

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

**Description of contents**

- (1) Box no. 402
- (2) Folder title/number: (3)  
387.7: SCAPIN-201 thru SCAPIN-300
- (3) Date: Oct. 1945 - Dec. 1945

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
021, 032	Z

(5) Item description and comment:

(6) Reproduction: \*  Yes  No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

(Compiled by *National Diet Library*)



TO : OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR  
THE ALLIED POWERS

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Distribution of Foodstuffs to the Diplomatic  
Officials of Neutral Powers at the Fujiya Hotel

C.L.O. No. 336

22 October 1945

With reference to Memorandum AG 601, 16 October 45  
GD of the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied  
Powers, the Central Liaison Office wishes to be informed  
of the views of the Allied Authorities concerned on the  
continuation of the distribution of foodstuffs by the  
Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to certain diplomatic  
officials at the Fujiya Hotel, Hakone. (Miyawashita)

The 28 diplomatic officials of the Axis Powers who  
had been staying at the Hotel were removed to the Gora  
Hotel on 20 October, while Captain Schmidt, stationed at  
Hakone, is reported to have stated that, as from 23  
October, the American Authorities would take care of the  
food of the diplomatic officials of Thailand remaining  
at the Fujiya Hotel and those of neutral Powers who are  
to be moved there from Karuizawa in the near future.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs feels that for the  
improvement of the treatment of these diplomatic officials  
it would be advisable that the Allied Authorities accord

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AGO RECORDS  
09/11/45  
24 OCT 1945



- 2 -

them the necessary foodstuffs and other facilities. On the other hand, the Ministry has been supplying foodstuffs to diplomatic officials of all countries, including the neutral and Allied Powers, equally on a certain fixed standard. There seems to be no reason for the Ministry to suspend the distribution to the above-mentioned diplomatic officials at the Fujiya Hotel, unless there is a desire to the contrary on the part of the Allied Authorities. Accordingly, the Ministry wishes to be informed of the views of the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in this regard.

Furthermore, the Ministry regards it its duty to accord to these diplomatic officials as before various facilities, in addition to the supply of foodstuffs. For this purpose it is desirable to preserve the office now occupied by the three officials of Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Fujiya Hotel. It is hoped also to continue as heretofore to utilize a part of the facilities of the Hotel for storing articles to be distributed to the diplomatic officials staying at the Hotel and in its neighborhood, because there is no other suitable place of sotrage in the Hakone area. Therefore, the Ministry desires to obtain direction in this respect from the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

For the President,



( S. Iguchi )

Director of General Affairs  
Central Liaison Office



775009

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APC 500  
1 November 1945

AG 370.5 (1 Nov 45)GC

SUBJECT: <sup>224</sup>Repatriation of Non-Japanese from Japan.

TO : Commanding General, Sixth US Army, APC 442.  
Commanding General, Eighth US Army, APC 343.

1. Plans for the repatriation of non-Japanese from Japan are incorporated in Incl No 1 - Memorandum, this headquarters, to the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 370.5 (1 Nov 45)GC, subject: "Repatriation of non-Japanese from Japan", dated 1 November 1945.

2. It is contemplated that the repatriation from Japan will be incorporated within the system already operating for the repatriation of Japanese. In this connection attention is invited to Incl No 2 - Memorandum this headquarters, to the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 370.05 (15 Oct 45)GC, subject: "Reception Centers in Japan for Processing Repatriates", dated 15 October 1945, and to Incl No 3 - Memorandum this headquarters, to the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 091 (16 Oct 45)GC, subject: "Policies Governing Repatriation of Japanese Nationals in Conquered Territory", dated 16 October 1945.

3. It will be noted that the following ports will be used for repatriation from Japan: SENZAKI, HAKATA, KAGOSHIMA and KURE.

4. The Japanese Government is responsible for the execution of these plans.

5. It is desired that the army commander concerned exercise supervision over this execution.

By command of General MacARTHUR:

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

3 Incls:

- Incl 1 - Memo IJG, AG 370.5 (1 Nov 45)GC,  
subj: "Repatriation of Non-Japanese  
from Japan", dtd 1 Nov 45.
- Incl 2 - Ltr, AG 370.05 (15 Oct 45)GC,  
subj: "Reception Centers in Japan  
for Processing Repatriates",  
dtd 15 Oct 45 with Incl.
- Incl 3 - Memo IJG, AG 091 (16 Oct 45)GC,  
subj: "Policies Governing Repatriation  
of Japanese Nationals in Conquered  
Territory", dtd 16 Oct 45.

Copies to: C/S, G-1, G-2 (2),  
G-4 (3), OCCIO,  
Govt Sec, E & S Sec,  
FLTLOSCAP, SCAJAP,  
C Surgeon, Com 5th Ht  
Com 7th Flt, CINCPAC  
Manila

MAILED 1040 NOV 5 '45 ADV. EOH.  
AG. - GHQ.

224 Incl not with this copy

014.33

387.7 Gen  
~~X 014.33~~

See  
014.33 for  
Incls



GD

P&C - FMH/wbs

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

1. The Japanese request that demobilization of 5500 Naval Police at the following locations be deferred until consummation of delivery of Naval property to the Allied Powers:

Yokosuka Naval Station	1000 personnel
Ominato Minor Naval Station	500 "
Osaka	1000 "
Kure Naval Station	1000 "
Maizuru Naval Station	1000 "
Sasebo "	1000 "

2. Com Fifth Fleet was queried by our radio ZAX 7885 and he replied by 300333Z that he considered that the Japanese proposal to facilitate and expedite demobilization and recommended approval.

3. Memo is being forwarded to the Japanese Government approving their request and a letter to the Commander, Fifth Fleet with information copies to the 6th and 8th Armies, confirming our approval.

FMH mmid

CRH [Signature]

MAILED 1430 NOV 4 '45 ADV. ECH. AG. - GHQ.

G-4 FILE  
ADVANCE ECHELON



225

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1 November 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: General Eastwood  
(To be filed in G-4 with M/R)

1. The attached paper on demobilization of Japanese Naval police has been discussed with G-3 (Capt Roberts) who sees no objection to our action. Capt Roberts suggested addition of a sentence requiring the Japs to report as demoblization in each area is complete. G-1 (Col Coursey) concurs and has initialed the AG copy.

mt  
FMH



225

2679A



4 November 1945

GD P&C MGT/ewm

MEMO FOR RECORD:

1. This release is given in response to a letter of request from the Japanese Government, dated 31 October 1945, C.L.O. No. 415, subject: "The Conversion of Airfields into Salt beds." This letter listed some 37 Airfields that they desire to convert into salt beds.

2. The list of airfields approved for conversion has been screened against those required by U. S. Forces as outlined in FEAF letter AG-686-GC, dated 21 October 1945, subject: "Release of Japanese Airfields."

3. Maj O'Hearn, Economics and Scientific Section states that they have no interest concerning the reconversion of these airfields. He referred me to Doctor J. J. Collins, Mining & Geology Division of the Natural Resources Section who concurred in the action taken.

4. Col Allen, Air Section and Col Johnson, D.B, Operations Section, G-3, concur since the list of air fields to be released has been screened against FEAF's list.

MGT

CRH



232

3216



## IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

To : The Office of the Supreme Commander  
for the Allied Powers

From : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

Subject: The Conversion of Airfields into Salt-beds

C.L.O. No. 415

31 October 1945

In view of the urgent demand for salt in this country, the Central Liaison Office hopes earnestly that the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers would be good enough to permit the conversion of the 37 airfields listed in the attached sheet into salt-beds, in addition to the two airfields which the Japanese Government was recently permitted to convert into salt-beds.

The manager of the Sone Airfield Salt-bed is expected to be Meida Okamura, and those of other airfields are under selection from among those who were engaged in salt-production in former Japanese overseas territories and other civilian experts, as well as the Dai Nippon Salt Manufacturing Company.

Columns are left blank where accurate figures are unavailable, which, however, are now under investigations.

For the President,

*S. Iguchi*  
for (S. Iguchi)

Director of General Affairs,  
Central Liaison Office.

