

RA'-0575

0007

外交史料館

Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

一、在外邦人引揚之方針及船舶問題之要  
終戦連絡中央事務局

起発日	相手	要旨
九月二七	唐山駐日使館	大陸ヨリ引揚邦人ノ返答ニ付テノ返答ニ付
〃	〃	邦人引揚用船舶ノ返答ニ付
〃	〃	在津ヨリヨリヨリ引揚邦人ニ付テノ返答ニ付
〃	〃	同僚長官トシテノ返答ニ付
〃	〃	引揚方針(油也火油ノ引揚ニ付テノ返答ニ付)
〃	〃	中野少将覚書ノ返答
〃	〃	邦人引揚ノ方針ニ付テノ返答
〃	〃	在外邦人引揚要綱
〃	〃	(在外邦人引揚ノ方針ニ付テノ返答ニ付)
〃	〃	在外邦人引揚ノ方針ニ付テノ返答
〃	〃	邦人引揚ノ方針ニ付テノ返答
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〃	〃	邦人引揚ノ方針ニ付テノ返答

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一四	十月十四日	APD 四四二	第六軍司令官ニ付テノ返答ニ付
一五	〃	APD 四〇九	征服地域内ノ邦人引揚方針ニ付テノ返答
一六	〃	APD 五〇〇	在外邦人引揚方針ニ付テノ返答
一七	十月八日		皇軍新長官ニ付テノ返答
一八	十月二五日		在外邦人引揚方針ニ付テノ返答
一九	〃	APD 三三〇	在外邦人引揚方針ニ付テノ返答
二〇	十月二六日	APD 六二二	在外邦人引揚方針ニ付テノ返答
二一	〃		在法議定書
二二	〃		在外邦人引揚方針ニ付テノ返答
二三	〃		在外邦人引揚方針ニ付テノ返答
二四	〃		在外邦人引揚方針ニ付テノ返答
二五	〃		在外邦人引揚方針ニ付テノ返答
二六	〃		在外邦人引揚方針ニ付テノ返答
二七	一月十一日	APD 三〇〇	在外邦人引揚方針ニ付テノ返答

終戦連絡中央事務局

0004

RA'-0575

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records  
National Archives of Japan

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER  
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

27 Sep 45

TO: Mr. Yamagata

The attached is an excerpt from a JQAK 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.

Respectfully,

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

九月二十日 倭島部長  
司令部 復部長 小ノノル大佐  
往訪に説得ス

大陸ヨリ引揚邦人ニ因スル  
コトノオレ放送一件

0006

Broadcast 0700 24 September 1945

The first group of Japanese nationals to be evacuated will be 82,000 from Peking and 50,000 from SEITOO, 37,000 from Central China and 4,900 from South China. Evacuation of a second group will begin as soon as shipping is available. According to census figures, the total number of Japanese nationals residing in China is 393,083. Due to the end of the war the Japanese nationals are moving toward various coastal cities, and the first group of evacuees will number 173,900. The Japanese policy is to let Japanese nationals stay in China to aid in the task of reconstruction there and the Chinese government has also requested that they remain to help in the development of China. This shows great understanding on the part of the Chinese authorities, and so far there have been no grave incidents involving Japanese nationals. The Japanese and Chinese armies are cooperating in maintaining order there.

引揚邦人ニ因スルコトノオレ放送一件

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0010

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OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

27

AGB60 (27 Sep 45) RSB 27 September 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Shipping for Repatriation of Japanese Nationals.

中央連絡所  
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1. Reference is made to your proposed plan to utilize 260,000 tons of Mercantile Marine for the repatriation of Japan Nationals.

2. Information furnished to this headquarters by the Imperial Japanese Government indicates that the use of 260,000 tons of shipping for this purpose will leave insufficient shipping available to provide for the maintenance of the health and of a minimum essential standard of living for the civil population of Japan.

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3. The shipping requirements deemed necessary by the Imperial Japanese Government to provide for the essential requirements of the civil population will be periodically reviewed. Until such requirements have been set, it is directed that:

a. Only such ships as are obviously more efficient when used as passenger ships than as cargo ships will be used for repatriation.

b. No further conversion of cargo ships to passenger carrying ships will be authorized at this time.

c. A list be submitted of those ships, with their tonnages and personnel capacities, which are now classed solely or primarily as passenger carrying vessels. This list should include hospital ships, giving capacities carrying sick and carrying persons not sick.

4. Authorization is given to transporting passengers on cargo ships when insufficient cargo is available to insure the maximum utilization of the carrying capacity of the ship.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

0008

BAROLD PAIR (SGD)  
Lt. Col. A. G. D.,  
Asst. Adjutant General

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0012

LIST OF PASSENGER VESSELS OCT. 4TH 1945.

NAME	C/T	D/W	CLASSIFICATION	CARGO CAPACITY (BALE)	PASSENGER CAPACITY		REMARKS
					OFFICIAL	ACTUAL RECORD	
TAKASAGO MARU	9.547	5.908	PASSENGER		1.000	1.360	
HIKAWA	11.621	10.271	"		1.000	2.400	
ARIMASAN	9.697	11.173	"		2.000		
#1 TAIKAI	9.873	11.864	"		1.500		700 SICK, 1,300 NOT SICE
KOGANE	1.908	315	"		701		
NISHIZI	1.842	418	"		714		
SUM	40.292	29.943			6.915		
UNZEN	5.150	1.995	SMALL-CARGO	1.800 TON	396	ESTIMATE	
MAMIYA	1.125	1.454	"	300	74	(2,000)	
KARAFUTO	1.598	762	"	1,000	262	"( 800)	
FUKUYU	3.181	3.092	"	2,000	337	"(2,000)	
IKOJIMA	2.253	2.322	"	3,400	44		
YOSHIZAKI	1.267	1.650	"	800	386	"(1,000)	
NISSEYO	6.526	9.307	"	8,800	82		
KANEI	1.117	1.283	"	1,000	56		
KURASAKI	1.598	490	"	600	539		
MURTO	1.257	497	"	626	484		
TEIYU	1.118	1.195	"	600	381	"( 700)	
HANASAKI	1.463	2.346	"	1,800	34		UNDER REPAIR
HARADA	4.109	4.190	"	3,150	305		"
YAKUSAN	4.351	4.038	"	3,500	685		"
GASSAN	4.515	4.560	"	5,500	582		"
SUM	38.661	40.261			4,647		
TOTAL	21	78.945			11,562		

UNDER SERVICE FOR JER-  
RY BOAT BETWEEN AKOORI  
HAKODATE

UNDER REPAIR

0009

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国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records  
National Archives of Japan



To: The Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.  
 From: The Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.  
 Subject: Shipping for Repatriation of Japanese Nationals.

C.L.O. No. 184

6 October 1945.

Reference is made to paragraph 3-C of the Memorandum AGS 60 (27 Sep 45) for the Imperial Japanese Government RSS on the subject of shipping for repatriation of Japanese nationals.

As requested thereby, the Imperial Japanese Government submits herewith a list of those ships with specifications which are classified solely or primarily as passenger carrying vessels.

For the President

(T. Katsube)  
 Chief of the Liaison Section  
 Central Liaison Office.

客引  
 船揚  
 表買  
 提出係  
 件

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0013

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

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LIST OF PASSENGER VESSELS

OCT. 4TH 1945.

NAME	G/T	D/W	CLASSIFICATION	CARGO CAPACITY (BALE)	PASSENGER CAPACITY		REMARKS
					OFFICIAL	ACTUAL RECORD	
TAKASAGO MARU	9.347	5.902	PASSENGER		1,000	1,560	
HIKAWA	11.621	10.271	"		1,000	2,400	
ARIMASAN	8.697	11.173	"		2,000		700 SICK, 1,500 NOT SICK
#1 TAIKAI	6.873	11.864	"		1,500		
KOGANE	1.906	315	"		701		
NISHIKI	1.848	418	"		714		
SUM	40.292	39.943		1,800 TON	6,915	ESTIMATE	
UNZEN	3.150	1.993	SEMI-CARGO		396	(2,000)	" (800)
MAMIYA	1.125	1.434	"	800	74		UNDER SERVICE FOR FERRY BOAT AOMORI HAKODATE
KARAFUTO	1.598	762	"	1,000	282		
HAKURYU	3.181	3.092	"	2,000	357	" (2,000)	
HOKUSEN	2.256	3.322	"	3,400	44		
CYOHAKU	1.287	1.650	"	800	386	" (1,000)	
NISSYO	6.526	9.507	"	8,800	82		
KAINEI	1.117	1.283	"	1,000	36		
KURASAKI	1.698	490	"	600	539		
MUROTO	1.257	497	"	626	484		
TENYU	1.118	1,195	"	600	381	" (700)	
HANASAKI	1.463	2,348	"	1,800	34		
HARADA	4.109	4,190	"	3,150	305		
HAKUSAN	4.351	4,038	"	3,500	685		
GASSAN	4.515	4,360	"	3,500	582		
SUM	58.651	40.261			4,647		
TOTAL	15	78.943			11,562		

0011

LIST OF PASSENGER VESSELS

OCT. 4TH 1945.

NAME	G/T	D/W	CLASSIFICATION	CARGO CAPACITY (BALE)	PASSENGER CAPACITY		REMARKS
					OFFICIAL	ACTUAL RECORD	
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HIKAWA	11.621	10.271	"		1,000	2,400	
ARIMASAN	8.697	11.173	"		2,000		700 SICK, 1,500 NOT SICK
#1 TAIKAI	6.873	11.864	"		1,500		
KOGANE	1.906	315	"		701		
NISHIKI	1.848	418	"		714		
SUM	40.292	39.943		1,800 TON	6,915	ESTIMATE	
UNZEN	3.150	1.993	SEMI-CARGO		396	(2,000)	" (800)
MAMIYA	1.125	1.434	"	800	74		UNDER SERVICE FOR FERRY BOAT BETWEEN AOMORI HAKODATE
KARAFUTO	1.598	762	"	1,000	282		
HAKURYU	3.181	3.092	"	2,000	357	" (2,000)	
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CYOHAKU	1.287	1.650	"	800	386	" (1,000)	
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KAINEI	1.117	1.283	"	1,000	36		
KURASAKI	1.698	490	"	600	539		
MUROTO	1.257	497	"	626	484		
TENYU	1.118	1,195	"	600	381	" (700)	
HANASAKI	1.463	2,348	"	1,800	34		
HARADA	4.109	4,190	"	3,150	305		
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0014



COMMANDER JAPANESE REPATRIATION GROUP  
UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET

Serial: 8 3 October 1945  
From: Rear Admiral D. B. BEARY, U. S. Navy  
To: The Minister of the Imperial Japanese Navy.  
Via: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.  
Reference: (a) Your M.D. No. 49 dated 30 September 1945.

1. You are authorized to sail ships according to the following schedule:

NAME OF VESSEL	DEPART	ARRIVE	REMARKS
Hatsuzo Kura (Destroyer) (200 Passengers)	Yokohama 3 Oct.	Yokosuka 3 Oct.	Fuel
	Yokosuka 4 Oct.	Guam 9 Oct.	Fuel
	Guam 11 Oct.	Ponape 14 Oct.	Embark Japanese Personnel.
	Ponape 16 Oct.	Guam 19 Oct.	Fuel
ESCORT No. 37 (200 Passengers)	Guam 21 Oct.	Yokohama 26 Oct.	Disembark personnel Fuel Yokosuka
	Uraga 5 Oct.	Yokosuka 5 Oct.	Fuel
	Yokosuka 5 Oct.	Enderby 12 Oct.	Embark Passengers
Kamishima (Escort) (200 Passengers)	Enderby 14 Oct.	Yokohama 21 Oct.	Fuel Yokosuka
	Yokosuka 3 Oct.	Fusan 5 Oct.	Fuel prior departure Yokosuka
	Fusan 7 Oct.	Moji 7 Oct.	
	Moji 10 Oct.	Fusan 11 Oct.	
	Fusan 13 Oct.	Moji 13 Oct.	

0013

Serial: 8

3 October 1945

- Continual shuttle schedule for escort Kamishima between Moji and Fusan authorized with five (5) round trips during October, six (6) round trips a month thereafter. Fuel at Sasebo.
- Arrangements will be made to supply 3780 barrels of bunker fuel and 2331 barrels of diesel fuel at Yokosuka and 4019 barrels of diesel monthly for escort Kamishima at Sasebo.
- Vessels concerned will fly Japanese Merchant ship ensign and the International B Flag with triangle cut-out, will obey all orders received from U. S. Naval or Allied Naval authorities, and keep clear of restricted areas in Tokyo Bay.

D. B. BEARY  
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy  
Commander Japanese Repatriation Group

cc:

SCAF  
G-3  
G-4  
FURLOSCAF  
COMFIFENFLR  
Com Marianas (air mail)  
Com MarGils ( " " )

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records  
National Archives of Japan

UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET  
COMMANDER JAPANESE REPATRIATION GROUP WITH THE  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Serial: 10

4 October 1945

From: Rear Admiral D. B. BEARY, U. S. Navy.  
(Commander Japanese Repatriation Group).  
To: The Minister of the Imperial Japanese Navy.  
Via: The Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

Reference: (a) Your N. D. No. 64 dated 3 October 1945.

1. Authorization is granted to sail demilitarized Japanese Naval escort HABUSHI (200 passengers), in accordance with the following schedule for repatriation of Japanese:

<u>Depart</u>	<u>Arrive</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Kure 5 Oct.	Amami O Shima 6 Oct.	Fuel 4 Oct. Kure
Amami O Shima 7 Oct.	Moji 8 Oct.	
Moji 9 Oct.	Sasebo 10 Oct.	Fuel.

