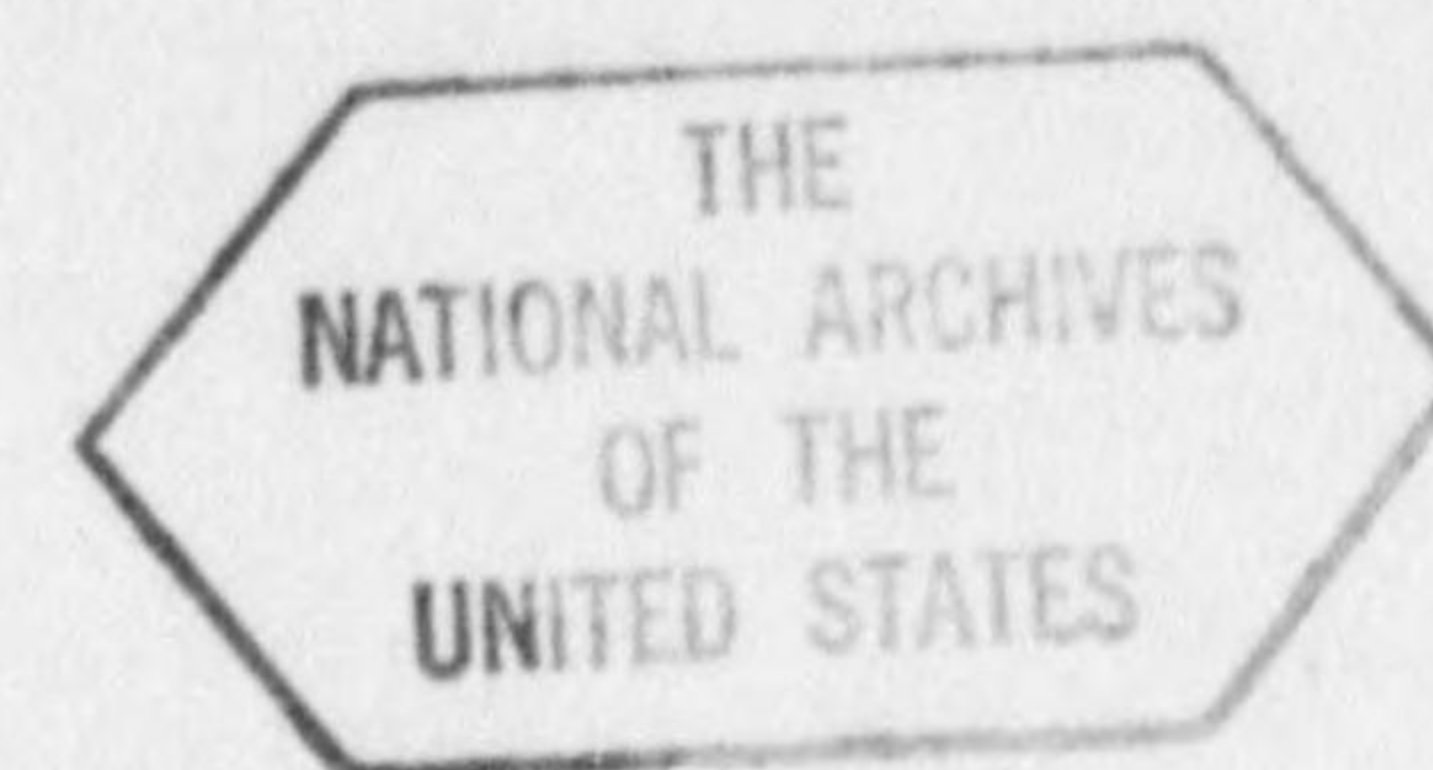


GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents



- (1) Box no. 3473
- (2) Folder title/number: (5)
644.1
- (3) Date: Sept. 1945 - July 1946

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
213	a, d

(5) Item description and comment:

(6) Reproduction: Yes No

(7) Film no.

Sheet no.

644.1-200 to 275

644.1-201 number not used
644.1-274 to 277 numbers not used

5

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
14 October 1945

644.1-274

AG 370.05 (14 Oct 45)GC
(SCAPIN - 138)
MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT : Repatriation of Japanese from the Ryukyus.

1. Reference is made to your Memorandum No 38, dated 2 October 1945 requesting permission to resume ferry service between Kagoshima and certain islands of the Ryukyus to return disarmed military and naval personnel and transport passengers, foodstuffs and daily necessities to the islands.
2. In connection with the evacuation, you are directed to retain on the islands all medical personnel until 90 days after the last military and naval personnel are evacuated, one of the primary purposes being the prevention of epidemics.
3. No Japanese will be transported to the islands to stay there and Japanese trade will be restricted to that necessary for maintaining the health of the natives.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

H. W. Allen
H. W. ALLEN
Colonel, A.C.D.,
Asst Adjutant General.

- COPIES TO:
- CG AFMCPAC (3)
 - CG AFMCPAC
 - CG AFSCOM (1)
 - Chief of Staff, SCAP
 - Govt Sec
 - I & E Sec
 - E & S Sec
 - AFMCPAC (3)
 - A G Records (5)

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IN THE CLEAR

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

GC-0 JEH/gr

SIGNAL CORPS MESSAGE

2 October 1945

644.1-273

(SCAPIN - 43)

OPNL PRIORITY

FROM: SCAP

TO : IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT URGENT

INFO: CINCAFPAC (MANILA) OPNL PRIORITY
 CINCPAC-POA (PEARL) OPNL PRIORITY
 COM FIFTH FLT. URGENT
 CG SIXTH ARMY. URGENT
 CG EIGHTH ARMY URGENT
 USAFIK URGENT
 COMGEN CHINA URGENT

REFERS TO MEMORANDUMS SCA NUMBER TWO TWO AND CLO NUMBER ONE TWO NAUGHT
 PERMISSION GRANTED TO SAIL ENOSHIMA MARU CMA EIHO MARU AND TATSUHI MARU
 AS SCHEDULED PD (2 AX-6360) SIXTH AND EIGHTH ARMIES HAVE BEEN
 DIRECTED TO PLACE GUARDS ABOARD PD VESSELS WILL BE HELD UNTIL GUARD IS
 ESTABLISHED PD IN THE FUTURE WHEN CHINESE ARE TO BE REPATRIATED TO CHINA
 SUBMIT LIST SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CHINESE ORIGNALLY DOMICILED IN EACH
 GENERAL AREA IN CHINA TO BE EMBARKED ON EACH VESSEL PD AT LEAST FIVE
 DAYS NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN THIS OFFICE TO ARRANGE DETAILS WITH FOREIGN
 GOVERNMENT

OFFICIAL:

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

APPROVED:

W.E. Chambers
 W.E. CHAMBERS,
 Brigadier General, G.S.C.,
 Asst Chief of Staff, G-3

~~Copies to: G-1, G-2 (2), G-3 (Return), G-4 (3), PFLTOSCAP (3), CIC, Mil Govt,
 Econ & Sc Sec.~~

IN THE CLEAR

43

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERSAPD SDD
2 October 1945

AG 370.05 (2 Oct 45)GC

(SCAPIN-84)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Repatriation of Japanese Nationals.

1. Reference is made to Memorandum, C.L.O. No. 101, to Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers dated 29 September 1945.

2. Repatriation of Jap Nationals is being conducted in accordance with policies formulated by this office and which will be announced in due course.

3. With reference to the questions raised by the Central Liaison Office, Tokyo, the following will govern (number of paragraphs corresponding to those of communication referred to in paragraph 1 above):

a. Paragraphs 1-6 inclusive. These matters have been considered in the plan for repatriation of Japanese Nationals. The repatriation is already under way. Since the manner in which it will be conducted is based on military necessity it will vary for different areas. For the present there will be no change in the manner of dispatching vessels as directed by this office or as a result of an approved request for each voyage.

b. Paragraph 7. For planning purposes only, it may be assumed that vessels being used for repatriation may, subject to approval of this office and as arranged by this office, be used to return Chinese and Koreans from Japan to China and Korea respectively on outgoing voyages.

c. Paragraphs 8 and 9. For planning purposes only, it may be assumed that the Japanese Government will be required to man, victual, supply and operate Japanese vessels to the maximum extent practicable. Under this policy doctors and nurses can be considered as coming under the category of manning the vessels and food stuffs and medical supplies as coming under the category of supplying the vessels. Japanese officials from Japan, will not be permitted to establish themselves in embarkation ports.

d. Paragraph 10. Use of ports not under the control of this office must be arranged in each specific instance with this office.

e. Paragraph 11. Ports to receive repatriates have been designated in Radio ZAX 6225 this office dated 28 September 1945 to the Japanese Government.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

#84
mailed 25 Oct 45

(S) Harold Fair
(H) HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

6441-272

IN THE CLEAR

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED COMMANDERS

GC-0 TWS/gr

SIGNAL CORPS MESSAGE

(SCAPIN - 78)

1 October 1945

644.1-271

FROM: SCAP

TO : IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT OPNL PRIORITY

IT IS DESIRED THAT YOU FURNISH THIS OFFICE WITH LEAST PRACTICABLE DELAY A
REPORT FOR PERIOD TWO SEPTEMBER TO THREE NAUGHT SEPTEMBER ONE NINE FOUR FIVE
INCLUSIVE SHOWING NUMBER OF REPATRIATED JAPANESE PAREN LISTING NUMBER OF
MILITARY CMA NAVAL AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL SEPARATELY PAREN RECEIVED IN JAPAN
FROM EACH REPEAT EACH PORT OF ORIGIN PD (ZA 6361) A REPORT
CONTAINING THE INFORMATION CALLED FOR ABOVE WILL BE SUBMITTED EACH WEDNESDAY
CMA BEGINNING ONE NAUGHT OCTOBER COVERING PROGRESS OF REPATRIATION DURING
PRECEDING WEEK PAREN MONDAY TO SUNDAY INCLUSIVE PAREN

OFFICIAL:

APPROVED:

B.M.FITCH,
Brigadier General, U.S. Army
Adjutant General

F.W.C. Chambers
W. E. CHAMBERS
Brigadier General, G.S.C.,
Asst Chief of Staff, G-3

~~# 78~~

IN THE CLEAR

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SIGNAL CORPS MESSAGE

644.1 - 270

(SCAPIN-70)

GC-0 TNS/lb

OPNL PRIORITY

28 September 1945

FROM: SCAP

TO : IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

INFO: CINCPAC PEARL
COM FIFTH FLEET
COM SEVENTH FLEET
CG SIXTH ARMY
CG EIGHTH ARMY
USAFIK
CINCAFPAC MANILA

REFERENCE YOUR MEMORANDUM SCA NUMBER SEVEN CMA DATED TWO TWO SEPTEMBER CMA
SUBMITTED BY REAR ADMIRAL NAKAMURA CMA LIAISON COMMITTEE CMA IMPERIAL JAPANESE
ARMY AND NAVY CMA THE FOLLOWING PORTS WILL BE PREPARED FOR USE IN REPATRIATION
OF JAPANESE DISARMED ARMY CMA NAVY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COLON OTARU CMA
NIIGATA CMA TOKYO CMA KOBE CMA OBAKA CMA MAIZURU CMA HIROSHIMA CMA MOJI CMA
SHIMONOSEKI AND HAKATA PD (ZAX 6225) INITIALLY FACILITIES WILL
ACCOMMODATE THE NUMBER OF PERSONNEL BASED ON PLAN AS SUBMITTED BY THE IMPERIAL
JAPANESE MINISTRY OF THE NAVY CMA DATED ONE EIGHT SEPTEMBER CMA USING NAVAL
VESSELS AVAILABLE FOR REPATRIATION PD THE SAME PROCEDURE WILL BE FOLLOWED
IN THE CASE OF ALTERNATE PORTS PAREN HOKODATE CMA YOKOHAMA CMA TSURUGA AND
KURE PAREN AS SECOND PRIORITY PD BASED ON THIS PLAN SUBMIT TO THIS HEADQUARTERS
EARLIEST PRACTICABLE DATE NUMBER OF REPATRIATES EACH OF ABOVE PORTS WILL BE
SET UP TO RECEIVE AND PROCESS IN ONE REPEAT ONE DAY PD MAKE NECESSARY ARRANGE-

- 1 -
IN THE CLEAR

70

IN THE CLEAR

MENTS TO RECEIVE CMA PROCESS AND CONSUMATE REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE NATIONALS
PD YOU WILL BE NOTIFIED FOUR DAYS IN ADVANCE WHEN PRACTICABLE CONCERNING THE
ESTIMATED TIME OF ARRIVAL CMA DESTINATION AND NUMBER OF JAPANESE TO BE PRO-
CESSED

OFFICIAL:

B. M. FITCH
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Adjutant General.

APPROVED:

W. E. CHAMBERS
Brigadier General, G. S. C.,
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-3.

Copies to:

G-1
G-2 (2)
G-3 (Return)
G-4 (3)
FLTLOSCAP (2)
Economic & Scientific Sec
CIC
C Surg
Mil Govt

IN THE CLEAR

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SIGNAL CORPS MESSAGE

26 September 1945

GC-0 Adv JEN/wkj

644.1-269

(SCAPIN-67)

FROM: SCAP

TO : IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT...OPNL PRIORITY

INFO: CG SIXTH ARMY.....OPNL PRIORITY

AUTHORITY HAS BEEN GRANTED FOR MOVEMENT OF JAPANESE HOSPITAL SHIP ARIMASAN MARU AS FOLLOWS COLON DEPART MAIZURI TWO SEVEN SEPTEMBER SEMI COLON ARRIVE JINSEN THREE NAUGHT SEPTEMBER CMA DEPART JINSEN TWO OCTOBER SEMI COLON ARRIVE FUSAN THREE OCTOBER CMA DEPART FUSAN FIVE OCTOBER SEMI COLON ARRIVE MOJI SIX OCTOBER PD (Z A X 6113) SHIP WILL EVACUATE APPROXIMATELY ONE ONE FOUR SEVEN PATIENTS FROM KOREA PD FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT COM- MANDING GENERAL SIXTH UNITED STATES ARMY PD DESIRE YOU ARRANGE TO RECEIVE CMA PROCESS CMA AND CONSUMATE REPATRIATION OF THIS PERSONNEL

OFFICIAL:

APPROVED:

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

W. E. Chambers
W. E. CHAMBERS,
Brig. General, G.S.C.,
Acting Asst. Chief of Staff, G-3

COPIES TO:

- G-1
- G-2 (2)
- G-3 (Return)
- G-4 (3)
- FLTLOSCAP
- C M11

IN THE CLEAR

67

IN THE CLEAR

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SIGNAL CORPS MESSAGE

25 SEP, 1945

GC-0 TNS/ws

(SCAPIN - 55)

644.1-268
X 030

FROM: SCAP

TO : IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
GENERAL LIAISON OFFICE, TOKYO.....URGENT

INFO: CG USAFIK.....URGENT
CG SIXTH ARMY.....URGENT
CG EIGHTH ARMY.....URGENT

COMMANDING GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA PLANS TO START
MOVEMENT OF DISARMED JAPANESE ARMED FORCES FROM FUSAN TO JAPAN AT
RATE OF FOUR THOUSAND DAILY COMMENCING TWO SEVEN SEPTEMBER USING PART
OF AVAILABLE JAPANESE FERRIES NOW REGULARLY RUNNING CMA WITH NORMAL
PORTS OF REFUGEES TRAFFIC AS DESTINATION PD (ZAX6055) DESIRE YOU
RECEIVE CMA PROCESS AND CONSUMMATE REPATRIATION OF THIS PERSONNEL

OFFICIAL:

APPROVED:

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

W. E. Chambers
W. E. CHAMBERS,
Brig. General, G.S.C.,
Acting Asst. Chief of Staff, G-3.

- Copies to:
CinC
C/S
G-1
G-2 (2)
G-3 (Return)
G-4 (3)
C Mil Govt
E & S
FLTLOSCAP (2)
Surg
CIC

IN THE CLEAR

55

IN THE CLEAR

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SIGNAL CORPS MESSAGE

25 SEP 1945

GC-0 JEH/ws

(SCAPIN-54)

644.1-267

FROM: SCAP

TO : IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.....OPNL PRIORITY

INFO: CINCPAC PEARL.....OPNL PRIORITY
 COMGEN SIXTH ARMY.....OPNL PRIORITY
 COMGEN XXIV CORPS.....OPNL PRIORITY
 COM FIFTH FLEET.....OPNL PRIORITY
 COM SEVENTH FLEET.....OPNL PRIORITY
 COM FIFTH PHIB FOR.....OPNL PRIORITY
 COM SEVENTH PHIB FOR.....OPNL PRIORITY
 CINCAFPAC MANILA.....OPNL PRIORITY

UNESTIMATED NUMBER OF JAPANESE IN THE PROCESS OF REPATRIATION
 ARE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS AT SASEBO CMA
 JAPAN FROM KOREA PD (ZAX6022) FOR ADDITIONAL DETAILS CONTACT
 COMMANDING GENERAL SIXTH UNITED STATES ARMY PD DESIRE ARRANGEMENTS
 BE MADE TO RECEIVE CMA PROCESS CMA AND CONSUMATE REPATRIATION
 OF THIS PERSONNEL

OFFICIAL:

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

APPROVED:

W. E. Chambers
 W. E. CHAMBERS,
 Brig. General, G.S.C.,
 Acting Asst. Chief of Staff, G-3

Copies to:

- G-2 (2)
- G-3 (Return)
- G-4 (3)
- PLTLOSCAP
- Surg
- C Mil Govt
- E & S
- CIC

Dispatched 25 Sept

54

IN THE CLEAR

6441 - 266

GHQ
SCAP

APO 500
17 September 1945

AG 091.4 (17 Sep 45) GC
(SCAPIN - 32)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Japanese Nationals and Their Repatriation from Manchuria and Northern Korea.

1. Reference is made to your memorandum of 9 September 1945, file C. L. O. No. 43, concerning Japanese Nationals in Manchuria and Northern Korea and arrangements for repatriation to Japan.
2. Matters discussed in paragraph 1 and 2a, concerning Manchuria and Northern Korean, lie entirely within the jurisdiction of the Russian authorities.
3. Your requests in paragraph 2b and 3 will be acted upon when this Headquarters receives the detailed schedules.
4. Regarding paragraph 2c, authorization is given for production of the maximum quantity of coal that can be mined and for its use in all essential requirements, including the operation of trains.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

15/ Harold Fair
14/ HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Colonel, A.G.D.,
Ass't Adjutant General

Copies to:

- C/S
- G-1
- G-2
- G-3
- G-4

Economic Survey Board (Col Kramer)
Military Gov't
Russian Delegation

mailed 17 Sept.

32

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSAPO 500
11 July 1946AG 014.33 (11 Jul 46)GC
(SCAPIN- 1061)MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT : Repatriation to Korea.

1. Reference is made to the following Memorandums from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers:

a. File AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN-927), subject: "Repatriation", dated 7 May 1946, as amended.

b. File AG 014.33 (27 June 46)GC, (SCAPIN-1039), dated 27 June 1946, subject as above.

2. Effective at once, the Imperial Japanese Government will resume repatriation of Koreans whose destination is Kangwon-Do or Kyonggi-Do Province, Korea.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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



644.1 - 265

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
9 July 1946

AG 370.05 (9 Jul 46)GC
(SCAPIN-927/3)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Repatriation.

1. Reference is made to memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN-927), dated 7 May 1946, subject as above, as amended.

2. The following pages of the memorandum reference paragraph 1 are rescinded and the pages as attached as inclosures hereto will be substituted therefor.

Page 1, Annex II
Page 2, Annex II
Page 1 (Revised 30 June 1946), Annex III

3. Additions or changes incorporated in the new pages have been underlined.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

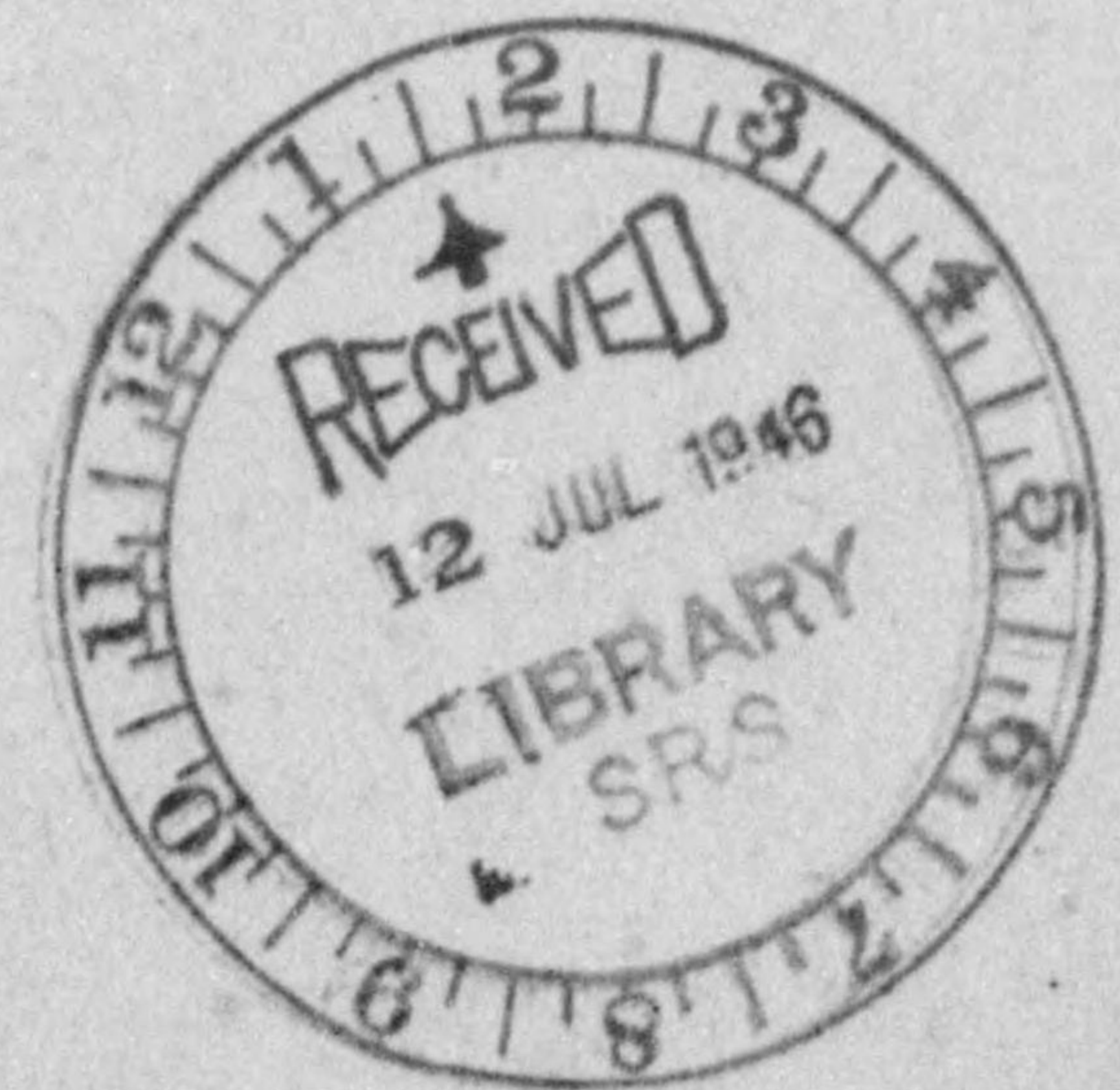
John B. Cooley
JOHN B. COOLEY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

3 Inclosures (part of the memo referred to in paragraph 1 above).

Incl 1 - Page 1 (Revised 9 July 1946), Annex II

Incl 2 - Page 2 (Revised 9 July 1946), Annex II

Incl 3 - Page 1 (Revised 9 July 1946), Annex III



644.1-264

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

ANNEX II

to

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

RECEPTION CENTERS IN JAPAN FOR
PROCESSING REPATRIATES

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

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

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

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

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

2. a. Reception Centers: Location, character and capacity.