GHQ  
AGO RECORDS

31 OCT 1945

232



Airfield	Belonging to	Location	Area (In unit of Chobu which equals about 2.45 acres)	Annual Output (In unit of ton)
X Matsushima	Navy	Yamoto-machi, Momou-gun, Miyagi-ken	200	20,000
OK. Noshiro	Army	Shinonome-mura, Yamamoto-gun, Akita-ken		
OK. Iwaki	Navy	Kuma-machi, Futaba-gun, Fukushima-ken	145	14,500
X Hokota	"	Hokota-machi, Kahsima-gun, Ibaragi-ken		
OK. Sado	"	Kawasaki-mura, Sado-gun, Niigata-ken		
OK. Toyohashi	"	Toyohashi City, Aichi-ken	100	10,000
OK. Kawawa	"	Kawawa-machi, Chita-gun, Aichi-ken	50	5,000
OK. Fuji	Army	Fuji-machi, Fuji-gun, Shizuoka-ken		
X Miho	Navy	Shimizu-machi, Shizuoka-ken		
OK. Karasu	"	Karasu-machi, Isshi-gun, Mie-ken		
OK. Shirako	"	Shirako-machi, Kagei-gun, Mie-ken		
OK. Kakogawa	Army	Kakogawa-machi, Kakao-gun, Hyogo-ken		



OK	Tomakomai	Army	Hokkaido		
OK	Atsukeshi	"	"		
OK	Mitohigashi	"	Maewateri-mura, Naka-gun Ibaragi-ken	460	46,000
X	Tenryu	"	Sodeura-mura, Iwata-gun, Shizuoka-ken		
OK	Fujieda	Navy	Shida-gun, Fujieda-machi, Shizuoka-ken		
OK	Sano	Army	Sano-machi, Sennan-gun, Osaka-fu		
OK	Ego	Navy	Mie-ken		
X	Okayama	Army	Okayama City, Okayama-ken		
OK	Tamashima	Navy	Tamashima-machi, Asaguchi-gun, Okayama-ken		
X	Hiroshima	Army	Hiroshima City, Hiroshima-ken		
OK	Fukuyama	Navy	Fukuyama City, Hiroshima-ken		
X	Ozuki	Army	Shimonoseki City, Yamaguchi-ken	152	15,200
OK	Bofu	Army	Bofu City, Yamaguchi-ken	303	30,300
X	Iwakuni	Navy	Iwakuni City, Yamaguchi-ken	360	36,000
OK	Takuma	"	Takuma-machi, Mitoyogun, Kagawa-ken		
OK	Tokushima	"	Matsushige-mura, Itano-gun, Tokushima-ken	200	20,000



OK	Matsuyama	Navy	Matsuyama City, Ehime-ken	16	1,600
OK	Saegi	"	Saegi-machi, Minami-Amabe-gun, Oita-ken	50	5,000
X	Ashiya	Army	Ashiya-machi Onga-gun, Fukuoka-ken		
OK	Takase	"	Sone-machi, Tamane-gun, Kumamoto-ken		
OK	Yatsushiro	"	Yatsushiro-machi, Yatsushiro-gun, Kumamoto-ken		
OK	Tsuiki	Navy	Tsuiki-mura Chikujo-gun, Fukuoka-ken		
OK	Fukuoka	"	Fukuoka City, Fukuoka-ken		
OK	Ibusuki	"	Ibusuki-machi, Ibusuki-gun, Kagoshima-ken		
OK	Sone	Army	Sone, Kiku-gun, Fukuoka-ken	100	10,000



7 November 1945

MEMO FOR RECORD:

1. The Japanese by Memo N.D. 151 dated 15 October 1945 requested authority to use the following Navy Yards with the following employees for minor repairs of repatriation vessels:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Officials</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Kure Navy Yard	70 (1,400)	7,500 (80,000)
Sasebo Navy Yard	50 (1,000)	4,000 (57,000)
Maizuru Navy Yard	50 ( 40)	5,000 (25,000)
Ominato Minor Navy Yard	10 ( 42)	500 ( 2,500)

2. This will authorize the Japanese to maintain in demobilization some 16,000 Naval employees or personnel. The Japanese stated in their letter that the 5th Fleet had verbally agreed to authorize them to use these Naval Yards. This was to be confirmed by our ZAX-7751. The 5th Fleet replied by #010201 that they did not concur in the use of Sasebo or Kure Naval Yards and that if Naval Yard facilities are needed for salvaging or scrapping demobilized vessels that this work be done by civilian personnel.

3. SCAJAP (Capt Schwein) was contacted and stated that it is Admiral Beary's policy to use civilian installations instead of Navy Yards. SCAJAP is also investigating the need for Naval Yards and if this need develops they will recommend to GHQ which minor Naval Yards are to be used. It is beginning to appear that the Japanese are determined to hold their Navy in tact so far as possible and it is not believed advisable to permit them to retain Naval personnel for this purpose.

4. Their request is consequently being disapproved.

5. G-3 (Capt Roberts) offers no objection.

6. Flt LO SCAP Admiral Ballentine concurs.

7. Query was also addressed to 6th Army and no reply has been received. It is not believed that the reply to 6th Army will alter this decision.

FMH mk  
CRH A



MAILED 14 00 NOV 10 '45 ADV. ECH. AG. - GHQ.

**G-4 FILE**

249

ADV ECH

3776A



775009

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

# INCOMING MESSAGE

RESTRICTED  
PRIORITY

2 November 1946

TO : GHQ APPAC ADV, INFO: HQ 5TH ARMY, GHQ APPAC MANILA,  
CINCPAC/POA PEARL, CTG 50.3, CTF 51.  
FROM : COM 5TH FLE  
NR : 010201

Your 270719 October not to all. Recommend use of Kure and Sasebo  
Navy yards by Japanese Govt for repairs to vessels engaged mine  
sweeping and repatriation be not approved as facilities civilian  
yards considered adequate that purpose. If Navy yard facilities  
needed for scrapping and salvaging immobilized vessels their immediate  
vicinity recommend utilization and performance of work by civilian  
salvage or ship yard organizations.

No Sig

091.7/1

TOO: 010201  
MCN: Y 100

NOTE: Ref 270719 is ZAX 7751 (G-4)

DISTRIBUTION:

ACTION COPY TO:

G-4

INFORMATION COPIES TO:

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF OPNS

G-1

G-3

14081

FLTLOSCAP

SGA JAP

PRIORITY  
RESTRICTED

G-4 GHQ Routing

- AC of SG-4.....
- Ex. O.....
- Planning.....
- Operations.....
- Construction...
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- Supply.....
- Petroleum.....
- Transp.....
- Adm.....

ACTION OK

(2)

COPY NO.

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DRAFT #2  
FMH/wbs  
5 Nov 45

141  
Reading

AG 388.3 (5 Nov 45)GD

5 November 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Use of Naval Yards and Minor Naval Yards.

*File in  
Admission*

1. Reference your N.D. No. 151, same subject as above, dated 15 October 1945.
2. Your request to defer demobilization of technicians and employees of the Kure, Sasebo, Maizuru, and Ominoto Naval Yards and the use of these Naval Yards for repair of Japanese shipping is not approved.
3. It is the desire of this Headquarters that work of the type proposed in your memorandum be accomplished as far as practicable in civilian ship yards. Investigation is now under way by agencies of this Headquarters to determine to what extent it is necessary to use facilities other than civilian. Upon completion of this investigation you will be informed as to what minor Navy Yards, if any, may be used for this purpose.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

MEMO FOR RECORD:

1. The Japanese by Memo N.D. 151 dated 15 October 1945 requested authority to use the following Navy Yards with the following employees for minor repairs of repatriation vessels:

26415  
1 AG  
Reading  
Horse

*Copies to  
6th Army  
8th Army  
5th Fleet.*

249



Name	Officials	Employees
Kure Navy Yard	70 (1,400)	7,500 (80,000)
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5. G-3 (Capt Roberts) offers no objection.

6. Flt LO SCAP Admiral Ballentine concurs.

7. Query was also addressed to 6th Army and no reply has been received. It is not believed that the reply to 6th Army will alter this decision.