2. Arrangements will be made to supply 819 barrels of diesel fuel at Kure and 126 barrels at Sasebo.

3. HABUSHI will fly the Japanese Merchant ship ensign and the International S flag with triangle cut out and will obey all orders received from U. S. or Allied Naval authorities.

D. B. BEARY

CC:  
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SCAP  
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The Approximate Numbers of the Japanese Nationals to be Evacuated to Japan Proper.  
(Sept. 12, 1945  
Division IV, Central  
Liaison Office)

Area	Manchuria	China Central & North China	China South China	Korea	Kurile Islands	Saghalien	South Sea Zone	Rabaul	Formosa	Total
Troops	698,000	945,000	137,000	265,000	53,000	24,000	757,000	147,000	202,000	3,228,000
Residents	1,390,000	470,000	130,000	850,000	1500 ?	400,000	207,623	0	400,000	3,847,623
Total	2,088,000	1,415,000	267,000	1,115,000	55,000 ?	424,000	964,623	147,000	602,000	7,075,623

0016

LIST OF PASSENGER VESSELS

OCT. 4TH 1945.

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						OFFICIAL	ACTUAL RECORD	
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ARIMASAN	8.627	11.173	"			2.000		700 SICK, 1.300 NOT SICK
#1 TAIKAI	6.873	11.834	"			1.500		
KOGANE	1.906	315	"			701		
NISHIKI	1.848	418	"			714		
SUM	40.292	39.943				5,915		
UNZEN	3.150	1.993	SEMI-CARGO	1.200 TON		396		ESTIMATE (2,000) "( 800)
HAMIYA	1.125	1.434	"		800	74		
KARAFUTO	1.598	762	"		1.000	262		
HARUMU	3.181	3.092	"		2.000	337		UNDER SERVICE FOR PER- RY BOAT BETWEEN AOMORI HAKODATE
HORUSEN	2.256	3.322	"		3.400	44		
GYOHAKU	1.227	1.650	"		800	386		
NIESYO	3.526	9.507	"		2.800	82		
KAINEI	1.117	1.283	"		1.000	56		
KURASAKI	1.598	490	"		600	539		
MURTO	1.257	497	"		626	484		
TENYU	1.118	1.195	"		600	381		
HANASAKI	1.463	2.348	"		1.800	34		UNDER REPAIR
HARADA	4.109	4.190	"		3.150	305		"
HAJUSAN	4.351	4.098	"		3.500	685		"
GASSAN	4.515	4.530	"		3.500	582		"
SUM	38.631	40.261				4,647		
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UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET  
COMMANDER JAPANESE REPATRIATION GROUP WITH THE  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Serial: 7

3 October 1945

From: Rear Admiral D. B. BEARY, U. S. Navy.  
(Commander Japanese Repatriation Group).  
To: The Minister of the Imperial Japanese Navy.  
Via: The Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

Reference: (a) Your M.D. No. 60, dated 2 October 1945.

Enclosure: (A) Schedule of Sailing and Refueling  
Japanese Naval Vessels.

1. As requested by reference (a), you are authorized to sail demilitarized Japanese Naval vessels for the purpose of repatriating Japanese nationals in accordance with the schedule shown in enclosure(A).

2. Vessels concerned will fly the Japanese Merchant ship ensign and the International B flag with triangle cut out, will obey all orders received from U. S. Naval or Allied Naval authorities, and keep clear of restricted areas in Tokyo Bay.

D. B. BEARY  
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy  
Commander Japanese Repatriation Group

cc:  
Com5thFlt  
SCAP  
G-3  
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ComMaregills (air mail)  
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0018

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0018

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records  
National Archives of Japan

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0019

Name	Accommodation	Return to		Kind	Place	Refueling		Amount
		From	For			Date	Amount	
Transport No. 16	300	Uraga 4 Oct.	Guam 7 Oct.	Bunker	Yokosuka	3 Oct.	1100 Barrels	
				Fuel	Yokosuka	12 "	630 "	
Transport No. 9	300	Uraga 4 Oct.	Truk 11 Oct.	Bunker	Yokosuka	15 "	800 "	
				Fuel	Guam	15 "	700 "	
					Mokosuka	23 "	250 "	
Escort Uku	200	Kure 4 Oct.	Guam 10 Oct.	Diesel	Kure	3 "	820 "	
					Yokosuka	17 "	<del>800</del> 315 "	
Cruiser Kashima	800	Kure 4 Oct.	Jaluit 14 Oct.	Diesel	Kure	3 "	6300 "	
					Yokosuka	26 "	4400 "	
Transport No. 19	300	Kure 4 Oct.	Palau 9 Oct.	Bunker	Kure	3 "	800 "	
				Fuel	Guam	14 "	500 "	
					Yokosuka	22 "	380 "	
Transport No. 20	300	Kure 4 Oct.	Truk 12 Oct.	Bunker	Kure	3 "	800 "	
				Fuel	Guam	16 "	500 "	
					Yokosuka	24 "	380 "	
Cruiser Yakumo	500	Kure	Miyako-Kure jima	Coal	Kure	4 "	1200 tons	
Aircraft Carrier Hosho	1000	5 Oct.	8 Oct.		Kure	13 "	200 "	
		Kure	Wotje	Bunker	Kure	4 "	6300 Barrels	
		5 Oct.	16 Oct.	Fuel	Eniwetok	19 "	3800 "	
					Yokosuka	29 "	1900 "	
Escort No. 106	150	Kure 5 Oct.	Palau 11 Oct.	Bunker	Kure	4 "	1575 "	
				Fuel	Guam	16 "	945 "	
Escort No. 126	150	Kure	Maloe- lap	Bunker	Yokosuka	24 "	570 "	
					Kure	4 "	1575 "	
		5 Oct.	15 Oct.	2 Fuel.	Eniwetok	19 "	1135 "	
					Yokosuka	29 "	760 "	

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0019

About the middle of September a memorandum entitled "Evacuation Program" was submitted by Rear Admiral Nakamura to Rear Admiral Ballentine. In this memorandum it is stated the Japanese Government had a plan to allot 260,000 gross tons of Mercantile Marine for the evacuation of the Japanese national overseas.

The memorandum was an informal one and the Japanese Government has not yet approached the Office of the Supreme Commander on this subject officially.

However Japanese Government was informed indirectly that the Office of the Supreme Commander was not in favour of the above plan from obvious reasons.

The Japanese Government has now decided to use for evacuation purposes hospital ships, passenger boats and such others, if any, as can be available, besides the naval vessels which the Supreme Commander was good enough permit to use for the same purpose. The application for the above vessels will be made to the Allied Authorities concerned through usual channel.

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OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG560 (27 Sep 45) ESS

27 September 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Shipping for Repatriation of Japanese Nationals.

1. Reference is made to your proposed plan to utilize 260,000 tons of Mercantile Marine for the repatriation of Japanese Nationals.
2. Information furnished to this headquarters by the Imperial Japanese Government indicates that the use of 260,000 tons of shipping for this purpose will leave insufficient shipping available to provide for the maintenance of the health and of a minimum essential standard of living for the civil population of Japan.
3. The shipping requirements deemed necessary by the Imperial Japanese Government to provide for the essential requirements of the civil population will be periodically reviewed. Until such requirements have been met, it is directed that:
  - a. Only such ships as are obviously more efficient when used as passenger ships than as cargo ships will be used for repatriation.
  - b. No further conversion of cargo ships to passenger carrying ships will be authorized at this time.
  - c. A list be submitted of those ships, with their tonnages and personnel capacities, which are now classed solely or primarily as passenger carrying vessels. This list should include hospital ships, giving capacities carrying sick and carrying persons not sick.
4. Authorization is given to transporting passengers on cargo ships when insufficient cargo is available to insure the maximum utilization of the carrying capacity of the ship.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

HAROLD FAIR (SGD)  
 Lt. Col. A. G. D.,  
 Ass't Adjutant General

0021

九月中旬中村大將より、  
 提出セル引揚計画ニ対スル返事  
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RA'-0575

0020

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records  
 National Archives of Japan

昭和二十年九月二十七日附聯合軍司令部發給政府  
宛書 (AGS 60 RSS) 復書

日本人引揚ニ關スル船舶問題

一 日本人引揚ノ爲商船二十六萬屯ヲ供用セントノ負万計毀滅承  
ニ當司令艦ニ日本帝國政府ノ提供ナル情報ハ引揚用船舶トシテ二十  
六萬屯ヲ使用スルコトハ内地居住民ノ保健並ニ最低生活水準維持  
ニ要スル船舶ニ不足ヲ來スコトトナルヘント述ヘオレリ  
其日本帝國政府ニ於テ一般國民ノ生活維持ノ爲必要ト見做サレタル  
船舶所費數ニ付テハ定期的ニ檢對セラルヘシ。右要求ノ應セラル  
ル迄左ノ如ク指示ス  
(イ) 貨物船トシテヨリモ客船トシテ使用スレハ關方ニ能率的ナル船  
船ノミヲ引揚用トシテ使用スヘシ。  
(ロ) 此レ以上貨物船ヲ客船ニ轉換容スルコトハ許容セラレス  
(ハ) 純客船又ハ主トシテ客船ト定メラレタル船舶ニ付其屯數收容人  
員等明記ノ表ヲ提出スヘシ。右表ニハ病院船(病人及病人ニア

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

0022

ラサル人員ノ輸送能力配賦)モ含ムヘシ  
四 貨物不充分ニシテ全額積載ニ難シアル場合ハ貨物船ノ旅客ノ輸送  
ヲ許與セラル

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

0023

RA'-0575

0021

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

ラサル人員ノ搬送能力配賦(モ含ムヘシ)  
 四貨物不充分ニシテ益積載量ニ餘裕アル場合ハ貨物船ノ旅客ノ搬送  
 ノ許與セラル

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

0024

昭和二十年九月二十七日附聯合軍司令部發帝國政府  
 宛電書 (AGS 60 KSS) 價單

日本人引揚ニ關スル船舶問題

一 日本人引揚ノ爲商船二十六萬噸ヲ供用セントノ實方針靈疎承  
 二 當司令部ニ日本帝國政府ノ提供セル情報ハ引揚用船舶トシテ二十  
 六萬噸ヲ使用スルコトハ内地居住民ノ保健並ニ最低生活水準維持  
 ニ要スル船舶ニ不足ヲ來スコトトナルヘシト述ヘオレリ  
 三 日本帝國政府ニ於テ一般國民ノ生活維持ノ爲必要ト見做サレタル  
 船舶所要數ニ付テハ定期的ニ檢對セラルヘシ。右要京ノ應セラル  
 ル迄左ノ如ク指示ス  
 (イ) 貨物船トシテヨリモ客船トシテ使用スレハ明カニ純率のナル船  
 舶ノミヲ引揚用トシテ使用スヘシ。  
 (ロ) 此レ以上貨物船ヲ客船ニ變換スルコトハ許容セラレス  
 (ハ) 純客船又ハ主トシテ客船ト定メラレタル船舶ニ付其噸數收客人  
 員等噸記ノ表ヲ提出スヘシ。右表ニハ病院船(病人及病人ニア

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

0025

RA'-0575

0022

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National Archives of Japan



ラサル人船ノ輸送能力記載(モ含ムヘシ  
四貨物不充分ニシテ全積載ニ餘アル場合ハ貨物船ノ旅客ノ輸送  
ヲ許サセラル

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

0026

昭和二十年九月二十七日附聯合軍司令部發帝國政府  
宛電書 (AGS 60 RSS) 假譯

日本人引揚ニ關スル船舶問題

- 一 日本人引揚ノ爲兩船二十六萬噸ヲ供用セントノ貴方計畫諒承
- 二 當司令官ニ日本帝國政府ノ提供セル情報ハ引揚用船舶トシテ二十  
六萬噸ヲ使用スルコトハ内地居住民ノ保健並ニ最低生活水準維持  
ニ要スル船隻ニ不足ヲ來スコトトナルヘシト述ヘオレリ
- 三 日本帝國政府ニ於テ一般國民ノ生活維持ノ爲必要ト見做サレタル  
船舶所要數ニ付テハ定期的ニ檢對セラルヘシ。右要索ノ應セラル  
ル迄左ノ如ク指示ス
- イ) 貨物船トシテヨリモ客船トシテ使用スレハ明カニ能率ナル船  
隻ノミヲ引揚用トシテ使用スヘシ、
- ロ) 此レ以上貨物船ヲ客船ニ機換替スルコトハ許サレヌ
- ハ) 純客船又ハ主トシテ客船ト定メラレタル船舶ニ付其噸數救容人  
員等明記ノ表ヲ提出スヘシ、右表ニハ病院船(病人及病人ニア

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

0027

RA'-0575

0023

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

ラサル人員ノ輸送能力記載)モ含ムヘシ  
四貨物不元分ニシテ全積載量ニ除添アル場合ハ貨物船ノ旅客ノ輸送  
ヲ許與セラル

0028

(日本標準規格B5)

外務省

昭和二十年九月二十七日附聯合軍司令部發帝國政府  
宛電書 (AGS 60 RSS ) 假譯

日本人引揚ニ關スル船舶問題

- 一 日本人引揚ノ爲商船二十六萬屯ヲ供用セントノ實方針發諒承
- 二 當司令部ニ日本帝國政府ノ提供セル情報ハ引揚用船舶トシテ二十  
六萬屯ヲ使用スルコトハ内地居住民ノ保健並ニ最低生活水準維持  
ニ要スル船舶ニ不足ヲ來スコトトナルヘシト述ヘオレリ
- 三 日本帝國政府ニ於テ一般國民ノ生活維持ノ爲必要ト見做サレタル  
船舶所要數ニ付テハ定期的ニ檢討セラルヘシ。右要求ノ應セラル  
ル迄左ノ如ク指示ス
- (イ) 貨物船トシテヨリモ客船トシテ使用スレハ明カニ能率ナル船舶  
船ノミヲ引揚用トシテ使用スヘシ。
- (ロ) 此レ以上貨物船ヲ客船ニ轉換スルコトハ許容セラレス
- (ハ) 純客船又ハ主トシテ客船ト定メラレタル船舶ニ付其屯數收容人  
員等明記ノ表ヲ提出スヘシ。右表ニハ病院船(病人及病人ニア

