measure, and this will only affect a very few, who will be among the last to leave.

3. G-2 states that in view of obvious anxiety of Japs regarding unrepatriated service personnel in SEA, as borne out by recent petitions for their early repatriation, G-2 perceives no objections to transmitting the contents of the British note to IJG, if such action is desired by the British Ambassador and recommended by DS.

4. SCAP has consistently opposed detaining JSP and POW's in SEAC throughout 1947. Policy has had the personal interest of the CINC and C/S.

5. In recent action to SEASEC SCAP offers shipping to assist British provided such assistance will result in the early repatriation of JSP in SEAC.

6. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Concurring in G-2's statement (par 3 above), provided any release to IJG clearly states note originated from British sources, and action is cleared through office of C/S.

7. CONCURRENCE: None required.

8. RECOMMENDATION: Approval and dispatch of attached C/N.

9. COMPLETION: This completes action on DS C/N (par 1 above).

Stewart 2-2275

FAR EAST COMMAND
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, ~~U S ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC~~
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

JLR
tg

SACSEA

INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED
OPERATIONAL PRIORITY 5 Feb 47

FROM : CG 24TH INF DIV
TO : CINCPAC (ATTENTION G-3)
INFO : CG 8TH ARMY, CG I CORPS, CO KYUSHU MIL GOVT REGION
NR : KVC 4675

Repatriation shipping report for period 040001/I to 042400/I Feb. Hakata. Inactive. Sasebo. Incoming. Chorin-Maru. ETD Singapore 081100/I. ETA Sasebo 040930/I. 124 Army. 1 civilian. (3530 passengers to be still unloaded). On station report. 119 Army. 1 Navy. 13618 civilians. 811 Koreans. 15 Chinese. 8 Formosans. 2 Ryukyans. Awaiting rail transportation 3094. Report of illegal Koreans on station 511. Ships quarantined in harbor. None.

LESTER

INFORMATION: G-1, G-2, G-3, AG, PUB HEALTH & WELFARE, COMNAVPE

63557

OPERATIONAL PRIORITY
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO: 051550 I
MCN: TKEB 47-05



FAR EAST COMMAND
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, ~~U. S. ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC~~
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

JLR
CS

SACSEA

INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED
PRIORITY

4 Feb 47

FROM : NOIC KURE
TO : COMNAVFE
INFO : MRO TOKYO, PD KOBE, SCAP, SEALF
NR : 030041 Z

Dutch repatriation ship Tjibadak departed Ujina 0800 I
3 Feb for Kobe where ETA PM 4 Feb.

NO SIG

INFORMATION: G-2, G-3

63081

PRIORITY
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO: 030041 Z
MCH: TNC 25/01



9

FAR EAST COMMAND
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, ~~U. S. ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC~~
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

SACSEA

RLJ
ah

INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED
ROUTINE

4 Feb 47

FROM : BCOF
TO : CG 8TH ARMY (ATTN G-3)
INFO : SCAP, CG 24TH INF DIV
NR : GO 3775

Train carrying 76 Koreans 2 Australian Guards and
4 Japanese Police arrives Sosebo 1353 hrs 5 Feb.

from T JIBADAK NO SIG

INFORMATION: G-1, G-2, G-3, AG

NOTE: This message received direct from BCOF Via Courier.

62905

ROUTINE
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO: 031622 1
MCN: VIA COURIER



23

FAR EAST COMMAND
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, ~~U. S. ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC~~
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

RLJ
wwh

SACSEA

INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED
ROUTINE

4 Feb 47

FROM : NOIC KURE
TO : COMNAVFE
INFO : SCAP (MRO), SEALF, PD KOBE
NR : 030041 Z

Dutch repatriation ship Tjibadak departed Ujina 0800 I
3 Feb for Kobe where ETA PM 4 Feb.

NO SIG

INFORMATION: G-2, G-3

62943

ROUTINE
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO: 030041
MCN: VIA COUBLER



28

SACSEA

TNS/fp
3 February 1947

MEMO for RECORD:

Capt. Wickham, BCOF, Kure called at 030930 February 47, in regard to the Japanese repatriates aboard the Weltevreden, ATA Kure 28 Jan 47 from NEI. He stated:

1. Repatriates wore summer weight clothing, but it was of good quality.
2. Food aboard ship was of good quality.
3. Medical attention aboard ship was excellent.
4. General condition of Japanese was fair.
5. A report is being secured concerning number and condition of hospital cases aboard. However, they do not approach the 400 cases reported by Netherlands Military Mission. Capt. Wickham stated he does not think they exceeded 50 cases. A final report will be rendered.

Stewart 2-2275

SACSEA

TNS/fp
3 February 1947

MEMO for RECORD:

At 031615, Capt Wickham, BCOF, called and stated:

a. There were 153 hospital cases aboard the Dutch ships Weltevreden and Tjibadak. 23 of these are war wounded, and the remainder are suffering from tuberculosis, dysentery, etc.

b. The breakdown for the Tjibadak is as follows: 767 Army, 44 Navy and 686 Civilian.

Stewart 2-2276

767
44
686

1497

FAR EAST COMMAND
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, ~~U. S. ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC~~
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

JLR
rpt
SACSEA

INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED
OPERATIONAL PRIORITY 3 Feb 47

FROM : BCOF
TO : SCAP (ATTN G-3)
INFO : CG 8TH ARMY (ATTN M.G.)
NR : GO 3695

Repat report period 030001 I to 032400 I Feb 47.
Ujina. Inward shipping. Tjibadak arrived 021100 I from
Batavia with 767 Army 44 Navy 686 civilians. On hand.
1941 Japanese and 56 Ryukyuan.

NO SIG

INFORMATION: G-1, G-2, G-3, AG, COMNAVFE

NOTE: This msg received direct from BCOF via courier.