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

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

(Revised 9 July 1946)
(SCAPIN-927/3)

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

Ports	Capacity per day	
	Incoming (Par 1b)	Outgoing (Par 1b)
<u>Tanabe #</u>	5,000	1,500
<u>Toyama #</u>	2,500	2,500
<u>Uraga</u>	5,000	1,500

- # Inactivated effective 1 August 1946. The Imperial Japanese Government will close these Reception Centers as soon as practicable thereafter.
- * Inactive status, prepared to reopen on ten (10) days notice.
- ** For outgoing Ryukyus only effective 1 August 1946.
- *** Includes Ninoshima, Otake and Ujina.
- **** Reception center inactive status effective 1 August 1946, prepared to reopen on ten (10) days notice.

b. Facilities.

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

c. Medical procedures.

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

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

ANNEX III

to

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

REPATRIATION TO AND FROM JAPAN

SECTION I - GENERAL PLAN.

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

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

c. Under this plan non-Japanese nationals who, having registered as being desirous of repatriation, refuse to comply with plans of the Imperial Japanese Government for movement to reception centers forfeit their privilege to repatriation and will not be considered in any future repatriation plans. A list of such persons by name will be maintained by the Japanese Government. The number of persons so listed as of 31 May 1946 will be reported to General Headquarters not later than 25 June 1946. Thereafter monthly reports will be furnished on or about the 10th day of the month following the month reported on.

d. Exception to paragraph 1 c above may be made in the case of families which cannot comply with plans of the Imperial Japanese Government for movement to reception centers, due to circumstances over which they have no control. Insofar as practicable the immediate family group should be considered a unit, and should be repatriated as a unit, unless members thereof have forfeited their privilege of repatriation. Persons, who cannot comply with repatriation plans, due to circumstances beyond their control, will not be included in the reports directed in paragraph 1 e above.

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

Hakata and Senzaki	Primarily to process Koreans.
<u>Kagoshima</u>	<u>Primarily to process Ryukyans now domiciled on Kyushu.</u>
<u>Kure Area</u>	<u>Primarily to process Ryukyans not processed through Kagoshima.</u>

(Revised 9 July 1946)
(SCAPIN- 927/1, 2 and 3)

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

3. The Japanese Ministry of Welfare will:

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

(Added 30 June 1946)
(SCAPIN- 927/2)

6441-463

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSAG 386.7 (10 Jul 46) ESS/FI
(SCAPIN-1693-A)APO 500
10 July 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Currencies of Repatriates held in
Branches of Bank of Japan.

1. Reference is CLO Memorandum No. 3070 (EF),
24 June 1946, subject: "Transfer of Gold, Silver, Other
Precious Metals and Currency other than Japanese Legal
Tender held by Bank of Japan Branches to its Head Office
and Osaka Mint (LO 680)."

2. The request contained in the application attached
to reference memorandum is approved.

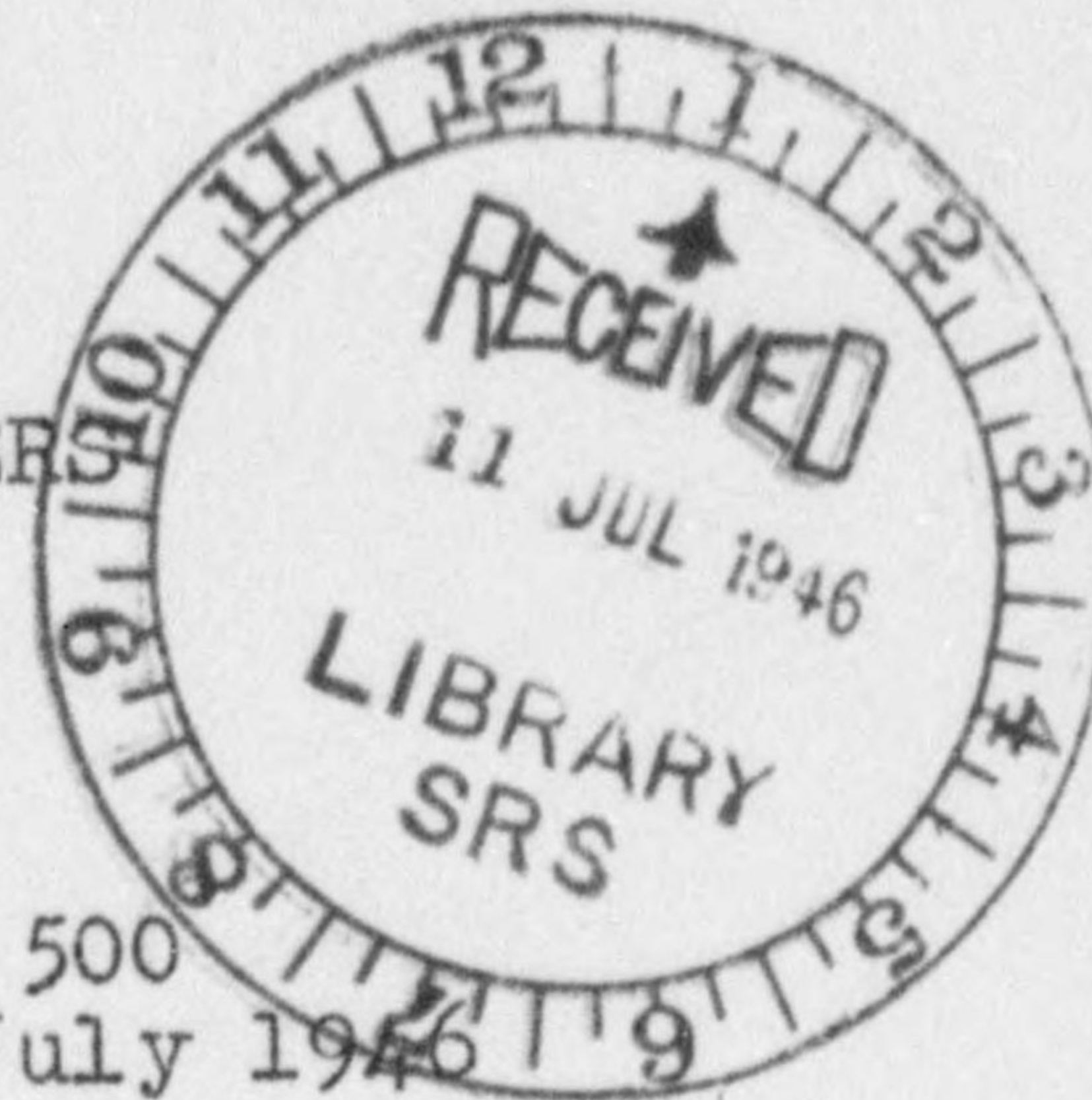
FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

R. Y. Hersey
for JOHN B. COOLEY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.



644.1-262

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section



APO 500
10 July 1946

AG 014.33 (10 July 46) ESS/FI

SUBJECT: Japanese Repatriates from Canada aboard
U.S.S. General M. C. Meigs.

TO : Ministry of Finance
No. 6 Honshio-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo

1. Reference is Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 014.33 (22 June 46) ESS/FI (SCAPIN 1034), 22 June 1946, subject: "Japanese Repatriates from Canada."

2. Attached is a schedule of payments for Japanese nationals repatriated from Canada on the U.S.S. General M. C. Meigs. Payment in yen will be effected in accordance with the provisions of the reference memorandum.

FOR CHIEF OF THE ECONOMIC & SCIENTIFIC SECTION:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'W. K. Le Count'.

WALTER K. LE COUNT
Chief, Finance Division

1 Incl.
Schedule of Payments

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSAG 014.33 (10 Jul 46)GC
(SCAPIN- 1059)APO 500
10 July 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Repatriation of Natives of Saipan and Other Islands.

1. Reference is made to:

a. Memorandum for General Headquarters, file C.L.O. 2888 (RF), dated 15 June 1946, subject as above.

b. Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 014.33 (6 Jul 46)GC, (SCAPIN-1054), dated 6 July 1946, subject as above.

2. Paragraph 2 reference 1 b above is rescinded.

3. The Imperial Japanese Government will make necessary arrangements to:

a. Move the fourteen individuals listed in reference 1 a above and one Palauan named Miyoshi, now at Nagoya, to the Uraga Reception Center by 15 July 1946.

b. Embark the fifteen individuals on the S. S. Pentress, V206, scheduled to depart Yokohama on 16 July 1946 for Saipan.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

John B. Cooley
for JOHN B. COOLEY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.



644.1-260

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSAG 014.33 (6 Jul 46)GC
(SCAPIN- 1054)APO 500
6 July 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Repatriation of Natives of Saipan and Other Islands.

1. Reference is made to Memorandum from the Imperial Japanese Government, C.L.O. No. 2888 (RF), dated 15 June 1946, subject as above.

2. The Imperial Japanese Government will make necessary arrangements to:

a. Move the fourteen individuals listed in reference memorandum and one Palaun named Miyoshi, now at Tanabe, to the Uraga Reception Center by 12 July 1946.

b. Embark the fifteen individuals on the S.S. Schuyler, V209, scheduled to depart Yokohama on 13 July 1946 for Saipan.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

for J. B. Cooley
JOHN B. COOLEY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.



644.1-259

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of Research and Intelligence



No. 3727

CHINESE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE
INDUSTRIAL PERSONNEL

Description

A survey of the economic problems posed by prospective removal of Japanese industrial and technical specialists from China, Manchuria and Formosa.

Washington, D.C.
April 15, 1946

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

In this report, reference is made to various categories of workers. "Professional engineers" are the product of colleges and universities. "Technicians," according to Western definition, are subprofessionals, intermediate between skilled workers and college graduates. They do not necessarily possess as broad an academic background as the college men, but preferably should have a high school education, augmented by two or three years of preemployment or supplementary training obtained in a technical school or on the job. Supervisory functions may be performed by engineers, technicians, or skilled workers capable of assuming such duties. Because of the nature of the data, clear-cut quantitative breakdowns among these groups of workers are difficult. They will, therefore, be referred to collectively as "technical specialists" unless otherwise specified.

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SUMMARY

Of the approximately 1.9 million Japanese civilians in China proper, Manchuria, and Formosa at the end of the war, approximately 146,000 held positions in industry or agriculture requiring at least two years of specialized training. Of these 146,000, 32.8 percent were employed in China proper, 15.2 percent in Formosa, and 51.6 percent in Manchuria. Over 9,000 of the total for all three areas were college graduates or their equivalent; over 2,000 were in top administrative posts.

Repatriation of all Japanese technical specialists would seriously cripple Formosan industry and would have an important, although less serious adverse effect upon Manchurian industry. In China proper, removal of Japanese workers should interfere with production to only a minor degree. In all areas, war damage and postwar disorganization of transportation have reduced the need for technical specialists.

Chinese replacements will most readily be found for industries in which Chinese had experience before the Japanese occupation. In industry as a whole, withdrawal of Japanese can to a considerable extent be compensated by supplementing the number of presently available Chinese technical specialists with workers upgraded from jobs of lesser skill. Within a few years, an additional significant contribution can be made by Chinese schools and colleges and by programs for training Chinese overseas.

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The effect of a rapid repatriation program will in any case be short in duration and scattered in incidence. Elimination of Japanese technical specialists will have only a negligible influence upon the future expansion of Chinese industry. Construction projects in the course of that expansion will presumably be entrusted to foreign engineering firms which will assume responsibility for training and recruiting all skilled workers.

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INDUSTRIAL PERSONNEL

At the end of hostilities, approximately 144,000 Japanese occupied key positions as engineers, technicians, supervisors, and foremen in the industry and agriculture of China, Formosa, and Manchuria. In addition, there were an estimated 2,000 Japanese administrators and executives in these areas. It is the purpose of this report to summarize the economic problems posed by the prospective removal of these Japanese technical specialists.

I. REPLACEMENT REQUIREMENTS AND AVAILABILITY OF REPLACEMENTSA. China

1. Number of Japanese. An estimated 48,000 Japanese agricultural and industrial technical specialists were in China during the war. Possibly 3,000 of them were college graduates. As shown in Table 1, over 31,000 were in North China. Their combined total, minus the agriculturalists, accounted for about 45 percent of all Japanese industrial workers in North China. There were an additional 1,300 trained persons in the various branches of the medical profession in the northern area. Probably an additional 600 Japanese nationals were administrators and directors in China. These groups represent a small percentage of all the Japanese who are being repatriated from China, and only a minute portion of the total labor force in the areas formerly occupied by Japan. However, they were vital to Japan's industrial program in China.

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Table 1. JAPANESE TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS, NORTH CHINA, 1945

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Number</u>
Railroads and harbors	22,700
Shipping	83
Aviation	289
Communications	1,317
Heavy chemicals	1,730
Light industries	744
Electricity, gas, and water	2,033
Civil engineering and architecture	1,398
Agriculture (including animal husbandry, etc.)	626
Mining	758
Others	186
Total	<u>31,864</u>

Source: IRIS CID XL 32118, December 12, 1945.

2. Number of Chinese Replacements. It is difficult to determine the number of available Chinese replacements. According to the National Resources Commission, China has 10,000 engineers, but this total probably includes non-college graduates. Engineers in provinces which escaped occupation may be considered as replacements, since they will presumably return to the industrial areas. The engineers who remained to work for the Japanese, however, obviously cannot be so considered, since this group is assumed already employed. Chinese administrators are inadequate in number and lack experience in the industries introduced into China or extensively developed by the Japanese. The replacement of the skilled workers may be the least difficult problem. China claims to have 170,000 skilled workers of various levels of training and experience. There is no available information on the basis of which it would

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be possible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the number of these who are qualified to take over the jobs vacated by the Japanese technical specialists.

3. Effect of Repatriation. The replacement problem faced by the Chinese authorities is, in any case, much smaller than might be expected from the number of highly trained Japanese formerly employed in China proper. Replacement of the Japanese personnel is not required immediately in many instances. A large part of the industry of China is idle and is likely to remain so for some time. The delay in displacing the Japanese from employment was sometimes due to factors other than their indispensability. Transportation necessary for the reoccupation of the Japanese-held areas was lacking; the machinery for taking over the industries from the Japanese had to be set up and put into operation; and the Japanese had to be retained to carry out the actual transfer of the enterprises even if operations had ceased.

Revival of operations will be a gradual process, varying among industries and areas. The first industries to resume operations will be those with which China has long familiarity and experience, such as textile plants, flour and vegetable oil mills, and electric power plants. Through a process of upgrading and of spreading the available technical specialists over a wider area, China should be able to man most of the plants taken from the Japanese. Transportation and communications are the principal fields in which Japanese have been retained. Numerically, there is at present an adequate supply of trained Chinese railroad person-

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nel to operate the small mileage now operable, 1,500 miles, and the optimistic estimate of about 3,000 miles by the end of 1946. Prewar China operated about 7,000 miles of railroad. Resumption of operation in industries introduced by the Japanese, or greatly expanded during the period of occupation, will present a greater problem, in view of the relative lack of Chinese experience in such industries. This category may include steel, light metals, and heavy chemicals plants.

B. Formosa

1. Number of Japanese. Over 1,800 college-trained Japanese filled the high-level technical positions in Formosa's industry and agriculture. As indicated in Table 2, the Japanese held over 75 percent of such jobs in each of the six general categories. They held all of these jobs in certain fields, such as metallurgy, aeronautics, meteorology, and fishing. In addition to these professional technical specialists, there were an estimated 20,000 Japanese technicians, supervisors, and foremen, and 500 top executives and administrators.

Table 2. DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGE-GRADUATE TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS, FORMOSA, 1945

	Japanese	%	Formosan	%	Total	%
Mining	30	81.1	7	18.9	37	100.0
Industry	650	77.9	184	22.1	834	100.0
Transportation and communications	288	97.6	7	2.4	295	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	429	88.6	55	11.4	484	100.0
Construction	215	86.3	34	13.7	249	100.0
Misc.	204	93.6	14	6.4	218	100.0
	1816	85.8	301	14.2	2117	100.0

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2. Number of Formosan Replacements. The replacement problem in Formosa is much more serious than in China proper. Authorization for the retention on the island of 5,600 highly trained Japanese until January 1, 1947 is evidence of the recognition of this fact.

It is true that in the two fields of education and medicine the numbers of professionally qualified Formosans exceeded those of the Japanese. Here the withdrawal of the Japanese will be of less consequence, although the prospect of a sudden loss of 30 percent of all medical practitioners scarcely can be said to be of minor importance. It is in the professions relating to industrial and agricultural operation, however, that removal of Japanese personnel will leave a gap of critical proportions. The maximum number of Formosan specialists in these fields is about 300. Few of these can be considered replacements, since their present positions presumably are essential. If all Japanese are finally repatriated in 1947, the Formosan economy will be faced with a shortage of at least 1,800 highly trained individuals.

For purely administrative and supervisory personnel, Formosa was almost wholly dependent upon the Japanese. By explicit policy, natives were excluded from the planning and direction of industrial and large-scale agricultural activity. In the short run, there is no possibility that a corps of efficient administrators can be trained or secured from the mainland. To maintain the Japanese-developed economy at anything approaching its former levels will require either the retention

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of Japanese administrators or the purchase of services of other foreign nationals.

In the skilled and semi-skilled classifications, Formosans were trained in considerable numbers. Acquaintance with mechanical equipment and procedures is high by comparison with that of the mainland Chinese. With the removal of Japanese restrictions on upgrading, it is possible that needs for skilled workers and the lower levels of supervisory personnel can be reasonably well met from the native population.

C. Manchuria

1. Number of Japanese. Detailed information on Manchuria is not available. On the basis of percentages of total Japanese population engaged in technical pursuits in China and Formosa, however, Manchurian industry and agriculture probably employed about 4,500 Japanese workers with college training and about 90,000 Japanese technicians, foremen, and supervisors. The latter figure should be adjusted downward to the neighborhood of 70,000 workers to allow for difference between the three areas in occupational, age, and sex distributions of the Japanese population. An estimated additional 1,000 were administrators.

2. Number of Manchurian Chinese Replacements. During the war, there were approximately 2,000 Manchurian Chinese industrial and agricultural workers with college-level training. The number of Chinese qualifying as technicians, supervisors, and foremen is not known. As

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in Formosa, the Japanese in Manchuria held the majority of the top technical and administrative jobs. A greater degree of participation was, however, permitted the Manchurian Chinese than was allowed the native workers in Formosa. This may have reflected in part the ostensibly autonomous status of "Manchukuo", and in part the fact that much industry existed in the area before 1931.

Under the Japanese, large industrial enterprises organized apprentice training schools for their own industries on a rather extensive scale. The South Manchuria Railway Company set the example by establishing its own training courses and upgrading systems for skilled workers and technicians. The Japanese-sponsored Concordia Society conducted similar training schools for members of its youth organization. Some Chinese may, therefore, already possess the training needed to hold positions previously occupied by Japanese. A much larger number should be able to act as replacements by being upgraded from their present jobs.

The number of key workers that must be replaced by Chinese cannot be estimated on the basis of present knowledge. Extensive stripping of plants by the Russians, prolonged civil war, or both, could convert an apparent trained labor deficit into a real surplus. Another source of uncertainty is the possibility that much Manchurian industry is justifiable only on military grounds. Immediately after surrender the Central Government proposed to remove some of the industrial equipment from Manchuria to other parts of China in order to integrate Manchurian equipment into the economy of the whole of China. If this plan is

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carried out, the replacement requirements in Manchuria will be lowered and those in China increased.

II. USE OF FOREIGN TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS

Foreign specialists are now employed in the rehabilitation of China's industry and agriculture. American participation is through UNRRA, the employment of Americans by Chinese Government agencies, and private arrangements between Chinese and American firms. UNRRA's program calls for about 350 industrial and agricultural engineers, specialists, and instructors, most of whom are assigned to transportation and communication rehabilitation.

The proposed industrial program will demand the continued and probably extended use of foreign personnel. Foreign aid will be needed in the installation and operation of the new plants and in training programs. China must acquire skill in training modern industrial workers. Wages necessary to attract American and British workers will be high compared to those paid the Chinese, thus increasing the cost of the program. Americans would probably draw wages up to 600 percent higher than Chinese. However, the large differential would probably be offset by the greater experience of Americans, and consequently the greater value to the enterprise. Except for political considerations, Germans and Japanese would be good sources of specialists. Suffering from the deindustrialization of their own countries, they could be hired at rates substantially below those asked by Americans. The Chinese Government

recently agreed to permit a small number of anti-Nazi Germans and Austrians with special aptitudes to remain in China and acquire citizenship.