0029

(日本標準規格B5)

外務省

ラサル人員ノ輸送能力記載)モ含ムヘシ  
四 貨物不充分ニシテ全積載數ニ餘猶アル場合ハ貨物船ノ旅客ノ輸送  
ヲ許與セラル

0030

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

昭和二十年九月二十七日附聯合軍司令部發帝國政府  
宛覺書 (AGS 60 RSS ) 假譯

日本人引揚ニ關スル船舶問題

- 一 日本人引揚ノ爲商船二十六萬屯ヲ供用セントノ貴方計畫豫承
- 二 當司令部ニ日本帝國政府ノ提供セル情報ハ引揚用船舶トシテ二十  
六萬屯ヲ使用スルコトハ内地居住民ノ保健並ニ最低生活水準維持  
ニ要スル船舶ニ不足ヲ來スコトトナルヘント述ヘオレリ
- 三 日本帝國政府ニ於テ一般國民ノ生活維持ノ爲必要ト見做サレタル  
船舶所妥數ニ付テハ定期的ニ檢討セラルヘシ。右妥求ノ願セラル  
ル迄左ノ如ク指示ス
- イ) 貨物船トシテヨリモ客船トシテ使用スレハ船カニ能率ナル船  
舶ノミヲ引揚用トシテ使用スヘシ
- ロ) 此レ以上貨物船ヲ客船ニ改装スルコトハ許容セラレス
- ハ) 純客船又ハ主トシテ客船ト定メラレタル船舶ニ付其屯數收容人  
員等明記ノ表ヲ提出スヘシ。右表ニハ病院船(病人及病人ニア

0031

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

RA'-0575

0025

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National Archives of Japan

ラサル人員ノ輸送能力記載)モ含ムヘシ  
四貨物不充分ニシテ全積載量ニ餘猶アル場合ハ貨物船ノ旅客ノ輸送  
ヲ許與セラル

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

0032

昭和二十年九月二十七日附聯合軍司令部發帝國政府  
宛覺書 (ATS 6 RSS) 復讞

日本人引揚ニ關スル船舶問題

- 一 日本人引揚ノ爲商船二十六萬屯ヲ供用セントノ費万計暨諒承
- 二 當司令部ニ日本帝國政府ノ提供セル情報ハ引揚用船舶トシテ二十  
六萬屯ヲ使用スルコトハ内地居住民ノ保健並ニ最低生活水準維持  
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- 三 日本帝國政府ニ於テ一般國民ノ生活維持ノ爲必要ト見做サレタル  
船舶所妥數ニ付テハ定期的ニ檢討セラルヘシ。右要求ノ應セラル  
ル迄左ノ如ク指示ス
- (イ) 貨物船トシテヨリモ客船トシテ使用スレハ明カニ能率ナル船舶  
船ノミヲ引揚用トシテ使用スヘシ
- (ロ) 此レ以上貨物船ヲ客船ニ機裝替スルコトハ許容セラレヌ
- (ハ) 純客船又ハ主トシテ客船ト定メラレタル船舶ニ付其屯數收容人  
員等明記ノ表ヲ提出スヘシ。右表ニハ病院船(病人及病人ニア

外務省

(日本標準規格B5)

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外交史料館

Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan



About the middle of September a memorandum entitled "Evacuation Program" was submitted by Rear Admiral Nakamura to Rear Admiral Ballentine. In this memorandum it is stated the Japanese Government had a plan to allot 260,000 gross tons of Mercantile Marine for the evacuation of the Japanese national overseas.

The memorandum was an informal one and the Japanese Government has not yet approached the Office of the Supreme Commander on this subject officially.

However Japanese Government was informed indirectly that the Office of the Supreme Commander was not in favour of the above plan from obvious reasons.

The Japanese Government has now decided to use for evacuation purposes hospital ships, passenger boats and such others, if any, as can be available, besides the naval vessels which the Supreme Commander was good enough permit to use for the same purpose. The application for the above vessels will be made to the Allied Authorities concerned through usual channel.

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0034

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OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER  
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 560(27 Sep 45)ESS

27 September 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Shipping for Repatriation of Japanese Nationals.

1. Reference is made to your proposed plan to utilize 260,000 tons of Mercantile Marine for the repatriation of Japanese Nationals.

2. Information furnished to this headquarters by the Imperial Japanese Government indicates that the use of 260,000 tons of shipping for this purpose will leave insufficient shipping available to provide for the maintenance of the health and of a minimum essential standard of living for the civil population of Japan.

3. The shipping requirements deemed necessary by the Imperial Japanese Government to provide for the essential requirements of the civil population will be periodically reviewed. Until such requirements have been met, it is directed that:

a. Only such ships as are obviously more efficient when used as passenger ships than as cargo ships will be used for repatriation.

b. No further conversion of cargo ships to passenger carrying ships will be authorized at this time.

c. A list be submitted of those ships, with their tonnages and personnel capacities, which are now classed solely or primarily as passenger carrying vessels. This list should include hospital ships, giving capacities carrying sick and carrying persons not sick.

4. Authorization is given to transporting passengers on cargo ships when insufficient cargo is available to insure the maximum utilization of the carrying capacity of the ship.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

HAROLD FAIR(SGD.)  
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,  
Ass't. Adjutant General

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0035

RA'-0575

0027

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records  
National Archives of Japan

引揚計画

EVACUATION PROGRAM.

We have made out a plan to allot 260,000 tons gross of the mercantile marine for the evacuation of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces and for the repatriation of the Japanese settlers outside Japan.

The necessary alterations to accommodate a large number of passengers on board ordinary cargo ships will be commenced at once and the first lot will be ready to sail at the beginning of October.

The schedule of the evacuees and refugees transportations is mapped out roughly as follows:

- (1) To accommodate heavy cases of illness occurred mostly on the isolated Islands in the Pacific, two hospital ships, totaling about 20,000 tons gross have already sailed. In addition to these two, we are to set aside 50,000 tons gross, which will be converted into hospital ships to be used exclusively for the carriage of patients.
- (2) 55,000 tons are to be employed in the evacuation of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces from the Philippine Islands and the Mandated South Sea Islands. It is estimated that the operation will take about 17 months, ending sometime in March 1947.
- (3) 135,000 tons gross, which is the balance of the total tonnage of 260,000 tons reserved for the evacuation purpose, are to be employed in the evacuation of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces and settlers from Manchuria, North China and South China. At the outset, most part of this tonnage will be used for the Manchurian evacuation, which will take about 14 months and finishing in January 1947,

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after which date all these tonnage will be concentrated on the transportations from North China and South China. The operation will be completed sometime in January 1948.

- (4) After consummating the evacuation from the Philippines and the Mandated Islands, the tonnage engaged in that service, viz., 55,000 tons gross, is to be transferred to the North for the purpose of evacuating Japanese Defence Corps from numerous islands belonging to the Chishima Archipelago. The operation is expected to commence from March 1947 and, taking about 3 months, to end in May of the same year.
- (5) Evacuation from South China is to be started in November 1946 with the tonnage of 30,000 tons, which will then be free by the completion of the Manchurian evacuation. It will take about 12 months and will be completed in November 1947.
- (6) At about the same time, 20,000 tons will be allotted for the evacuation from Korea. This is in addition to the Railroad Ferry Services, which have already started to carry evacuees from Korea. The evacuation from Korea is estimated to be completed in May 1947.
- (7) Evacuation from Saghalin will be commenced from May 1947 with the tonnage of 45,000 tons and, taking about 3 months, will be completed in September 1947.
- (8) From May 1947 onward, ships will gradually be allotted for the evacuation from South Western Area, except the Philippines, such as Burma, Dutch East Indies, Siam, Borneo, Celebes, etc. When the evacuation from North and Central

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China will have ended, all the tonnage of about 190,000 tons engaged there, will also be transferred to the services for evacuating J.E.F. and settlers from the South Western Area, which is expected to be completed by the end of 1948.

(9) From January 1949 onwards, the evacuation from Raboul and from Formosa will be commenced. It is scheduled to allocate 150,000 tons for Raboul and 60,000 tons for Formosa. Evacuation from Raboul is to be completed in March 1949, when the tonnage used there will be added to the fleet engaged in the Formosan evacuation, which is expected to be completed by May 1949.

0038

Revision in the Commodity Transportation Program.

The withdrawal of the tonnage amounting to 260,000 tons gross for the evacuation program makes it necessary to make a certain revision in the Commodity Transportation Program, which has been submitted to you on the earlier date.

*(When & to whom)*

The summary of the revision is as follows:

		Original Tons	Revised Tons
Coal	from Hokkaido	282,500	190,000
	Kyushu	88,760	72,300
	South Korea	1,800	1,800
Paper & Pulp		31,300	10,300
Salt	Inland Sea	10,000	10,000
	South Korea	17,3000	3,800
Cereals	Inland Sea	26,000	26,000
	South Korea	20,900	17,400
Provisions		19,900	16,400
Lumber		21,500	0
		520,000	348,000

With a view to illustrating to what extent the Japanese people are to suffer in their everyday life from the shortage of ships, we shall give hereunder a few instances with regard to staple commodities.

COAL: Now that the sea-borne quantities have to be reduced to 264,100 tons, the monthly supply of coal will be:

Sea-borne	steamers	264,100	tons
	wooden vessel	177,000	
By rail		320,000	
		761,100	tons

and its allotment to the various branches of industry shall be:

Railroad fuel	359,000	tons
Gas works	38,000	
Steel works	46,000	

0039

Production of salt	38,000 tons
Ships' fuel	6,000
Manufacture of fertilizer	23,000
General use	137,000

Above allotment for gas works is not sufficient to maintain the minimum supply of gas in the big cities, where other sources of home and kitchen fuel are extremely limited.

In steel industry, the above quantity is just enough for banking fires in the coke ovens of the Hirohata and Tsurumi Works only, thus keeping them from total breakdown.

All the fertilizer factories are to be closed except one at Niihama.

No allotment is made for cement, glass, textile, provision industries and public bath houses, which usually consume about 100,000 tons monthly. There is no surplus for emergency reservation (about 200,000 tons) for ~~any~~ electricity power houses during the dry season in winter.

No reservation is made for manufacture of medicines.

**SALT:** In the ordinary year, we consume about 1,100,000 tons of salt for cooking, provisions, etc. and for general home use and 300,000 tons for industries other than ammunition manufacturing. As we obtain salt by distilling sea water, which is our only source of salt, coal is vital element in its manufacture. As the allotment of coal for this branch of industries is so limited, a large decrease in salt supply is inevitable. Our estimation of salt supply for the year 1946 is about 500,000 tons, which means that we shall be short of about 1,400,000 tons of salt per annum.

0040

**LUMBER:** The Government scheme of building 300,000 houses of

small simplified type was based on the importation of the Hokkaido lumber. Now that this has been struck off, from the program, the rehabilitation of the burnt out areas will inevitably be delayed for a long time.

**PROVISIONS:** Shortage of food stuff in the big cities getting more and more serious every day. According to our estimate, in the year 1946, it is hardly possible to maintain the supply per head of 1,400 calories per day, which being just about the minimum to give an adult enough energy to stay in bed, doing nothing but breathing.

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COPY

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER  
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

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AG 60(27 Sep 45)ESS

27 September 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Shipping for Repatriation of Japanese Nationals.

1. Reference is made to your proposed plan to utilize 260,000 tons of Mercantile Marine for the repatriation of Japanese Nationals.

2. Information furnished to this headquarters by the Imperial Japanese Government indicates that the use of 260,000 tons of shipping for this purpose will leave insufficient shipping available to provide for the maintenance of the health and of a minimum essential standard of living for the civil population of Japan.

3. The shipping requirements deemed necessary by the Imperial Japanese Government to provide for the essential requirements of the civil population will be periodically reviewed. Until such requirements have been met, it is directed that:

a. Only such ships as are obviously more efficient when used as passenger ships than as cargo ships will be used for repatriation.

b. No further conversion of cargo ships to passenger carrying ships will be authorized at this time.

c. A list be submitted of those ships, with their tonnages and personnel capacities, which are now classed solely or primarily as passenger carrying vessels. This list should include hospital ships, giving capacities carrying sick and carrying persons not sick.

4. Authorization is given to transporting passengers on cargo ships when insufficient cargo is available to insure the maximum utilization of the carrying capacity of the ship.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

HAROLD FAIR (SGD.)  
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,  
Ass't Adjutant General

九月月中旬中村少将ヨリ  
ンタインレ少将ニ提出セル  
揚計畫ニ対スル返事

0042

沖原 隆  
中村 少将

About the middle of September a memorandum entitled "Evacuation Program" was submitted by Rear Admiral Nakamura to Rear Admiral Ballentine. In this memorandum it is stated the Japanese Government had a plan to allot 260,000 gross tons of Mercantile Marine for the evacuation of the Japanese national overseas.

The memorandum was an informal one and the Japanese Government has not yet approached the Office of the Supreme Commander on this subject officially.

However Japanese Government was informed indirectly that the Office of the Supreme Commander was not in favour of the above plan from obvious reasons.

The Japanese Government has now decided to use for evacuation purposes hospital ships, passenger boats and such others, if any, as can be available, besides the naval vessels which the Supreme Commander was good enough permit to use for the same purpose. The application for the above vessels will be made to the Allied Authorities concerned through usual channel.