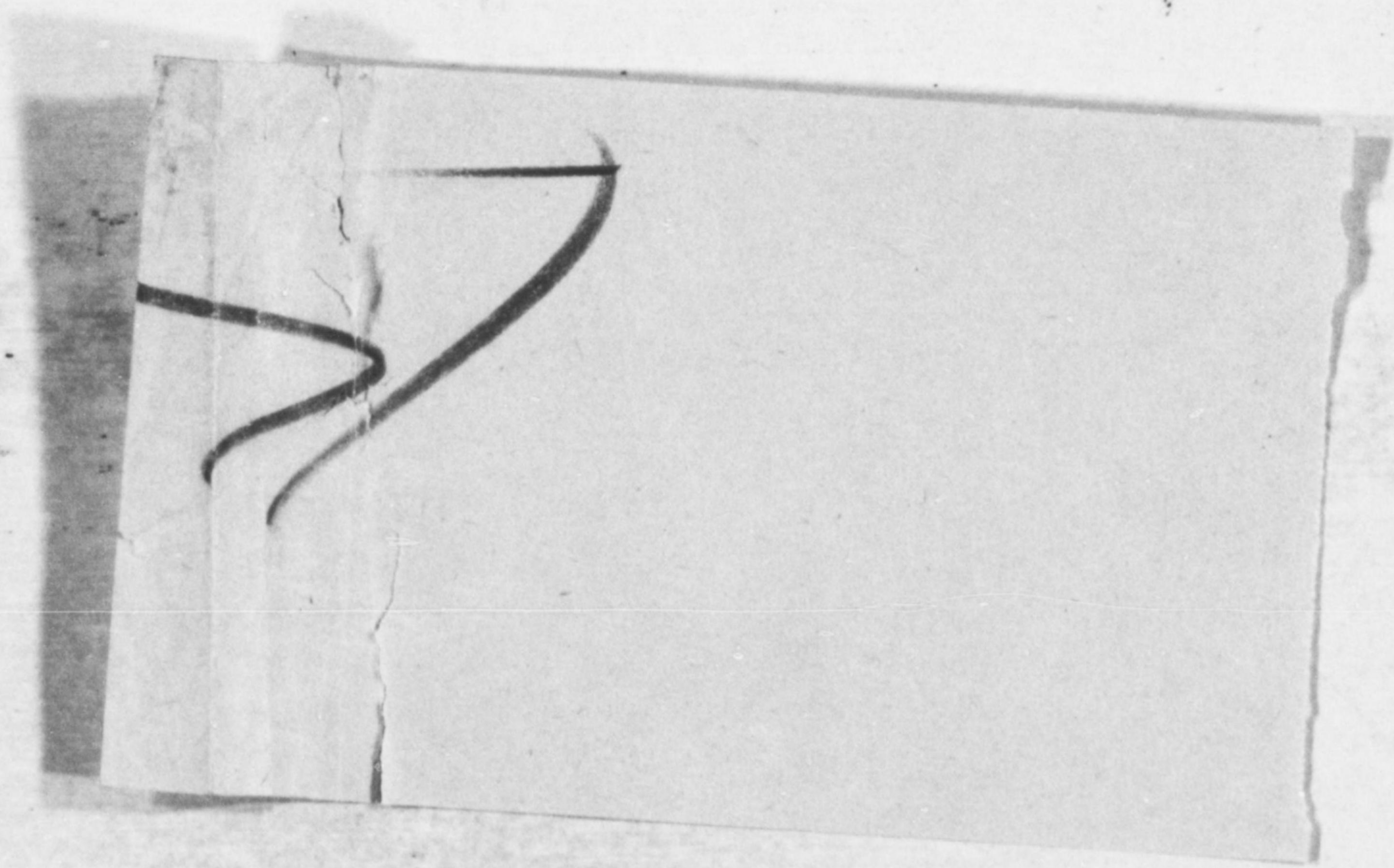
62705

OPERATIONAL PRIORITY
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO: 030923 I
MCN: Y 45/03



2



SACSED

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPRIME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
G-3 Operations

1 February 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Assistant Chief of Staff G-3.

SUBJECT : Visit of Staff Officers from Netherlands Military Mission.

1. On 31 January 1947, Commander Brouwer of Netherlands Military Mission and Lt Colonel Hoorweg of the NEI Army from Batavia visited G-3 Operations Division in connection with repatriation from N.B.I.

2. The Dutch stated:

(a) They desired SCAP controlled shipping to assist in repatriation from NEI as follows:

2,000 shipping spaces at Batavia on each of the following dates
13 March, 20 March and 20 April.

(b) That after the bulk of the repatriates were returned, there would be about 2,000 held in connection with war crimes. These would be released as rapidly as possible and brought to Japan in Dutch ships. Requested authority to off-load these small groups in this category at Kobe thus obviating a stop at Kure.

3. The Dutch were informed:

(a) To make their request for repatriation shipping in writing including a statement to the effect that procedures in repatriation, as laid down our letter, AG 014.33 (10 Jan 47) to Chief of NEI Mission, would be followed.

(b) To make a separate request in writing concerning off-loading of repatriates at Kobe. That heretofore it had been a matter of policy for all ships bearing repatriates to discharge them at a "Repatriation Port".

4. There is no action indicated until receipt of letters mentioned in paragraph 3 above.

E.C.B.

JFH/jp

1 February 1947

MEMO FOR RECORD:

1. Action is directed to keep G-3 informed.
2. Our letter, AG 014.33, 10 January to Chief of Netherlands Military Mission, subject: "Repatriation from NEI", stated among other items:
 - a. SCAP would accept requests for repatriation shipping to assist in repatriation from NEI.
 - b. That such requests would include a statement substantially as follows:

"Repatriation of JSP from NEI will be conducted in accordance with SOP for repatriation from NEI dated 10 January 1946".
3. The SOP referred to is patterned after procedures in effect from SACSEA. It does, however, contain three specific provisions as follows:
 - a. The Dutch will refuel ships on round trip basis.
 - b. SCAP ships will be exempt from local fees in connection with entrance and sojourn at NEI ports.
 - c. Dutch agree to issue of emergency supplies and services in Dutch ports.
4. Kure is a repatriation port; Kobe is not.
5. Recommended Action: None - pending receipt of letters from Netherlands Mission.

Howell
2-2275

SACSEA

CCB/tp

AG 014.33 (31 Jan 47)GC

Transmittal of Correspondence

G-3

C/S

31 January 1947

For approval and return to G-3

1 Incl:

Ltr to His Excellency, A.D.G. Gascoigne,
CMG, Ambassador, United Kingdom and
Political Representative, Tokyo, Japan,
file AG 014.33 (Feb 47)GC, dated
February 1947, subj: "Status of
Repatriation Ships Recovered in South-
east Asia."

----- C.A.R. -----

"G-3 RETURN OPNS" (A) DIV



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

GC-0
CCB/fo

APO 500

CCB

AG 014.33 (Feb 47)GC

SUBJECT: Status of Repatriation Ships Recovered in Southeast Asia.

TO : His Excellency, A.D.G. Gascoigne, CMG.
Ambassador, United Kingdom and Political Representative,
Tokyo, Japan.

4/21
B
8-3
2/21

It is desired to confirm certain information given orally to Captain V. N. Surtees, R.N., a member of the United Kingdom Liaison Mission, concerning the status of Japanese repatriation ships recovered in Southeast Asia. Captain Surtees was given substantially the following information.

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers was concerned over the new interpretation placed on the term "British Shipping", contained in radio from Headquarters, Southeast Asia Land Forces, SEC 1216 of 17 January 1947. That based on interpretation here, we had reduced our repatriation facilities with expectation that the British would furnish the necessary ships and crews to conduct the deferred repatriation from Southeast Asia. However, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers would assist the British to a maximum within the limit of his reduced capabilities provided that such assistance would result in the early return of Japanese surrendered personnel in the Southeast Asia Command.

That a proposal was made by radio on 25 January 1947 to the Commander-in-Chief, Southeast Asia Command, to this effect and in which it was suggested that 1 June 1947 be established as a target date for completion of this program. Further, the radio stated that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers was withholding action on disposition of Japanese ships recovered in Southeast Asia until receipt of comments on this new proposal.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

"G-3 ~~FILED~~" Opn Return (R D M)

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
G-3 Section

29 January 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief of Staff

SUBJECT : Report of Visit by Member UKLM.

1. On 29 January 1947, Captain V. N. Surtees, RN, a member of UKLM visited G-3 (Opns) and requested information as to proposed answer to SEALF radio SEC 1216. (In cited radio British request reconsideration of SCAP decision not to supply Japanese crews to ships recovered in SEAC; interprets the term "British shipping"; requests use of 3 Jap warships in repatriation).

2. Captain Surtees stated that Mr. A. D. G. Gascoigne, Head of Mission, was greatly interested in this matter and would appreciate such information as could be furnished.

3. Colonel Howell informed the Captain as to SCAP's action as contained in ourad CX 69465 of 25 January 1947 wherein SCAP proposes a plan to assist the British with shipping provided the British in turn will agree to early repatriation of 82,000 JSP held in SEAC.

4. Captain Surtees requested that UKLM be furnished a copy of ourad CX 69465. Action on this request was deferred for the following reason. It has been SCAP policy in repatriation to deal directly with SEAC and not with UKLM. Further UKLM has not been included on distribution of outgoing radios concerning repatriation.