FMH \_\_\_\_\_  
CRH \_\_\_\_\_

249



GD-P&C AFR/ewm

9 November 1945

MEMO FOR RECORD: (Re Memo to IJG (file AG 471 (9 Nov 45)GD.

1. A letter dated 31 October was received from the Liaison Committee for the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy signed by General Arisue, complaining that, though other U. S. authorities had furnished receipts for munitions received, the Fifth Fleet representatives at Hochijojima had refused saying it was not required by the Potsdam Declaration.

2. No general instructions have been issued requiring Occupational Forces Commanders to furnish receipts as a mere collection of receipts will not constitute proof of disarmament. General Arisue has been advised in the premises.

AFR

CRH



G-4 Adv Ech

258

3281A



7 November 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: GENERAL EASTWOOD

SUBJECT : Signed receipts for munitions turned over to the US Forces.

For your further consideration the following points are submitted to substantiate proposed memo to IJG.

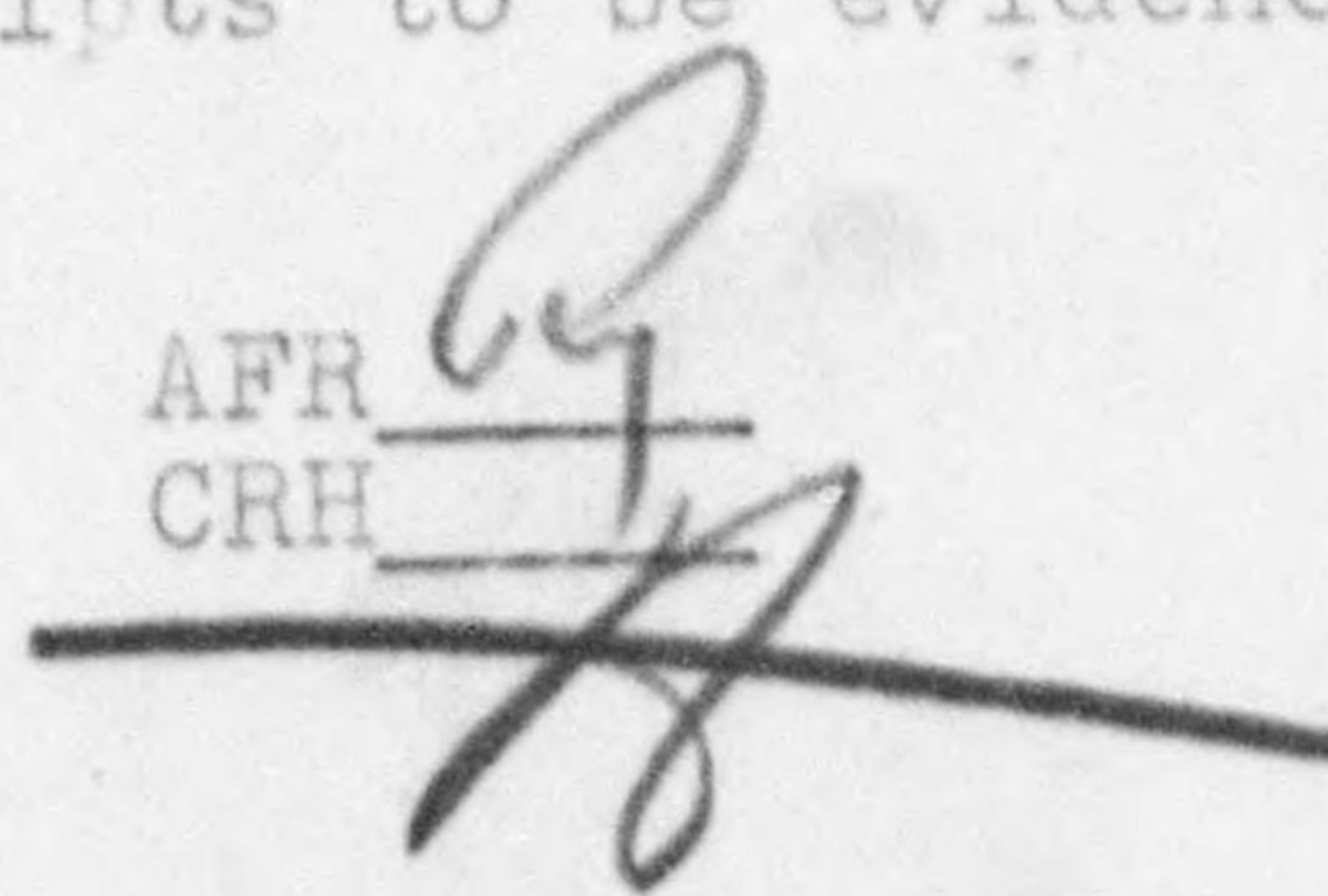
1. OI #2 does not require nor contemplate the exchange of signed receipts either between the Jap Military and US Forces or between US Forces and Jap Home Ministry. Inventories prepared by the Jap Army or Navy may be accepted and used to record a physical transfer but not by way of requiring their accomplishment as a signed receipt.

2. To require inventories to be signed as a receipt would undoubtedly result in conscientious US agents taking such pains to verify description and count as would inordinately slow up the process of demilitarization without any commensurate advantages. On the other hand if such verification was not carefully done, but signatures given perfunctorily, such signed inventories would be worthless as an accurate instrument.

3. The matter of receipts was discussed with Lt. Cols Cooper and Hickey of the Eighth Army. They strongly advise against requiring them and say though some Eighth Army personnel have furnished receipts most of them have not and Eighth Army instructions do not require receipts to be given.

4. The fact that some transfers have been made with receipts and others not is another reason for refraining from promulgating any official directive to Occupational Force Commanders one way or the other. If the 5th Fleet is directed to furnish receipts the same directive should properly be addressed to other Occupational Forces Commanders. Those who had given no receipts might be apprehensive of their failure to do so or might even attempt to rectify their past action with considerable confusion. On the other hand if a directive not to furnish receipts was promulgated those who had already given them would be equally disturbed. It would be better to let the present situation continue without any further directive to our forces but rather to correct General Arisue's impression that receipts are necessary.

5. Accordingly it is recommended that the original draft be approved, and that paragraph 3 be restored, as it specifically refutes General Arisue's statement in paragraph 3 of his letter that he in effect considers the presentation of a mass of receipts to be evidence of Japanese disarmament.

AFR  
CRH



775009

LIAISON COMMITTEE (TOKYO)  
FOR THE  
IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY AND NAVY

s 288

31 October 1945

GHQ  
AGO RECORDS  
1 NOV 1945

TO: The Supreme Commander  
for the Allied Powers

SUBJECT: Delivery of munitions at Hachijojima

1. The munitions of the Japanese Army Forces at Hachijojima are being delivered to the Fifth Fleet since October 28 by the Japanese 53rd Eastern Army unit.
2. So far a receipt has been always issued to the Japanese authorities by the U.S. Forces concerned at each delivery of munitions, but at Hachijojima the Fifth Fleet has refused to issue a receipt, stating that it is not required in the Potsdam Declaration.
3. Since the receipt of munitions delivered will serve as the evidence of the disarmament of the Japanese Forces, we should appreciate if you would instruct the U.S. Forces at Hachijojima to issue the receipt to the Japanese authorities on the spot.

S. Arisue  
Lt. General, I.J.A.  
Chairman

258

3281A



7 November 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: GENERAL EASTWOOD

SUBJECT : Signed receipts for munitions turned over to the US Forces.

For your further consideration the following points are submitted to substantiate proposed memo to IJG.