III. TRAINING

A. Engineers and Technicians

1. Domestic Training. Wartime China emphasized the training of industrial workers, including those at the engineer and technician level. Readjustments were made in the organization and curriculums of the colleges and universities in order to place greater stress on science and technology. Certain technical colleges were lost during the war, but some new ones were established.

Most Chinese universities and colleges have agricultural departments. Figures on the number of agricultural students enrolled are not available, however. China had twenty-five engineering colleges established either in its universities or as independent institutions in 1943. They contained an aggregate seventy-three vocational and technical departments distributed as follows:

Table 3. COLLEGE-LEVEL VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL DEPARTMENTS,
CHINA PROPER, 1943

<u>Type of Department</u>	<u>Number</u>
Architecture	22
Mechanical engineering	11
Electrical engineering	12
Chemical engineering	10
River conservation	3
Aviation	3
Mining	7
Surveying	1
Textiles	2
Machinery and electricity	1
Agricultural irrigation	<u>1</u>
Total	73

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The total enrollement in these seventy-three vocational and technical departments is not available for the year 1943, although it may be assumed to be larger than the 11,200 engineering students reported for 1941. In 1943, an additional 1,600 engineering students and 650 agricultural students were enrolled in Manchurian colleges.

According to an announcement of July 1945, the training of high-level technical personnel will be shortened by two years and more attention will be placed upon practical work. Under this plan, graduates of junior middle schools may enter directly upon a five-year technical training course. Formerly such students had first to complete the three-year senior middle school course and then study four more years in a university, making a total of seven years. The Central Institute of Technology in Szechwan has been operating under this system, now proposed for the whole of China, since its founding in 1939. About 70 percent of the time is devoted to practical work. English textbooks are used beginning in the second year of the course. Details of the program recently announced are not available. It seems likely, however, that at least a portion of it will be carried out in cooperation with industry. The establishment of schools connected with large enterprises is recognized to be highly desirable. Not only are students enabled to utilize the facilities of the plants, but a close relationship is established between theory and practice.

2. Training Abroad. The domestic training of Chinese is probably more practical than foreign training. Experience has shown that

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returning foreign-trained Chinese have frequently either entered the Ministries rather than the factories or have been trained at too high a level for China's facilities. Of course, the training of Chinese in the US by American firms for their China branches is geared to the particular conditions existing in the Chinese plants. The continuation of foreign training, however, will be necessary, particularly for new industries with which China has had little or no experience.

Chinese have studied in foreign colleges as exchange students, government-supported students, or private individuals. A total of only 668 permits were granted students from July 1937 to October 1942. During the war government-supported students were limited to those studying science, engineering, medicine, and military science. The first examination since the surrender for both private and government-supported students going abroad is to be held in the fall of 1946. The number of government students is to be increased to 1,000 and the countries of study will no longer be restricted to United States and Great Britain. The examination date may be postponed, however, because of the crowded conditions of American and British colleges.

According to an incomplete list issued by the Chinese Institute in 1945, over three thousand Chinese have studied in the United States at some time or other. About half of them majored in fields which would be helpful in rehabilitation and industrialization. A large percentage of the total were Chinese from areas outside of China proper.

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Several types of technical training programs for Chinese were introduced in the United States during the war. Some are still in progress and may serve as a pattern for additional ones. Twenty-five graduates from Chinese engineering schools completed a training course in aircraft engine building at the Lycoming Aviation Corporation and the Williamsport Technical Institute in January 1946. The students received instructions in every phase of production--planning, purchasing, metallurgy, etc. They are now to produce, completely on their own, twenty engines before returning to China. These engines, together with the machinery and tools used in their production are to be sent to China, where the graduates are to establish a factory.

Two in-plant training programs for technicians, inaugurated during the war under lend-lease and now supported by the Chinese Government, are being conducted in the United States for periods of one to two years. One is a railroad program with 110 trainees, several of whom have already returned to China. Reports concerning this group are favorable. The other program is more general. It provided for 1,2000 trainees, of whom 862 were actually enrolled. Ninety-five percent did not arrive in the US until June 1945 or later. The original estimated cost per trainee was \$4,000. This covered transportation, administrative costs, subsistence at \$5 per day for one year, tuition and incidental expenses, and health insurance. The trainees, chosen through competitive examinations, supposedly have a college education and at least two years' experience in a Ministry or in one of its factories or mines.

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In some cases, trainees were handicapped by an inadequate command of the English language and the fact that too much of their previous experience had been in desk work. The following table lists the fields in which trainees are receiving instruction under the general program.

Table 4. DISTRIBUTION OF CHINESE TRAINEES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1945-46

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Proposed Number</u>	<u>Actual Number</u>
Engineers and technicians	635	354
Airways	43	42
Railways	132	129
Highways	100	84
Crop production	46	46
Waterways	30	25
Telecommunication	71	62
Veterinary medicine	25	12
Agricultural extension	28	23
Pathology and entomology	22	18
Agricultural economics	10	10
Animal husbandry	17	17
Food processing	9	7
Agricultural engineering	12	11
Irrigation and drainage	10	10
Fisheries	10	7
	<u>1,200</u>	<u>862</u>

Experts in the United States have drawn up details for an intensive eighteen-month course to train Chinese engineers and industrial managers in this country. A prerequisite for the engineering candidates would be graduation from an accredited technical college or equivalent training in basic engineering studies. The course in industrial management would be open to those who have demonstrated in business or in college-level courses their ability to assume executive, managerial, and administrative responsibility.

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The training period for skilled workers varies because of the different levels of skill and the demands of different industries. In general, trainees should be at least primary school graduates and then have on-the-job or vocational school training. The simpler trades require only six months of instruction, whereas the more intricate ones require only two or three years. A minimum of one year was necessary to train fresh recruits from rural areas for the machine tool industry in Free China. Only three months were required in the textiles industry. As demonstrated in the US, the time required to train skilled workers can be shortened through job simplification. The use of visual presentations hastens the training process. Since the surrender, the Chinese Government has employed an American expert to aid in the use of industrial training films.

Preemployment training could take the form of an expansion of China's junior and senior vocational schools. Both schools give three-year courses. Students are about the same age as junior and senior high school students in the US. Prior to 1937 there were about 500 such schools. In 1942-43 there were 360, with almost 61,000 students. Manchuria had 103 agricultural, 21 engineering, 34 commercial and 2 marine schools. These schools gave four-year courses open to persons who had completed six years of primary education. Graduates probably do not qualify as highly skilled workers, but with some additional

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in-plant training the road to this goal would be shortened.

The Chinese Ministry of Economic Affairs, through the Technical Workers Training Administration, conducted a program during the war to train skilled workers. The workers were trained in:

- a) Arsenal, which were to admit 500 apprentices yearly for a training period of three year .
- b) State-operated factories, which were to admit 1,000 apprentices each year for a training period of two years.
- c) Privately operated factories, which were to admit 300 apprentices yearly for a one-year training period.

Persons qualifying for this program had to be between sixteen and twenty years of age, with a primary school education. The trainees received board, lodging, clothing, and pocket money while being trained. Upon completion of the course, they had to agree to work under specified conditions of employment for three years or else incur penalties.

IV. EFFECT OF FURTHER INDUSTRIALIZATION

Current Chinese opportunities justify expectation of a high rate of investment for at least the immediate postwar period. By taking full advantage of foreign credits, surplus property sales, lend-lease settlement, and Japanese reparations, China could, from the purely financial point of view, in the next fourteen months import capital goods worth over US \$2.2 billion. The Chinese economy cannot, however, realistically be assumed capable of absorbing so large an investment in so short a period of time. For purposes of discussion, US \$1.0 billion may be taken as the maximum annual investment in Chinese

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industry and transportation for each of the next five years.

At the end of the five years, this investment will have forced an increase of over 200,000 in China's skilled labor force--an increase probably much greater than the present size of that force. Of the 200,000, approximately 10,000 will necessarily be foreign engineers capable of performing top supervisory or technical functions. Over 35,000 must be supervisors occupying lesser posts, but possessing advanced training amounting in many cases to degrees from Chinese engineering colleges.

Retention of Japanese engineers, technicians, and supervisors would clearly help China meet the anticipated greatly expanded requirements for highly trained labor. But the problem created by those expanded requirements should not be exaggerated. Before the war, major industrial and transportation projects were entrusted to foreign engineering firms, a practice that will probably be resumed in the postwar period. As in the past, these firms may be expected to contract not only for construction of facilities, but also for successful operation of those facilities over a period of months. The latter obligation carries with it the recruitment and training of needed skilled labor, including all levels of engineers, technicians, and supervisors.

In its relation to expansion of Chinese industry, the repatriation of highly trained Japanese workers and their replacement by qualified foreign workers can be reduced almost entirely to a matter of increased

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monetary cost. An American engineer capable of holding one of the half dozen most responsible jobs in a given plant would expect an annual salary of at least US \$12,000. A Japanese engineer with the same paper qualifications would require only about US \$3,000 per year.

The element of monetary cost may, however, be overemphasized. In many situations, Americans or other non-Japanese engineers may more than earn their greater pay. In any case, the United States Government is not likely to hamper any reasonable Chinese industrial development by failure to provide credits needed for hiring foreign technicians. Rapid repatriation of all highly trained Japanese would create some problems in the early stages of China's industrialization program and, perhaps, increase its cost. But repatriation would not appreciably hold back the program or change its direction.

Secret

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
3 July 1946

AG 014.33 (3 Jul 46)GC

SUBJECT: Repatriation of Siamese Nationals.

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343.

1. Reference is made to the following:

a. Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 014.33 (3 Jul 46)GC, (SCAPIN-1050), subject as above, dated 3 July 1946.

b. WARCOS radio WX 93860, 22 January 1946.

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

2. Request routine surveillance of compliance with provisions reference paragraph 1.

3. There are 42 Siamese being returned to Bangkok, Siam aboard the Arimasan Maru, tentatively scheduled to sail from Hakata on 9 July 1946.

4. It is desired that:

a. Sufficient rations be placed aboard the Arimasan Maru for 42 persons for a 14 day trip.

b. Cost of rations, referred to in paragraph 4a, to be reported to the Regional Office, War Shipping Administration, Yokohama.

c. Liaison be maintained with the Diplomatic Section, Yokohama Branch, in connection with this repatriation.

By command of General MacARTHUR:

3 Incl: 1 Memo for IJG, file AG 014.33, subj: "Repatriation of Siamese Nationals"
(2 and 3 to addressee only)

AJ Rehe
K. G. HERSEY
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

Secret



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SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

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By command of General MacARTHUR:

3 Incl:1 Memo for IJG, file AG 014.33, subj: *for*
"Repatriation of Siamese Nationals"
(2 and 3 to addressee only)*AG Rehe*
K. G. HERSEY
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen*Secret*

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By command of General MacARTHUR:

3 Incl: 1 Memo for IJG, file AG 014.33, subj: "Repatriation of Siamese Nationals"
(2 and 3 to addressee only)*AG Hersey*
R. G. HERSEY
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen*Secret*

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSAPO 500
3 July 1946AG 014.33 (3 Jul 46)GC
(SCAPIN- 1050)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Repatriation of Siamese Nationals.

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

2. Enclosed are nominal rolls of 42 Siamese Nationals to be repatriated on Shipping Control Authority for Japanese Merchant Marine hospital ship Arimasan Maru sailing for Bangkok in early July.

3. Necessary food for the trip is being supplied for these Siamese by the Commanding General, Eighth Army.

4. The Imperial Japanese Government will:

a. Determine the exact date of sailing and port of departure of Arimasan Maru from Civilian Merchant Marine Committee, notify the Siamese repatriates accordingly and insure they are properly embarked.

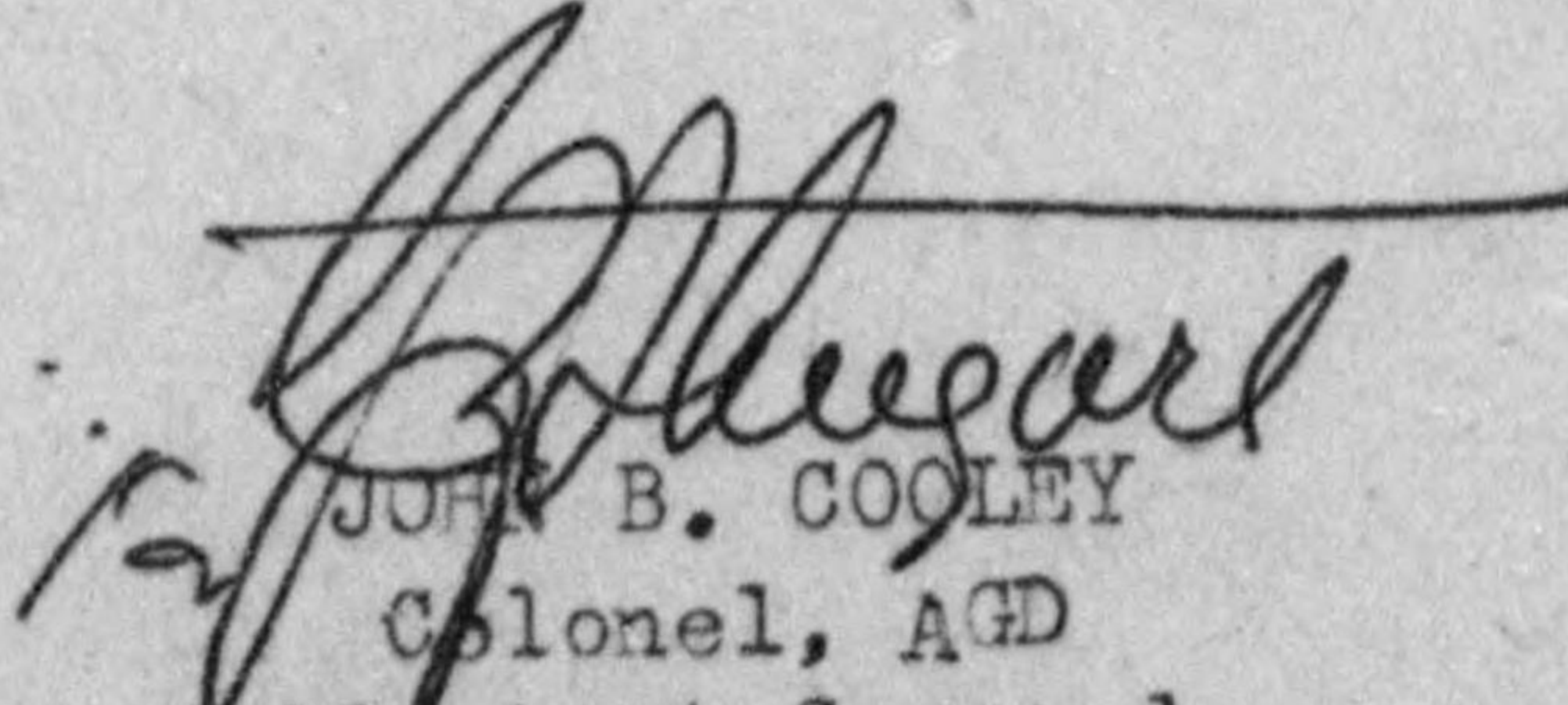
b. Provide suitable rail accommodations to transport the Siamese and their baggage to the port of embarkation. Payment for rail transportation will be made directly to Japanese Government Railways by the individuals concerned.

c. Provide suitable quarters, facilities, and supplies other than food aboard the Arimasan Maru.

d. Make necessary arrangements to move to the port of embarkation approximately three freight carloads of Siamese government equipment now located in Tokyo and to load this equipment aboard the Arimasan Maru. Maintain liaison with the Operations Branch of the Import and Export Division, Economic and Scientific Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in this matter.

e. Arrange with the Diplomatic Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for payment by the Siamese prior to their departure for the cost of movement of this equipment to the port of embarkation.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

1 Incl: list of Siamese Nationals.
(Addressee only)

JOHN B. COOLEY
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSAPO 500
3 July 1946AG 014.33 (3 Jul 46)GC
(SCAPIN- 1050)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Repatriation of Siamese Nationals.

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

2. Enclosed are nominal rolls of 42 Siamese Nationals to be repatriated on Shipping Control Authority for Japanese Merchant Marine hospital ship Arimasan Maru sailing for Bangkok in early July.

3. Necessary food for the trip is being supplied for these Siamese by the Commanding General, Eighth Army.

4. The Imperial Japanese Government will:

a. Determine the exact date of sailing and port of departure of Arimasan Maru from Civilian Merchant Marine Committee, notify the Siamese repatriates accordingly and insure they are properly embarked.

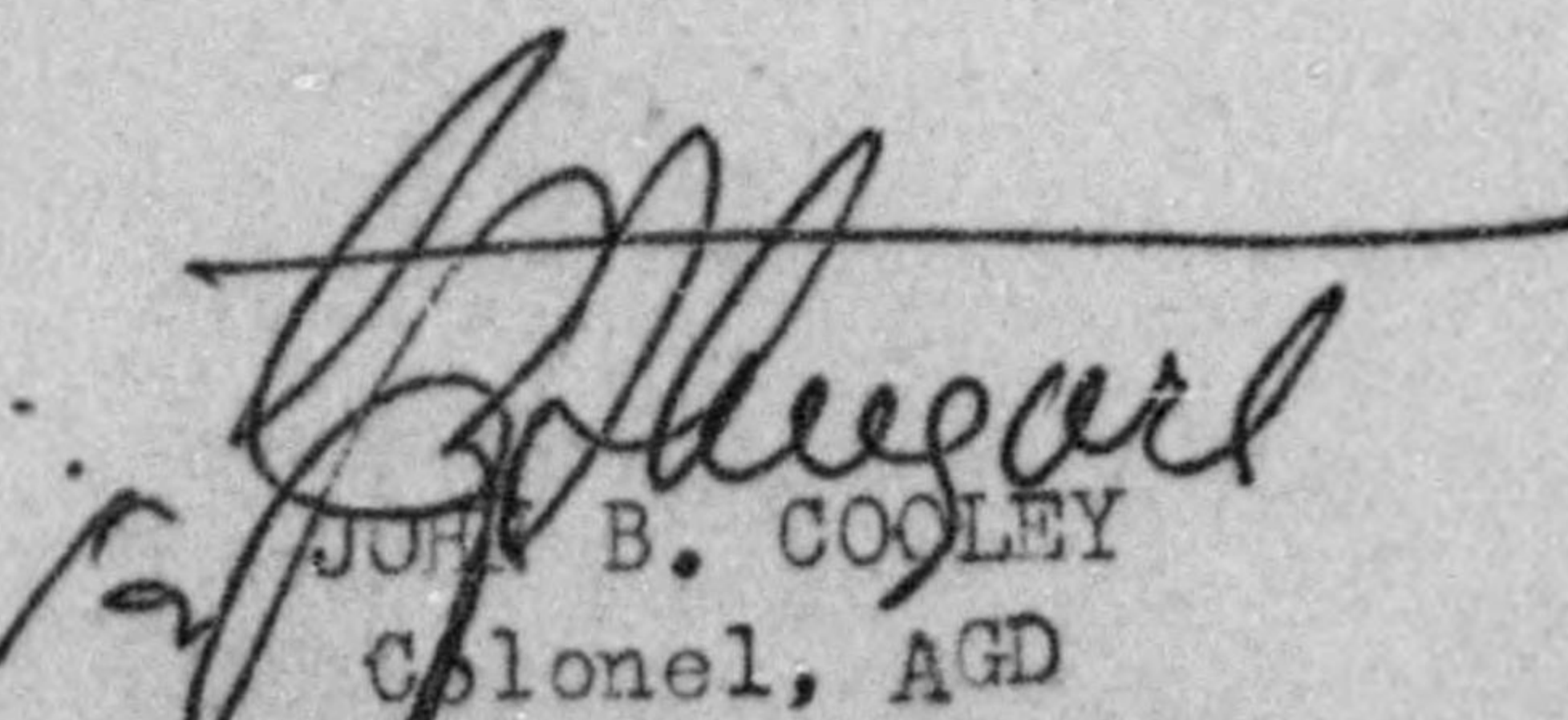
b. Provide suitable rail accommodations to transport the Siamese and their baggage to the port of embarkation. Payment for rail transportation will be made directly to Japanese Government Railways by the individuals concerned.

c. Provide suitable quarters, facilities, and supplies other than food aboard the Arimasan Maru.

d. Make necessary arrangements to move to the port of embarkation approximately three freight carloads of Siamese government equipment now located in Tokyo and to load this equipment aboard the Arimasan Maru. Maintain liaison with the Operations Branch of the Import and Export Division, Economic and Scientific Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in this matter.

e. Arrange with the Diplomatic Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for payment by the Siamese prior to their departure for the cost of movement of this equipment to the port of embarkation.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

1 Incl: list of Siamese Nationals.
(Addressee only)

JOHN B. COOLEY
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500

3 July 1946

AG 014.33 (3 Jul 46)GC
(SCAPIN- 1050)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Repatriation of Siamese Nationals.