5. Recommend a courtesy copy of ourad CX 69465 be furnished UKLM in this instance but in future, to adhere to policy as outlined in paragraph 4 above.

C.A.R.

SECRET

CCB/fp
31 January 1947

MEMO for RECORD:

1. BASIC ACTION was initiated on orders from Chief of Staff: to confirm in writing the information given to Captain V. N. Surtees, R.N., UKLM, that a copy of radio CX 69465 of 25 January 1947, would not be furnished to the UKLM.
2. Report of visit of Captain Surtees, wherein it was stated that UKLM requested copy of cited radio, is attached as Incl 1.
3. RECOMMENDATION: Approval and dispatch of attached letter to UKLM.
4. CONCURRENCES: None necessary.
5. COMPLETION: Completes action on basic action.

Batson 2-5622

Div Larnen
"G-3, ~~F~~ E COPY"

FAR EAST COMMAND
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, ~~U. S. ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC~~ RLJ
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE rcv
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

SACSEA

INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED
OPERATIONAL PRIORITY 31 Jan 47

FROM : BCOF
TO : SCAP (ATTN G-3)
INFO : CG 8TH ARMY (ATTN MG)
NR : GO 3427

Repat report period 300001 I to 302400 I Jan
47. Ujina. 71 Japanese departed centre. On hand 1771.
General. Ref my GO 3333 of 301020 I Japanese aboard
Weltervoyden consisted of 753 Army 138 Navy 483 civilians.

NO SIG

INFORMATION: G-1, G-2, G-3, AG, COMNAVFE

NOTE: This message received direct from BCOF via courier.

61645

OPERATIONAL PRIORITY
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO: 310930/I
MCN: VIA COURIER



17

FAR EAST COMMAND
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, ~~U. S. ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC~~
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

RLJ
jdl

SACSEA

INCOMING MESSAGE

CORRECTED COPY
UNCLASSIFIED
ROUTINE

29 Jan 47

FROM : CF HONG KONG
TO : SCAP
INFO : COL SECRETARIAT
NR : 1 GI

Repatriation JSP. Correct to 2400 hrs 31 Dec 46.
Japanese Mil and Naval personnel 15267. Japanese civilians
3899. Formosans 2726. Koreans 304. Total repatriated 22266.

NO SIG

INFORMATION: G-1, G-2, G-3, AG, COMNAVFE

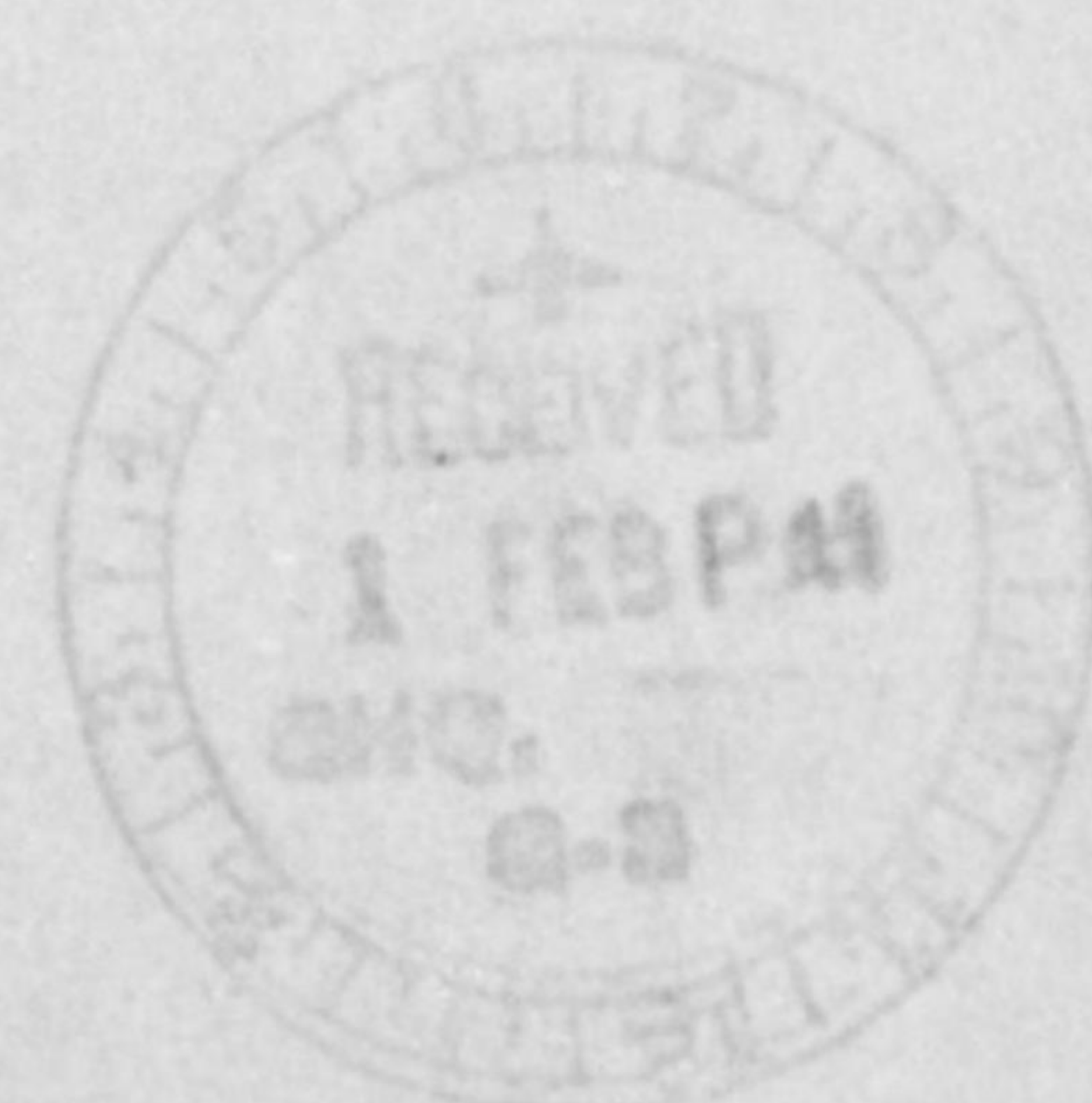
NOTE: Duty Officer Signal Center states this message
received from BCOF Via Courier.

NOTE : Corrected copy received AG R/C at 011545/I.

60830

ROUTINE
UNCLASSIFIED
CORRECTED COPY

TOO : 281220 I
MCN : T 49/28



SACSEA

WWB/fp

S 701.3/820.03/701.8
AG 014.33 (29 Jan 47)GC

Transmission of Letters to Japanese Government

G-3

G-2

29 January 1947

3

1. G-3 has consistently taken the position that in dealing with matters concerning JSP and POWs in areas under the control of other Allied Commanders or Governments, SCAP would deal with the appropriate Allied authorities and would not countenance direct dealing between the IJG and Japanese Commanders located in areas outside of Japan. For that reason G-3 does not concur in transmitting the attached letters, signed by the Japanese Military and Naval Commanders in Netherlands East Indies areas to the IJG.

2. The program for the early repatriation of remaining Japanese Surrendered Personnel (except those retained in connection with war crimes activities) from the Netherlands East Indies is being negotiated between SCAP and the NEI Military Mission. In G-3's opinion, the Japanese Government is in no way concerned with this matter except to carry out such activities as are or may be directed in connection with this repatriation.