1. OI #2 does not require nor contemplate the exchange of signed receipts either between the Jap Military and US Forces or between US Forces and Jap Home Ministry. Inventories prepared by the Jap Army or Navy may be accepted and used to record a physical transfer but not by way of requiring their accomplishment as a signed receipt.
2. To require inventories to be signed as a receipt would undoubtedly result in conscientious US agents taking such pains to verify description and count as would inordinately slow up the process of demilitarization without any commensurate advantages. On the other hand if such verification was not carefully done, but signatures given perfunctorily, such signed inventories would be worthless as an accurate instrument.
3. The matter of receipts was discussed with Lt Col Clipper and Hickey of the Eighth Army. They strongly advise against requiring them and say though some Eighth Army personnel have furnished receipts most of them have not and Eighth Army instructions do not require receipts to be given.
4. The fact that some transfers have been made with receipts and others not is another reason for refraining from promulgating any official directive to Occupational Force Commanders one way or the other. If the 5th Fleet is directed to furnish receipts the same directive should properly be addressed to other Occupational Forces Commanders. Those who had given no receipts might be apprehensive of their failure to do so or might even attempt to rectify their past action with considerable confusion. On the other hand if a directive not to furnish receipts was promulgated those who had already given them would be equally disturbed. It would be better to let the present situation continue without any further directive to our forces but rather to correct General Arisue's impression that receipts are necessary.
5. Accordingly it is recommended that the original draft be approved, and that paragraph 3 be restored, as it specifically refutes General Arisue's statement in paragraph 3 of his letter that he in effect considers the presentation of a mass of receipts to be evidence of Japanese disarmament.

AFR \_\_\_\_\_  
CRH \_\_\_\_\_



GD

C - AFR/11f

5 November 1945

## MEMO FOR RECORD:

1. Attached SCAJAP draft of a Memorandum to the Japanese Minister of Transportation was delivered by hand to G-4 P&C by Lt. Comdr. Haehl (SCAJAP) and discussed with Comdr. Ryan.
2. SCAJAP has difficulty in ascertaining accurately details of status of Japanese merchant vessels such as ownership, charterer etc. if the Japanese are permitted to carry on current sales and charter of such vessels without SCAJAP's knowledge. Their Memo was designed to remedy this situation.
3. Believe SCAJAP's proposal to send a clear cut directive from SCAJAP directly to the Japanese Minister of Transportation is improper and that the directive should be from SCAP to the IJG. Furthermore it appears that the real directive is in par. 4 of SCAJAP's draft and that the information asked for in paragraph 1, 2 & 3 can be obtained by SCAJAP in the ordinary course of business with Japanese shipping agencies under existing authority and assigned functions. Accordingly attached memo to the IJG has been prepared.

*CONCLUSIONS:*

4. SCAJAP (Capt Momsen)  
FLT LO SCAP (Capt Melgaard)  
ESS (Legal Section)(Major Minnich)

AFR  
CRH

G-4 ADVANCE ECHELON FILE COPY

G-4 FILE

36357



ADMINISTRATOR, NAVAL SHIPPING CONTROL AUTHORITY  
FOR JAPANESE MERCHANT MARINE (SCAJAP)  
UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET

SCAJAP:

Serial:

From: ~~SCAJAP~~ Administrator, Naval Shipping Control Authority  
for ~~Japanese Merchant Marine,~~  
To: The ~~Minister of Transportation.~~ 136  
Via: ~~TRAVEL~~ The Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

Subject: Japanese Merchant Vessels, Sale or Charter of.

1. You will submit a list of all merchant vessels of Japanese registry over 100 gross tons, as of 1 August, 1945, showing registered owner, charterer, subcharterer or other person or corporation having any legal interest in the vessel. Specify the type of charter or other legal interest involved. If standard forms of charters or operating agreements were employed within the shipping industry or between the I. J. Government and private shipowners, submit translated copies thereof.
2. Indicate on this list any changes in title or chartered status occurring since 1 August, 1945.
3. Submit translated copies of any legislation or executive orders of the I. J. Government in effect 1 August 1945 regulating transfers of ownership or changes in chartered status of Japanese merchant vessels.
4. No transfers of any legal interest in Japanese Merchant vessels or in their chartered status shall be made without the prior express approval of this command.

C. B. MOMSEN  
Deputy Administrator



## MEMO FOR RECORD:

1. Ltr dtd 17 Oct 45 from BNLO SCAP to SCAP requested supply of 18,000 tons of coal monthly for Hong Kong.
2. Ltr dtd 21 Oct 45 from SCAP to BNLO SCAP advising coal can be made available but transportation would have to be made in British controlled bottoms. Prices or financial arrangements to be adjusted at a later date. Attention called to shortage of commodities in Japan and asked what could be offered in return.
3. Ltr dtd 28 Oct 45 from BNLO SCAP to SCAP acknowledged availability of coal and advice that Commander-in-Chief Hong Kong is investigating sending supplies to Japan.
4. Ltr dtd 31 Oct 45 from BNLO SCAP to SCAP nominating S. S. "FORT BUFFALO" scheduled to sail Sasebo 30 Oct 45.
5. Telephone conversation 2 Nov 45 between Capt Grant, R. N. and Captain Jones, G-4.  
  
Consignor to be Commander-in-Chief, Hong Kong.  
Sailing of vessel S. S. "FORT BUFFALO" delayed, now scheduled depart Hong Kong 2 Nov 45 ETA Sasebo 8 Nov 45.
6. Signal to CG 6th Army 2 Nov 45 requesting reply our ltr 25 Oct 45 which asked for port information and coal stocks at ports.

*W*  
L. A. P.







**COPY**

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
Office of the Commanding General  
APO 343

AG 386.3 (OC)

1 November 1945

SUBJECT: Request of Japanese Government to Employ Converted Japanese Tanks as Heavy Engineering Vehicles.

TO : Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific,  
APO 500 (Forward)

1. This headquarters recommends approval of attached request providing these tanks be so altered that turrets and guns can not be reinstalled.

2. It is the understanding of this headquarters that parts for maintenance purposes will be drawn from existing stocks, and that this is an emergency expedient pending the production of standard type bulldozers.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

/s/

R. M. LEMKE  
Capt., A.G.D.  
Asst. Adjutant General

1 Incl:  
Ltr First Demob Hq,  
dtd 29 Oct 45



G-4 ADVANCE ECHELON

**COPY**

264

34900



COPY

First Demobilization Headquarters  
Liaison Commission, Yokohama.

K. 120

October 29, 1945.

From: Chief Commissioner  
Sub.: Remodelling Japanese Army Tanks  
To : Headquarters U.S. Eighth Army

It is desired that you will kindly take into consideration to withhold the destruction of Japanese Army tanks undermentioned to be remodeled for caterpillars with which we have planned to start public works in Tokyo.

1. Names, quantity, location and Owner of Tanks.

<u>Names of Tanks</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Owner</u>
97th Type Medium sized Tank (Weight - 15 tons)	15	Ikegai Co. (at Kawasaki)	Under the supervision of Sagami Military Arsenal
	50	Mitsubishi Co. (At Kamata)	
	50	Hitachi Co. (at Kamezari)	
	10	Hino (Vicinity of Hachioji)	Army Ordnance Supply Depot at Kodaira
40	Tachikawa		

Total: 165

2. a) The purpose of utilization.  
Remodeled tanks will be used in Tokyo to level the ground afflicted by air-raid.
- b) Medium sized tanks will be remodeled for engineering purpose and bulldozers for the public works.  
Armoured cars will be used to tow tractors, or work independently.
3. A part of Tanks to be remodeled into Caterpillar are as such indicated below :  
Armours and its parts will be dismantled from Medium sized tanks.  
All armours will be dismantled from armoured cars.
4. It is our earnest desire that you will kindly instruct the person concerned to withhold the destruction of the above-mentioned tanks and to retransfer them to the Tokyo Prefectural Government as soon as possible.

264 ADVANCE

PY G-4 FILE

3480A



To 9-4

1. Approved-
2. It is noted that only the 8th Army is notified. Does this apply to 6th Army at all. If 20 copies of memo to Saps should be sent there -

Copy of memo sent both Army in case some of the tanks should come from this area. ~~sent~~

3210



11 November 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Chief of Staff

SUBJECT : Request of Japanese Government to Employ Converted Japanese Tanks as Heavy Engineering Vehicles.

1. THE PROBLEM: Consideration of a request from the Japanese to convert 115 tanks and 50 armored cars into bulldozers and tractors respectively.