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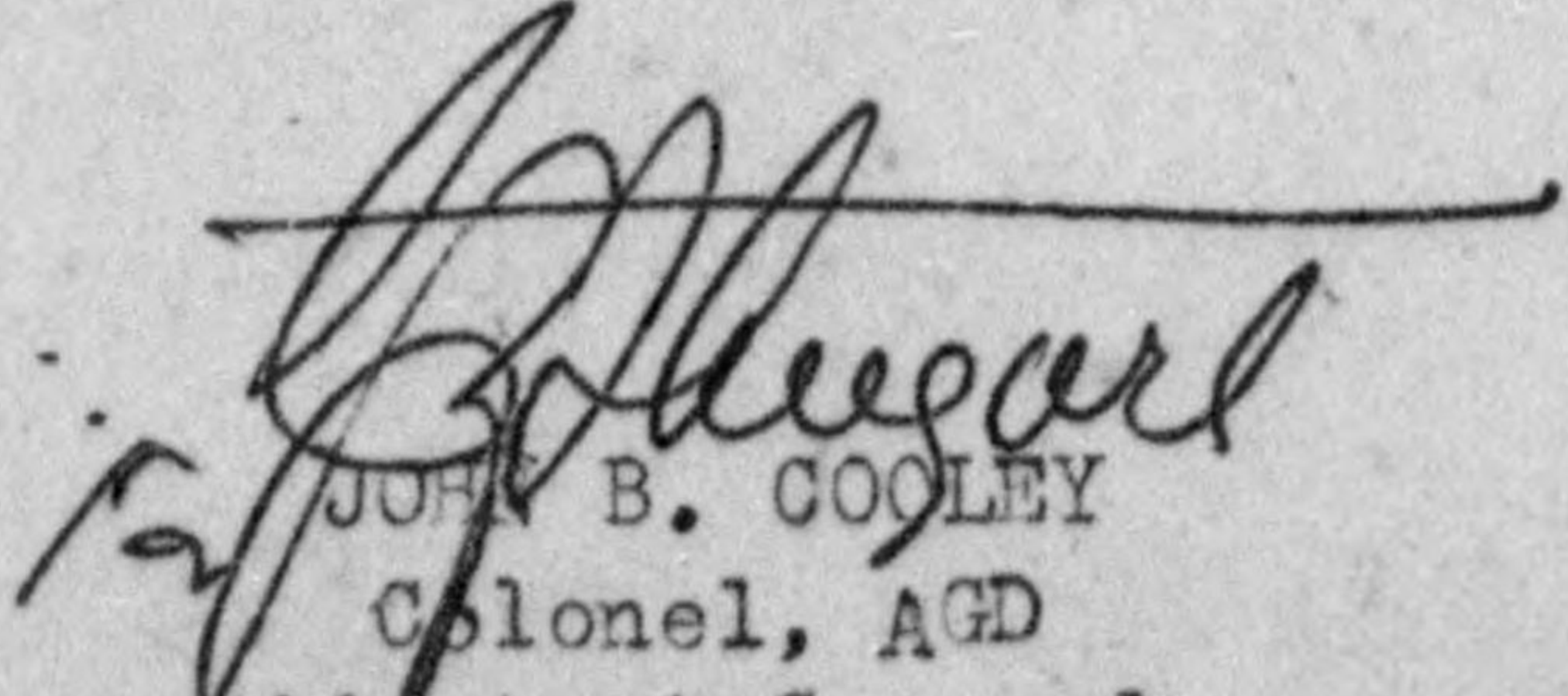
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c. Provide suitable quarters, facilities, and supplies other than food aboard the Arimasan Maru.

d. Make necessary arrangements to move to the port of embarkation approximately three freight carloads of Siamese government equipment now located in Tokyo and to load this equipment aboard the Arimasan Maru. Maintain liaison with the Operations Branch of the Import and Export Division, Economic and Scientific Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in this matter.

e. Arrange with the Diplomatic Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for payment by the Siamese prior to their departure for the cost of movement of this equipment to the port of embarkation.

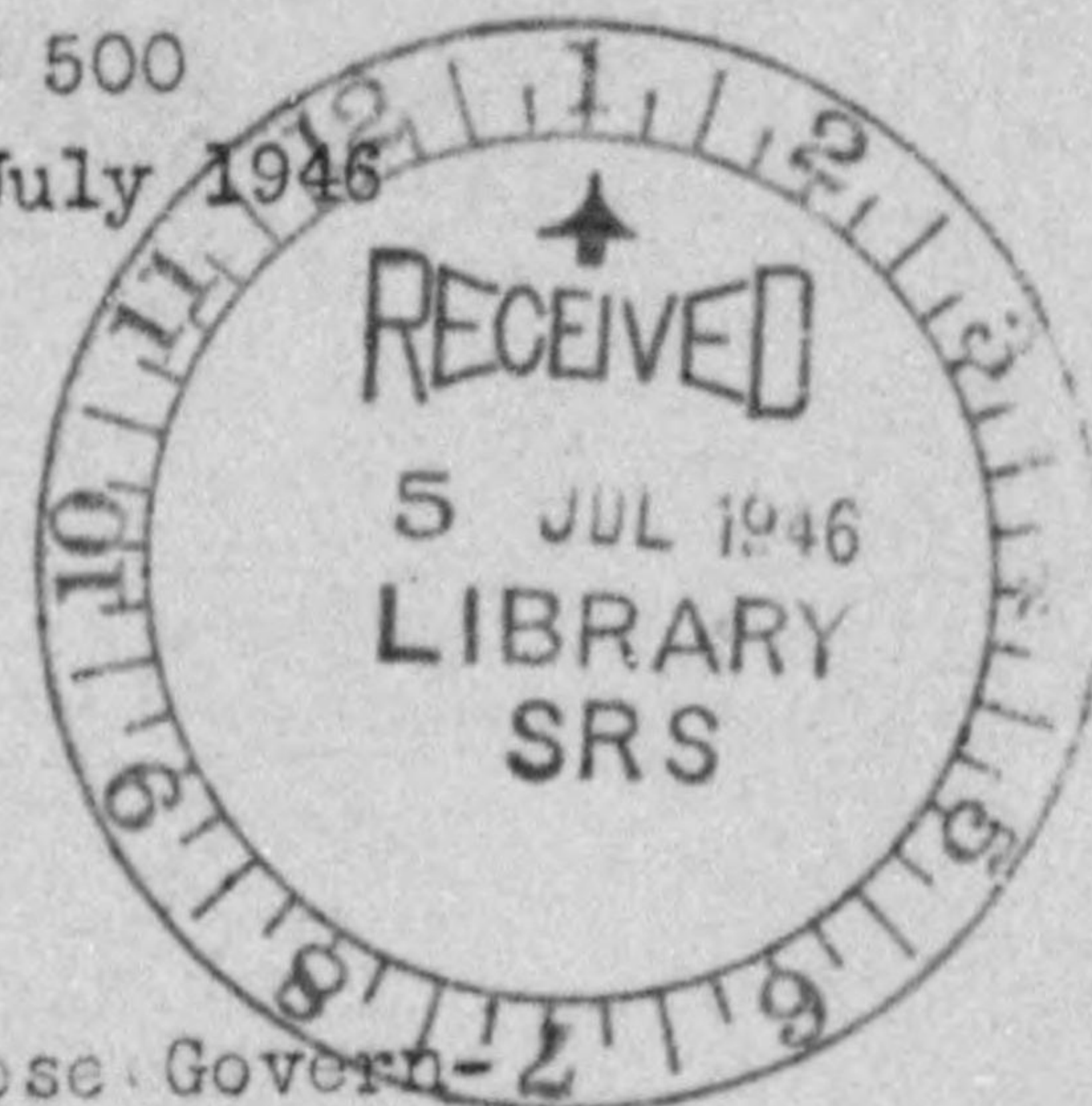
FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

1 Incl: list of Siamese Nationals.
(Addressee only)
JOHN B. COOLEY
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 014.33 (3 Jul 46)GC
(SCAPIN- 1050)

APD 500
3 July 1946



MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT : Repatriation of Siamese Nationals.

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

2. Enclosed are nominal rolls of 42 Siamese Nationals to be repatriated on Shipping Control Authority for Japanese Merchant Marine hospital ship Arimasan Maru sailing for Bangkok in early July.

3. Necessary food for the trip is being supplied for these Siamese by the Commanding General, Eighth Army.

4. The Imperial Japanese Government will:

a. Determine the exact date of sailing and port of departure of Arimasan Maru from Civilian Merchant Marine Committee, notify the Siamese repatriates accordingly and insure they are properly embarked.

b. Provide suitable rail accommodations to transport the Siamese and their baggage to the port of embarkation. Payment for rail transportation will be made directly to Japanese Government Railways by the individuals concerned.

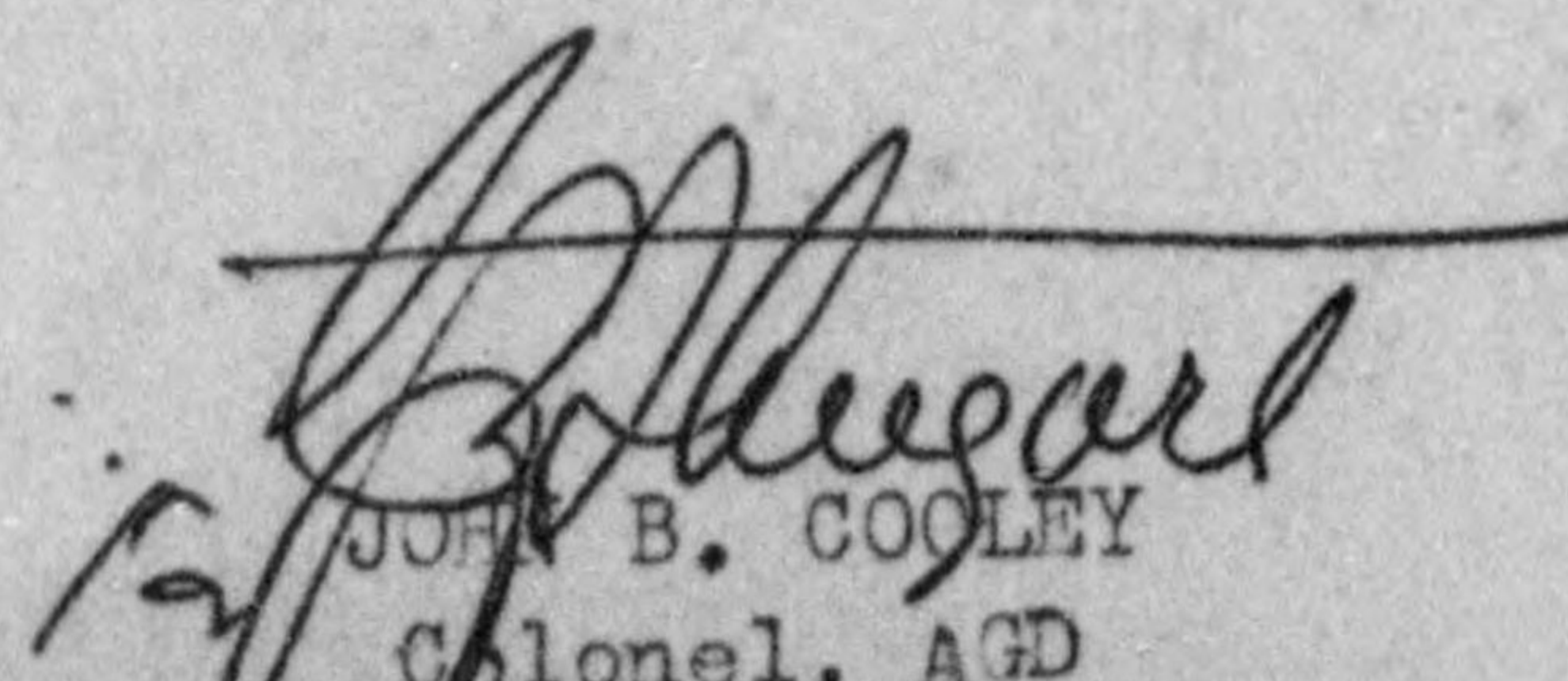
c. Provide suitable quarters, facilities, and supplies other than food aboard the Arimasan Maru.

d. Make necessary arrangements to move to the port of embarkation approximately three freight carloads of Siamese government equipment now located in Tokyo and to load this equipment aboard the Arimasan Maru. Maintain liaison with the Operations Branch of the Import and Export Division, Economic and Scientific Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in this matter.

e. Arrange with the Diplomatic Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for payment by the Siamese prior to their departure for the cost of movement of this equipment to the port of embarkation.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

1 Incl: list of Siamese Nationals.
(Addressee only)


JOHN B. COOLEY
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General.

644.1-2-57

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSAG 014.33 (3 Jul 46) DS
(SCAPIN - 1633-A)APO 500
3 July 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Repatriation of Japanese Nationals from North Manchuria,
North Korea, Sakhalin and Kuriles.

1. Reference is made to C.L.O. No. 2814 (RJ), 11 June 1946 and enclosure, subject as above.

2. The repatriation of Japanese nationals from Manchuria, North Korea, Sakhalin and Kuriles is a matter which is under constant study by the Supreme Commander. Every effort is being made to expedite arrangements to repatriate Japanese nationals from the areas mentioned, and it is hoped that repatriation can begin at an early date.

3. The Japanese Government will be notified in due course when the necessary arrangements to begin repatriation from the areas mentioned above are completed.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

R. B. Cooley
for JOHN B. COOLEY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

644.1-255

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS



AG 014,33 (3 Jul 46) ESS/FI
(SCAPIN - 1637-A)

APO 500
3 July 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
SUBJECT : Japanese Repatriates from Canada.

1. Reference is Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 014,33 (22 Jun 46) ESS/FI, (SCAPIN 1034), 22 June 1946, subject: "Japanese Repatriates from Canada."

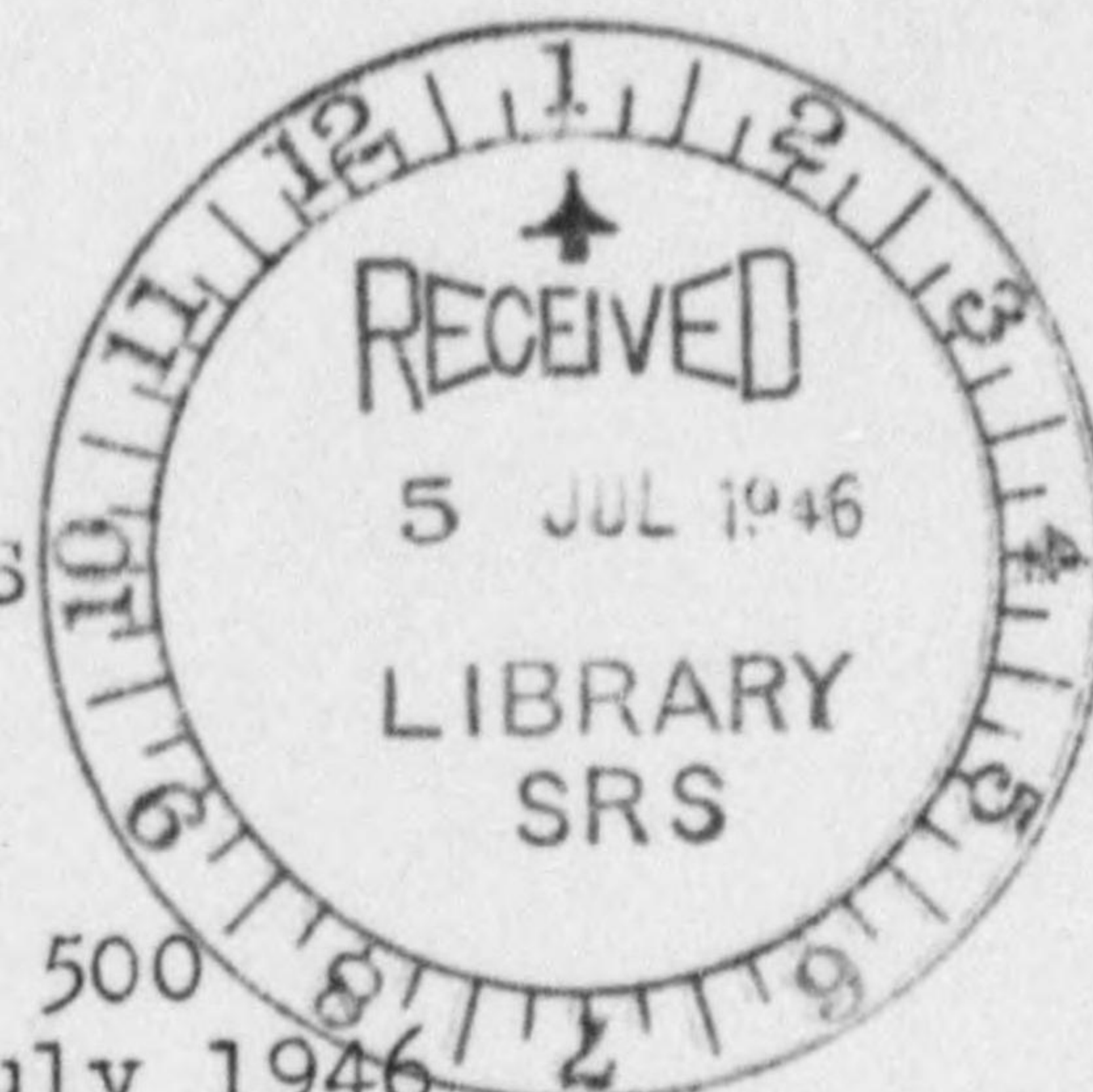
2. It is directed that a report in quadruplicate of payments in yen by the Bank of Japan to Japanese nationals repatriated to Japan from Canada be submitted to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

3. Direct communication between the Imperial Japanese Government and the Bank of Japan and interested Staff Sections of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, is authorized to implement the action authorized in the reference memorandum.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

John B. Cooley
for JOHN B. COOLEY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

64A.1-254

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSAG 014.33 (3 Jul 46) ESS/FI
(SCAPIN - 1638-A)APO 500
3 July 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Disposition of Financial Instruments
of Deceased Japanese Repatriates.

1. Reference is CLO Memorandum No. 3028 (EF), 21 June 1946, subject: "Monies, Cash Receipts and Japanese Yen National Bonds of the Overseas War Dead and Deceased Repatriates." (LO 659).

2. The proposed disposition of the financial instruments of deceased Japanese repatriates and overseas war dead as outlined in above reference memorandum is approved, provided the combined total of the resulting payments to each family does not exceed the limits prescribed in paragraph 2 Annex VI of Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46) GC (SCAPIN - 927), 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

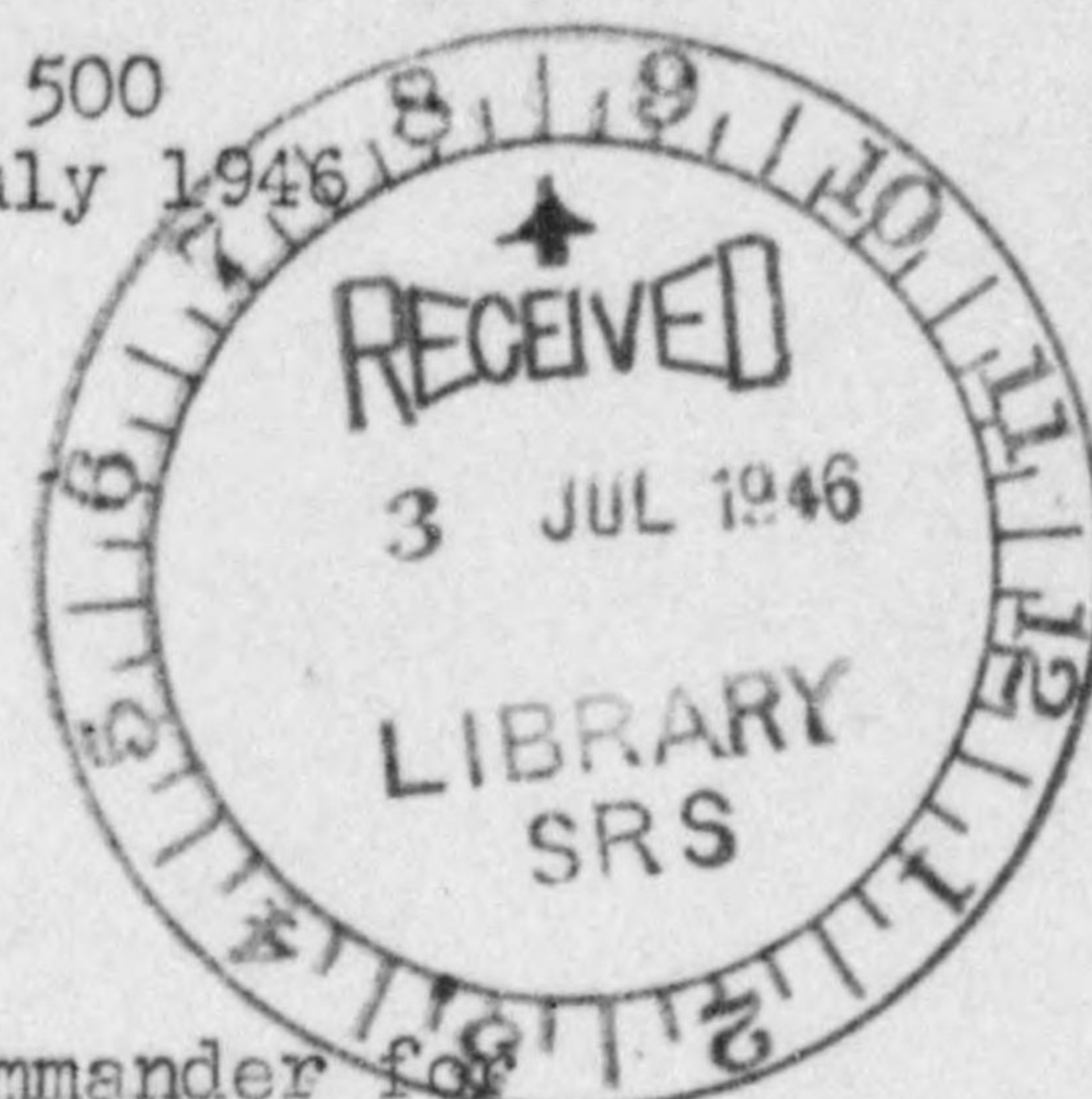
John B. Cooley
for JOHN B. COOLEY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

644.1 - 253

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
2 July 1946

AG 370.05 (2 Jul 46)GC
(SCAPIN-927/2)



MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT : Repatriation.

1. Reference is made to memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN-927), dated 7 May 1946, subject as above, as amended.

2. The following pages of the memorandum reference paragraph 1 are rescinded and the pages attached as Inclosures 1, 3 and 4 hereto will be substituted therefor.

- Page 1 (Revised 14 June 1946), Annex III
- Page 4, Annex III
- Page 4A (Added 14 June 1946), Annex III

3. The following page attached as Inclosure 2 hereto will be inserted as an addition to the memorandum reference paragraph 1.

Page 1A, Annex III

4. Additions or changes incorporated in the new pages have been underlined.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

4 Inclosures (part of the memo referred to in para 1 above)

- Incl 1 - Page 1 (Revised 30 June 1946), Annex III.
- Incl 2 - Page 1A (Added 30 June 1946), Annex III.
- Incl 3 - Page 4 (Revised 30 June 1946), Annex III.
- Incl 4 - Page 4A (Revised 30 June 1946), Annex III.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

ANNEX III

to

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

REPATRIATION TO AND FROM JAPAN

SECTION I - GENERAL PLAN.