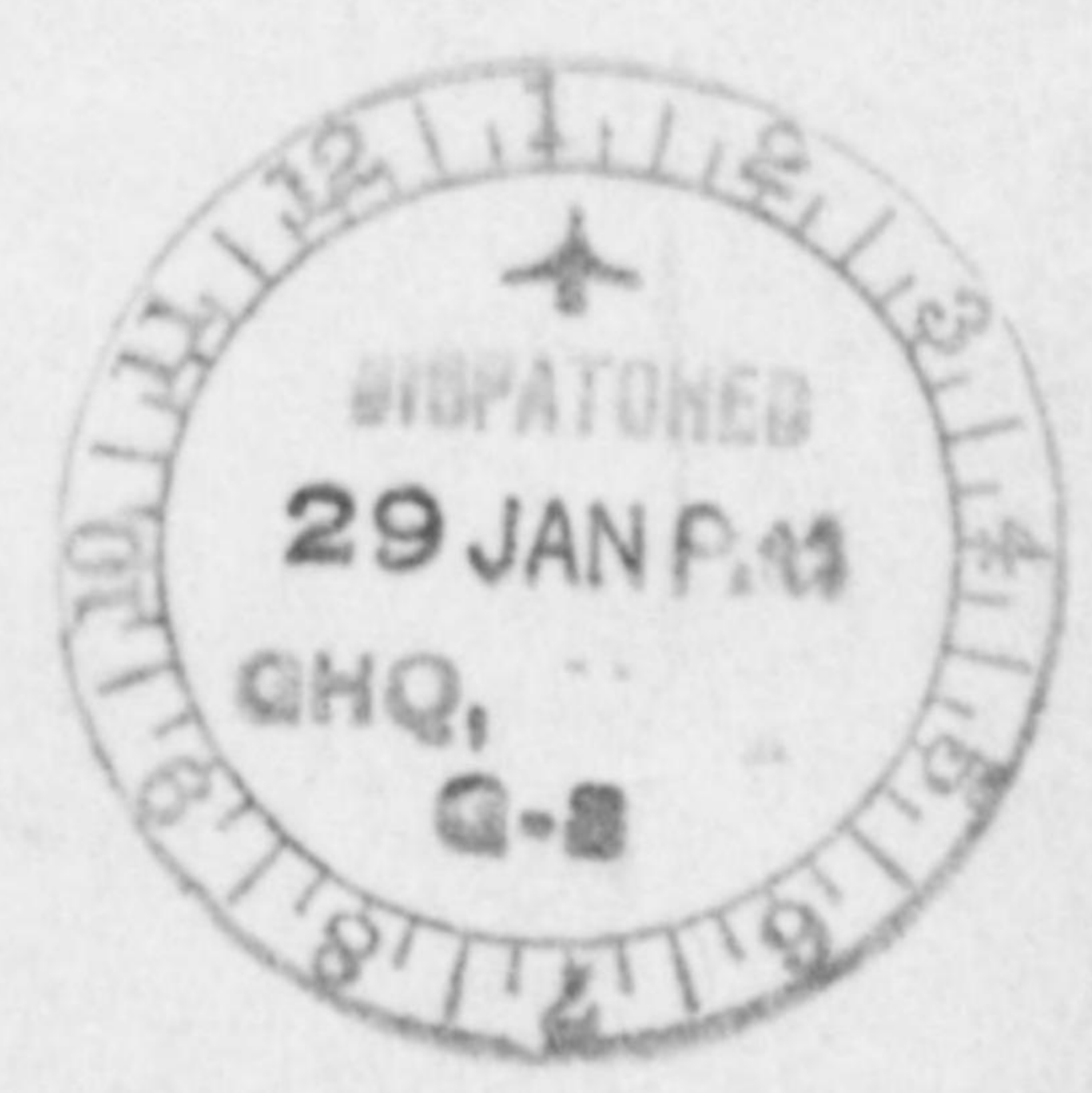
3. Regarding the dispatch of barristers and interpreters to the NEI, G-3 does not possess primary interest. It is noted that precedent for sending such personnel from Japan to Hong Kong, Batavia, Singapore and Rabaul exists (Legal Section, Capt Pritchard). In G-3's opinion this matter should be handled between SCAP and the NEI Military Mission.

4. G-3 is of the opinion that the understanding expressed in par 3 of the Dutch note, to the effect that SCAP desires no direct contact between Japanese in the NEI and their government in Japan, is correct. Consequently G-3 does not concur in visit of the Chief of Staff of the 16th Japanese Army to Japan.

Incl - n/c

----- G.A.R. -----

"G-3 RETURN OPNS" (R)



WWB/fp
29 January 1947

MEMO for RECORD:

1. BASIC ACTION is Note 2, G-2 to G-3, of 28 Jan to C/N, DS to G-2 of 24 Jan, inclosing letters (translated) to the IJG from Jap Field Commanders in NEI and Note #G-6/454, 20 Jan, from NMM to DS, GHQ.

a. Jap letters: State the troubles of JSP in NEI, stressing delays in repatriation; expresses doubt as to self-control of JSP; requests repat ships, barristers and interpreters for war crimes defense and dispatch of Jap C/S to Japan.

b. NMM note states:

(1) (In par 3) That it is understood SCAP wishes to deal with Dutch and desires no direct contact between NEI Japs and Tokyo Govt.

(2) (In par 4) That it is wished that correspondence (a above) be forwarded to IJG.

(3) (In par 5a) That no action by IJG is indicated reference repat shipping.

(4) (In par 5b) That sending of barristers and interpreters to NEI is "considered to be of supreme importance."

(5) (In par 5b) That visit of Jap NEI C/S to Tokyo not considered necessary.

2. The matter of direct dealing between IJG and Japanese Commanders in the field has been repeatedly brought up in connection with JSP in British-controlled SEAC. G-3's position is that no direct correspondence be permitted but that necessary arrangements be made between SCAP and the Allied Commanders concerned. The proposed C/N reiterates G-3 position.

3. Arrangements are being negotiated with NMM for early repatriation of all JSP from NEI (except those held for war crimes).

4. Barristers and interpreters have been sent from Japan to Hong Kong, Batavia, Singapore and Rabaul (Legal Section, Capt Pritchard).

5. RECOMMENDATION: Approval and dispatch of Note 3, to G-2.

6. COMPLETION: This does complete action on this subject.

Burgess 2-5622

FAR EAST COMMAND
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, ~~U. S. ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC~~
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

RLJ
jdl

SACSEA

INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED
OPERATIONAL PRIORITY

29 Jan 47

FROM : BCOF
TO : SCAP (ATTN G 3)
INFO : CG 8TH ARMY (ATTN MG)
NR : GO 3231

Repat report period 280001 I to 282400 I Jan 47.
Ujina. Inward shipping. Gerusalemme arrived 271900 I from
Singapore with 448 Army 2 Navy 4 civilian all sick.
Welterveden arrived 281700 from Netherlands East Indies
details tomorrow. 9 Japanese departed centre. On hand.
553 Japanese.