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IN THE CLEAR

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER  
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SIGNAL CORPS MESSAGE

OPNL PRIORITY

GC-0 TNS/1b

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  
CINCPAC MANILA

REFERENCE YOUR MEMORANDUM SCA NUMBER 7, DATED 22 SEPTEMBER, SUBMITTED BY REAR ADMIRAL NAKAMURA, LIAISON COMMITTEE, IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY AND NAVY, THE FOLLOWING PORTS WILL BE PREPARED FOR USE IN REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE DISARMED ARMY, NAVY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL: OTARU, NIIGATA, TOKYO, KOBE, OSAKA, MAIZURU, HIROSHIMA, MOJI, SHIMONOSEKI AND HAKATA. ( ZA X6225 ) INITIALLY FACILITIES WILL ACCOMODATE THE NUMBER OF PERSONNEL BASED ON PLAN AS SUBMITTED BY THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE MINISTRY OF THE NAVY, DATED 18 SEPTEMBER, USING NAVAL VESSELS AVAILABLE FOR REPATRIATION. THE SAME PROCEDURE WILL BE FOLLOWED IN THE CASE OF ALTERNATE PORTS ( HAKODATE, YOKOHAMA, TSURUGA AND KURE ) AS SECOND PRIORITY. 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 ON DAY. MAKE NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS TO RECEIVE, PROCESS AND CONSUMMATE REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE NATIONALS. YOU WILL BE NOTIFIED FOUR DAYS IN ADVANCE WHEN PRACTICABLE CONCERNING THE ESTIMATED TIME OF ARRIVAL, DESTINATION AND NUMBER OF JAPANESE TO BE PROCESSED.

-1-

IN THE CLEAR

0044

IN THE CLEAR

OFFICIAL:

APPROVED:

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

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

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中村提督  
復書  
回答  
九三  
四新二訂

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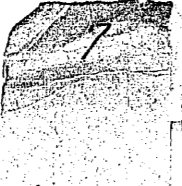
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National Archives of Japan



IN THE CLEAR

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER  
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SIGNAL CORPS MESSAGE

OPNL PRIORITY

GC-0 TNS/lb

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

Handwritten notes in Japanese:  
中回部 第二線迄  
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九三  
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子

REFERENCE YOUR MEMORANDUM SCA NUMBER 7, DATED 22 SEPTEMBER, SUBMITTED BY REAR ADMIRAL NAKAMURA, LIAISON COMMITTEE, IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY AND NAVY, THE FOLLOWING PORTS WILL BE PREPARED FOR USE IN REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE DISARMED ARMY, NAVY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL: OTARU, NIIGATA, TOKYO, KOBE, OSAKA, MAIZURU, HIROSHIMA, MOJI, SHIMONOSEKI AND HAKATA. ( ZA X6225 ) INITIALLY FACILITIES WILL ACCOMODATE THE NUMBER OF PERSONNEL BASED ON PLAN AS SUBMITTED BY THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE MINISTRY OF THE NAVY, DATED 18 SEPTEMBER, USING NAVAL VESSELS AVAILABLE FOR REPATRIATION. THE SAME PROCEDURE WILL BE FOLLOWED IN THE CASE OF ALTERNATE PORTS ( HAKODATE, YOKOHAMA, TSURUGA AND KURE ) AS SECOND PRIORITY. 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 ON DAY. MAKE NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS TO RECEIVE, PROCESS AND CONSUMATE REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE NATIONALS. YOU WILL BE NOTIFIED FOUR DAYS IN ADVANCE WHEN PRACTICABLE CONCERNING THE ESTIMATED TIME OF ARRIVAL, DESTINATION AND NUMBER OF JAPANESE TO BE PROCESSED.

-1-

IN THE CLEAR

0046

IN THE CLEAR

OFFICIAL:

APPROVED:

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

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

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IN THE CLEAR

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在外軍人等引揚要綱  
海軍部 北平 交際官 署名

file 7

To: Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

From: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

C.L.O. No. 101

29 September 1945

MEMORANDUM

With regard to the repatriation of the Japanese forces and residents abroad, the Japanese Government desires to secure the permission of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for carrying out the evacuation as soon as possible in accordance with the plan enumerated in the attached document.

The Japanese Government also desires to make request to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to use his good offices in obtaining from the Allied authorities concerned necessary permission and assistance for the speedy execution of the plan.

For the Director General:

Eiji Wajima,  
Director of the 4th Division,  
Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

0048

先方船隻引揚  
先方毛考引揚

priority to military force, civilians = 番同, 持 = civilians, request

Schedule = 基, 先方決定

Application = 基, 先方決定, information = 基, 先方決定, (食糧等)

1. The prompt repatriation of all Japanese disarmed military personnel now remaining abroad is desired.

2. In view of the deplorable situation of peace and order and conditions of living now prevailing in certain districts, a large number of Japanese residents is constrained to leave for Japan as soon as possible.

3. For the repatriation mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs, it will be necessary to use not only the naval vessels (about 100 vessels of about 130,000 displacement tons) which were made available by the permission of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers but also such hospital ships, passenger boats and others as can be made available for the repatriation. The assignment of certain vessels will be decided individually in consultation with the Allied authorities concerned and in paying due regard to the need of economic activities within Japan.

4. The repatriation of the Japanese nationals will be started, as a matter of principle, from the areas where it is urgently needed in conformity with the request of the General Headquarters of the Allied Forces and in consideration of the local peace and order, climate and living conditions. In each area, priority will be given to the sick and wounded, the aged, and women and children. In connection with the allocation of vessels, priority will be given to such areas as follows:

a)

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- a) In conformity with the request of the General Headquarters of the Allied Forces, 40% of Naval vessels will be made available to the Philippines, and 60% to the South Sea Islands.
- b) Areas where living conditions are difficult.
- c) North Korea, Manchuria, Saghalien and Kuriles (reference is made to the Memorandum of the Japanese Government No. 43 dated September 10 and the Memorandum addressed under date of September 13 to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers from Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, then Foreign Minister) However, ships will be dispatched to South Korea and China, pending the approval of the Soviet Authorities.
- d) Areas where hospital and medical facilities are not available.

Areas such as Indo-China, Siam, Malay, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Rabaul and Formosa are to be taken up subsequently. Andamans and Burma will be taken into consideration when more accurate informations have been obtained.

5. In spite of all the effort to be done for evacuation, it is evidently impossible to expect to see the consummation of the plan of repatriation in a short span of time. It is earnestly hoped, therefore, that the respective Allied authorities in each area will give appropriate protection

and

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and necessary assistance for the maintenance of minimum standard of living of those Japanese nationals who will be compelled to remain in certain places abroad waiting for their turn of evacuation.

6. With regard to the foodstuffs, clothings, medical supplies and other necessities of life that are actually in the possession of Japanese disarmed military personnel and residents, it is hoped that those articles will be placed at the disposal of the Japanese.

7. In taking advantage of the outgoing voyage of the repatriation vessels, accommodation will be given to those Chinese labourers, Koreans and Formosans in Japan who are desiring to return to their native countries as soon as possible.

8. In order to take care on the spot of the Japanese nationals to be evacuated, a number of Japanese officials in charge of repatriation including doctors and nurses will be sent on board the repatriation vessels to the ports of embarkation of the Japanese nationals.

9. Such amount of foodstuffs and medical supplies as may be needed for the Japanese nationals abroad for their immediate relief will be carried over by the outgoing repatriation vessels from Japan.

10. The ports outside of Japan Proper which are to be used for the repatriation are tentatively decided upon as follows and the Allied authorities concerned are

requested

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requested to accord every facilities to the concentration of the Japanese nationals by railway or by Japanese ships to these ports.

Korea: Fusan, Reisui, Rashin, Seishin, Genzan, Chinnanpo, Tashito.

Manchuria: Dairen  
(Japanese nationals in Manchuria may also use ports in Korea)

North China: Tangku, Tsingtao, Lien-yun.

Central China: Nanking, Hankow, Shanghai.

South China: Canton (Uhangpu), Hongkong, Swatow, Amoy, Haikow, Yulin.

Southern region: Haiphong, Saigon, Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Sourabaya.

Saghalien: Otomari, Esutori.

Formosa: Keelung, Takao.

Names of ports in areas not listed above (including South Seas islands, Philippines and the Kuriles) will be submitted as soon as accurate informations have been made available.

11. The ports in Japan Proper which are to be used for the repatriation are tentatively decided as follows:

Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Hiroshima, Moji, Shimonoseki, Hakata, Miike, Maizuru, Niigata, <sup>Ominato</sup> Otomari, Hakodate, Otaru.

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南支 廣東（黄埔）、香港、厦門、汕頭、海口、榆林  
 南方 ハイフオン、サイゴン、バンコック、シンガポール、  
 タヴィヤ、スラバヤ  
 樺太 大泊、恵須取  
 臺灣 基隆、高雄  
 右表ニ記載セラレサル諸地域（南洋、比島及千島ヲ含ム）使用港  
 灣ニ關シテハ狀況判明次第逐次追報スヘシ  
 一 内地使用港灣ハ便宜左記ヲ豫定セリ  
 東京、横濱、大阪、神戸、吳、廣島、門司、下關、博多、三池、  
 舞鶴、新潟、大湊、函館、小樽

外務省

0053

セ 引揚用艦船ノ往航ヲ利用シ日本内地ニ在住セル華人労働者、朝鮮  
 人、臺灣人ニシテ歸國ヲ希望スル者ヲ至急本國ニ送還致度  
 ハ現地ニ於ケル引揚邦人ノ世話ノ爲醫師及看護婦ヲ含ム引揚事務關  
 係官吏若干ヲ引揚船ニ乗組マシメ各乗船地ヘ派遣ヲ許容セラレタ  
 シ  
 一 引揚人員ノ應急救済ニ必要ナル食糧及醫藥品ヲ引揚船ニ積込度  
 一 輸送ノ爲ノ外地ノ使用港灣ハ差當リ左ノ如ク豫定致度引揚邦人  
 一 當該港灣ヘ集結セシメ得ル爲鐵道又ハ日本船ノ利用セシムル等  
 凡ユル便宜ヲ供與セラレンコトヲ聯合國當局ヘ要請ス  
 朝鮮 釜山、麗水、羅津、清津、元山、鎮南浦、多獅島  
 滿洲 大連  
 （在滿洲邦人ハ朝鮮港灣ヲ使用スルコトアルヘシ）  
 北支 塘沽、青島、連雲  
 中支 南京、漢口、上海

外務省

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迄ノ期間各地ニ於ケル之等邦人ノ保護等ニ最小限度ノ生活維持ニ  
 必要ナル諸物資ノ供給等ニ付關係聯合軍當局ヨリ凡ユル援助ヲ與  
 ヘラレシコトヲ切ニ希望ス  
 在外部隊及居留民ノ現ニ有スル食糧品、被服、衛生材料其ノ他生  
 活必需品ハ少クモ在外部隊及居留民ノ内地歸還迄ノ所要分ヲ其ノ  
 儘日本側ノ需要ニ充當スルコトヲ許容セラレ度シ

外務省

00554

イ、聯合軍司令部ノ要請ニ基キ海軍艦艇ノ四〇%ヲ比島ニ六〇%  
 ヲ南方諸島ニ  
 ロ、生活事情困難ナル地域ニ  
 ハ、北鮮、滿洲、韓太及千島ニ(本件ニ關シテハ九月十日附「メ  
 モランダム」第四三號及九月十三日附貴最高司令官宛重光前外  
 務大臣發覺書參照)  
 但シ右地域ニ關シテハ未ダ「ソ」聯側ノ承認無キヲ以テ差當リ  
 南鮮及支那ニ  
 ニ、病院及醫療施設ナキ地域ニ  
 次イデ佛印、泰、馬來、「スマトラ」、爪哇、「ボルネオ」、「ラ  
 バウル」、臺灣ニ、但シ「アンダマン」、「ビルマ」方面ニ關シ  
 テハ今後該地域ニ關シテ一層確實ナル情報ヲ得タル上考慮ス  
 三、敏上ノ措置ヲ以テスルモ在外邦人引揚ノ急速實現ハ不可能ナルコ  
 ト明ナル、以テ殘留ヲ餘儀ナクセラシムル邦人ニ關シテハ引揚完了

外務省

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在外部隊及居留民引揚ニ關スル實施要領

一 在外派遣ノ武裝解除セラレタル部隊ハ編テ速ニ之ヲ歸還セシムルコトヲ希望ス

二 或地域ニ於テハ治安及生活事情險惡ナルニ依リ多數日本居留民ハ勿勿引揚ヲナスノ餘儀ナキニ至レリ

三 前二項ノ引揚ノ爲ニハ聯合國最高司令官ヨリ使用許可アリタル海軍艦艇(約百隻計約十三萬排水噸)ノミナラズ病院船客船其ノ他ヲ使用スルコト必要ナルベシ斯ル船舶ノ配給ハ聯合國當局ニ諮リ又日本國內ノ經濟活動ト配合セ個々ニ決定セラルベシ

四 前記邦人ノ内地引揚ハ原則トシテ聯合國軍司令部ノ要請ニ基キ現地ノ治安、氣候生活事情等ヲ考慮シ最モ緊急ヲ要スル地區ヨリ着手スルコトトシ當該各地區ニ於テハ病者、老幼婦女子等ヲ優先的ニ取扱フ

右ニ基ク優先的配船地域左ノ通り

外務省

0057

帝國政府發聯合國最高司令官宛電書

帝國政府ハ在外部隊及居留民引揚ニ關シ下記ノ點キ要領ニ依リ至急實施致度ニ付テハ貴最高司令官ノ承認ヲ得度且右實施ニ必要ナル許可及便宜供與方ニ關シ貴最高司令官ヨリ關係聯合國當局ニ轉旋セレンコトヲ希望ス

九月廿九日  
 佐島部長ヨリ聯合國司令部ニ送ル電文  
 提出覚書案文

210  
 1001

外務省

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

National Archives of Japan

To : Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers  
From: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

C.L.O. No. 101

29 September 1945

MEMORANDUM

With regard to the repatriation of the Japanese forces and residents abroad, the Japanese Government desires to secure the permission of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for carrying out the evacuation as soon as possible in accordance with the plan enumerated in the attached document.