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

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

c. Under this plan non-Japanese nationals who, having registered as being desirous of repatriation, refuse to comply with plans of the Imperial Japanese Government for movement to reception centers forfeit their privilege to repatriation and will not be considered in any future repatriation plans. A list of such persons by name will be maintained by the Japanese Government. The number of persons so listed as of 31 May 1946 will be reported to General Headquarters not later than 25 June 1946. Thereafter monthly reports will be furnished on or about the 10th day of the month following the month reported on.

d. Exception to paragraph 1 c above may be made in the case of families which cannot comply with plans of the Imperial Japanese Government for movement to reception centers, due to circumstances over which they have no control. Insofar as practicable the immediate family group should be considered a unit, and should be repatriated as a unit, unless members thereof have forfeited their privilege of repatriation. Persons, who cannot comply with repatriation plans, due to circumstances beyond their control, will not be included in the reports directed in paragraph 1 c above.

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

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

(Revised 30 June 1946)
(SCAPIN- 927/1 and 2)

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

3. The Japanese Ministry of Welfare will:

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

(Added 30 June 1946)
(SCAPIN- 927/2)

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

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

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

b. Japan - Korea - China shuttles.

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

10. Processing of Koreans through Japanese ports.

a. The repatriation of Koreans now in Japan who were formerly resident in Korea south of 38° north latitude will be completed on or before 30 September 1946, except as noted in paragraph 1d above. A report will be submitted to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers by 10 October 1946 showing:

- (1) Names of Koreans, listed by family, who could not be repatriated on or before 30 September 1946, but who have not forfeited their privilege of repatriation, as outlined in paragraph 1d above.
- (2) Approximate date each family, referred to in paragraph 10 a (1) above, will be able to move to repatriation ports.

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

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

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

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

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

12. Repatriation of Korean prisoners.

(Revised 30 June 1946)
(SCAPIN-927/2)

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

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

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

12 $\frac{1}{2}$. Under this plan it is the responsibility of the Imperial Japanese Government to plan and implement the repatriation of Korean nationals from Japan to Korea. This responsibility will not be delegated wholly or in part to any of the various Korean associations or societies.

(Revised 30 June 1946)
(SCAPIN-927/1 and 2)

644.1 - 252

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
1 July 1946

AG 014.33 (1 Jul 46)GC
(SCAPIN- 1048)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Repatriation of Evacuees from Bonin Islands.

1. Reference is made to the following:
 - a. C.L.O. No. 3152 (RF), dated 27 June 1946, subject as above.
 - b. Memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 370.05 (15 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN-953) dated 15 May 1946, subject: "Return of Natives of the Bonin Islands to their Home Islands".
2. Repatriation of Japanese Nationals to the Bonin Islands, except for those who are of American or British descent and who were forcibly moved by the Japanese to Japan, is not authorized.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

John B. Cooley
 for JOHN B. COOLEY,
 Colonel, AGD,
 Adjutant General.



APO 500
3 May 1946

644.1 - 251

SUBJECT: Request for Dispatch of Telegram.

TO : Liaison Commission (Tokyo) for the Imperial Japanese Demobilization Ministries.

1. Reference your S 1025, 23 April 1946, to Colonel M. A. Snyder, subject, as above.
2. Your request to dispatch subject telegram has been disapproved since mass repatriation is handled by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers with Theater Commanders of the area concerned and not by the Imperial Japanese Government with subordinate agencies.

For the A.C. of S., G-2:

C. S. Myers,
Colonel, G.S.C.
Executive.

STATISTICS AND REPORTS

13642

644.1 - 250

2 May 1946

SUBJECT: Request for List of Diplomatic Personnel.

TO : Central Liaison Office.

1. It is requested that this office be furnished as soon as possible a complete list, giving full names and addresses, of all Japanese Diplomatic personnel that have been repatriated to Japan since 7 December 1941.

For the A.C. of S., G-2:

C.S. MYERS
Colonel, G.S.C.
Executive

Statistics and reports

649.1-249

X

5 April 1946

SUBJECT: Koreans Registered for Repatriation.

TO : Central Liaison Office.

1. It is requested that the number of Koreans who have registered for repatriation in each Ken be submitted to this office as soon as possible.

For the A.C. of S., G-2:

M. ALLAN SNYDER
Colonel, F. A.
G-2, GHQ, SCAP

Statistics and Reports

644.1 - 248

Advance Echelon
APO 500
11 February 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Central Liaison Office.

It is requested that this office be informed as soon as possible of the number of Japanese Military and civilian potential repatriates now in Manchuria, and the geographic locations thereof.

FOR THE A. C. of S., G-2:

F. P. MUNSON
Colonel, GSC
G-2, GHQ, SCAP

Statistical & Report

SRS

644.1 - 247

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 014.33 (27 Jun 46)GC
(SCAPIN- 1039)

APO 500
27 June 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT : Repatriation to Korea.

1. Reference is made to Section II, Annex III to Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN-927), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

2. Due to flood conditions in Korea, all repatriation of Koreans is suspended this date until further notice.

3. The Imperial Japanese Government will:

a. Cease the embarkation of all repatriates destined for Korea effective at once.

b. Hold and care for all Korean repatriates now at reception centers or enroute thereto until such time as this suspension is lifted.

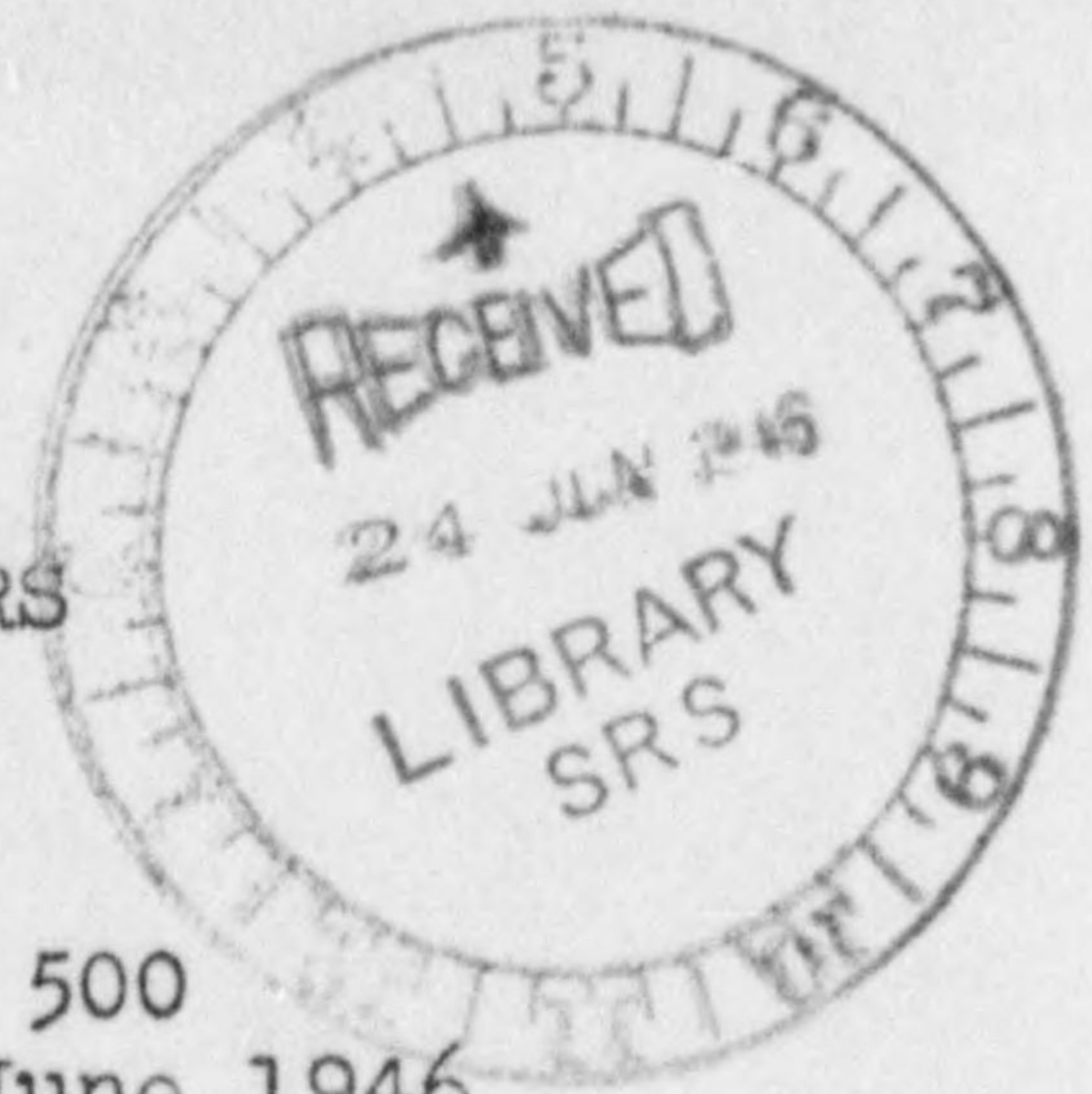
FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

John B. Coclet
JOHN B. COCLET,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.



644.1 - 246

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS



AG 014.33 (22 Jun 46) ESS/FI
(SCAPIN 1034)

APO 500
22 June 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Japanese Repatriates from Canada.

1. Reference is made to Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46) GC (SCAPIN 927), 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

2. Japanese nationals being repatriated from Canada to Japan are hereby exempted from the provisions of paragraph 2 of Annex VI of the reference memorandum.

3. You are directed to authorize the Bank of Japan to effect payment in yen to these repatriates based on attached schedule of payments. The conversion will be at the rate of 15 yen to one United States dollar. In effecting payment to these repatriates a maximum of ¥ 1,000 in currency may be paid to each individual. The balance will be paid by a restricted check in accordance with the provisions of the Emergency Financial Measures of the Imperial Japanese Government.

4. Each repatriate will carry with him a form CT-JAP-1 which expresses in Canadian dollars the amount the Government of Canada has transferred to the custody account for the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers with the United States Treasury for payment in yen upon the repatriates' arrival in Japan. These forms are not negotiable instruments but are issued to assist paying officials in identifying repatriates. Should there be any discrepancies between any amounts shown on these

BASIC: Memo, GHQ, SCAP, file AG 014.33 (22 Jun 46)
ESS/FI, dated 22 June 1946, subject: "Japanese
Repatriates from Canada," to Imperial Japanese
Government.

forms and the schedule of payments attached hereto the
amounts shown on the schedules are to be taken as correct.
The forms will be surrendered by the repatriate when
the yen is paid over by the Bank of Japan. The Bank
of Japan at the completion of each shipment will for-
ward these forms to the Supreme Commander for the Allied
Powers.

5. In addition to form CT-JAP-1 certain repatriates
will also have in their possession form CT-JAP-2. This
form is merely an acknowledgment by the Government of
Canada of property to the value stated on the form.
No payments in yen will be effected against this form
at the time of arrival of repatriates in Japan.

6. Present procedure contemplates that at a
later date any remaining amounts due repatriates will
be forwarded to the United States Government in Wash-
ington for transmission to the repatriates in Japan.
To facilitate the completion of these payments a di-
rectory of the names and addresses of the repatriates
will be maintained.

7. Repatriates from Canada are exempted from filing
a foreign exchange report as required under the provisions
of Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government from
General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied
Powers, file AG 123 (6 Oct 45) ESS, 6 October 1945,
subject: "Reports on Foreign Exchange Assets and Related
Matters."

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

1 Incl.
Schedule of Payments
(to addressee only)

644.1 - 245

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 014.33(21 Jun 46)GC
(SCAPIN- 1544-A)

APC 500
21 June 1946



MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT : Food and Water for Repatriation Ships.

1. Reference is made to the following:

a. Memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 720.4 (6 Apr 46)PH (SCAPIN-865), subject: "Quarantine Procedures for Cholera in Repatriates".

b. Memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC (SCAFIN-927) subject: "Repatriation", Annex V, paragraph 3.

2. The Imperial Japanese Government will take immediate action to:

a. Provide all ships in quarantine at Sasebo with adequate supplies of food and water.

b. Build up stocks of provisions at Sasebo to insure a maintenance of a five day level of food aboard each ship.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

John B. Cooley
for JOHN B. COOLEY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

644.1 - 244

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AGO 500
8 January 1946

AG 569.3 (8 Jan 46)AG-OM

~~537A~~ 503A

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Transmittal of Passenger Lists.

Transmitted herewith Passenger list of Shipment "A-17"
dated 24 December 1945, port of embarkation-Manila.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

E. D. LAW, Jr.,
Major, A.G.D.,
Asst Adjutant General

1 Incl:
As indicated above.
(Omitted)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AGO 500
14 December 1945

644.1 - 278
243

AG 400 (14 Dec 45)GD
(SCAPIN - 444)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Supplies for Repatriates Returning on U.S. Shipping.

1. Reference is made to Memorandum this headquarters AG 370.05 (17 Nov 45) GC, subject, "Reception Centers in Japan for Processing Repatriates."

2. The above reference is amended by adding sub-paragraph (3) to Par. 3d as follows:

(3) United States repatriation vessels leaving designated ports in the Japanese Home Islands and which will return to Japan with repatriates will be provided by the reception centers with sufficient stocks of food, medical supplies, blankets and other items required for repatriates on the return voyage.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER

H. W. Allen
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst Adjutant General.

444

I

C O P Y

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

27 September 1945

87A 88A

TO: Mr. Yamagata: Central Liaison Office

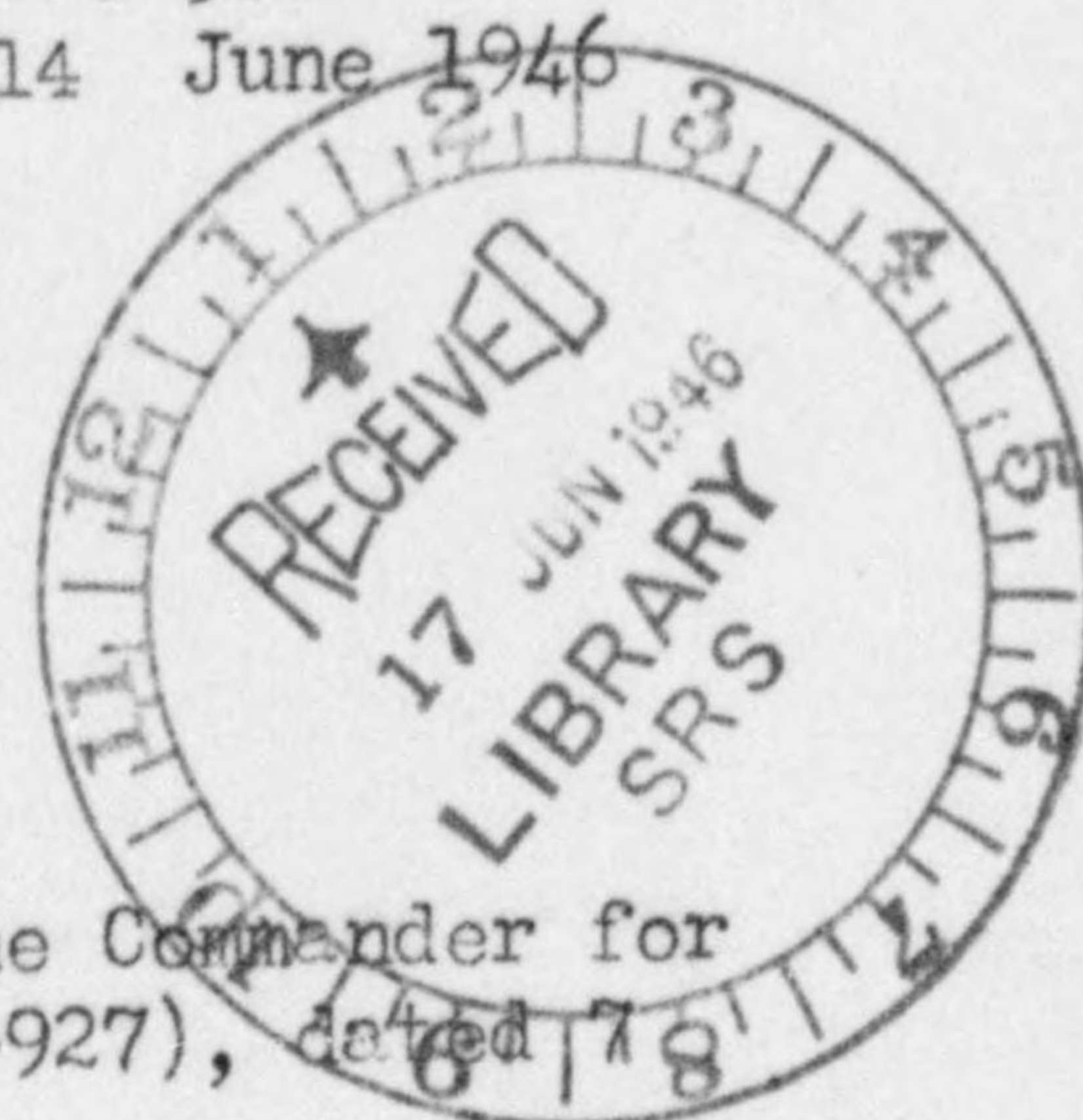
The attached is an excerpt from a JOAK broadcast of 24 Sep 45. In order to acquaint this headquarters with details of the Japanese plan to repatriate nationals from the continent, it is requested that a Foreign Office official who has cognizance of this broadcast meet with Lt. Colonel Dyer, G-3 Section (Operations) as soon as practicable.

**F.P. MUNSON
Colonel, GSC
G-2, GHQ, SCAP**

C O P Y

644.1-242

644.1 - 241

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSAG 014.33 (14 June 46)GC
(SCAPIN-927/1)APO 500
14 June 1946MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT : Repatriation.

1. Reference is made to memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN-927), dated 7 May 1946, subject as above.

2. The following page of the memorandum reference paragraph 1 is rescinded and the page attached as Inclosure 1 hereto will be substituted therefor.

Page 1, Annex III

3. The following page attached as Inclosure 2 hereto will be inserted as an addition to the memorandum reference paragraph 1.

Page 4A, Annex III

4. Additions or changes incorporated in the new pages have been underlined.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

J. W. Mann
for JOHN B. COOLEY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

2 Inclosures (part of the memo referred to in par 1 above)

Incl 1 - Page 1 (Revised 14 June 1946), Annex III.
Incl 2 - Page 4A (Added 14 June 1946), Annex III.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

ANNEX III

to

Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 014.33 (7 May 46)
GC, (SCAPIN-927), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

REPATRIATION TO AND FROM JAPAN

SECTION I - GENERAL PLAN.

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

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

c. Under this plan non-Japanese nationals who, having registered as being desirous of repatriation, refuse to comply with plans of the Imperial Japanese Government for movement to reception centers forfeit their privilege to repatriation and will not be considered in any future repatriation plans. A list of such persons by name will be maintained by the Japanese Government. The number of persons so listed as of 31 May 1946 will be reported to General Headquarters not later than 25 June 1946. Thereafter monthly reports will be furnished on or about the 10th day of the month following the month reported on.

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

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

3. The Japanese Ministry of Welfare will:

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

(Revised 14 June 1946)
(SCAPIN- 927/1)

BASIC: Annex III to memo for IJG, file AG OLA.33 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN-927), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

12 $\frac{1}{4}$. Under this plan it is the responsibility of the Imperial Japanese Government to plan and implement the repatriation of Korean nationals from Japan to Korea. This responsibility will not be delegated wholly or in part to any of the various Korean associations or societies.

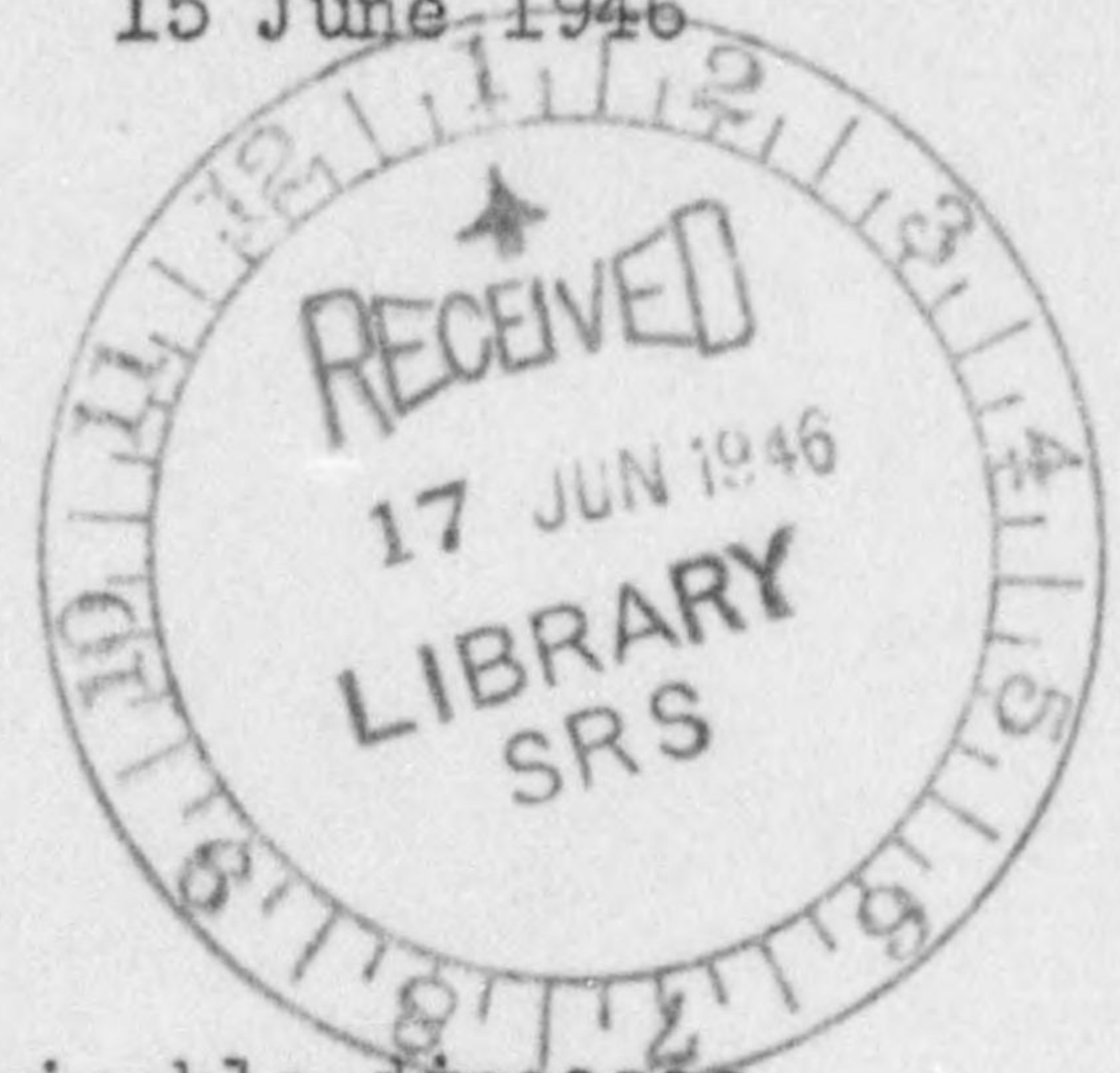
(Added 14 June 1946)
(SCAPIN-927/1)

644.1 - 240

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 014.33(15 Jun 46)GC
(SCAPIN-1025)

APO 500
15 June 1946



MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT : Loading of Repatriation Ships.