NO SIG

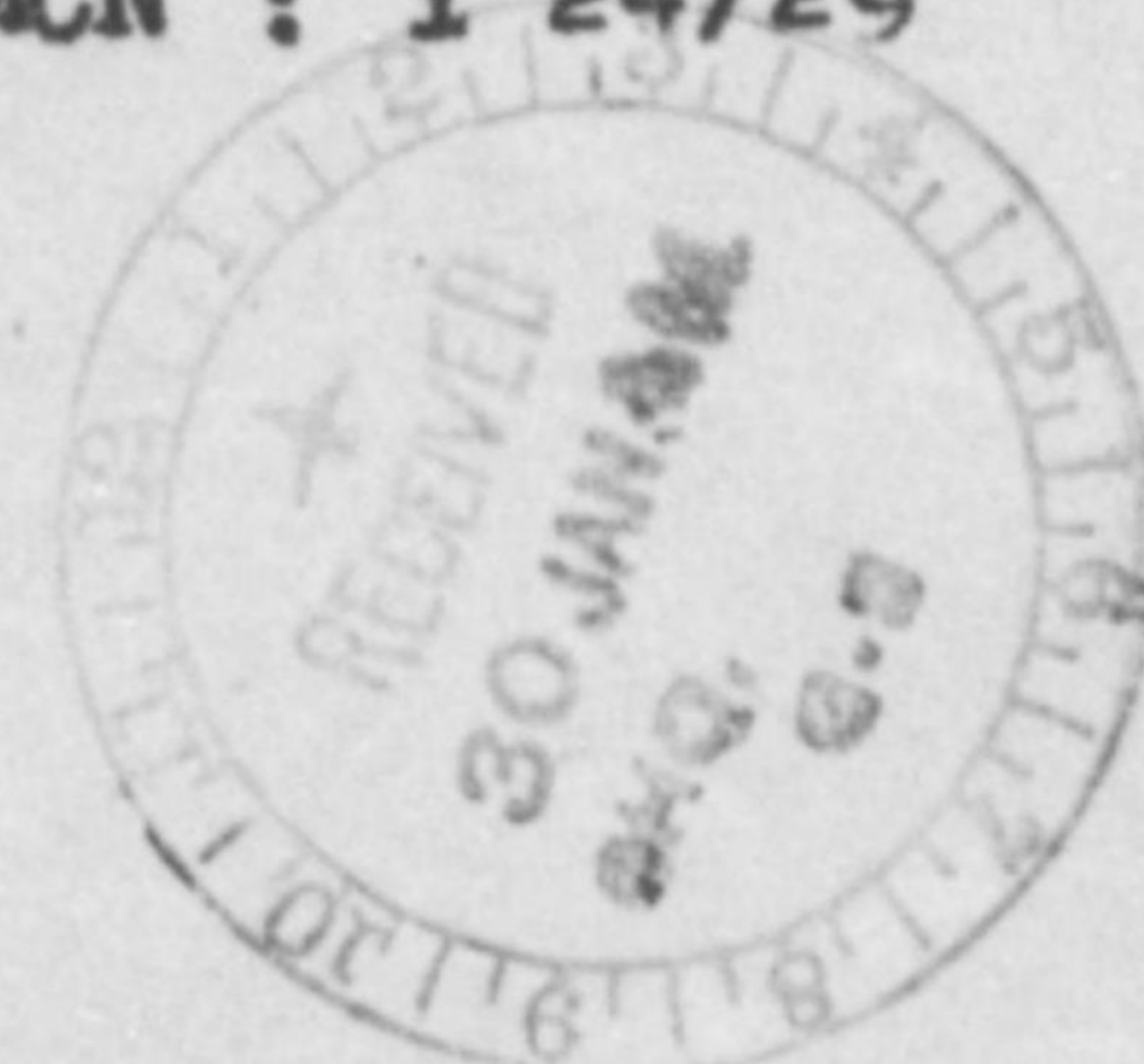
INFORMATION: G-1, G-2, G-3, AG, PUB HEALTH & WELFARE,
COMNAVFE

NOTE: Duty Officer Signal Message Center states this message
received from BCOF via courier.

60906

OPERATIONAL PRIORITY
UNCLASSIFIED

T00 : 291105 I
MCN : Y 24/29



10

SECRET

SACSEA

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
G-3 Section

GC-o
JFH/bjb

29 January 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief of Staff

SUBJECT : Report of Visit by Member UKLM.

1. On 29 January 1947, Captain V. N. Surtees, RN, a member of UKLM visited G-3 (Opns) and requested information as to proposed answer to SEALF radio SEC 1216. (In cited radio British request reconsideration of SCAP decision not to supply Japanese crews to ships recovered in SEAC; interprets the term "British shipping"; requests use of 3 Jap warships in repatriation).

2. Captain Surtees stated that Mr. A. D. G. Gascoigne, Head of Mission, was greatly interested in this matter and would appreciate such information as could be furnished.

3. Colonel Howell informed the Captain as to SCAP's action as contained in ourad CX 69465 of 25 January 1947 wherein SCAP proposes a plan to assist the British with shipping provided the British in turn will agree to early repatriation of 82,000 JSP held in SEAC.

4. Captain Surtees requested that UKLM be furnished a copy of ourad CX 69465. Action on this request was deferred for the following reason. It has been SCAP policy in repatriation to deal directly with SEAC and not with UKLM. Further UKLM has not been included on distribution of outgoing radios concerning repatriation.

5. Recommend a courtesy copy of ourad CX 69465 be furnished UKLM in this instance but in future, to adhere to policy as outlined in paragraph 4 above.

C.A.R.

Secret
SECRET

SECRET

JFH/mta

AG 014.33 (24 Jan 47)GC

Repatriation from SEAC.

G-3

C/S

2-506-33
24 January 1947

Recommend the following draft of radio be approved for dispatch to SEALF for SEASEC with information copies to PSTO, SEAC and WDCSA:

"Paren *CX69465* Paren Repatriation from SEAC is subject, urad SEC 1216 of 17 January 1947 refers.

"The interpretation of term "British Shipping " contained in cited radio has caused considerable concern here. Based on interpretation here, repatriation facilities including shipping have been reduced to minimum predicated on fact British would furnish shipping and crews for deferred repatriation from SEAC. It will be appreciated that maintenance of repatriation shipping and reception centers in Japan over an indefinite period of time is an unwarranted extravagance.

"In light of new interpretation of "British Shipping" SCAP has reviewed the situation and is prepared to assist the British within the limit of his reduced capabilities provided such assistance will result in the early repatriation of Japanese surrendered personnel in SEAC.

"To this end the following proposal is furnished for your consideration.

"(a) The British agree to ^{return} ~~release~~ all JSP in SEAC area except those held in connection with war crimes prior to 1 June 1947.

"(b) The British make known their shipping requirements to SCAP to accomplish this repatriation during the months of February, March, April and May 1947 within the limitation that requirements for any one month will not exceed 30,000 spaces.

"(c) Based on these shipping requirements SCAP will furnish the necessary shipping to complete the repatriation.

"(d) The British agree to furnish fuel on a round trip basis and emergency supplies to repatriation ships as in the past.

"Details concerning disposition of Japanese ships recovered in SEAC and now in Japan will be held in abeyance pending receipt of comments on above proposal."

----- C. A. R. -----

SECRET

Return to G-3 Opns (R) Div

FAR EAST COMMAND
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, ~~U.S. ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC~~
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

JLR
rfc

SACSEA
file

INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED
ROUTINE

27 Jan 47

FROM : WELTEVREDEN RADIO (MASTER)
TO : SCAP
NR : NPT 27

Weltevreden Pins destination Kure with 1376
Jap POW from Java. ETA entrance Bunbosuido 28 Jan daylight.
Winter clothing is distributed on board. Please inform
Netherlands Military Mission. Request pilot from Point Dexter
to Kure.

NO SIG

ACTION: TRANSP SECT

INFORMATION: G-1, G-2, G-3, AG, COMNAVFE

NOTE: This msg received via commercial channels.

59689

ROUTINE
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO: NPT 27
MCN: VIA COURIER



//

NETHERLANDS MILITARY MISSION JAPAN
CABLE ADDRESS: NETHMIL TOKYO

SACSEA
file

TOKYO 27 January 1947

For confirmation.