The Japanese Government also desires to make request to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to use his good offices in obtaining from the Allied authorities concerned necessary permission and assistance for the speedy execution of the plan.

For the Director General:

Fiji Wajima,  
Director of the 4th Division,  
Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

0059

在外邦人引揚要綱

1. The prompt repatriation of all Japanese disarmed military personnel now remaining abroad is desired.

2. In view of the deplorable situation of peace and order and conditions of living now prevailing in certain districts, a large number of Japanese residents is constrained to leave for Japan as soon as possible.

3. For the repatriation mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs, it will be necessary to use not only the naval vessels (about 100 vessels of about 130,000 displacement tons) which were made available by the permission of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers but also such hospital ships, passenger boats and others as can be made available for the repatriation. The assignment of certain vessels will be decided individually in consultation with the Allied authorities concerned and in paying due regard to the need of economic activities within Japan.

4. The repatriation of the Japanese nationals will be started, as a matter of principle, from the areas where it is urgently needed in conformity with the request of the General Headquarters of the Allied Forces and in consideration of the local peace and order, climate and living conditions. In each area, priority will be given to the sick and wounded, the aged, and women and children. In connection with the allocation of vessels, priority will be given to such areas as follows:

a)

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- a) In conformity with the request of the General Headquarters of the Allied Forces, 40% of Naval vessels will be made available to the Philippines, and 60% to the South Sea Islands.
- b) Areas where living conditions are difficult.
- c) North Korea, Manchuria, Saghalien and Kuriles (reference is made to the Memorandum of the Japanese Government No. 43 dated September 10 and the Memorandum addressed under date of September 13 to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers from Mr. Mamoru Shigenitsu, then Foreign Minister). However, ships will be dispatched to South Korea and China, pending the approval of the Soviet Authorities.
- d) Areas where hospital and medical facilities are not available.

Areas such as Indo-China, Siam, Malay, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Rabaul and Formosa are to be taken up subsequently. Andamans and Burma will be taken into consideration when more accurate informations have been obtained.

5. In spite of all the effort to be done for evacuation, it is evidently impossible to expect to see the consummation of the plan of repatriation in a short span of time. It is earnestly hoped, therefore, that the respective Allied authorities in each area will give appropriate protection and necessary assistance

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assistance for the maintenance of minimum standard of living of those Japanese nationals who will be compelled to remain in certain places abroad waiting for their turn of evacuation.

6. With regard to the foodstuffs, clothings, medical supplies and other necessities of life that are actually in the possession of Japanese disabled military personnel and residents, it is hoped that those articles will be placed at the disposal of the Japanese.

7. In taking advantage of the outgoing voyage of the repatriation vessels, accommodation will be given to those Chinese labourers, Koreans and Formosans in Japan who are desiring to return to their native countries as soon as possible.

8. In order to take care on the spot of the Japanese nationals to be evacuated, a number of Japanese officials in charge of repatriation including doctors and nurses will be sent on board the repatriation vessels to the ports of embarkation of the Japanese nationals.

9. Such amount of foodstuffs and medical supplies as may be needed for the Japanese nationals abroad for their immediate relief will be carried over by the outgoing repatriation vessels from Japan.

10. The ports outside of Japan Proper which are to be used for the repatriation are tentatively decided upon as follows and the Allied authorities concerned are requested to accord every facilities

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facilities to the concentration of the Japanese nationals by railway or by Japanese ships to these ports.

Korea: Fusan, Keisui, Rashin, Seishin, Genzan, Chinnampo, Tashito.

Manchuria: Dairen  
(Japanese nationals in Manchuria may also use ports in Korea)

North China: Tangku, Tsingtao, Lien-yun.

Central China: Nanking, Hankow, Shanghai.

South China: Canton (Uhangpu), Hongkong, Swatow, Amoy, Haikow, Yulin.

Southern region: Haiphong, Saigon, Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Sourabaya.

Saghalien: Otomari, Matori.

Formosa: Keelung, Takao.

Names of ports in areas not listed above (including South Seas islands, Philippines and the Kuriles) will be submitted as soon as accurate informations have been made available.

11. The ports in Japan Proper which are to be used for the repatriation are tentatively decided as follows:

Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Hiroshima, Moji, Shimonoseki, Hakata, Miike, Maizuru, Niigata, Ominato, Hakodate, Otaru.

0063

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER  
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

2 October 1945

AG 370 05 (2 Oct 45) CC

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). 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.

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在外部隊及居留民引揚実施要項  
ニ付スル回答

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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.

Basic: Memo from SCAP to Imperial Japanese Government, AG 370 05,  
subject: Restriction of Japanese Nationals.

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:

Harold Fair,  
Lt Col , A C D ,  
Asst Adjutant General.

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有末横買  
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沖・五部ニ保み(一〇三)  
邦人引揚ニ因る件

MEMORANDUM

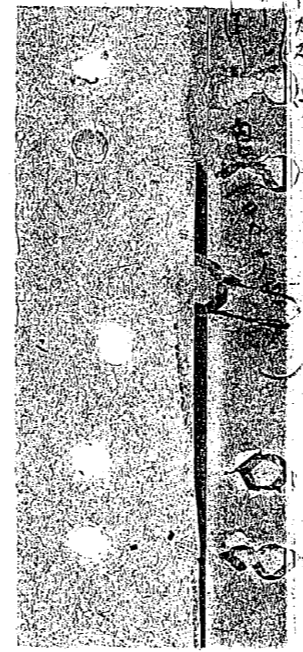
11 October 1945

To: Rear Admiral K. Nakamura, Imperial Japanese Navy

1. Present policy is to remove all Japanese from Marcus and Wake first. Marshalls second. Other South Sea Atolls where facing starvation third. Send at least one ship as soon as possible to every location where Japanese are to be repatriated to take urgently needed food, medical supplies, equipment and personnel.
  2. Comply with SCAP Directive to utilize 40 per cent of naval vessels to repatriate Japanese from Philippines, Commander in Chief Pacific Fleet.
  3. Permission granted to furnish Japanese oil at Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo, Manila, Eniwetok and either Guam or Ulithi.
  4. Permission granted to furnish coal at ports requested in Japan.
  5. Use Eniwetok as refueling port for ships sailing to Marshalls, Ponape, Octan, Nauru Kusaie.
  6. Use Ulithi (or Guam when we receive answer to dispatch to Commaninas) for ships proceeding to Palau Yap, Truk and adjacent islands.
  7. Use short legged ships for trips to Bonins, Philippines, Rapa, etc. Long legged ships to distant points.
  8. Make out proposed schedule of sailings to follow general plan which will be furnished you, listing passenger accommodations each ship, type of fuel, amounts where and when required. Schedule will be authorized or modified as necessary and U.S. Naval Authorities concerned with refueling and repatriation will be notified by Admiral Beary.
- A minimum of forty eight (48) hours notice must be given on purposed sailings.
- Keep Admiral Beary informed as far in advance as practicable of dates ships will be ready to sail.

D.B. Beary  
Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy.

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10

有末 磯英  
高橋 三郎  
尾 山 三郎

11 October 1945

To: Vice Admiral H. Nakamura, Imperial Japanese Navy

1/ Present policy is to remove all Japanese from Marcus and make first. Marshalls second. Other south sea atolls where facing starvation third. Send at least one ship as soon as possible to every location where Japanese are to be repatriated to take urgently needed food, medical supplies, equipment and personnel.

2. Comply with SAC Directive to utilize 40 percent of naval vessels to repatriate Japanese from Philippines, Commander in Chief Pacific Fleet.

3. Permission granted to furnish Japanese oil at Yokosuka, Sura, Suscho, Manila, Nivetok and either Guam or Ulithi.

4. Permission granted to furnish coal at ports requested in Japan.

5. Use Nivetok as refueling port for ships sailing to Marshalls, Grope, Ocean, Nauru, etc.

6. Use Ulithi or Guam when to receive cargo to transport to Nivetok for ships proceeding to Palau, Yap, Truk and other islands.

7. Use short routes for transport of mail, Philippines, Java, etc. from Nivetok to distant points.

8. Carry out proposed schedule of sailing to follow general plan which will be submitted by Nivetok command or approved by the SAC, based on fuel, accounts, cargo and other supplies. Schedule will be authorized or modified as necessary and U.S. Naval authorities concerned with refueling and repatriation will be notified by Nivetok.

9. Sailing on forty eight (48) hour voyage east to deliver on proposed sailings.

10. Vice Admiral Heery informed us far in advance as practical. All data files will be ready to sail.

H. B. Heery  
Vice Admiral, U.S. Navy.

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有末 磯英  
高橋 三郎  
尾 山 三郎

邦人引揚三南三件

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海軍省軍務課  
運航班  
寫字台

UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET  
LIAISON GROUP WITH THE  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

1 October 1945

FROM: Rear Admiral D. B. BEARY, U. S. Navy.  
(Commander Japanese Repatriation Group)  
TO: The Minister of the Imperial Japanese Navy.  
FROM: The Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

Reference: (a) Commander Japanese Repatriation Group  
Serial No. 2 dated 1 October 1945.  
(b) Commander Japanese Repatriation Group  
Serial No. 4 dated 1 October 1945.

1. Modify references (a) and (b) as follows:

Reference (a) -

- Eliminate Kiirun, Formosa and disembarkation of Formosans.
- Change date of arrival Manila to "8 October".
- Change date of departure Manila to "10 October".
- Change date of arrival Kure to "16 October".

Reference (b) -

- Eliminate Kiirun, Formosa and disembarkation of Formosans.
- Change date of arrival Manila to "11 October".
- Change date of Departure Manila to "14 October".
- Change date of arrival Kure to "20 October".

2. Do not embark Formosans on the ships listed in reference (a) and reference (b). If already embarked arrange to disembark all Formosans prior departure these vessels from Japan.

Handwritten notes in Japanese, including dates and ship names, written vertically on the left side of the document.

Vertical handwritten Japanese notes on the right side of the document, including the number '二〇三'.

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3. No authority has yet been granted to return Formosans to ports in Formosa on Japanese vessels. You will be notified if such authorization is granted at any future time.

Handwritten Japanese notes in the margin of the second page, including the word '運送' (transportation).

G. W. ASHFORD  
Captain, U.S. Navy  
By direction.

GO: COMFLETPAC  
FLTLOGCAP  
C-4  
SCAP  
G-3

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UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET  
LIAISON GROUP WITH THE  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

1 October 1945

From: Rear Admiral D. B. BEARY, U. S. Navy.  
(Commander Japanese Repatriation Group)  
To: The Minister of the Imperial Japanese Navy.  
Via: The Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

Reference: (a) Commander Japanese Repatriation Group  
Serial No. 2 dated 1 October 1945.  
(b) Commander Japanese Repatriation Group  
Serial No. 4 dated 1 October 1945.

1. Modify references (a) and (b) as follows:

Reference (a) -

Eliminate Kii-run, Formosa and disembarkation  
of Formosans.

Change date of arrival Manila to "8 October".

Change date of departure Manila to "10  
October".

Change date of arrival Kure to "16 October".

Reference (b) -

Eliminate Kii-run, Formosa and disembarkation  
of Formosans.

Change date of arrival Manila to "11 October".

Change date of Departure Manila to "14 October".

Change date of arrival Kure to "20 October".

2. Do not embark Formosans on the ships listed  
in reference (a) and reference (b). If already embarked  
arrange to disembark all Formosans prior departure these  
vessels from Japan.

- 2 -

3. No authority has yet been granted to return  
Formosans to ports in Formosa on Japanese vessels. You  
will be notified if such authorization is granted at any  
future time.

G. W. ASHFORD  
Captain, U.S. Navy  
By direction.

CO: COMFIFTHFLT  
FIFTHSCAP  
G-4  
SCAP  
G-3

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内閣訓令  
内務省管轄  
海軍省管轄  
陸軍省管轄  
運輸省管轄  
十月三日  
22  
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OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER  
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

2 October 1945

AG 370.05 (2 Oct 45)GC

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.

中五部長  
中三課長  
中二課長  
中一課長  
九月二十九日  
在赤部隊及  
聯合軍司令  
部  
引揚  
二  
日  
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實  
施  
要  
旨

BASIC: Memo from SCAP to Imperial Japanese Government, AG 370.05, subject: Repatriation of Japanese Nationals.

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:

HAROLD FAIR,  
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,  
Asst. Adjutant General.

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UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET  
 COMMANDER JAPANESE REPATRIATION GROUP WITH THE  
 SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

LF37 (1k),  
 Serial: 17

6 October 1945

From: Commander Japanese Repatriation Group.  
 (Commander Task Group 50.3).  
 To: Commander FIFTH FLEET.  
 Subject: Repatriation of Japanese Nationals.

1. The following is a report of the status of re-  
 patriation of Japanese nationals with ships under Japanese  
 Naval control under the direction of Commander Japanese  
 Repatriation Group (CTG 50.3), as of 5 October 1945.

2. ~~Commander Japanese Repatriation Group has not  
 been delegated control of Japanese merchant shipping.~~  
 The Japanese Navy under the supervision of CTG 50.3 has  
 already commenced evacuation of Japanese from the islands  
 of the Pacific Ocean Area, Philippines, and Korea with  
 demilitarized Japanese naval vessels in accordance with  
 the policy set forth by CTG 50.3, 1 October 1945.