2. DISCUSSION:

a. Attached as Tab A is a letter from 8th U. S. Army recommending approval.

b. Attached as Tab B is a check sheet from the Chief Ordnance officer recommending approval. This check sheet has attached pictures showing the proposed method of conversion, and it is seen that the hull of the tank is mutilated to the extent that a turret can never be reinstalled.

c. The shortage of tractors in Japan along with the destruction caused by air raids accentuates the requirement for heavy engineering vehicles.

d. The tanks to be used are all old models. This renders the proving ground test which would result from such employment valueless. Eventually the spare parts on hand will be exhausted and requests to manufacture tank parts are inevitable. Such a request can be forestalled by allowing them to use only such parts as are available and obtainable from cannibalization.

e. A possibility exists that approval of this request could result in unfavorable publicity if the use of these tanks should be presented to the public incorrectly. Since the tanks are no longer suitable for their designed purpose any charges of failure to destroy arms could be easily countered.

3. CONCLUSIONS:

a. That the request made by the Japanese is reasonable and should be approved.

b. That the tanks should be modified so that they can never again be used as tanks.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS: That the attached letters to the Imperial Japanese Government and the Commanding General Eighth U.S. Army be approved.

Concurrence: G-2 (dsk), G-3 [Signature]  
ESS (Cox)

2 Incls.-

- Incl 1 - As described in Par 2a above.  
Incl 2 - As described in Par 2b above.  
Incl 3 - Proposed Memo to IJG.  
Incl 4 - 1st Ind to Eighth Army.

[Signature]  
H. E. EASTWOOD  
Brigadier General, GSC  
Deputy Asst. C/S, G-4.

Approved - JCS Ops. 17 Nov 45  
[Signature] per SJC.

264



**COPY**

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
Office of the Commanding General  
APO 343

AG 386.3 (OC)

1 November 1945

SUBJECT: Request of Japanese Government to Employ Converted Japanese Tanks as Heavy Engineering Vehicles.

TO : Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific,  
APO 500 (Forward)

1. This headquarters recommends approval of attached request providing these tanks be so altered that turrets and guns can not be reinstalled.

2. It is the understanding of this headquarters that parts for maintenance purposes will be drawn from existing stocks, and that this is an emergency expedient pending the production of standard type bulldozers.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

/s/

R. M. LEMKE  
Capt., A.G.D.  
Asst. Adjutant General

1 Incl:  
Ltr First Demob Hq,  
dtd 29 Oct 45

Incl 1(264)

**COPY**



**COPY**

First Demobilization Headquarters  
Liaison Commission, Yokohama.

K. 120

October 29, 1945.

From: Chief Commissioner  
Sub.: Remodelling Japanese Army Tanks  
To : Headquarters U.S. Eighth Army

It is desired that you will kindly take into consideration to withhold the destruction of Japanese Army tanks undermentioned to be remodeled for caterpillars with which we have planned to start public works in Tokyo.

## 1. Names, quantity, location and Owner of Tanks.

<u>Names of Tanks</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Owner</u>
97th Type Medium sized Tank (Weight - 15 tons)	15	Ikegai Co. (at Kawasaki)	Under the supervision of Sagami Military Arsenal
	50	Mitsubishi Co. (At Kamata)	
	50	Hitachi Co. (at Kanemari)	
Armoured Car (Weight - 5 Tons )	10	Hino (Vicinity of Hachioji)	Army Ordnance Supply Depot at Kodaira
	40	Tachikawa	

Total: 165

## 2. a) The purpose of utilization.

Remodeled tanks will be used in Tokyo to level the ground afflicted by air-raid.

b) Medium sized tanks will be remodeled for engineering purpose and bulldozers for the public works.

Armoured cars will be used to tow tractors, or work independently.

## 3. A part of Tanks to be remodeled into Caterpillar are as such indicated below :

Armours and its parts will be dismantled from Medium sized tanks.

All armours will be dismantled from armoured cars.

4. It is our earnest desire that you will kindly instruct the person concerned to withhold the destruction of the above-mentioned tanks and to retransfer them to the Tokyo Prefectural Government as soon as possible.

264

**COPY**



**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
CHECK SHEET**

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.:

Subject: Japanese Tank-dozers

~~From:~~  
NOTE  
NO.

FROM: O C ORD O  
AdvanceTo: AC/s G-4  
AH: Col. Humphries

Date: 1 Nov 45

1. The undersigned attended a demonstration of the use of two Japanese Tank-dozers on 30 Oct 45, at the Ota Factory, Mitsubishi Heavy Industry, Tokyo. The demonstration was arranged by the 8th Army Military Government Section at the request of the above agency. The following persons also attended:

Major Burton, Ord O, 8th Army.  
Capt. Day, Mil. Govt, 8th Army (Industries)  
Lt. Northrup, Mil. Govt., 8th Army (Forestry & Agriculture)  
Mr. Nigoshi, President of the above factory.  
Mr. Yoshitani, Engr., Planning Dept, above factory.

2. The purpose of the demonstration was to show the effectiveness of the tank-mounted dozers in clearing areas of rubble and debris or of small trees and underbrush, in an effort to make more land available for the raising of food-stuffs. The dozers were converted from the Japanese Model 2597, Medium Tank. (See attached photos, Incl. 1)

It was stated by Mr. Yoshitani that the tank-dozers were an expedient only and would probably not be used for more than one year.

3. The tank-dozer was used in the demonstration to clear a small area (1500 sq. ft.) of debris resulting from the demolition and burning (through air-raids) of several small structures. The surface debris, shrubbery, and several 5-inch trees, were removed with no difficulty. The concrete foundations and pillars were uprooted or broken with little additional effort. Several runs back and forth were required to remove one heavier foundation 6-inches thick and extending 20-inches underground with a portion of the concrete floor still in place.

1

*Incl 2 264*

*3214A*



775009

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC**

**CHECK SHEET**

**(Do not remove from attached sheets)**

File No.:

Subject: Japanese Tank-dozers

From:  
XXXXXX  
NOTE  
NO.

FROM:

To:

Date:

4. The only undesirable characteristic appeared to be in the hand-operated winch used to raise and lower the blade. In running up a small heap of dirt or debris, the blade was lifted away from the pile which necessitated the halting of the dozer until the blade could be hand-lowered.

5. The engine (V-12 Air-cooled Deisel, 150-170 Horsepower) was not overloaded or stalled at any time.

6. It is recommended that the Home Ministry be granted permission to make the conversion, as requested, with the following provisions:

(a) All armor-plate above the line indicated on the attached photo (Incl. 1) be removed in order to lessen the tank's value as an armored vehicle.

(b) No production of spare parts be allowed. Parts to be obtained by cannibalization, or by retaining from existing stocks, a normal one year's supply for the number of tanks to be converted.

(c) Necessary reports of the location of the tank-dozers be required or other measures be instituted to provide adequate control and security.

7. It is also recommended that information be released to the press (U. S.) emphasizing the precautions taken to remove any value of the vehicle as an armored vehicle and to limit and control its use.