BATAVIA GT3402 32 25/1 1555 ETAT
NETHMILMIS TOKYO

DATUM 25 JANUARY 1947 LETTER X REPATS WELTEVREDEN SOURABAYA
NINETEENTH 14.00 KURE TWENTYEIGHT SEVENSIXTWO ONETHREESEVEN
FOURSEVENEIGHT KOREANS 1 STOP TJIBADAK LEFT TARAKAN TWOFOUR
6.00 ETA KURE SECOND FEBRUARY NEDINREG BATAVIA

Col. J.F. Howell, Jr.,
G-3, Operations,
Dai Ichi Bldg.
Tokyo.

762
137
478

1377

SACSEA

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SIGNAL CORPS MESSAGE

GC-0 JFH/bjb

25 JANUARY 1947

FROM: SCAP

TO : SEALF FOR SEASEC ROUTINE

250633

INFO: PSTO SEAC ROUTINE
WDCSA ROUTINE

PAREN **C X69465** PAREN REPATRIATION FROM SEAC IS SUBJECT CMA URAD SUGAR EASY CHARLIE ONE TWO ONE SIX, OF ONE SEVEN JANUARY ONE NINE FOUR SEVEN REFERS PD PARA THE INTERPRETATION OF TERM QUOTE BRITISH SHIPPING UNQUOTE CONTAINED IN CITED RADIO HAS CAUSED CONSIDERABLE CONCERN HERE PD BASED ON INTERPRETATION HERE CMA REPATRIATION FACILITIES INCLUDING SHIPPING HAVE BEEN REDUCED TO MINIMUM PREDICATED ON FACT BRITISH WOULD FURNISH SHIPPING AND CREWS FOR DEFERRED REPATRIATION FROM SEAC PD IT WILL BE APPRECIATED THAT MAINTENANCE OF REPATRIATION SHIPPING AND RECEPTION CENTERS IN JAPAN OVER AN INDEFINITE PERIOD OF TIME IS AN UNWARRANTED EXTRAVAGANCE PD PARA IN LIGHT OF NEW INTERPRETATION OF QUOTE BRITISH SHIPPING UNQUOTE SCAP HAS REVIEWED THE SITUATION AND IS PREPARED TO ASSIST THE BRITISH WITHIN THE LIMIT OF HIS REDUCED CAPABILITIES PROVIDED SUCH ASSISTANCE WILL RESULT IN THE EARLY REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE SURRENDERED PERSONNEL IN SEAC PD PARA TO THIS END THE FOLLOWING PROPOSAL IS FURNISHED FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION PD PAREN ABLE PAREN THE BRITISH AGREE TO RETURN ALL JIG SUGAR PAREN IN SEAC AREA EXCEPT THOSE HELD IN CONNECTION WITH WAR CRIMES PRIOR TO ONE JUNE ONE NINE FOUR SEVEN PD PAREN PAREN THE BRITISH MAKE KNOWN THEIR SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS TO SCAP TO ACCOMPLISH THIS REPATRIATION DURING THE MONTHS OF FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL AND MAY ONE NINE FOUR SEVEN WITHIN THE LIMITATION THAT REQUIREMENTS FOR ANY ONE MONTH WILL NOT EXCEED THREE

SECRET

secret

ZERO ZERO ZERO ZERO SPACES PD PAREN CHARLIE PAREN BASED ON THESE SHIPPING REQUIRE-
MENTS SCAP WILL FURNISH THE NECESSARY SHIPPING TO COMPLETE THE REPATRIATION PD
PAREN DOG PAREN THE BRITISH AGREE TO FURNISH FUEL ON ABLE ROUND TRIP BASIS AND
EMERGENCY SUPPLIES TO REPATRIATION SHIPS AS IN THE PAST PD PARA DETAILS CONCERNING
DISPOSITION OF JAPANESE SHIPS RECOVERED IN SEAC AND NOW IN JAPAN WILL BE HELD IN
ABEYANCE PENDING RECEIPT OF COMMENTS ON ABOVE PROPOSAL

OFFICIAL:

APPROVED BY:

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

Charles S. Canning
for C. A. RUSSELL,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-3

Copies to:

C-in-C
C/S
G-2 (3)
G-3 (4 return)
G-4 (3)
D S (3)
COMNAVFE

²
secret

SECRET

JFH/mta

AG 014.33 (24 Jan 47)GC

Repatriation from SEAC.

250633

G-3

C/S

24 January 1947

Recommend the following draft of radio be approved for dispatch to SEALF for SEASEC with information copies to PSTO, SEAC and WDCSA:

"Paren *EX69465* Paren Repatriation from SEAC is subject, urad SEC 1216 of 17 January 1947 refers.

"The interpretation of term "British Shipping " contained in cited radio has caused considerable concern here. Based on interpretation here, repatriation facilities including shipping have been reduced to minimum predicated on fact British would furnish shipping and crews for deferred repatriation from SEAC. It will be appreciated that maintenance of repatriation shipping and reception centers in Japan over an indefinite period of time is an unwarranted extravagance.

"In light of new interpretation of "British Shipping" SCAP has reviewed the situation and is prepared to assist the British within the limit of his reduced capabilities provided such assistance will result in the early repatriation of Japanese surrendered personnel in SEAC.

"To this end the following proposal is furnished for your consideration.

"(a) The British agree to ^{return} ~~release~~ all JSP in SEAC area except those held in connection with war crimes prior to 1 June 1947.

"(b) The British make known their shipping requirements to SCAP to accomplish this repatriation during the months of February, March, April and May 1947 within the limitation that requirements for any one month will not exceed 30,000 spaces.

"(c) Based on these shipping requirements SCAP will furnish the necessary shipping to complete the repatriation.

"(d) The British agree to furnish fuel on a round trip basis and emergency supplies to repatriation ships as in the past.

"Details concerning disposition of Japanese ships recovered in SEAC and now in Japan will be held in abeyance pending receipt of comments on above proposal."

----- C. A. R. -----

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

CHECK SHEET

CC-0
WWB/bjb

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No: AG 311.23 **25 Jan 47** Subject:)GC Radios, Passage and Re-transmission.

Note
No.

From:

G-3

To:

AG - Radio and Cable

Date:

25 Jan 1947

1. Reference is made to radio from Hq SBALP,
cite No SEC 1216, TOO 171730 OH, Jan, AG Control No 56782.

2. Request above listed radio be (passed) (re-transmitted): for
~~(action)~~ (info) to:

WDGSA

3. No copies of reference radio are inclosed herewith.

Incl: As indicated above.

-----C. A. R.-----

INCOMING MESSAGE

82 MAR 48

Tab A - withdrawn
c/w request my opinion
7 read to WDCSA ES
10 Jan 47
Top Secret file

COPY

IN THE CLEAR

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

TAB
B
ZX 24849

SIGNAL CORPS MESSAGE

GC-0 JFH/bl

14 NOVEMBER 1946

FROM: SCAP

TO : SEAC ROUTINE
AMF ROUTINE
C in C HONG KONG . . . ROUTINE

150903

Paren ZX 24849 Paren Subject is repatriation. 31 December 1946
is announced as final date for completion of mass repatriation program.

This radio constitutes the final offer to furnish SCAP controlled shipping to meet your repatriation requirements. Outloading dates must be such as will insure arrival of ships in Japan prior to 31 December 1946. Processing, outloading and furnishment of supplies for this shipping will be governed by existing agreements.

OFFICIAL:

APPROVED BY:

W. A. Dumas

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

for
C. A. RUSSELL,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-3.