3. The policy is to remove all Japanese from Marcus  
 and Wake first, Marshall Islands second, and other South  
 Sea Atolls where facing starvation third. The Japanese  
 have also been directed to send at least one ship as  
 soon as possible to every location where Japanese are to  
 be repatriated to take urgently needed food, medical  
 supplies, equipment, and personnel.

4. In the allocation of Japanese naval vessels,  
 planning is being done in compliance with the desire of  
 Supreme Commander Allied Powers to allocate 40 percent  
 to evacuation of the Philippines, and 60 percent to  
 evacuation of the other Pacific Ocean Islands. Allocation  
 is being made on a basis of personnel carrying percentage.  
 Short legged ships to be employed between Ryukyus and  
 Korea, and closest mainland ports are not included in  
 these percentages.

5. Arrangements have been made to furnish fuel  
 oil and diesel to vessels on repatriation runs at Yoko-  
 suka, Kure, Sasebo, Manila, Leyte, Eniwetok, and Guam.

6. Ports for debarkation of repatriates in the  
 home islands have been designated by Supreme Commander

第五艦隊司令部  
 日本引揚方針  
 (第五艦隊司令部)

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Allied Powers as:

LOCATION	REASON
Otaru or (Hakodate)	Mainly for disembarking passengers from Saghalin, Chishima and Manchuria.
Niigata	Mainly for disembarking passengers from North Korean ports.
Tokyo or (Yokohama)	Mainly for landing passengers from the Mandated South Sea Islands.
Kobe and Osaka	As soon as the Inland Sea is clear of mines, both ports will be main bases.
Maizuru or (Tsuruga)	Mainly for landing naval personnel and refugees from Korea and Manchuria.
Hiroshima or (Kure)	Mainly for making alterations to the ships to accommodate passengers and for disembarking military personnel.
Moji and Shimonoseki	Both ports will be used as main bases for the repatriation traffic.
Hakata	Mainly for disembarking passengers from Korea, North China and Central China.

NOTE: Ports in the parentheses are the auxiliary bases to be used in case of port congestion, etc.

7. The Philippines:

(a) Sailing of demilitarized Japanese Naval vessels for the Philippines have been authorized according to the following schedule:

Name of Vessel	Port of Depart	Date of Depart.	Destin- ation	Date of Arrival	Port of Disem- barkation	Date	No.
Escort							
71	Maizuru	2 Oct.	Manila	12 Oct.	Kure	21 Oct.	200
" 81	"	"	"	"	"	"	200
" 36	"	"	"	"	"	"	150
" 158	"	"	"	"	"	"	150
" 60	Sasebo	"	"	9 Oct.	"	17 Oct.	150
" 118	"	"	"	"	"	"	150
							1000

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(b) The following Japanese Naval vessels will be used in evacuation of the Philippines with tentative sailing dates from the Empire as indicated:

Name of Vessel	Date	Capacity
Tsushima	9 Oct.	200
Kanawa	"	200
Coast Defense 8	"	150
" " 44	"	150
" " 52	"	150
" " 55	10 Oct.	200
" " 57	"	200
" " 79	"	200
" " 150	"	150
" " 194	9 Oct.	150
" " 205	10 Oct.	200
" " 225	9 Oct.	200
" " 227	"	200
		<u>2350</u>

(c) The following naval vessels are tentatively scheduled for the Philippine service as soon as they can be readied and arrangements made for sailing:

Name of Vessel	Capacity	Name of Vessel	Capacity
Shiokaze (DD)	200	Tsukushi Maru	1500
Yukaze (DD)	200	Takane	200
Kaede (DD)	150	Coast Defense 34	150
Keyaki (DD)	150	" "	14
Shii (DD)	150	" "	87
Escort No. 59	150	" "	207
Natsuzuki	200	" "	215
Yoizuki	200	" "	32
Hanazuki	200	*SB Type No.103	500
Kiri	200	* " "	109
Sugi	200	* " "	110
Maki	200	* " "	111
Kashi	200	* " "	114
Kaba	200	* " "	116
Tsuta	200	* " "	117
Hagi	200	* " "	119
Shis	200	* " "	121
Etorohu	200	* " "	122
Io	200	* " "	124
			<u>500</u>
			11850

NOTE: \* Army vessels under Japanese Naval control. TOTAL Philippines --- 15200

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### 3. Pacific Islands:

(a) Sailing of demilitarized Japanese naval vessels have been authorized as follows:

Name of Vessel	Depart	Date of Depart.	Destination	Date of Arrival	Port of Disembarkation	Date	No.
Chi-se Ma.	Murooran	7 Oct.	Bonins	11 Oct.	Kurihama	15 Oct.	1000
Transport No.16	Uraga	4 Oct.	Guam	7 Oct.	Yokohama	11 Oct.	300
Escort Uku	Kure	8 Oct.	"	14 Oct.	"	20 Oct.	200
Transport No.9	Uraga	4 Oct.	Truk	11 Oct.	"	22 Oct.	300
Transport No.20	Kure	8 Oct.	"	16 Oct.	"	27 Oct.	300
Transport No.19	"	8 Oct.	Palau	17 Oct.	"	24 Oct.	300
Escort No.106	"	8 Oct.	"	15 Oct.	"	27 Oct.	150
Escort No.126	"	8 Oct.	Maleelap	19 Oct.	"	31 Oct.	150
Escort J.M.S. Kunashiri	Maizuru	2 Oct.	"	18 Oct.	"	29 Oct.	200
Air Carrier Ho-o	Kure	8 Oct.	Wetje	19 Oct.	"	31 Oct.	1000
Escort J.M.S. Anami	Maizuru	2 Oct.	"	18 Oct.	"	29 Oct.	200
Hatsuzakura (DD)	Yokohama	3 Oct.	Ponape	14 Oct.	"	25 Oct.	200
Escort No.37	Uraga	5 Oct.	Enderby	12 Oct.	"	21 Oct.	200
J.M.S. Hibiki	Maizuru	2 Oct.	Yap	11 Oct.	"	23 Oct.	200
*Tachibana Maru	"	"	Wake	3 Oct.	"	"	700
Choun Maru	Yokosuka	8 Oct.	Pagan	16 Oct.	"	22 Oct.	750
*Hikawa Maru	"	"	Mille	23 Sept.	"	7 Oct.	2400
Daihai Maru #1	"	"	Marcus	3 Oct.	TokyoArea	10 Oct.	2500
Kashima (CI)	Kure	8 Oct.	Jaluit	16 Oct.	Yokohama	29 Oct.	900
							<u>11850</u>

\* Hospital Ship

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(b) The following naval vessels are tentatively scheduled for evacuation of the Pacific islands as soon as they can be readied:

Name of Vessel	Capacity	Name of Vessel	Capacity
Wukae (CD)	200	Coast Defense No.132	150
Haruzuki (DD)	200	Shumushu (CD)	200
Akuno (CD)	150	Soya (CD)	200
Kooi Maru (Trans.)	1400	Hanazuki (DD)	200
Nire (DD)	200	Escort No.102	150
Minomo (ML)	500	Transport No.147	200
Sakawa (CA)	800	*SB Type No.104	500
Coast Defense No.16	150	* " " 105	500
Hodaka (MF)	200	* " " 106	500
Namikaze (DD)	200	* " " 126	500
Coast Defense No.98	150	*S Type No.12	300
" " 160	150	* " " 13	300
Kiku Maru	300	* " " 19	300
Takasaga Maru (HS)	2000		10800
Transport No.16	200	TOTAL Pacific Ocean Area ---	22650

NOTE: \* Army vessels under Japanese naval control.

9. Ryukyus:

(a) The following sailings of short radius ships have been authorized for the Ryukyus:

Name of Vessel	Date of Depart	Destin- ation	Date of Arrival	Port of Disem- barkation	Date	No.
Yakumo Cruiser	Kure	8 Oct.	Miyake Jima	11 Oct.	Kure	15 Oct. 500
Habushi Escort	"	8 Oct.	Amami O-Shima	9 Oct.	Moji	11 Oct. 200
TOTAL Ryukyus -----						700

(b) It is expected that other vessels of short radius and low carrying capacity will eventually become available for the Ryukyus.

10. Korea:

(a) The following sailings of short radius ships have been authorized for Korea:

Name of Vessel	Date of Depart	Destin- ation	Date of Arrival	Port of Disem- barkation	Date	No.
Kamishima Escort	Yokosuka	3 Oct.	Fusan	5 Oct.	Moji	7 Oct. 200
Sub Chaser No.49	"	2 Oct.	"	6 Oct.	"	(6 trips monthly) 8 Oct. 50
Sub Chaser No.60	"	2 Oct.	"	6 Oct.	"	(6 trips monthly) 8 Oct. 50
TOTAL Korea -----						300

(b) It is planned to eventually employ a number of minelayers, netlayers and the like in this service.

(Sgd.) D. D. Blary  
D. D. BLARY  
Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy

Copy to:

CinCPac  
SCAP AG (10)  
" G-3  
" G-4  
CominCh  
Com7thFlt  
ComMarianas  
ComMarGils  
ComPhilSeaFron  
ComServPac  
ComSeron 10  
FLTLOSCAP  
ComNavAct (Yokosuka)  
CTF 56  
CTF 51  
SOPA Kure  
SOPA Sasebo  
ComSeron 7

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0052

UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET  
COMMANDER JAPANESE REPATRIATION GROUP WITH THE  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

EF37 (1k)

Serial: 23

8 October 1945

From: Commander Japanese Repatriation Group.  
(Commander Task Group 50.3).  
To: Commander Marshall Gilbert Area.  
Commander Marianas.  
Commander Philippine Sea Frontier.  
Commander Naval Operating Base, Okinawa.  
Commander South Pacific.

Subject: Repatriation of Japanese Nationals.

References: (a) CTG 50.3 dispatch 060545.  
(b) Article 1169, BuSanda Manual.

1. All remaining Japanese naval vessels are being utilized in the repatriation of Japanese nationals, commencing with the Philippines and islands under the control of Commander in Chief, Pacific Ocean Area. The time required to return all Japanese subjects to Japan proper can be reduced by expediting the turn around of Japanese ships in ports under U. S. control.

2. Notification of sailing schedules of Japanese naval vessels will be forwarded by this command in ample time to allow preparations to be made to fuel the ships and embark Japanese nationals for return to Japan.

3. The following requests and recommendations are made in the interest of expediting the turn around time of ships being used, and facilitating repatriation in general.

(a) Furnish this command with navigational information, desired approach procedures, (communications, quarantine, etc. for Japanese vessels to use in proceeding to Apra, Guam, Tacloban, Leyte, Manila, Eniwetok, Okinawa and any other U. S. controlled bases from which Japanese are to be repatriated. This information will be forwarded to the Japanese Government.

(b) Furnish pilots and liaison officers to Japanese vessels to control movements of these ships within harbors and prevent loss of time in embarking personnel, and obtaining fuel, and water, if necessary.

(c) Commander Marshall Gilberts Area, Commander Philippine Sea Frontier and Commander South Pacific are requested to furnish information as to priority of lifts desired for their

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日本人引揚ニ関スル件

areas as directed by CinCPac Adv. 150212 and to make weekly reports of the number of Japanese Army, Navy, civilian personnel, and Koreans remaining in the various areas under their control.

(d) Obtain signed receipts for all fuel furnished Japanese vessels. In the absence of specific accounting instructions, issues of fuel to Japanese naval vessels will be handled in accordance with reference (b). Forward semi-monthly summaries of such issues to this command. These summaries should include the following information:

Date of issue.	Quantity of coal or fuel issued.
Name of vessel.	Actual or estimated value.

CinCPac has authorized the issue of fuel to these naval vessels engaged in repatriation service.

D. B. BEARY  
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy

to:  
Com5thFlt  
CinCPac  
SCAF AG  
" G-3  
" G-4  
FLTLOSCAF

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13

OFFICE OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY ATTACHE  
TO THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

1287 (1k)  
Serial: 20

From: Commander Japanese Naval Force, Manila.  
(Commander Japanese Naval Force, Manila).  
To: Commander, Seventh Fleet, Manila.  
Commander, Philippine Sea Frontier.  
Commander, Seventh Fleet, Manila.  
Commander, Seventh Fleet, Manila.

Subject: Repatriation of Japanese Nationals.

References: (a) JCS 50.3 dispatch 30084b.  
(b) Article 1133, War Relocation Authority.

1. All remaining Japanese naval vessels are being utilized in the repatriation of Japanese nationals, commencing with the Philippines and islands under the control of Commander in Chief, Pacific Ocean Area. The time required to return all Japanese subjects to their proper homes is reduced by expediting the turn-around of Japanese ships in ports under U. S. control.

2. Utilization of sailing vessels of Japanese naval vessels will be forwarded. This course is being taken to allow repatriations to be made to fuel the ships and return Japanese nationals for return to Japan.

3. The following reports and recommendations are made in the interest of expediting the turn-around time of ships being used, and facilitating repatriation in general.

(a) Furnish this command with navigational information, desired approval procedures, restrictions, etc. For Japanese vessels to use in proceeding to Manila, Cebu, Davao, Legate, Manila, Mindanao, etc. and other ports controlled by the United States and to be permitted to call at ports under U. S. control.

(b) Furnish pilots and other personnel to Japanese vessels and to the crew of such vessels. It is desired to prevent loss of time in obtaining personnel, and obtaining fuel, and water, etc.

(c) Furnish pilots and other personnel, and water facilities to Japanese vessels and to the crew of such vessels and to be permitted to call at ports under U. S. control.