1. In order to minimize the danger of spreading communicable diseases aboard repatriation shipping authorized capacities are reduced as follows:
 - a. Liberty Ships from 3500 to 2500.
 - b. Landing Ship Tank from 1200 to 900.
 - c. Japanese ships to 75% of capacity as rated prior to 15 June 1946.
2. The Imperial Japanese Government will take the necessary steps to insure ships loaded in Japan do not exceed the above listed capacities.
3. Masters of repatriation ships are being informed of the above through the Second Demobilization Ministry and Civilian Merchant Marine Committee.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

J. W. Mann
for JOHN B. COOLEY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
15 June 1946

AG 014.33 (15 Jun 46)GC
(SCAPIN- 1483-A)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Reopening of Karatsu Reception Center.



1. Reference is made to:

a. C.L.O. No. 2825 (RJ), 12 June 1946, subject: "Application for Reopening of Karatsu Reception Center."

b. Memorandum for Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 370.05 (23 Apr 46)GC, (SCAPIN-894), subject: "Placing of Repatriation Reception Centers at Hakodate, Karatsu, and Moji (Tobata) on an Inactive Status."

c. Memorandum for Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN-927), subject: "Repatriation", as amended.

2. Consideration has been given to the application cited in paragraph 1a above. In view of decreased flow of repatriation the application to reopen the repatriation reception center at Karatsu is disapproved.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

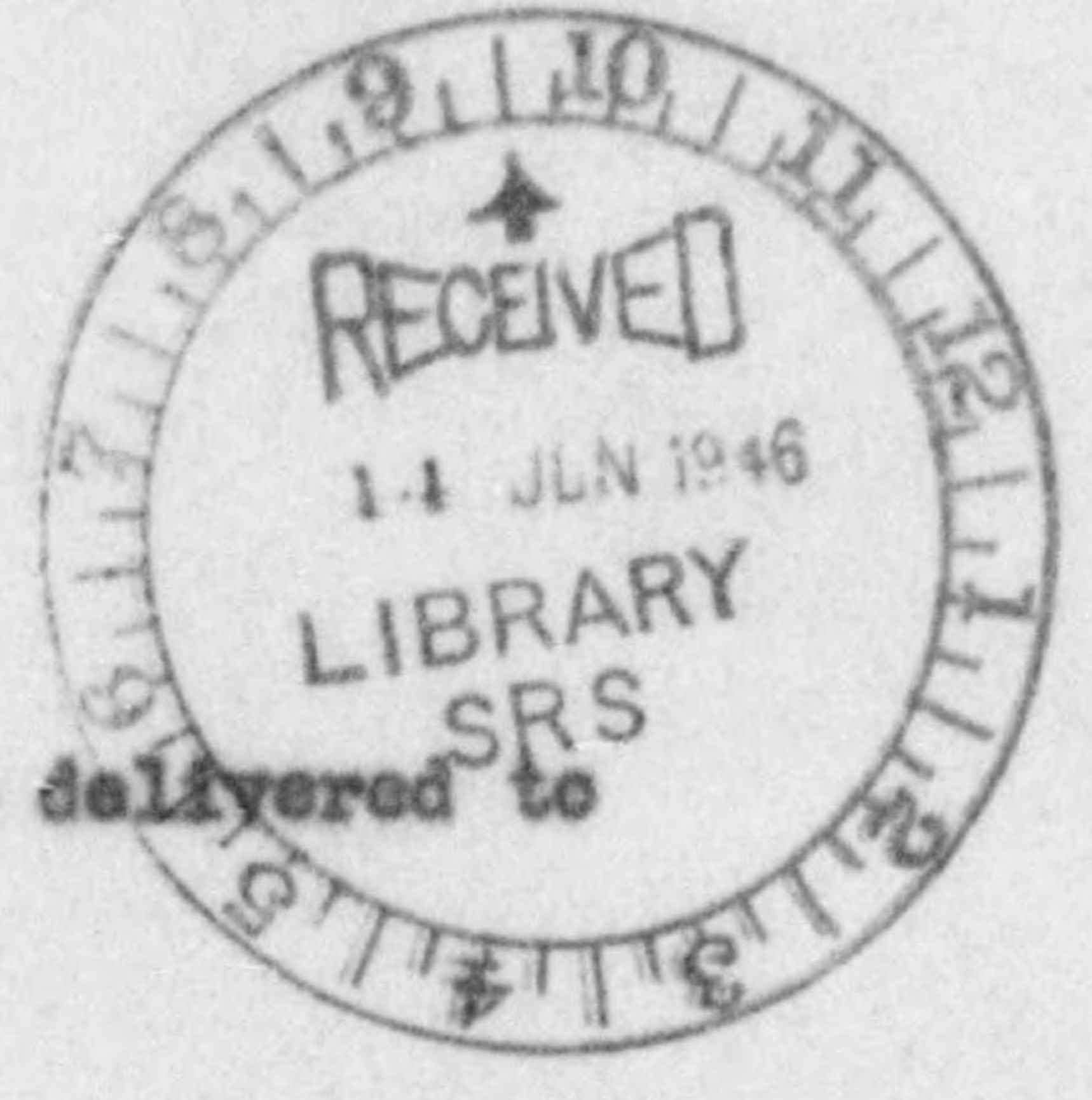
A. J. Rehe

for JOHN B. COOLFY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

644.1 - 238

AFPO 500
10 June 1946

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Telegram.
TO : Central Liaison Office.



1. It is requested that the following telegram be delivered to the Demobilization Boards:

"TO : President Demobilization Board, Tokyo

British Hospital Ships Jerusalem left Palembang May 19th via Singapore when they sailed May 25th. Amrapoera sailed Batavia May 21st direct for Kure. Both carrying Japanese patients in order to requote generosity of British authorities do all you can accord cordial reception and publicity when they arrive."

For the A.C. of S., G-2:

C. S. MYERS
Colonel, G.S.C.
Executive.

:MEMO FOR THE RECORD: :
:Reference telegram No 36513 dated 31 May* :
:46. G-3 concurs as per C/N No 4 dated 7: :
:June 46. PRO notified this section has :
:no objection to release of telegram as :
:per G-2 C/N No. 5 dated 10 June 1946. :

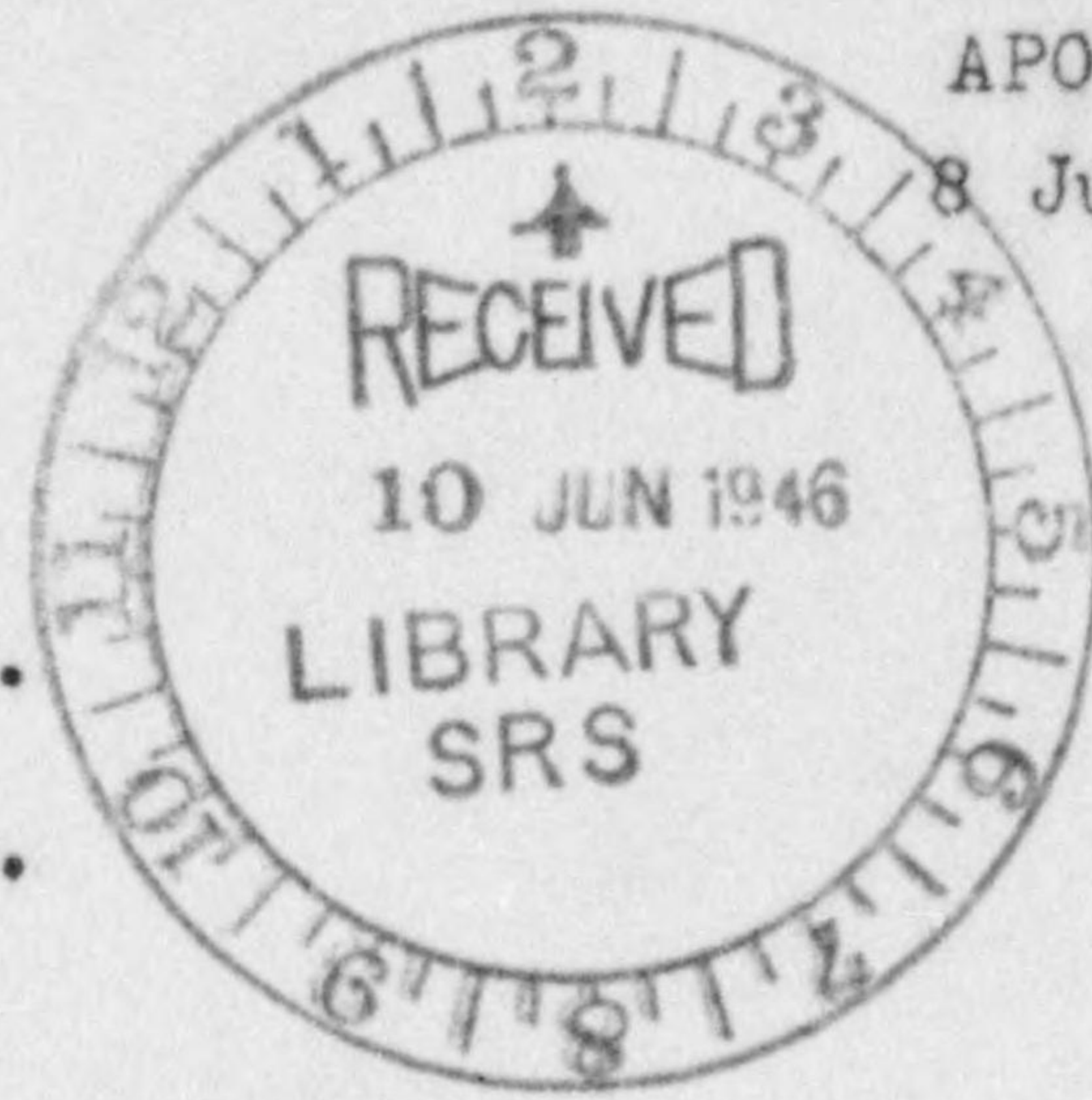
STATISTICS AND REPORTS

644.1 - 237

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
8 June 1946

AG OLA:93 (8 Jun 46)GC
(SCAPIN-1431-A)



MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT : Baggage of Korean Repatriates.

1. Reference is made to:
 - a. C.L.O. No. 2695 (RF) 3 June 1946, subject as above.
 - b. Memorandum for Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 370.05 (22 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN-1307-A), subject as above.
 - c. Memorandum for Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 370.05 (11 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN-1201-A). subject as above.
 - d. Memorandum for Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN-927), subject: "Repatriation".
 - e. C.L.O. No. 2402 (RF), 18 May 1946, subject: "Baggage for Korean Repatriates".

2. The request contained in referenced paragraph 1 a above to ship unaccompanied baggage of Koreans on the Daigo Agata Maru is not favorably considered.

3. The Imperial Japanese Government will:
 - a. Unload repatriates baggage from the Daigo Agata Maru.
 - b. Store and safeguard the following unaccompanied Korean baggage until commercial shipments to Korea are authorized.
 - (1) Baggage unloaded from the Agata Maru.
 - (2) Baggage reported now stored at Hakata, reference paragraph 1a above.
 - (3) Baggage that may arrive at repatriation ports for separate shipment.
 - c. Prevent the loading of any further ships with Korean baggage for separate shipment.

BASIC: Memo for IJG, file AG 017.33 (8 Jun 46)GC, (SCAPIN-1431-A),
dated 8 June 1946, subject: "Baggage of Korean Repatriates".

d. Investigate and report on the circumstances in connection with
this violation of provisions, referenced paragraph 1 c above.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

J. W. Mann
JOHN B. COOLEY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

644.1 - 236

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
6 June 1946

AG 014.331 (6 Jun 46)GC
(SCAPIN - 1413-A)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT : Illegal Port Entries.

1. Reference is made to paragraphs 1b (1) and (2), Annex II, to Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN-927), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation".
2. Inclosed herewith is a list of Japanese Nationals who have violated the above referenced memorandum. The persons named therein either entered Japan through ports not serving as reception centers or, in instances where reception centers were located in the enumerated ports, failed to report at such centers.
3. The Imperial Japanese Government will take the necessary corrective action to prevent recurrence of such illegal port entries by Japanese Nationals.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

J. W. Mann
for B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

1 Incl:
List of Illegal Port Entries.
(to addressee only)



COPY

644.1-235-

27 September 1945

X

TO: Mr. Wajima

With reference to your inquiry concerning our plans for the repatriation of Japanese prisoners of war, I took the matter up with the Office of the Chief of Staff and was directed to inform you that these plans will be formulated by the G-1 Section of this headquarters and that it would be appreciated if you would contact Colonel Dyke's section on the 6th floor of Radio Tokyo with reference to any publicity which may be given this matter. The question of whether or not any publicity should be given this matter should be worked out by you and Major Mitchell who is in Colonel Dyke's office. I have told Major Mitchell that you would probably get in touch with him.

Very sincerely,

F. P. MUNSON
Colonel, GSC
G-2, GHQ, SCAP

COPY

U

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSAPO 500
25 May 1946AG 370.05 (25 May 46)GC
(SCAPIN-1333-A)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Unsanitary Conditions Aboard Repatriation Shipping.

1. Reference is made to paragraphs 1b, Annex IV and 1b (5) and (6) Annex V, Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC (SCAPIN-927), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

2. Information has been received that the Kanto Maru and the Daian Maru arrived at Otake on 10 and 12 May respectively from Southeast Asia areas in an unsanitary condition. The Kanto Maru was generally dirty, the latrines filthy, and the drinking water unfit for drinking. The Daian Maru is reported as having the kitchen, stores, and companionways in a filthy condition.

3. The Imperial Japanese Government will take the necessary action to prevent the recurrence of such conditions on repatriation ships.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

J. W. Mann
for B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

644.1 - 234

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 370.05(25 May 46)GC

APO 500
25 May 1946

SUBJECT: Unsanitary Conditions Aboard Repatriation Shipping.

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343.

1. Reference is made to:

a. Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 370.05 (25 May 46)GC (SCAPIN 1333-A) dated 25 May 1946, subject as above, copy herewith.

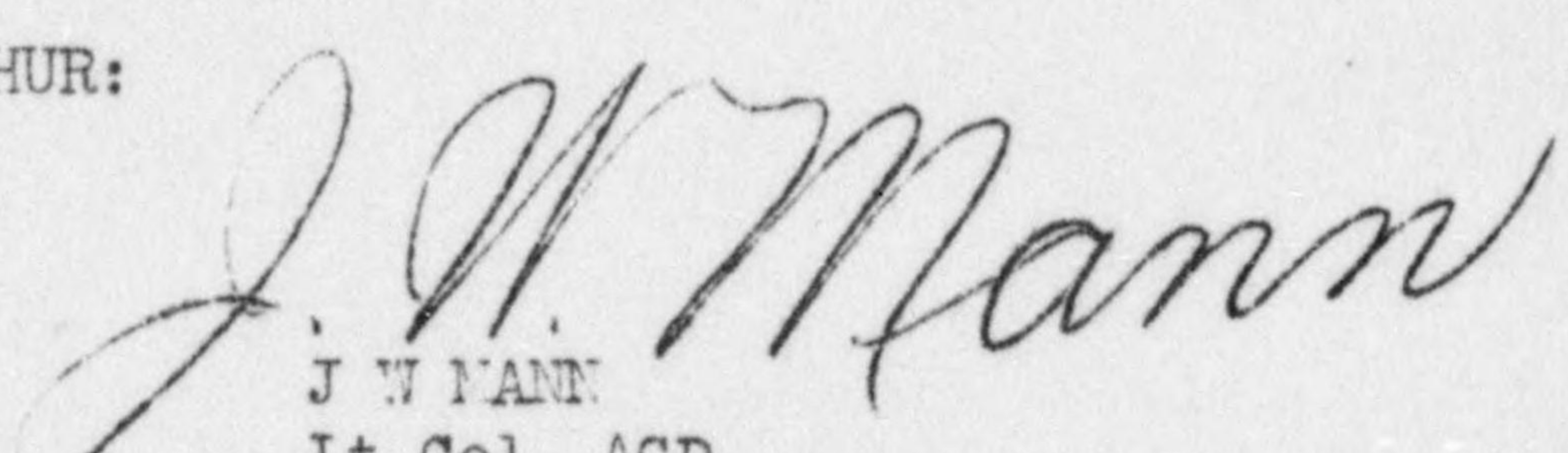
b. Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC (SCAPIN-927) dated 7 May 1946, subject "Repatriation", paragraph 1b Annex IV and 1b (5) and (6) Annex V.

c. BCOF Kure radio, GO 3478, 13 May, repatriation report.

2. Request routine supervision of the instructions to the Imperial Japanese Government contained in reference 1a above.

By command of General MacARTHUR:

1 Incl - as indicated above.


J W MANN
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
26 May 1946

AG 014.33 (26 May 46)GC
(SCAPIN - 1335-A)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Petitions For Repatriation of Japanese Nationals from
Soviet Occupied Areas.

1. Reference is made to the following:

a. C.L.O. 2344 (RJ) dated 15 May 1946, subject: "Petition for
Repatriation of North Seas Seasonal Fishermen".

b. Petition for Relief and Repatriation for Japanese Students
of Karafuto Medical College, copy herewith.

2. The question of repatriation from areas under Russian control
has already been referred to the proper authorities in Washington for
action on a diplomatic level. The Imperial Japanese Government will be
notified when arrangements have been made for repatriation from these
areas.

3. The Imperial Japanese Government will inform Noburu Midzushima,
Director of the Association of Students and Parents, Karafuto Medical
College of the contents of this memorandum.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

1 Incl as indicated above
(to addressee only)



J. W. Mann
for B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

SRS

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSAG 014.33 (25 May 46)GC
(SCAPIN- 1325-A)APO 500
25 May 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Retention of Japanese Medical Personnel Aboard British
Hospital Ships.

1. The British hospital ships Gerusalemme and Amrapocera are scheduled to arrive at Kure from Southeast Asia areas in the near future. Aboard each ship will be approximately 30 Japanese medical personnel.

2. It is directed:

a. That the Imperial Japanese Government take necessary measures to insure that, in the case of each ship, the Japanese medical personnel arriving on board remain aboard for the return trip.

b. That a report be made upon departure of each of these two British hospital ships to the effect that the Japanese medical personnel arriving on board were retained and departed aboard.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

B. L. Fitch
for B. L. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.



644.1-232

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

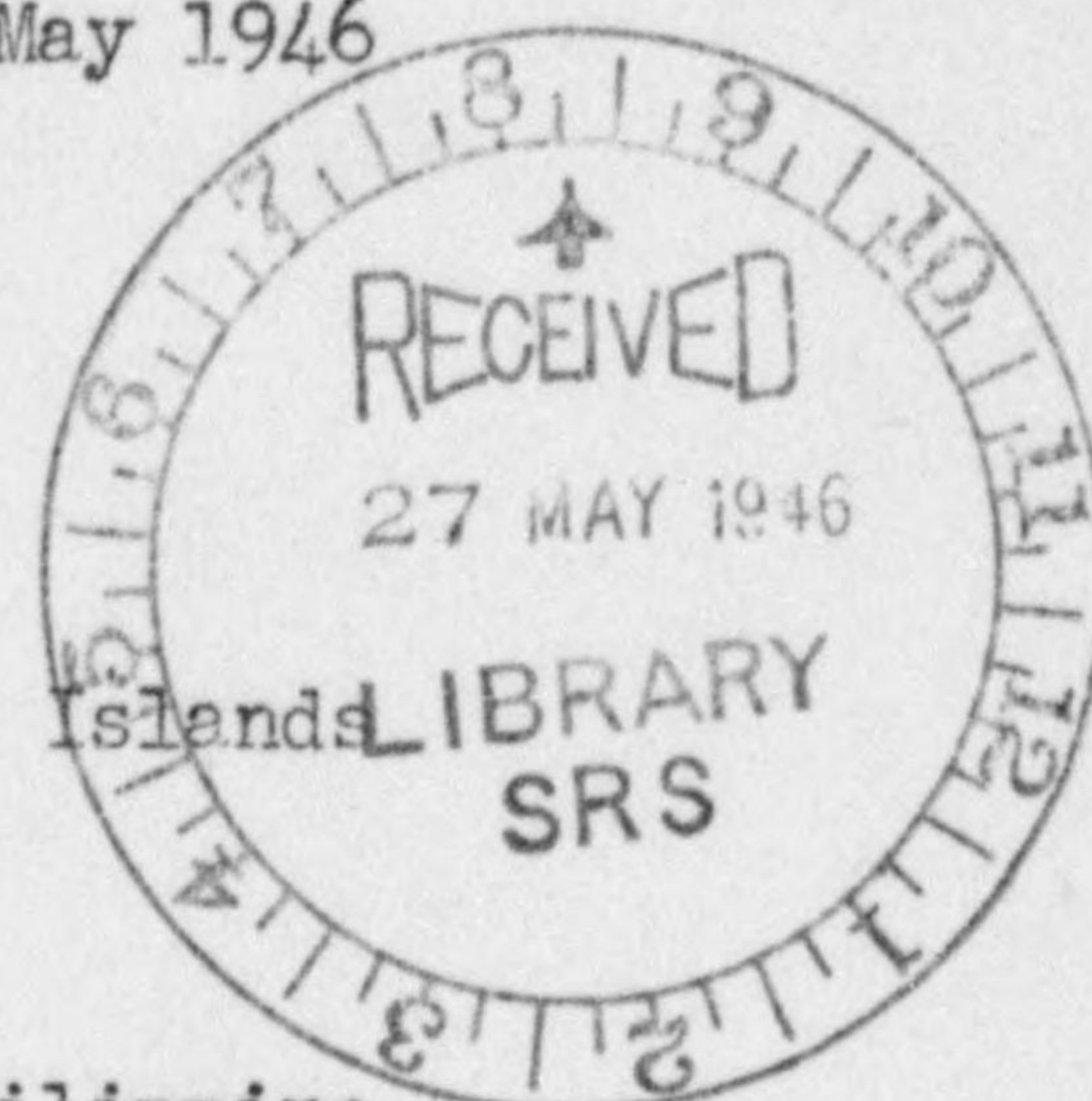
AG 074.33 (24 May 46)GC
(SCAPIN- 1324-A)

APO 500
24 May 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Repatriation of Koreans from the Philippine Islands
via Japan.