Copies to:

- G-1 (3)
- G-3 (4 Return)
- G-4 (3)
- COMNAVJAP
- SCAJAP
- DS

IN THE CLEAR

COPY

SECRET

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SIGNAL CORPS MESSAGE

GC-0 WWB/mta

15 November 1946

TAB
C
CX6574

FROM: SCAP
TO : SACSEA PRIORITY
INFO: ALFSEA ROUTINE
PSTO SEAC. ROUTINE
WDCSA. ROUTINE

261201

(CX 67594) Following plan for release of Japanese shipping, recovered in SEAC waters, from SEAC-Japan repatriation service in accordance with Section V agreements reached SACSEA-SCAP representatives at Tokyo 17 June 1946. Radio in three parts.

Part 1. Merchant ships.

(a) Bogota Maru, Chorán Maru, Daian Maru, Fuyo Maru, Kanto Maru and Kizan Maru to revert to SACSEA control not repeat not later than 31 December 1946 at SEAC ports as designated by SACSEA.

(b) Release to be without prejudice to ultimate agreements among the Allied Governments concerned or to prize proceedings, as provided in Washington radio WX 64268 of 14 September 1945 (passed to SACSEA by ourad CAX 51995 of 16 September 1945).

(c) Japanese crews to be returned to Japan as soon as practicable on British-controlled shipping.

Part 2. Warships. Arasaki and Hayasaki, naval auxiliary refrigerator ships, and Wakataka, mine layer, to be returned to Japan not later than 31 December 1946 for ultimate disposition. Ourad ZX 11053 of 31 July 1946 refers.

Part 3. Request comments earliest.

OFFICIAL:

APPROVED BY:

JOHN B. COOLEY
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

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

Copies to:

G-3 (4 return)
G-4 (3)
COMNAVJAP

COMNAVJAP (for SCAJAP)
Civ Prop Cust
ESS (Reparations Br, Ind Div)

CONCURRENCES:

G-4 (Col Breden)
CPC (Comdr LeVasseur)
COMNAVJAP(Lt MacSelwiney)
SCAJAP(Comdr Duane)

SECRET

COPY

Return to G-3 Opns (R) Division

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
G-3 Section

24 January 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief of Staff.

SUBJECT : Disposal of SEAC Japanese Repatriation Shipping and Crews.

1. With respect to SCAP participation in disposal of Japanese shipping recovered in South East Asia Command, the following questions have been raised:

a. What are reasons for handling subject on a SCAP level rather than a governmental level?

b. If SCAP action is not specifically required on subject, why should not the matter be referred to Washington for action with separate interim reply to SEAC?

2. Before setting forth the reasons underlying recommendation that matter be handled on a SCAP level the following point should be clarified. There are two separate repatriation problems involved with reference to SEAC. The first, the matter of accelerating repatriation of 82,000 retained Japanese nationals from SEAC. The second, the matter of disposing of Japanese ships recovered in SEAC.

3. The first problem has been referred to WD for action (see paragraph 5 of Inclosure) and is not directly involved in present action. It is being handled on a governmental level. (See paragraphs 13 and 15 Incl #1.)

4. The reasons for handling disposition of Japanese shipping on a SCAP level follow:

a. SCAP was directed by JCS to deal directly British Command for use of this shipping (paragraph 1 Incl).

b. SCAP and SACSEA made an agreement concerning disposition of this shipping in June 1946 (paragraph 3 Incl).

c. This action is in further implementation of June agreement and is now complicated by the question of furnishment of crews.

d. WDSCA has been kept informed of SCAP's action with reference to disposition of ships and crews (radios mentioned in paragraphs 8, 10, 12, 15 of Inclosure).

SEAC

Vol 1114

5. As disposal of this shipping is an operational detail relegated to SCAP, since it is in implementation of an agreement made on SCAP-SACSEA level, since it is consistent with SCAP policy that has been reported to WDCSA, since WDCSA has not objected to SCAP repeated announced termination of participation in transport of repatriates from SEAC, it is recommended that the matter be handled on SCAP level within the prescribed scope of authority.

6. If the proposed radio is not productive of results then the matter can be reviewed as to advisability of reference to WDCSA.

1 Incl - Memo for C/S
dated 20 Jan 47.

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

Not used

FAR EAST COMMAND
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, ~~U S ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC~~
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

RLJ
FRF

SACSEA
file

INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED
ROUTINE

21 Jan 47

FROM : CG SEALF
TO : CINCFE
NR : 13866 SD 3

Subject repatriation Japs your ZX 30671 of 10 Jan 47 refers.

1. Regret unable to give breakdown between Army and Navy.
2. Total nbr of persons repatriated this theatre up to 31 Dec. 1 AP F GRECES. 562330 Jap civilians. 55 ND 43. Koreans. 7027. Formosans. 16980. Total 642180.
3. Following repatriated in addition to para 2 between 31 Dec 46 and 10 Jan 46 completing NIPOFF. Jap forces. 3727. Jap Civs. 81. Koreans. 214. Formosans. 5. Total. 4027.

NO SIG

INFORMATION: G-1, G-2, G-3, AG, GOVT SECT, COMNAVFE

57349

ROUTINE
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO : 201715 GH
MCN : Y 26/21



Col. Howell
SACSEA
FILE

BATAVIA GT3300 52/51 21 1015

NETHMILMIS TOYO

CMV 72A OPEN STOP REPATS TJIBADAK TANDJOENGPRIOK 19 ^{Jan} APRIL
18 HOURS ETA KURE SECOND FEBRUARY STOP ARMY 1146 KOREANS 76
NAVI 136 CIVILIANS AND ATTACHED CIVILIANS 140 TOTAL ONETHOUSAND
FOUR HUNDRED NINETY EIGHT NO OTHER PASSENGERS STOP REPATS AND
BAGGAGE DESINFECTED WITH DDT PRIOR EMBARKATION END 01201525

KMG CMV

↓
means: QMG - Movements



From Capt Kilpack on 23 Jan

ETA KURE - 2/2
ETD KURE TO KOBE 2/4
ETD KOBE FOR SINGAPORE 2/5

FAR EAST COMMAND
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, ~~U. S. ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC~~
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

JLR
vrb
SACSEA
file

INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED
OPERATIONAL PRIORITY

17 Jan 47

FROM : STOIC HONG KONG
TO : SCAP, STOIC KURE, DSTO FAR EAST
INFO : SCAJAP
NR : QVR 14

Repat Charon now ETA Hong Kong 20 Jan. Request
immediate reply.

NO SIG

ACTION: TRANSP SECT
INFORMATION: G-3, G-4

56061

OPERATIONAL PRIORITY
UNCLASSIFIED

TMS
TOO: 170811
MCN: Y 41/17



17

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
G-3 Operations

GC-10
JPH/bjb

SACSEA
file.

CONFERENCE

DAI ICHI BUILDING

TOKYO, JAPAN

16 January 1947

SUBJECT: Repatriation from Netherlands East Indies.

1. At 1510 on 16 January 1947, a conference was held with representatives of Netherlands East Indies Government.

2. Present:

Colonel J. F. Howell, USA
Commander Brouwer, NEI
Lt Col Horweg, NEI

3. Dutch representatives stated:

a. British had turned down NEI request to provide winter clothing for repatriates, hence second and third ship loads would be issued supplementary summer clothing. Winter clothing for JSP from Japan will arrive in NEI for loads subsequent to the third.

b. Requested concurrence for retention of seven Japanese in Batavia to assist in closing out branches of the:

Yokohama Specie Bank
Nanyokaihatu Bank

c. That a radio had been dispatched to Batavia reference furnishment of SCAP controlled ships to which an answer is expected within a few days. Answer will serve as a basis for their shipping requirements.