日本人引揚ニ関スル件

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orders as directed by the War Relocation Authority to make weekly reports of the number of Japanese Army, Navy, civilian personnel, and civilians remaining in the various areas under their control.

(c) Obtain signed receipts for all fuel furnished Japanese vessels. In the absence of specific accounting instructions, issues of fuel to Japanese naval vessels will be made in accordance with War Relocation Authority semi-monthly summaries of fuel issues to all vessels. These summaries should include the following information:

Date of issue.  
Name of vessel.  
Quantity of fuel issued.  
Cost or estimated value.

4. The War Relocation Authority has issued orders to Japanese naval vessels engaged in repatriation service.

W. I. H. H. H.  
Near Manila, P. I. Navy

Copies:

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五「ハ」日本在住臺灣人ノ歸臺ハ差當リ支那側ニ於テ希望シ居ラ  
 スト述フ  
 六「ハ」ハ仁川ヨリ佐世保ニ向ケ米護送船團ニヨリ約二萬ノ邦人ノ  
 引揚實施中ナルカ今後共米側ニ於テ斯ル空キ船アレハ引揚邦人ヲ  
 輸送スルコトニ取計フヘシ（今回ノ船團ハ出發港へ復航セス）、  
 尙今後ハ「リバテイ」型貨物船等何テモ適當ナル空キ船アラハ邦  
 人送還ニ振り向フルコトヲモ考へ居ル旨ヲ洩ラセリ  
 七「ハ」ヨリ歸還邦人受入港ニ付何等カ新ニ希望アリヤト問ヒ、箕  
 輪ヨリ差當リ佐世保、博多、門司、下關、仙崎ニテ充分ナルヘシ  
 東京灣方面ニテハ聯合國司令部ヨリ通知アル都度我關係地方官廳  
 ラシテ手配セシメラルコトヲ説明ス

外務省

0082

奥村第五部長「ハウエル」大佐會談要旨  
 先方ノ求ニヨリ十月九日午前十時奥村第五部長（箕輪第二課長隨件）  
 聯合國司令部ニ「ハウエル」大佐ヲ往訪シ在外日本人引揚問題ニ付  
 會議セルカ其ノ要旨左ノ通  
 一「ハ」ハ在外邦人引揚實施計畫ニ關シテハ聯合國司令部及日本側  
 ニ於テ夫々計畫アルヘキ處彼我相乖離スルコトナキ様調整シ以テ  
 御互ニ無駄ナキ様致度トノ希望ヲ述フ  
 二「ハ」ハ支那向配船ハ現在ノ儘ニテ既ニ充分ト思考スル旨述フ  
 三「ハ」ハ總數約三萬一千ニ上ル内地ノ華人勞務者ノ送還ニ付テハ  
 其ノ細カキ「デイタ」ヲ知り度ト述ヘ奥村ヨリ今日中ニ資料提  
 出ノ筈ナルコトヲ説明  
 四「ハ」ハ朝鮮人ハ現ニ關釜連絡船ニヨリ歸鮮シツツアル處二百數  
 十萬ニ上ル在日朝鮮人ノ引揚等ニ關シ具體的方針アラハ承知シ度  
 ト述フ

外務省

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✓

五「ハ」ハ日本在住臺灣人ノ歸臺ハ差當リ支那側ニ於テ希望シ居ラ  
 スト述フ

六「ハ」ハ仁川ヨリ佐世保ニ向ケ米護送船團ニヨリ約二萬ノ邦人ノ  
 引揚實施中ナルカ今後英米側ニ於テ斯ル空キ船アレハ引揚邦人ヲ  
 輸送スルコトニ取計フヘシ（今回ノ船團ハ出發港へ復航セス）、  
 尙今後ハ「リバタイ」型貨物船等何テモ適當ナル空キ船アラハ邦  
 人送還ニ振り向フルコトヲモ考ヘ居ル旨ヲ洩ラセリ

七「ハ」ヨリ歸還邦人受入港ニ付何等カ新ニ希望アリヤト問ヒ、英  
 輪ヨリ差當リ佐世保、博多、門司、下關、仙崎ニテ充分ナルヘシ  
 東京灣方面ニテハ聯合國司令部ヨリ通知アル都度我關係地方官廳  
 フシテ手配セシメラルコトヲ説明ス

外務省

0084

總裁  
次長

奧村第五部長「ハウエル」大佐會談要旨

先方ノ求ニヨリ十月九日午前十時奧村第五部長（英輪第二課長隨伴）  
 聯合國司令部ニ「ハウエル」大佐ヲ往訪シ在外日本人引揚問題ニ付  
 會談セルカ其ノ要旨左ノ通

一「ハ」ハ在外邦人引揚實施計畫ニ關シテハ聯合國司令部及日本側  
 ニ於テ夫々計畫アルヘキ處彼我相乖離スルコトナキ様調整シ以テ  
 御互ニ無駄ナキ様致度トノ希望ヲ述フ

二「ハ」ハ支那向配船ハ現在ノ儘ニテ既ニ充分ト思考スル旨述フ

三「ハ」ハ總數約三萬一千ニ上ル内地ノ華人勞務者ノ送還ニ付テハ  
 其ノ細カキ「データ」ヲ知り度ト述ヘ奧村ヨリ今日中ニ資料提  
 出ノ善ナルコトヲ説明

四「ハ」ハ朝鮮人ハ現ニ關釜連絡船ニヨリ歸鮮シツソアル處二百數  
 十萬ニ上ル在日朝鮮人ノ引揚等ニ關シ具體的方針案アラハ承知シ  
 度ト述フ

外務省

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY  
Assistant Chief of Staff G-1  
Japanese Demobilization Section

A. P. O. 442  
14 October 1945

Memorandum:

To : Major General Miyoshi, 2nd Chief of Staff,  
Japanese Second General Army.

1. The following excerpts of radios are forwarded for your information and necessary action:

a. The use of the Otake-Iwakuni area by the Japanese for receiving, staging, and demobilizing of Japanese forces repatriated through this area has been approved by the CG XXIV Corps.

b. The Japanese Hospital Ship Arimasan Maru departs Inchon, Korea, 110900 October with estimated time of arrival AT Moji of 13 October. The following patients were loaded at Fusan: From the Fusan Army Japanese Garrison Hospital: 5 officer stretcher cases, 8 officer ambulatory cases, 68 enlisted stretcher cases, 236 enlisted ambulatory cases, nil hospital personnel and nil civilians; from 41 Communication Depot Hospital: 13 civilian stretcher cases, 52 civilian ambulatory cases. The following were loaded at Inchon: from Keijo Army Hospital: 133 litter cases, 531 ambulatory cases, 13 officer hospital personnel, 130 enlisted hospital personnel, 58 nurses and 13 women civilian hospital employees. Total aboard 1276.

c. For evacuation of Japanese prisoners of war, Japanese vessel Escort No. 158 with capacity of 150 passengers is scheduled to depart Sasebo 10 Oct. to arrive Rasa Island 12 Oct. and Minami-Daito-Jima 13 Oct. Japanese vessel Escort No. 160 with capacity of 150 passengers is scheduled to depart Sasebo 14 Oct. to arrive Buckner Bay, Okinawa 18 Oct. Hakata is debarkation port for both vessels. They will make two round trips in Oct. and three per month thereafter. Vessels will fuel at Sasebo as required. Japanese Mine-layer Minomo is scheduled to depart from Kure 10 Oct. with capacity of 500 passengers to arrive Miyako Shima 15 Oct. Kure is the debarkation port.

d. The Koan Maru departed from Fusan, Korea, for Senzaki, Honshu, on 11 October at 0705 Item, carrying the following: 9th Air Training Unit, 3rd and 4th Co's, 91 officers and 524 EM; 8th Flying, Brig, Hq Co, 20 and 126; 40th Air base Hq, 21 and 134; 5th Army Hq, 17 and 9; 203 Air Field

Bn, 2 and 6; 34th Motor Trans Co, 8 and 155; 15th Air Supply Depot, 17 and 325; 53rd Air Div Hq, 62 and 530; 15th Aviation Gp, 45 and 403; 59th Air Field Bn, 26 and 501; 17th Army Gp Hq, 17 and 102; 24th Air Regt, 57 and 311; 24th Air Sig Regt, 4 and 58; 37th Air Intel Unit, 1 and 22; 2nd Metro Regt, 9 and 102; 172nd Ind Maint Unit, 4 and 147; 76th Air-Ground Radio Unit, L and 22; 16th Air Sector Hq, 17 and 114; 1st Air Maint Unit 4 and 178; 154th Air Field Const Unit, 10 and 124; 176th Air Field Const Unit, 15 and 62; 23rd Air Field Bn 27 and 465; 211th Air Field Bn, 25 and 452; Taikyū Div Hq, 17 and 28. Total Army passengers 5290. Civilians aboard 623. Total passengers aboard 5913.

e. In compliance with par, 8a, letter Hq. XXIV Corps dated 6 Oct. 1945, Subject: Troop Movement of Japanese Troops from Inchon to Sasabo, following report is submitted:

- (1) LST 25 has: the 1222 Butai with 86 officers, 357 NCO'S, 557 privates for a total of 1000 passengers.
- (2) LST 569 has: the 222 Butai with 57, 225, 494 for total of 776; 40th Regt with 27, 72, 125 for total of 224. Total for LST 569 is 1000.
- (3) LST 641 has: the 227 Butai with 28, 121, 236 for total of 387; Keijo Area Hq with 5 officers; Samsen Army Hq with 17, 23, 11 for total of 51; 40 Regt with 10, 36, 88 for total of 134; 223 Butai with 12, 49, 131 for total of 192; 229 Butai with 8, 73, 143 for total of 223. Total for LST 641 is 995.
- (4) LST 543 has the 225 Butai with 28, 300, 603 for total of 901.
- (5) LST 549 has: the 230 Butai with 42, 112, 410 for total of 564; 223 Butai with 32, 115, 213 for total of 360; 463 Regt with 1, 15, 30 for total of 78. Total for LST 549 is 1000.
- (6) LST 636 has: the Keijo Div with 64, 56, 158 for total of 278; 226 Butai with 64, 73, 229 for total of 366; 223 Butai with 17, 52, 106 for total of 175; 224 Butai with 3, 21, 116 for total of 140; Keijo Hosp with 5, 6, 17 for total of 28. Total for LST 636 is 987.
- (7) LST 764 has: the 147 Kyūbi Bn with 17, 27, 451 for total of 555; 463 Regt with 12, 93, 337 for total of 445. Total for LST 764 is 1000.

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- (8) LST 658 has: the 120 Div Hq with 9, 10, 21 for total of 40; 12 Tank with 3, 2, 5 for total of 10; 260 Regt with 41, 162, 747 for total of 950. Total for LST 658 is 1000.
- (9) LST 997 has: the 120 Div Army with 20, 89, 391 for total of 500; 259 Regt with 4, 57, 159 for total of 200; 260 Regt with 8, 56, 236 for total of 300. Total for LST 997 is 1000.
- (10) LST 105 has the 259 Regt with 28, 154, 818 for total of 1000.
- (11) Total Japanese personnel aboard the 10 LST's is 9973. LST departed Inchon 110840 item Oct. Port of entry is Sasebo, ETA is 140830. No Japanese civilians aboard.

THOMAS W. DUNN  
Col FA

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY  
Assistant Chief of Staff G-1  
Japanese Demobilization Section

A. P. O. 442  
14 October 1945

Memorandum:

To : Major General Miyoshi, 2nd Chief of Staff,  
Japanese Second General Army.

1. The following excerpts of radios are forwarded for your information and necessary action:

a. The use of the Otake-Iwakuni area by the Japanese for receiving, staging, and demobilizing of Japanese forces repatriated through this area has been approved by the CG XXIV Corps.

b. The Japanese Hospital Ship Arimasan Maru departs Inchon, Korea, 110900 October with estimated time of arrival AT Hoji of 13 October. The following patients were loaded at Fusan: From the Fusan Army Japanese Garrison Hospital: 5 officer stretcher cases, 8 officer ambulatory cases, 83 enlisted stretcher cases, 236 enlisted ambulatory cases, nil hospital personnel and nil civilians; from 41 Communication Depot Hospital: 16 civilian stretcher cases, 52 civilian ambulatory cases. The following loaded at Inchon: from Keijo Army Hospital: 133 litter cases, 531 ambulatory cases, 16 officer hospital personnel, 130 enlisted hospital personnel, 53 nurses and 13 women civilian hospital employees. Total aboard 1276.

c. For evacuation of Japanese prisoners of war, Japanese vessel Escort No. 198 with capacity of 180 passengers is scheduled to depart Sasebo 10 Oct. to arrive Rasa Island 12 Oct. and Mizami-Daito-Jima 13 Oct. Japanese vessel Escort No. 160 with capacity of 150 passengers is scheduled to depart Sasebo 14 Oct. to arrive Buckner Bay, Okinawa 18 Oct. Hakata is debarkation port for both vessels. They will make two round trips in Oct. and three per month thereafter. Vessels will fuel at Sasebo as required. Japanese Mine-layer Hinomo is scheduled to depart from Kure 10 Oct. with capacity of 500 passengers to arrive Miyako Shima 15 Oct. Kure is the debarkation port.

d. The Koan Maru departed from Fusan, Korea, for Seuzaki, Honshu, on 11 October at 0705 Item, carrying the following: 9th Air Training Unit, 3rd and 4th Co's, 91 officers and 524 EM; 8th Flying

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## MEMORANDUM (Cont'd)