1. Twenty (20) Koreans, all able-bodied, now in the Philippine Islands, will be shipped to Sasebo aboard the ship Tsukushi Maru, estimated time of arrival 29 May 1946.

2. The Imperial Japanese Government will:

a. Receive and care for these Koreans while in Japan.

b. Move them from Sasebo to Hakata and place them aboard the first available repatriation ship destined for Korea.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

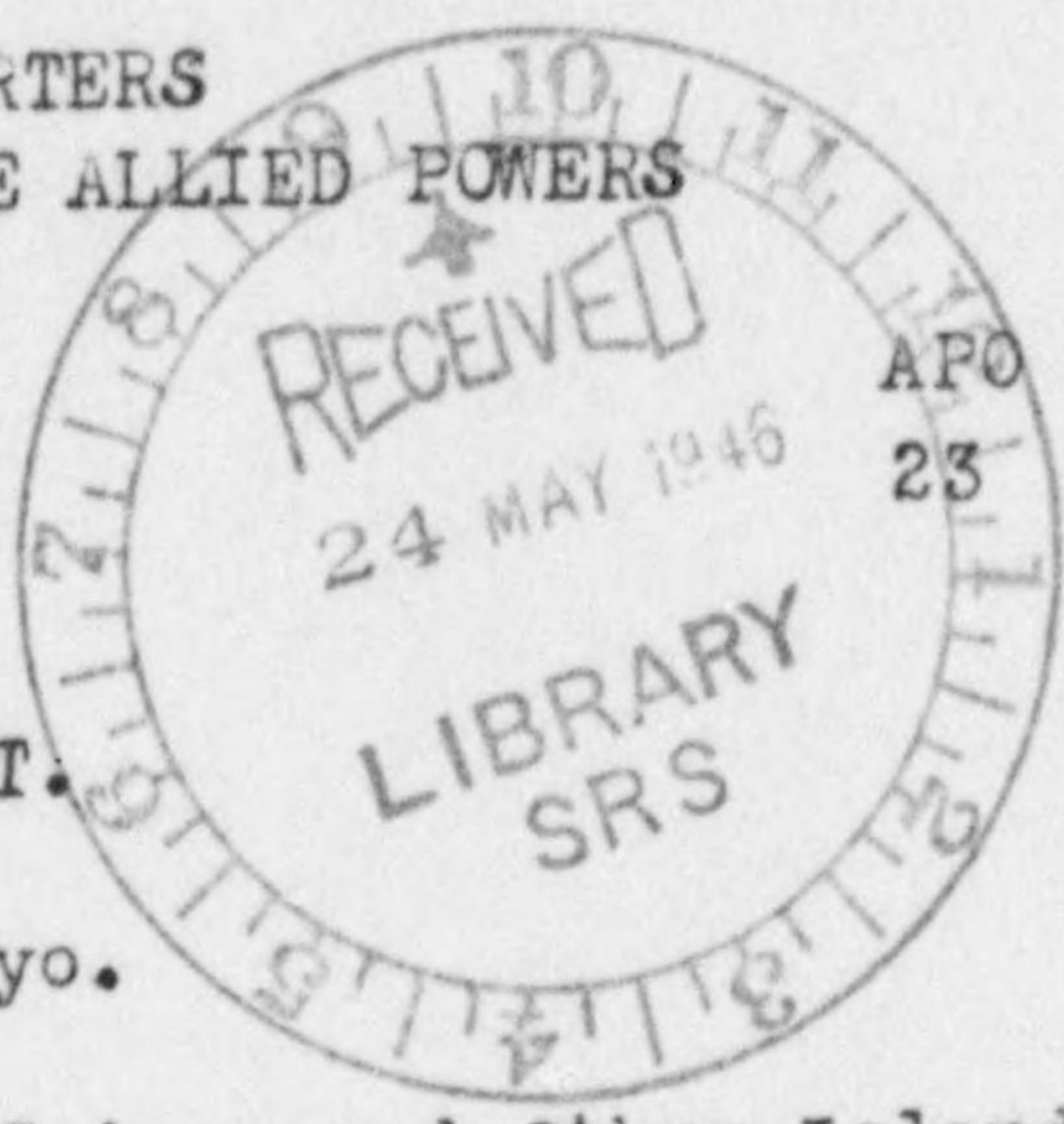
J. W. Mann

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

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS



AG O14.33 (23 May 46)GC
(SCAPIN- 979)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Repatriation of Natives of Saipan and Other Islands.

1. Reference is made to memorandum, C.L.O. No. 2374 (RF), dated 16 May 1946, subject as above.

2. The request for repatriation of Deriran (female), age 43, to Palau is approved.

3. The request for repatriation of Hayashi (male), age 20, to Saipan is not favorably considered due to insufficient biographical information.

4. The Imperial Japanese Government will:

a. Place Deriran aboard the ship Hennepan, V205, without delay.

b. Assemble and hold all future requests for repatriation received from natives of Saipan and other islands.

c. Submit consolidated lists of such persons, with a brief biographical summary about each, to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on the fifteenth day of each month. The biographical summary will include:

- (1) Full name and age.
- (2) Whether Japanese, Micronesian, Chamorro or others.
- (3) Place and length of residence in the island to which the native desires repatriation.
- (4) War-time activities and locations.

d. Resubmit the necessary information concerning Hayashi, as outlined in paragraph 4c above, in the next consolidated report.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

J. W. Mann
for B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSAPO 500
22 May 1946AG OI 4.33 (22 May 46)GC
(SCAPIN-1307-A)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Baggage for Korean Repatriates.

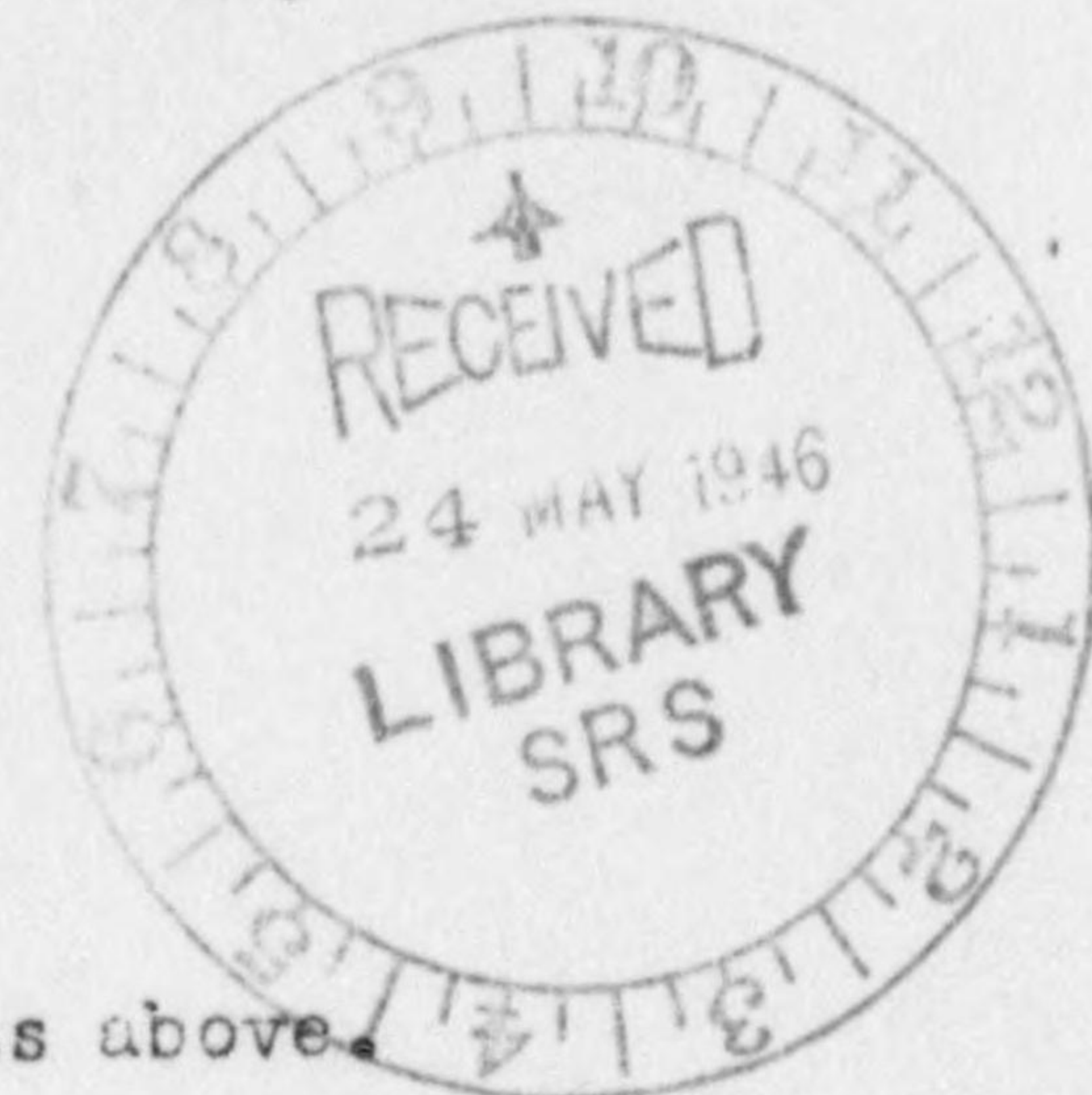
1. Reference is made to the following:

- a. C.L.O. No. 2402 (RF), dated 18 May 1946, subject as above.
- b. Memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 370.05 (11 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN-1201-A), dated 11 May 1946, subject as above.

2. In view of the small number of Koreans repatriating at the present time the plan submitted in reference 1a above is not favorably considered. Baggage will be shipped on same vessel as its owner as required by the provisions of reference 1b above.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

J. W. Mann
for B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.



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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS



APD 500
21 May 1946

AG 370.05 (21 May 46)GA
(SCAPIN 1300-A)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT : Repatriation of Indonesian Nationals.

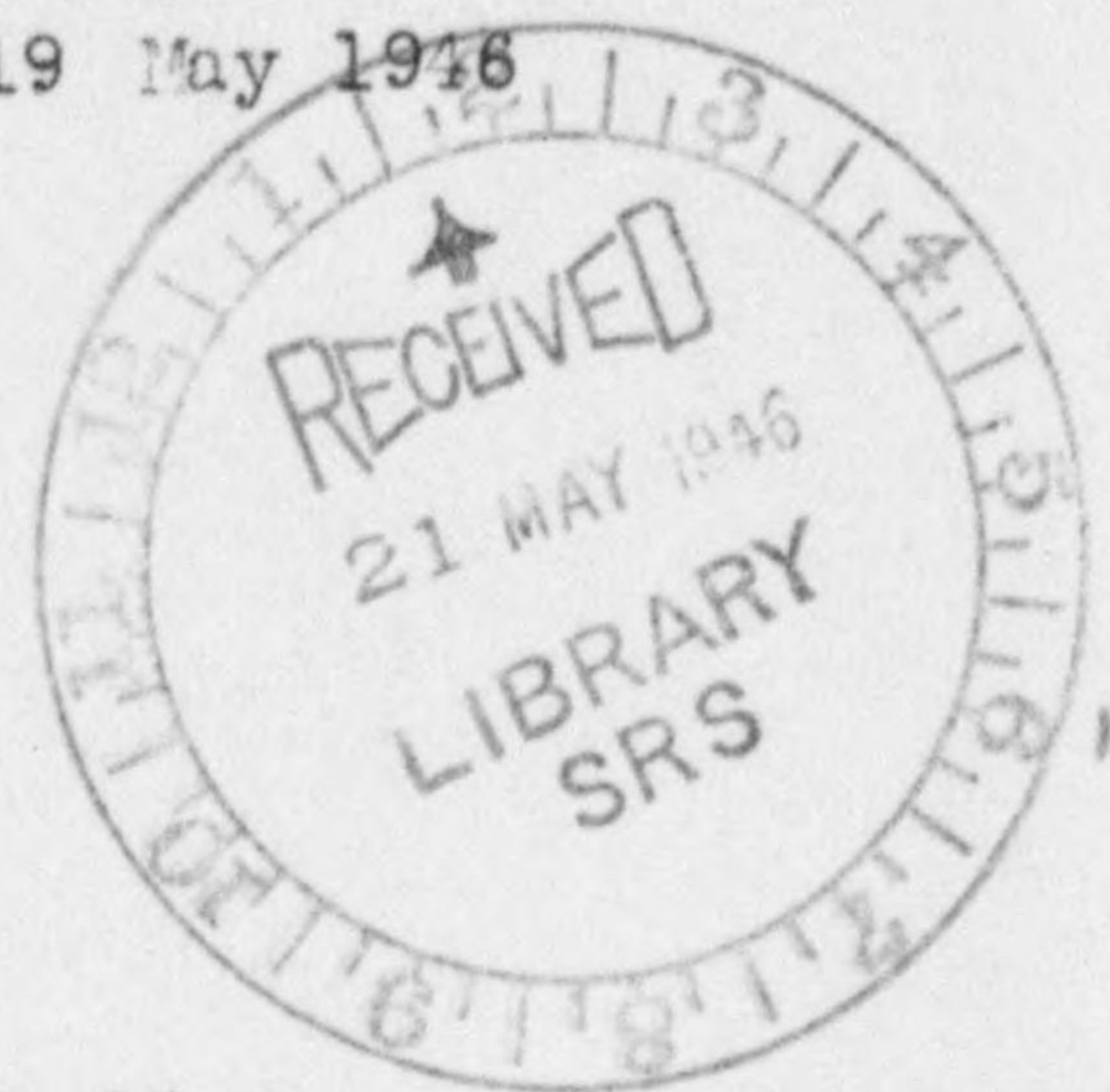
1. Reference is made to C.L.O. No. 2349 (RF), dated 15 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation of Natives of Indonesia".
2. The question of repatriation of Indonesian nationals in Japan has been referred to the Netherlands Government.
3. Further information concerning this repatriation will be furnished those Indonesian nationals in Japan when received from the Netherlands Government.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

J. W. Mann
for B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSAG 311.2 (19 May 46)GC
(SCAPIN-1286-A)APO 500
19 May 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT : Dispatch of Telegraphic Messages.



1. Reference is made to:
 - a. C.L.O. No. 2292 (PM), and C.L.O. No. 2293 (PM) both 13 May 1946, subject as above.
 - b. Memorandum for Imperial Japanese Government, AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC (SCAPIN-927).

2. Arrangements for the movement of forces of Southern Regions have been made between Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and Supreme Allied Commander, Southeast Asia Command. The details of shipment, documents to be carried and allied subjects are matters to be determined by Supreme Allied Commander, Southeast Asia Command, based upon conditions existent in that area and pertinent instructions of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

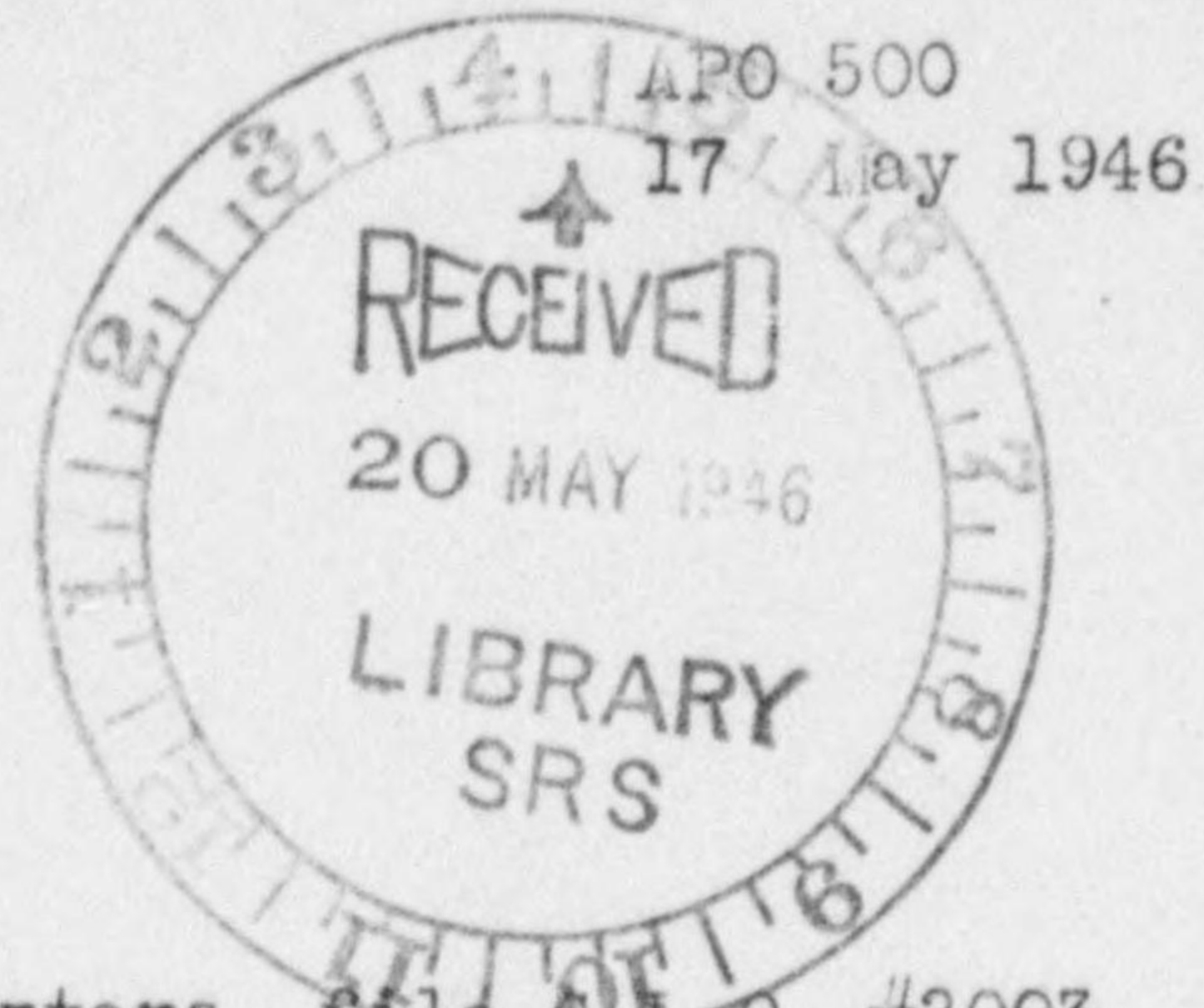
3. Requests contained in references paragraph 1 a are not favorably considered.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 014.33 (17 May 46)GC
(SCAPIN- 1269-A)



MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Petition from Amami League.

1. Reference memorandum for General Headquarters, file C.L.O. #2003 (RF), dated 27 April 1946, subject as above.

2. The repatriation features of reference petition will receive due consideration and the Imperial Japanese Government will be informed when repatriation to the Ryukyus is to be resumed.

3. Other features of the petition are still in the process of consideration.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSAPO 500
16 May 1946AG OI 33 (16 May 46)GC
(SCAFIN- 1249-A)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Return of Natives to Saipan and Other Islands.

1. Reference is made to:

a. Memorandum, C.L.O. No. 2176 (RF), dated 8 May 1946, subject as above.

b. Memorandum, C.L.O. No. 2302 (RF), dated 13 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation of Natives of Palau."

2. It is desired that the Imperial Japanese Government make necessary arrangements to:

a. Move Yohanes, Kato, Vnibald, and Simon to the Urage Reception Center by 27 May 1946.