4. G-3 representative:

a. Concurred in action outlined in paragraph 2 a above.

b. Informed Dutch representative, SCAP did not subscribe to retention of any JSP other than those held in connection with war crimes.

E. C. B.

SACSEA.

COPY

APC 500 /
15 January 1947

AG 560 (15 Jan 47)GS

MEMORANDUM TO: Chief of the Netherlands Military mission

SUBJECT : Clearance for Surafe Vessel, "TJIBADAK"
to Enter Japanese Waters

1. Reference is made to Netherlands Military Mission letter, F-4/5, 2 January 1947, which requests clearance for surface vessel, "TJIBADAK" to enter Japanese waters for the purpose of repatriating Japanese ex-prisoners of war.
2. Clearance is granted for the vessel, "TJIBADAK" to enter the ports of Kure and Kobe, Japan.
3. Presently existing conditions at Osaka do not permit the clearing of ships into that port.
4. The ex-prisoners of war will be debarked at Kure.
5. It is requested that Commander Naval Activities, Far East to be contacted for any and all necessary operational instructions for the vessel while in Japanese waters.
6. Further, it is requested that a more exact date of arrival be forwarded to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander For the Allied Powers.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

John B. Cooley
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

MEMO FOR RECORD:

- DISTRIBUTION:
Dip Sec.
G-3
ESS
COMNAVFE
AG Records
G-2, Admin.
G-2, Return Copy

1. Col. Butcher, G-3, states: Send vessel to Kure for debarking of repatriated ex-prisoners of war. Request advance notice of exact date of arrival.
2. G-1 (Maj. Waiterman) has no concern.
3. COMNAVFE (Comdr. Davis) states: They concur in clearance for harbors of Kobe and Kure. Clearance cannot be granted into Osaka because of mine hazards.

B.T.P. _____ 22668

COPY

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ NETHMILMIS TOKYO

2nd January 7

No. P-4/5.

To: the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,

In accordance with Circular ^{number} December 8 of General Headquarters, Section IV (Surface Vessels) the following information is submitted regarding a Netherlands steamer which is expected to enter the Japanese waters:

- a. Name of vessel: Tjibadak
Tonnage: 7803 tons gross
4801 tons nett
- b. Route and port of entry: From Netherlands Indies ports direct to Kobe, Osaka, possibly Yokohama, China ports, Netherlands Indies ports.
- c. Purpose of voyage: Repatriation Japanese ex prisoners of war (from the Netherlands Indies), loading cargo and embarking passengers in Japanese ports.
- d. Approximate date of arrival: 27th January 1947 at Kobe.
- e. Cargo carried: None.
- f. Description of cargo to be unloaded in Japan: As e.

In addition hereto: s/s Tjibadak is to load at Kobe and at Osaka 2000 tons (weight) cottongoods (part or total) and sundries.

This Mission will appreciate to obtain an entry-permit for s/s Tjibadak for the port of Kobe.

The Head of the Mission,

Hybrandus Schilling.
Lieutenant-General.

51 70/0.
RECEIVED
3 JAN 1947
MILITARY
ATTACHÉ

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
G-3 Operations

SEAC
file

CONFERENCE
DAI ICHI BUILDING
TOKYO, JAPAN

14 January 1947

SUBJECT: Repatriation from Netherlands East Indies.

1. At 1510 on 13 January 1947, a conference was held with representatives of Netherlands East Indies Government.

2. Present:

Colonel J. F. Howell, USA
Commander Brouwer, NEI
Lt Col Horweg, NEI

3. Dutch representatives stated:

a. All JSP in NEI would be evacuated by 1 May except those held in connection with war crimes. This latter currently numbered 3000, however about 1500 of them would, in all probability, be released prior 1 May 1947.

b. That although the British had promised the Japs to repatriate all JSP by 1 March 1947, the Dutch could not fulfill that promise. That 1 May 1947 was the earliest target date they could meet.

c. A proposed shipping schedule to complete repatriation follows:

<u>Ship</u>	<u>ETD From</u>	<u>ETA Japan</u>	<u>Number of Repats</u>	
Walterveden	Batavia 15 Jan	Kobe 1 Feb	800 600	A.B. Sick
Tjibadak	Batavia 20 Jan	Kure 1 Feb	1,550	
Tejelberg	Batavia 18 Feb	Uraga 2 March	2,000	
Tjibadak	Batavia 28 Feb	Kure 12 March	1,550	
Nieuw Holland	Batavia 20 March	Kure 2 April	1,700	
Kota Inten	Batavia 30 March	Kure 12 April	1,300	Hospital Ship
Sloterdijk	Batavia 20 April	Kure 3 May	1,800	
Tjibadak	Morotai End of April	?	1,150	
		TOTAL	<u>12,450</u>	

d. Information was requested as to:

- (1) Who would pay costs incurred by Dutch ships involved in movement.
- (2) Whether Japanese shipping could be made available for any of these trips.
- (3) Proper procedure for obtaining clearance for the above named ships to enter Japan.

e. Winter clothing except for first ship was unavailable; second ship would pick up same from British at Singapore; and requested 12,000 additional sets be shipped from Japan aboard Tjibadak on her first trip.

f. That NEI guards, approximately 20 per ship, would accompany all shipments.

g. That he was turning over nominal rolls of first shipment of JSP on the Welterveden.

4. He was informed that:

a. Precedent existed for retention of personnel held for war crimes.

b. SCAP would accept repatriates according to schedule provided:

(1) Repatriates were processed according to instructions contained in letter being dispatched. (Our proposed action of 10 January.)

(2) Port of entry in Japan of ships bearing repatriates was either Kure or Sasebo.

c. (1) Dutch would have to stand initial cost of shipping subject to later settlement by Japanese Government in accordance with accounting procedures yet to be established.

(2) SCAP shipping could be furnished provided Dutch stand cost, in first instance of:

(a) Fuel for round trip.

(b) Emergency supplies and services.

(c) Pilot and berthing fees.

d. That Japanese would place winter clothing for 12,000 aboard Tjibadak on her first trip.

e. That Colonel Howell would accept nominal rolls and turn same over to G-2.

f. That Colonel Howell would inform him as to procedure to be followed for obtaining clearances.

5. Action indicated.

a. Issue instructions to Japanese to place 12,000 sets winter clothes aboard Tjibadak, ETA Kure 1 February with supervisory letter to Eighth Army.

b. Confer with G-2 and then notify Dutch as to clearance procedures for scheduled entry of ships.

E. C. B.

ADDENDUM

16 January 1947

Additional information replying to marginal notes appears below.

2. Paragraph 4b (2) was given as SCAP's answer on a staff level to schedule proposed by Dutch contained in paragraph 3c and is based on following:

a. Since ships bear repatriates they should be processed through a repatriation port.

b. Kobe is not a repatriation port. Uraga has been ordered inactivated by 31 January. This leaves Sasebo and Kure as only available ports remaining active.

3. Oral instructions to place winter clothing Tjibadak were issued to C.L.O. (Mr. Suzuki) on 13 January. Written instructions to accomplish appeared in a proposed SCAPIN, subject, "Repatriation from the NEI" submitted 14 January by Repatriation Branch.

4. Conference was held with Capt Killpack, G-2 Foreign Liaison on 14 January at which time clearance for Tjibadak was concurred in by G-3. Procedure to be followed is for each ship to be cleared individually so that coordination can be effected. Coordination is necessary with: COMNAVJAP, (foreign ships in Japanese waters); E&SS (for cargoes to be carried on return trip of Dutch ships); G-1 (for return of Javanese); G-3 (for incoming repatriates). Capt Killpack has notified the Dutch of this procedure.

E. C. B.