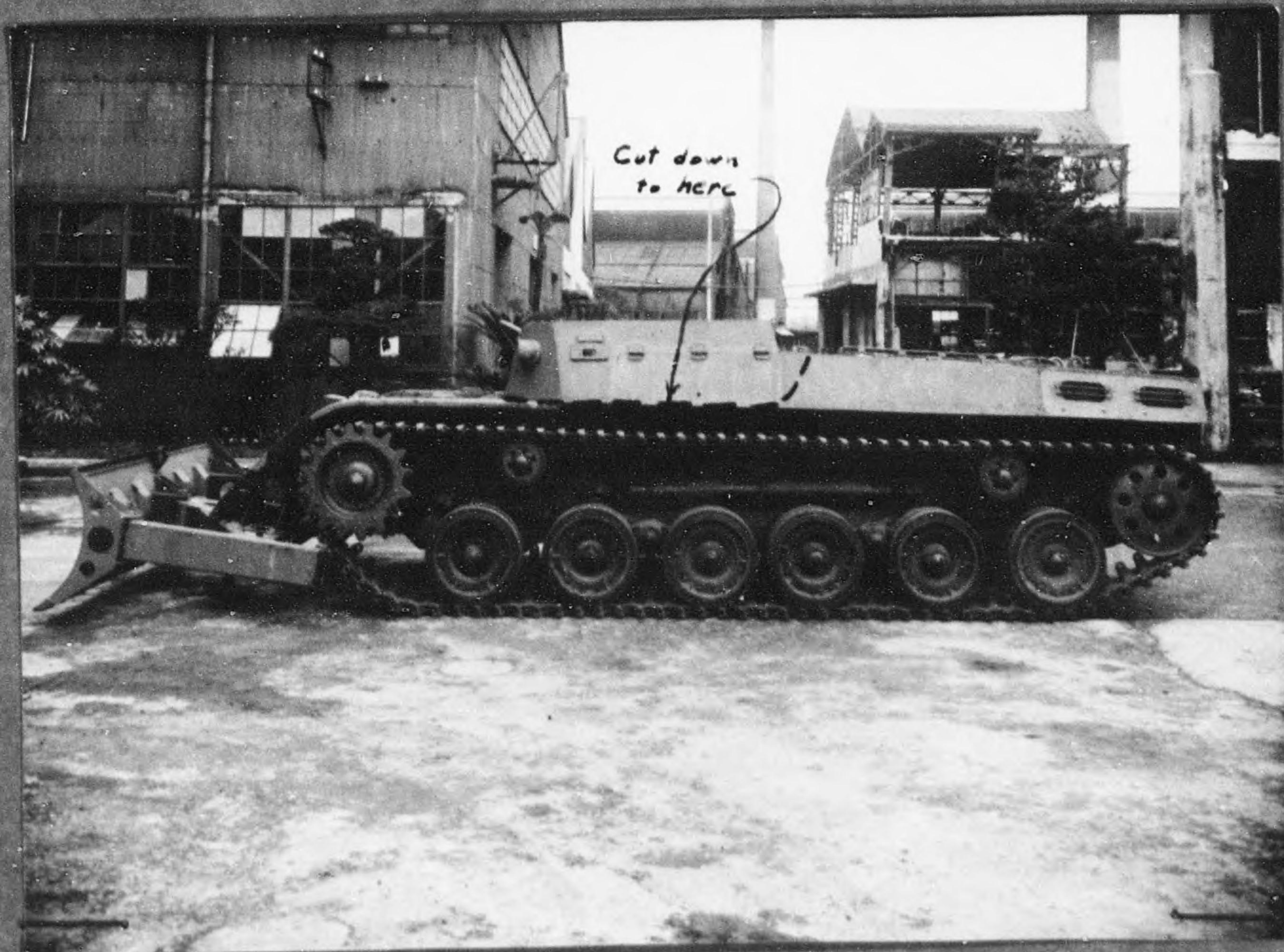
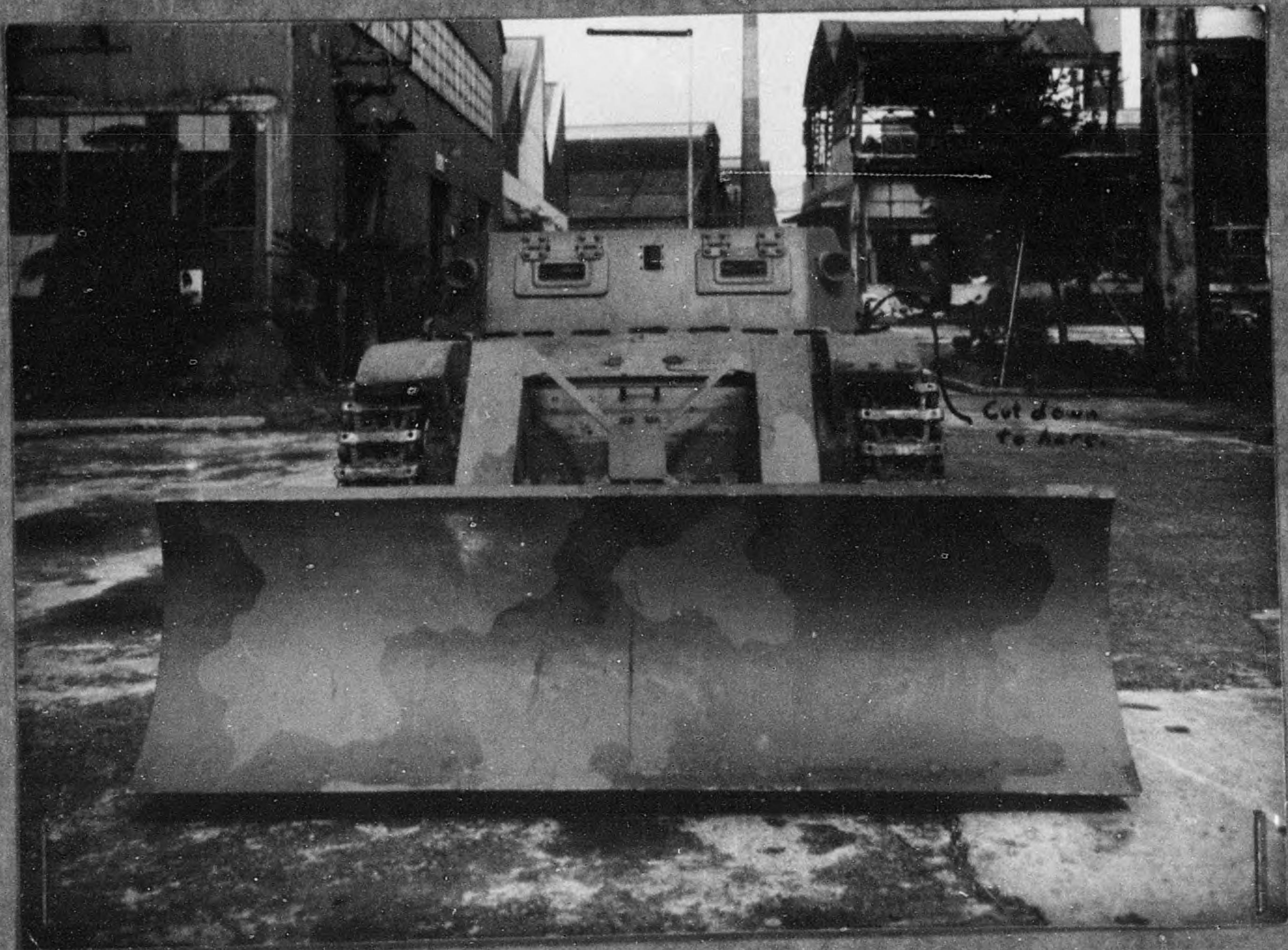
8. There was also provided by the Mitsubishi Industry, photographs of a "rammer" (see Incl. 2) intended for use in knocking down walls, foundations, etc. This item is not considered necessary by this office and it is recommended that no consideration be given toward its production. No model was onhand for inspection.

*O.G.K.*  
O.G.K.

2

264





264

Incl #1





Incl #2



11 November 1945

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

1. Check sheet from AG to G-4 dated 2 November 1945 outlining the need for some system of transmitting official mail from this headquarters to individuals located within Japan. At the present time there is no means available and AG officers have been forced to purchase Japanese postage out of their own pockets.

2. Check Sheet from AG to G-4 dated 7 November 1945 with radio ZX-29541 attached. This radio from CINCAFPAC Manila to the Armies and XXIV Corps stated that individuals are not authorized to use Japanese civilian postal facilities; that U.S. postage only is authorized, and directed that mail for local civilian delivery will be turned over to civilian postal service by APOs. The AG check sheet recommended that a single directive be published incorporating all of the above and directing the Japanese Government to transmit both official and personal U.S. mail. To cover all such cases that might arise, this directive is written directing the Japanese Government to transmit all Allied Occupation Force's mail of this category.

3. Informal concurrence was obtained from Lt. Col. Fair (AG Sect), Major Staples (Postal Div, AG Sect) and Major Lyon (Civil Censorship Detachment).