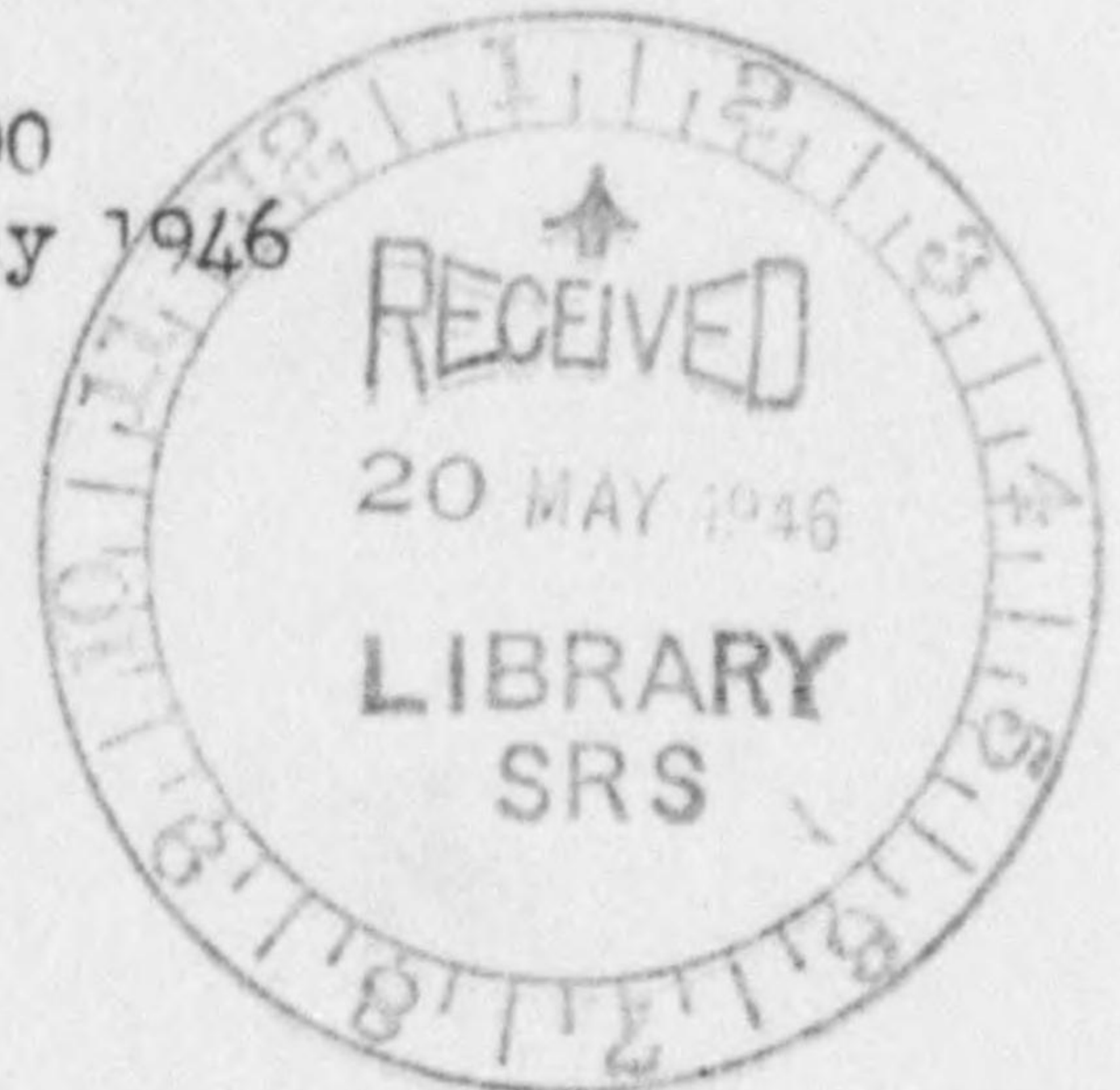
b. Embark them on the ship Fairfield, V201, scheduled to depart Yokohama on or about 30 May 1946 for Saipan.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

J. W. Mann
for B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSAG 370.05 (15 May 46)GC
(SCAPIN- 1228-A)APO 500
15 May 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Repatriation Shipping.

1. Reference is made to the following:

a. Paragraphs 1b and 1g, Annex IV to Memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN-927), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

b. Memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 370.05 (18 Apr 46)GC, (SCAPIN-1037-A), dated 18 April 1946, subject as above.

2. Information has been received that:

a. Ships are being delayed at Nagoya due to failure of the Imperial Japanese Government to comply with the provisions of the memorandums referred to in paragraph 1 above.

b. The Maritime Bureau is purchasing food for repatriation ships from the local prefectures in violation of the memorandum referred to in paragraph 1a above.

3. The Imperial Japanese Government will:

a. Take the necessary steps to provide without delay adequate supplies for repatriation shipping utilizing the port of Nagoya.

b. Build up stocks of sufficient provisions at ports used by repatriation shipping in accordance with schedules furnished to CMMC and 2d Demobilization Ministry, to insure there will be no delay in provisioning repatriation shipping in the future.

c. Insure that the supplies of food for the reception centers and ships are levied proportionally on all prefectures of Japan.

d. Report to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers by 27 May the corrective action taken concerning the above.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

644.1-223

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSAG 014.33 (15 May 46)GC
(SCAPIN - 953)APO 500
15 May 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Return of Natives of Bonin Islands to Their Home Islands.

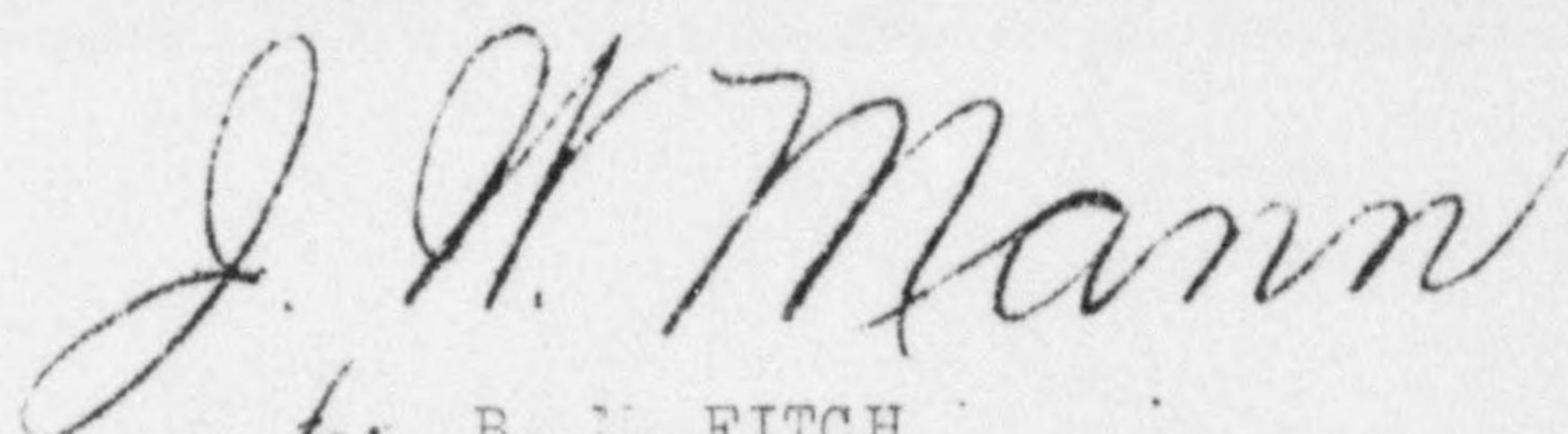
1. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has received a letter dated April 1946 from Messrs. Sadamu Maeda, Tatsuo Yokota, and Tadashi Okuyama, Representatives of the Native Ogasawara (Bonin) Islands, whose address is 34, 3 - Chome, Shibazakicho, Tachikawa City, Tokyo Metropolis.

2. It is desired that the individuals mentioned above be informed that:

a. At the present repatriation to the Bonin Islands is not permissible.

b. The letter has been forwarded to the Allied Commander concerned for appropriate action.

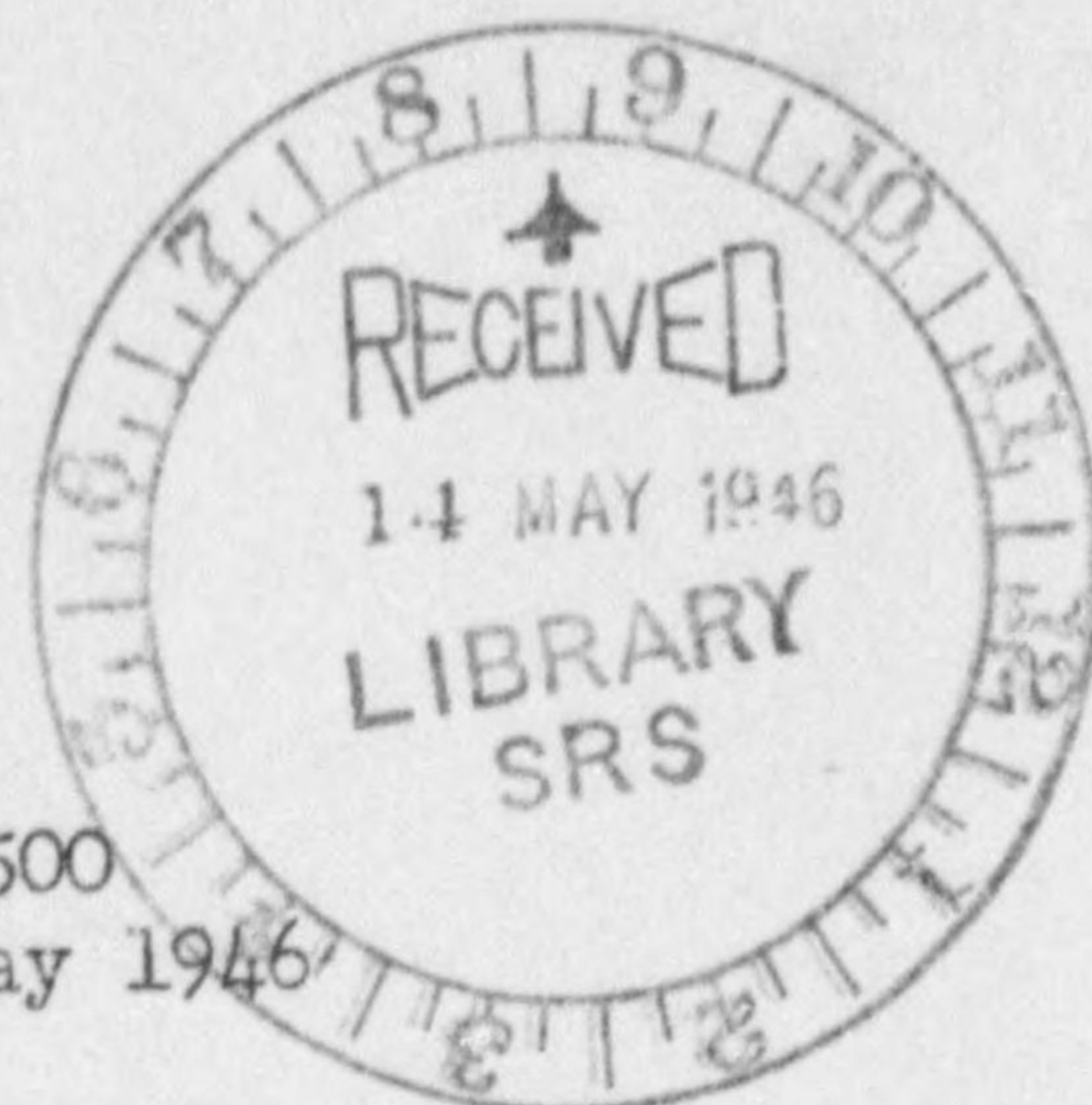
FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:



for B. L. FITCH
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.



644.1-222

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSAPO 500
11 May 1946AG 370.05 (11 May 46)GC.
(SCAPIN- 1201-A)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Baggage for Korean Repatriates.

1. Reference is made to paragraph 3c, Annex VI to memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN-927), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

2. It has been reported that the vessel Choki Maru arrived at Pusan, Korea, from Hakata on 4 May 1946 with forty-eight (48) pieces of personal baggage unaccompanied by the owners.

3. The Imperial Japanese Government will:

a. Insure that only the baggage of repatriates embarking on a certain ship is placed aboard that ship.

b. Insure that no separate shipment of baggage of repatriates is made.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

644.1-221

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

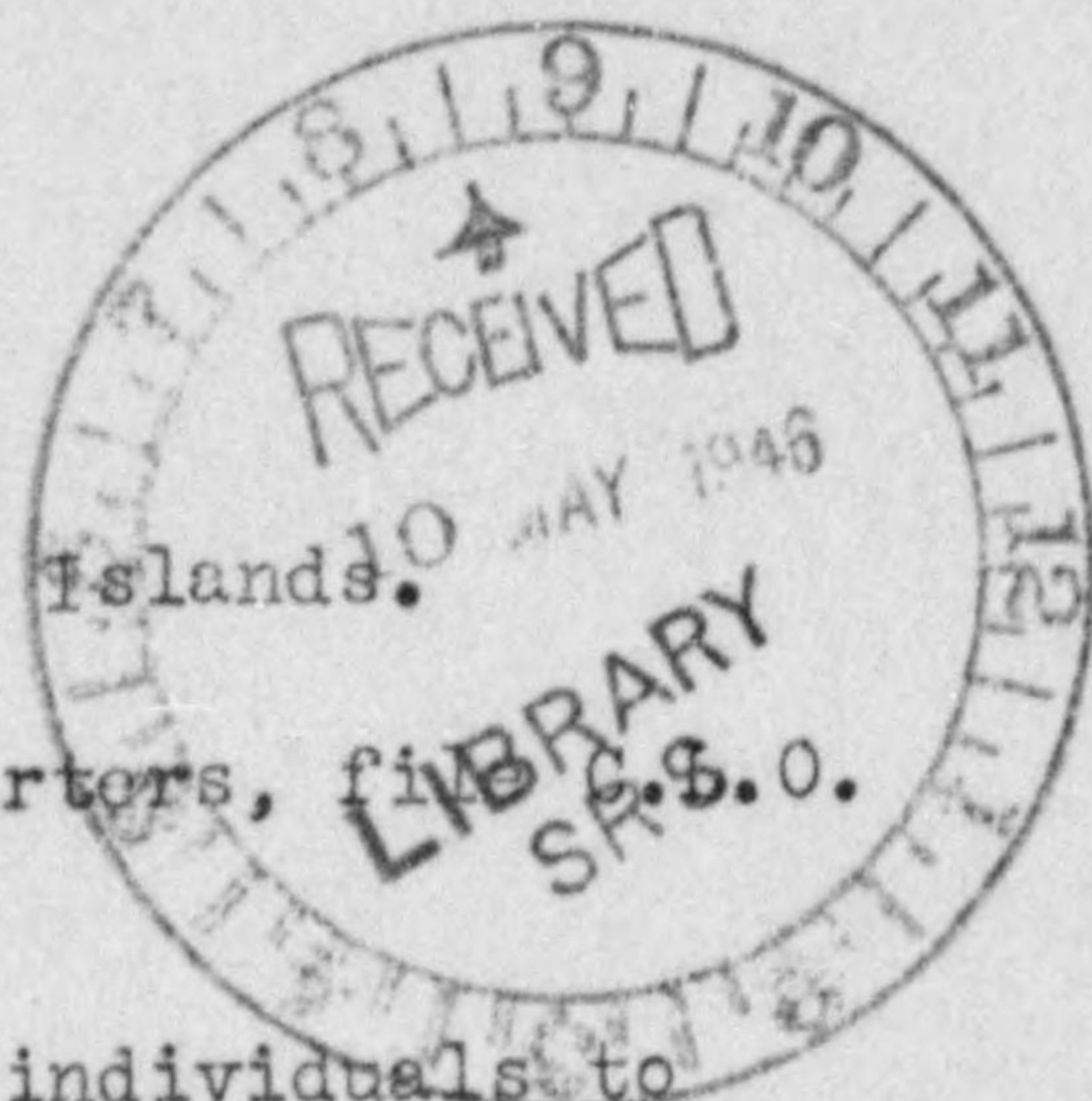
APO 500
8 May 1946

AG 370.05 (8 May 46)GC
(SCAPIN- 1168-A)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Repatriation of Natives of Saipan and Other Islands.



1. Reference is made to Memorandum for General Headquarters, file No. 1812 (RF), dated 19 April 1946, subject as above.

2. Shipping has been arranged to return the following individuals to their home islands:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address in Japan</u>
Hoan Curus Aklew Tomomi	Kanoi Camp, Uraga Reception Center Iizakamachi, Kawaguchishi, Saitama Prefecture
Indanatio Wataru Ronald P. Chassee Leiti Augus Alfred	Yamadamachi, Kahogun Fukuoka Prefecture Nishiteraomachi, Yokohama Yaraicho, Koishikawaku, Tokyo Tsutsumikatamachi, Omoriku, Tokyo.

3. The Imperial Japanese Government will make necessary arrangements to:
- a. Move the above named individuals to the Uraga Reception Center by 15 May 1946.
 - b. Embark them on the SS Hennepan, V205 scheduled to depart Yokohama on 19 May 1946.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

J. W. Mann
for B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

644.1-220

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS



AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC
(SCAPIN- 928)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Transmittal of Revised Memorandum on Repatriation.

1. Memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG-370.05 (16 Mar 46)GC, (SCAPIN-822), dated 16 March 1946, subject: "Repatriation", as amended, is rescinded.

2. Reference is made to memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN- 927), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation", attached as inclosure number 1 hereto.

3. The instructions contained in the attached memorandum, except for the designation of Tobata as a reception center in lieu of Moji, are a compilation of previous directives from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers regarding mass repatriation.

4. All instructions, contained in the memorandum mentioned in paragraph 1 above, that have been changed in the attached memorandum, have been underlined.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

J. W. Mann
for B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

1 Incl:
as indicated in
paragraph 2 above.

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

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

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

Memo, file AG 370.05 (7 Mar 46)GC, (SCAPIN-678-A), dated 7 March 1946, subject: "Repatriation of Chinese National."

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

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

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

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

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

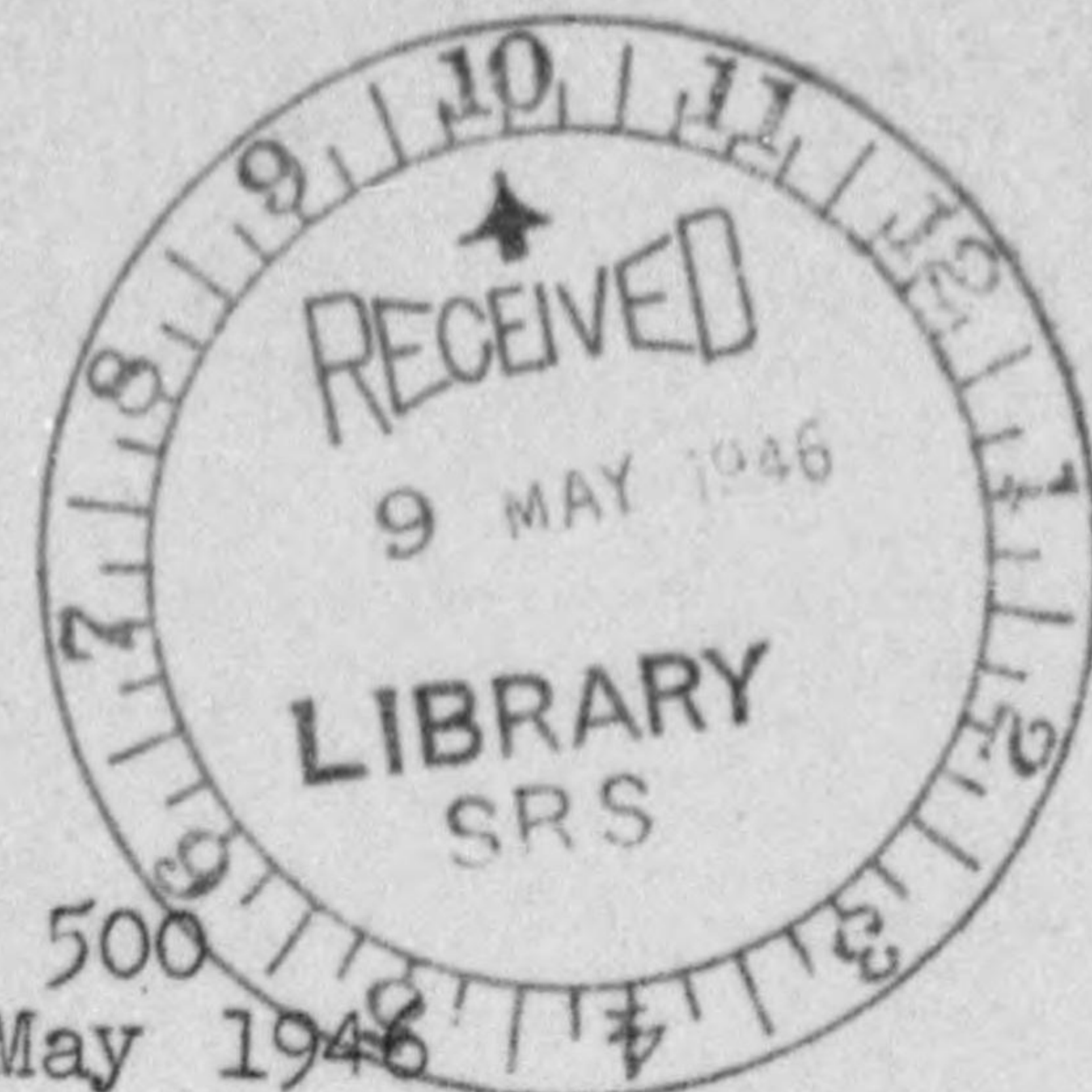
Memo, file AG 370.05 (4 Mar 46)GC, (SCAPIN-792), dated 4 March 1946, subject: "Repatriation of Japanese Diplomats."

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

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

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

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

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

AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC

SUBJECT: Repatriation.

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343.

1. The letters listed in inclosure number 1 hereto, and the letters rescinded therein, are rescinded.

2. Attention is invited to:

a. Memorandum this headquarters, to the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN 928), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Transmittal of Revised Memorandum on Repatriation", attached as inclosure number 2.

b. Memorandum this headquarters, to the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 370.05 (7 May 46)GC, (SCAPIN- 927), dated 7 May 1946, subject: "Repatriation", attached as inclosure number 1 to the memorandum mentioned in paragraph 2a above.

3. a. It will be noted that the Japanese Government was directed to establish reception centers at the following ports: Hakata, Hakodate, Karatsu, Kagoshima, Kure area, Maizuru, Nagoya, Sasebo, Senzaki, Shimonoseki, Tanabe, Tobata, and Uruga. (See Annex II to the memorandum mentioned in paragraph 2b above)

b. It is desired that such facilities be allocated to the Imperial Japanese Government in the above mentioned port areas as may be required for storage, processing and administration in connection with repatriation. Decision as to the actual requirements and location of facilities will rest with the Commanding General, Eighth Army.

c. The Japanese will be permitted to employ such personnel as may be required to operate these facilities in an efficient manner.

4. a. To insure maintenance of orderly movements and protection of property, Allied guards will be placed aboard trains scheduled specifically to carry non-Japanese repatriates to reception centers. The Imperial Japanese Government has been directed to order their local representatives in the areas of origin of movement to request local Allied military authorities to place Allied guards aboard these trains. See paragraph 6, Annex III to the memorandum mentioned in paragraph 2b above, for instructions issued to the Imperial Japanese Government.

644.1-219

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