MGT \_\_\_\_\_

CRH \_\_\_\_\_



G-4 MANILA FILE COPY

265

3380-A



**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
CHECK SHEET**

**(Do not remove from attached sheets)**

**File No.:**

**Subject:**

**FROM:**

FROM: AG

**To:** G-4

**Date:** 7 Nov 45

**NOTE  
NO.**

1. Reference is made to attached copy of radio ZX 29541 from CINCAFPAC, Manila, regarding the use of Japanese civilian postal system by U. S. Military personnel.

2. The only authorized mail depositories for military personnel are army and fleet post offices, and the only authorized postage stamps are those of the United States Government.

3. A recent check with the postal officers of Sixth Army and Eighth Army reveals that postmasters at urban centers, such as Tokyo, Yokohama, Kyoto, and Osaka, refuse to accept matter mailed by U. S. Military personnel addressed to destinations within Japan and Korea, bearing U. S. postage.

4. C/N this office, dated 2 November 1945, recommended that the Japanese Government be directed to transmit official mail without payment of postage. Recommend that in addition to transmitting official U. S. mail without payment of postage, that the Japanese authorities be directed to transmit personal mail, bearing U. S. postage stamps, received from Army and Fleet Post Offices for delivery within Japan and Korea.

1 Incl:  
As stated.

*HWA*  
-----  
H. W. A. -----

265



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

**INCOMING MESSAGE**  
IN THE CLEAR  
PRIORITY

5 November 1945

TO : CG EIGHTH ARMY PASSED: CG SIXTH ARMY PASSED: TWFO; CG XXIV  
CORPS PASSED: CINCPAC ADV  
FROM : CINCPAC  
NR : ZX 29541

Postal inspection reports indicate military personnel in Japan making extensive use of civilian postal facilities through deposit of mail in post offices and street collection boxes addressed for delivery in Japan, United States and other countries. Frequently such matter bears Japanese postage. Deposit of mail in Army and Fleet post offices and use of United States postage only authorized. Mail for local civilian delivery will be turned over to civilian postal service by APOs after censorship. Take prompt corrective action

NO SIC

TOO : 050122Z  
MCN : ZUG-A-15/06

DISTRIBUTION:

INFORMATION COPIES TO:

- AG
- AG - Postal Div *W.H. Hughes*
- C Counter Intel O *Capt Bullock*
- Hq Comdt

15166

PRIORITY  
IN THE CLEAR

AFFAC AGO  
Form No. 108  
"NAPRICO" 700M 10-20-45

COPY NO.

*265* THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN



**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
CHECK SHEET**

W

**(Do not remove from attached sheets)**

**File No.:**

**Subject:**

**From:** Chief of Staff

**To:** G-4

**Date:** 6 November 1945

1. It is considered sufficient to instruct the Imperial Japanese Government that they honor our official mail in the same way that the United States Post Office does.
2. The proposed memorandum should be redrafted to eliminate the request for a rubber stamp and to transmit samples of the official envelopes which should be accorded the desired treatment.

1 Incl:  
Memo re Transmission  
of Official Mail.

*[Signature]*

..... R. J. M. ....

*[Handwritten mark]*

265



GD

REC - ORS/wbs

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

1. C.L.O. No. 390 of 25 October requested permission to use the former SAKO Laboratory of the Naval Weather Bureau in SAKO Village, KOZA. The laboratory is to be used for industrial, marine and agricultural meteorological studies.

2. The request to use this laboratory for civilian weather reports and studies is reasonable and should be granted if there are no conflicting requirements.

3. Eighth Army (G-4, Lt. Col. Harris) has no use for this laboratory and approves granting authority to the Japanese to use it.

4. This memo authorizes the use of the laboratory for civilian purposes.

5. Concurrences have been obtained by G-3, FEAF Weather Section, Natural Resources.

ORS \_\_\_\_\_

CRH \_\_\_\_\_



G-4 MANILA

286

3/66



775009

Routing Slip  
Policy & Control Branch  
G-4 Section AFPAC

Col Hutchison _____	_____	1945
Col Humphries _____	For:	
Comdr Ryan _____	Approval _____	
✓ Lt Col Simpson _____	Concur _____	
	✓ No Act _____	
	Signature _____	
	Info _____	
Lt Col Troup _____	Note & Ret _____	
	File (Adm) _____	
Lt Daly _____	Dispatch _____	
	Draft _____	
Tec 3 Mehrley _____	Final Form _____	
Tec 4 Forsgren _____		
Tec 4 Sloan _____		
Tec 5 Petrillo _____		

Remarks: Pls discuss w/ N.A. if  
they still desire the report  
requested in their G/N tell them to  
reply on the letter asking for it.

NOTE: - LT COL WISBMAN  
(EXEC O. OF NAT RES) TOLD OF  
THIS. WILL INVESTIGATE AND  
SUBMIT LETTER ON TP 2 IAC/N#3.  
ORE



*OM*

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC**

**CHECK SHEET**

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.: \_\_\_\_\_ Subject: Allocation of SAKO Naval Laboratory to Central Meteorological Observatory.

INDEX  
NOTE  
NO.

FROM: G-3

To: G-4

Date: 31 October 1945

1. Recommend favorable consideration be given to application of the Central Liaison Office for the use of the former SAKO laboratory of the Naval Weather Bureau by the Central Meteorological Observatory (reference: CLO 390, 25 Oct 45).

2. FEAF Weather Section concurs (Col Gillenwaters).

*J. H. R.*  
W. E. C.

(2)

G-4

To: Natural Resources Sec

2 Nov 45

Your comments and recommendations are desired on the inclosed request from the Japanese Govt that the Japanese Central Meteorological Observatory be permitted to use the former Sako laboratory of the Naval Weather Bureau, located in Kanagawa Prefecture, for the study of industrial, marine, fishery and sanitary meteorologies.

1 Incl:

CLO No. 390 dtd 25 Oct 45 from IJG.

*LAP*  
*for*  
H. E. E.

(3)

NR

To: G-4

9 Nov 45

1. The Natural Resources Section concurs in the request that the Central Meteorological Observatory be permitted to use the former SAKO laboratory of the Naval Weather Bureau for study purposes.

2. This section desires a more detailed topical outline of the proposed researches to be conducted in marine and fishery meteorology.

1 Incl:

CLO No. 390 dtd 25 Oct 45.

*for*  
*MW*  
H. G. S.



(2) G-4 To: Natural Resources Sec 2 Nov 45

Your comments and recommendations are desired on the inclosed request from the Japanese Govt that the Japanese Central Meteorological Observatory be permitted to use the former Sako laboratory of the Naval Weather Bureau, located in Kanagawa Prefecture, for the study of industrial, marine, fishery and sanitary meteorologies.

1 Incl:  
CLO No. 390 dtd 25 Oct 45 from IJG.

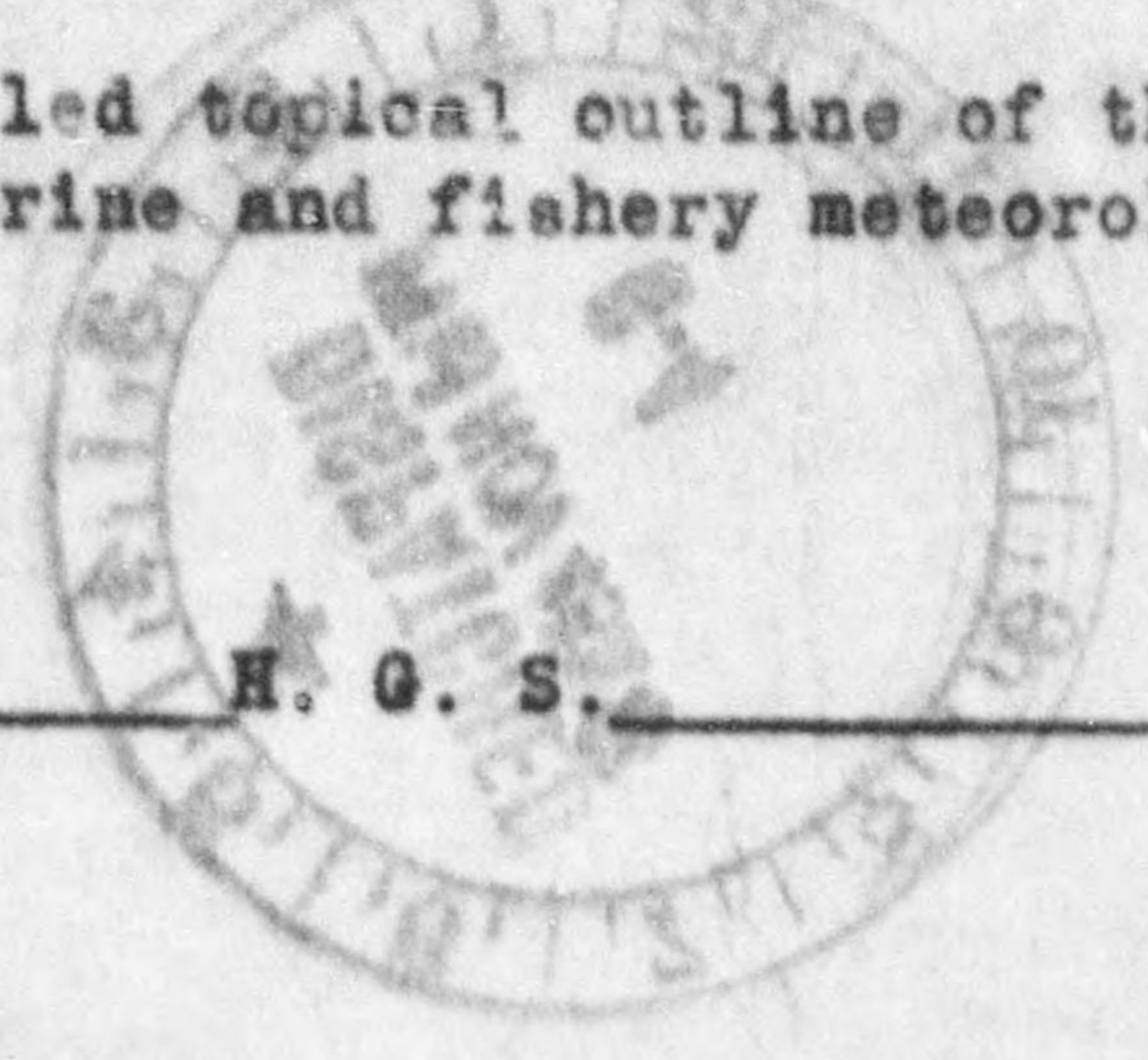
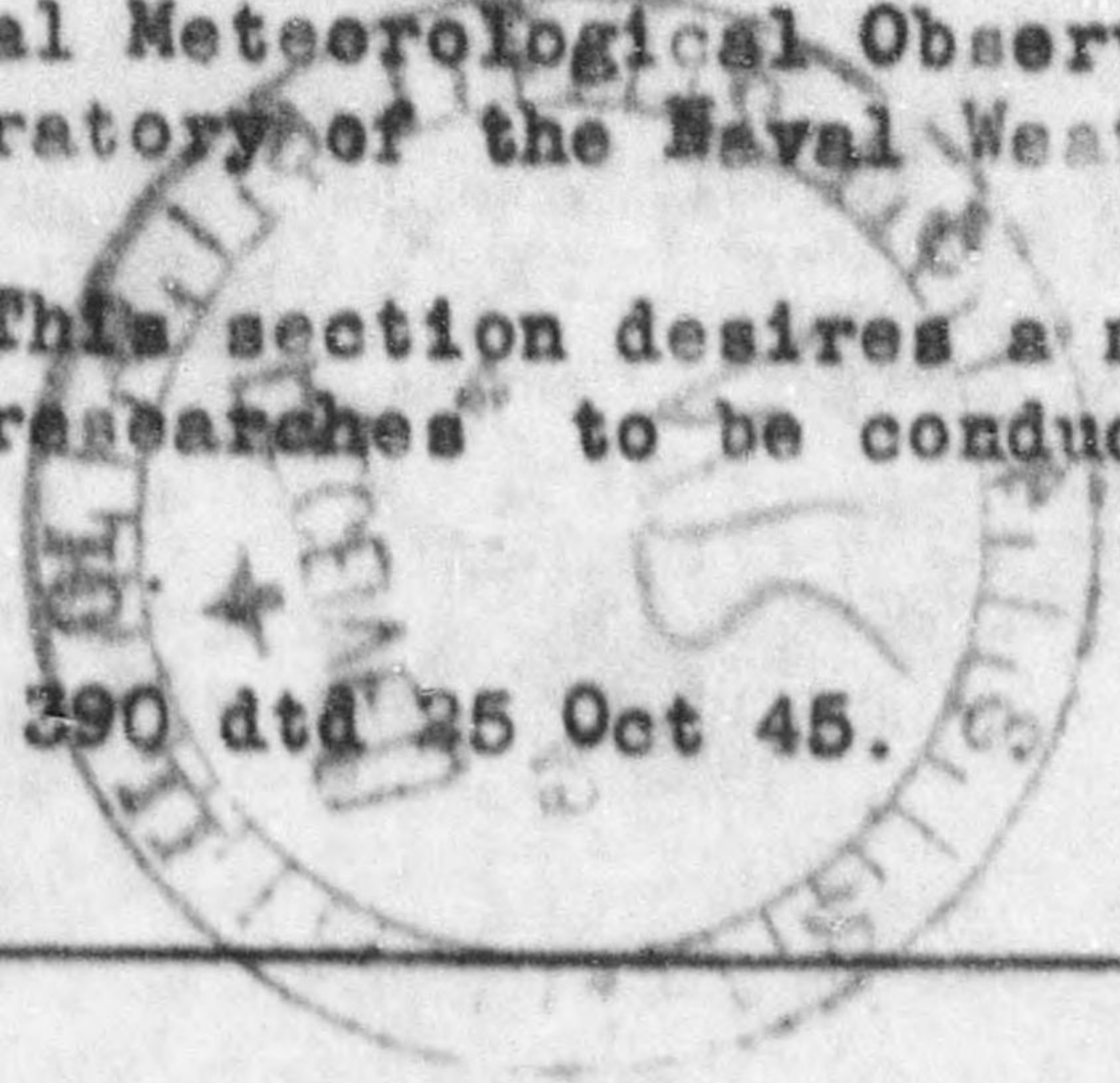
H.E.E.

(3) NR To: G-4 9 Nov 45

1. The Natural Resources Section concurs in the request that the Central Meteorological Observatory be permitted to use the former SAKO laboratory of the Naval Weather Bureau for study purposes.

2. This section desires a more detailed topical outline of the proposed researches to be conducted in marine and fishery meteorology.

1 Incl:  
CLO No. 390 dtd 25 Oct 45.



286



IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

6  
e

TO : THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.  
SUBJECT : Application for Making Use of the Former Sako Laboratory of the Naval Weather Bureau.

GHQ  
AGO RECOMM  
000,93  
28 OCT 1945

C.L.O. No. 390

25 October 1945

The Central Meteorological Observatory has submitted to the Central Liaison Office its desire to make use of the former Sako Laboratory of the Naval Weather Bureau in Sako Village, Koza District, Kanagawa Prefecture. It is earnestly hoped that the General Headquarters for the Allied Powers would be good enough to grant their kind permission to carry out this program.

1. The laboratory is to be used for the study of industrial, marine, fishery and sanity meteorologies.

2. Items of Study

- a) Relationship of atmospheric phenomena to the sprouting and growth of crops and their yield.
- b) Study of instruments and materials for agricultural meteorological observation.
- c) Study of marine, fishery and sanity meteorologies.
- d) Training of technical experts in agricultural meteorology.

3. Personnel

Director	1
Meteorogists	5
(including 2 medical officers)	
Assistant meteorogists	10
(including 2 assistant medical officers)	
Subordinate Assistant Observers	20
Farm help	3
Apprentices	100

FOR THE PRESIDENT,

( S. Iguchi )

Director of General Affairs  
Central Liaison Office

286