Brig, Hq Co, 20 and 199; 45th Air base Hq, 21 and 134; 5th Army Hq, 17 and 9; 205 Air Field Bn, 2 and 6; 64th Motor Trans Co, 8 and 135; 15th Air Supply Depot, 17 and 525; 53rd Air Div Hq, 52 and 330; 13th Aviation Gp, 45 and 403; 59th Air Field Bn, 26 and 501; 17th Army Gp Hq, 17 and 102; 44th Air Regt, 57 and 311; 24th Air Sig Regt, 4 and 58; 37th Air Intel Unit, I and 22; 2nd Metro Regt, 9 and 102; 172nd Ind Maint Unit, 4 and 147; 76th Air-Ground Radio Unit, I and 22; 16th Air Sector Hq, 17 and 114; 161st Air Maint Unit 4 and 178; 134th Air Field Const Unit, 10 and 124; 173th Air Field Const Unit, 15 and 62; 23rd Air Field Bn 27 and 455; 211th Air Field Bn, 25 and 452; Taikyu Div Hq, 17 and 28. Total Army passengers 5290. Civilians aboard 623. Total passengers aboard 5913.

e. In compliance with par, 8a, letter Hq. XIV Corps dated 6 Oct. 1945, Subject: Troop Movement of Japanese Troops from Incheon to Sasebo, following report is submitted:

- (1) LST 25 has: the 1222 Butai with 86 officers, 357 NCO'S, 557 privates for a total of 1000 passengers.
- (2) LST 509 has: the 222 Butai with 57, 225, 494 for total of 776; 40th Regt with 27, 72, 125 for total of 224. Total for LST 509 is 1000.
- (3) LST 841 has: the 227 Butai with 28, 121, 238 for total of 387; Keijo Area Hq with 5 officers; Shansen Army Hq with 17, 23, 11 for total of 51; 40 Regt with 10, 56, 88 for total of 134; 223 Butai with 12, 49, 151 for total of 192; 229 Butai with 8, 75, 143 for total of 226. Total for LST 841 is 995.
- (4) LST 543 has the 223 Butai with 88, 300, 605 for total of 991.
- (5) LST 549 has: the 230 Butai with 42, 112, 410 for total of 564; 223 Butai with 32, 115, 213 for total of 360; 463 Regt with 1, 17, 60 for total of 76. Total for LST 549 is 1000.
- (6) LST 636 has: the Keijo Div with 64, 56, 158 for total of 278; 226 Butai with 64, 73, 229 for total of 366; 223 Butai with 17, 52, 106 for total of 175; 224 Butai with 5, 21, 116 for total of 140; Keijo Hosp with 5, 6, 17 for total of 28. Total for LST 636 is 987.

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MEMORANDUM (cont'd)

- (7) LST 764 has: the 147 Kyib. Bn with 17, 87, 451 for total of 555; 463 Regt with 12, 96, 537 for total of 445. Total for LST 764 is 1000.
- (8) LST 658 has: the 120 Div Hq with 9, 10, 121 for total of 40; 12 Tank with 3, 2, 5 for total of 10; 260 Regt with 41, 152, 747 for total of 950. Total for LST 658 is 1000.
- (9) LST 997 has: the 120 Div Army with 20, 89, 391 for total of 500; 259 Regt with 4, 37, 159 for total of 200; 260 Regt with 6, 566, 256 for total of 500. Total for LST 997 is 1000.
- (10) LST 105 has the 259 Regt with 28, 154, 313 for total of 1000.
- (11) Total Japanese personnel aboard the 10 LST's is 9975. LST departed Inchon 110840 item Oct. Port of entry is Sasebo, ETA is 140330. No Japanese civilians aboard.

THOMAS W. DUNN  
Col FA

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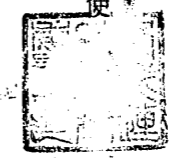
昭和二十年十月十六日

checked

陸海軍省

終戦連絡事務京都委員会  
委員長 中村公使

終戦連絡中央事務局  
第五部長殿



邦人引揚ニ關スル件

今般第二總軍寺垣機關ヨリ別添寫ノ通り通報アリタルニ付石寫茲  
許送付申進ス

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

16 October 1945

AG 091 (16 Oct 45)GC

*Advance Copy*

SUBJECT: Policies Governing Repatriation of Japanese Nationals  
In Conquered Territory.

TO : IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THRU : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

The following policies will govern repatriation of  
Japanese Nationals in Conquered Territory:

1. Maximum utilization will be made of Japanese naval and merchant shipping allocated for repatriation of Japanese nationals.
2. Japanese naval vessels and those Japanese merchant vessels, designed primarily for the transport of personnel and not required for inter-island or coastal passenger service, will be utilized for the repatriation of Japanese nationals.
3. Personnel to be repatriated will be transported on cargo vessels only to the extent that the cargo carrying capacity of the vessel is not curtailed thereby.
4. The Imperial Japanese Government will operate, man, victual and supply Japanese shipping used for repatriation to the maximum practicable extent.
5. First priority will be granted to the movement of Japanese military and naval personnel and second priority to the movement of Japanese civilians.
6. All Japanese personnel will be disarmed prior to return to Japan proper.
7. In the evacuation of Japanese nationals from areas under the control of the Commander-in-Chief, Army Forces Pacific and the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Ocean Areas, this headquarters will prescribe the percentage of shipping, allocated for repatriation purposes, to be employed in servicing the respective areas. Priorities for the evacuation of specific areas will be established as necessary. Such naval shipping

行服地域内日本人引揚方針

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as is needed to perform necessary naval tasks incident to the occupation will not be considered in applying the percentages.

8. In the evacuation of Japanese nationals from areas under the control of: the Generalissimo, Chinese Armies; the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia Command; the General Officer Commanding, Australian Military Forces; and the Commander-in-Chief, Soviet Forces in the Far East, this headquarters will make the necessary arrangements.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

*Advance Copy*

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

Advanced Echelon  
APO 500  
16 October 1945

MEMO TO: Katsuzo Okumura, Chief, 5th Div., Central  
Liaison Office.

SUBJECT: Information Request.

1. Request a written report regarding present and  
contemplated Japanese Government policies and activities for  
the demobilization of overseas troops.

2. Report should include:

- a. Progress to date. (Statistics)
- b. Present and planned shipping schedules.
- c. Location of receiving stations and facilities.
- d. Briefly, the processing-out routine.
- e. Governmental rehabilitation programs such as  
housing, employment, mustering out pay.
- f. Hospitalization facilities.
- g. Available statistics on physical condition of  
returning troops.

*William V. Roth, Jr.*  
WILLIAM V. ROTH, JR.  
Captain, QMC  
OIC Radio CI&E.

陸海軍省へ

在外部隊復員方針及派動  
情報提供ニ  
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十月十六日聯合國總司令部太平洋市民情報及教育部  
發與村部長宛覺書假譯

情報要求ニ關スル件

- 一、在外軍隊ノ復員ニ關スル現在及考究中ノ日本政府ノ政策及活動ニ關スル書面ニ依ル報告書ヲ要求ス
- 二、報告書ニハ左ノ事項ヲ包含スルモノトス
  - a、今日迄ノ進捗状況（統計表）
  - b、現在及立案中ノ配船計畫
  - c、受入事務所ノ所在地及便宜施設
  - d、取扱状況、簡單ニ
  - e、住宅、雇傭、除隊手當ノ如キ政府ノ更生計畫
  - f、病院施設
  - g、歸還部隊ノ健康状態ニ關スル現有統計表

ウイリアム・V・ロス大尉

外務省

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十月十六日聯合國總司令部太平洋市民情報及教育部  
發與村部長宛覺書假譯

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National Archives of Japan

十月十六日  
田中

十月十六日聯合國總司令部太平洋市民情報及教育部  
發奧村部長宛覺書假譯

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ウイリアム・V・ロス大尉

外務省

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十月十六日聯合國總司令部太平洋市民情報及教育部  
發奧村部長宛覺書假譯

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ウイリアム・V・ロス大尉

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

Advanced Echelon  
APO 500  
16 October 1945

MEMO TO: Katsuzo Okumura, Chief, 5th Div., Central  
Liaison Office.

SUBJECT: Information Request.

1. Request a written report regarding present and  
contemplated Japanese Government policies and activi-  
ties for the demobilization of overseas troops.

2. Report should include:

- a. Progress to-date. (Statistics)
- b. Present and planned shipping schedules.
- c. Location of receiving stations and faci-  
lities.
- d. Briefly, the processing-out routine.
- e. Governmental rehabilitation programs  
such as housing, employment, mustering  
out pay.
- f. Hospitalization facilities.
- g. Available statistics on physical condition  
of returning troops.

WILLIAM V. ROTH, JR.  
Captain, OMC  
OIC Radio C&S.

0100

TO: Captain William V. Roth, Jr., OMC,  
General Headquarters, United States Army Forces,  
Pacific Civil Information and Education Section.

FROM: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Report regarding Present and Contemplated Japanese  
Government Policies and Activities for the Demobilization  
of Overseas Troops.

8 November 1945

In compliance with your Memorandum of 16 October 1945 on  
the above subject, I beg to submit herewith enclosed the requested  
report.

Katsuzo Okumura  
Director of the 5th Division  
Central Liaison Office.

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海外部隊復員及  
情報部  
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a. Progress up to October 21, 1945.

Ports or places of embarkation	Army	Navy	Civilians	Total	Remark
Oshima	13,840	40	—	13,880	
Miyake-jima & Nijima	5,635	33	—	5,668	
Hachijo-jima	1,891	292	—	2,183	
Eleon	788	840	—	1,628	wholly evacuated
Minami-tori-jima	1,719	976	—	2,695	id.
Mille	—	—	—	—	id.
Maluelaf	1,019	1,614	—	2,633	
Watje	—	—	—	—	
Yaluit	—	—	—	—	
Ponape	134	84	—	218	
Enderby	435	74	—	509	
Yap	277	87	53	417	
Truk	245	113	47	405	
Minami-Daito-Jima	25	222	—	297	
Kita-Daito-Jima	—	416	—	416	
Oki-Daito-jima	217	84	16	317	
Manila	8	—	497	505	
Korea	91,420	—	117,066	208,486	
Amami-Oshima	219	851	—	1,070	
Tsushima	5,191	146	4	5,341	
Iki	6,772	—	—	6,772	
<b>Total</b>	<b>129,835</b>	<b>5,922</b>	<b>117,683</b>	<b>253,440</b>	

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b. Present (October 20th, 1945) and planned shipping schedules.

1. Merchant Vessels

(a) Sailings already approved

Areas	Name of vessels	Gross tons	Remarks
South	Tokuju m.	3,500	Railway ferry.
Korea	Koan m.	7,100	" "
	Chohaku m.	1,287	
	Arimasan m.	8,697	
	Unzen m.	3,140	
	Kosho m.	3,378	Under repairs.
	Konei m.	2,823	" "
	Kanshu m.	2,001	Stranded after striking mine.
	Mamiya m.	1,125	
	Hakuryu m.	3,181	
	Kogane m.	1,906	
Ten-	Ten-yu m.	1,118	
	Kainei m.	1,017	
	Hokuchō m.	2,256	
	Ryuhei m.	725	Employed by the navy.
	Kosai m.	1,000	" " "
	Meiyu m.	6,869	Repairs to finish shortly.
Sub-total		51,123	
North China	Enoshima m.	6,435	
	Tatsumi m.	6,873	
	Eiho m.	6,800	

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Sub-total		20,108
Philippines	Shinano m.	6,500
	Shinyu m.	6,957
	Nissho m.	6,651
Sub-total		19,983
Southern Pacific	Hikawa m.	11,621
	Takasago m.	9,347
	Daikai m.	6,975
Sub-total		27,943
Total		119,055

(b) Sailings under consideration

Areas	Name of Vessels	Gross tons	Remarks
Okinawa	Kaiō m.	3,263	Waiting employment at Kobe
	Nippon m.	2,263	" " "
	Sub-total		4,566
China	Settsu m.	ca. 9,500	At Innoshima
	Kumano m.	5,630	Ujina
	Sub-total		ca. 15,130

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Army S.B. 15 -"  
Naval vessels 11 -"

South Korea	Isokaze m.	660	Waiting employment at Kobe
	Akatsuki m.	880	" " "
Sub-total		1,760	
Philippines	Yahiko m.	6,886	Under repairs at Moji
Sub-total		6,886	
not yet decided	Maizuru m.	6,872	Under repairs at Maizuru
Sub-total		6,872	
Total		39,214	

2. Vessels belonging to army and navy

(a) Sailings already approved.

South Korea	Army S.S.	3 vessels
	Army S.B.	15 -"
	Naval vessels	11 -"
Southern Pacific	Naval vessels	27 -"
Philippines	-"	23 -"
Okinawa	-"	2 -"

N.R. Of the 18 vessels (Army S.S. and S.B.) a certain portion is confirmed as being engaged in South Korean trade. The others have not yet arrived at Hakata and

their

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their itinerary is not exactly ascertained

(b) Sailings under consideration

South Korea	Army S.S. and S.B. Ca. 6 vessels	
	Naval vessels (additional)	10 --
Southern Pacific	" " ( " )	14 --
Philippines	" " ( " )	23 --
Okinawa	Army S.S. and S.B.	12 --

C. Location of receiving stations and facilities.

1. Army

Names and locations of receiving stations are shown below. (Note: The under-mentioned are those belonging to the army. It is expected that before long the facilities belonging to the army, navy and others will be controlled by the Ministry of Social Welfare, according to each local government office and port of landing.) It is to be understood that where two places are named, the facilities are located at both places.

Kanto Landing Place Station ----- Yokohama, Uraga  
San-in Landing Place Station ----- Maizuru  
Chugoku Landing Place Station ----- Kure  
Yamaguchi Landing Place Station ----- Shimonoseki, Senzaki  
Fukuoka Landing Place Station ----- Moji, Hakata  
Nagasaki Landing Place Station ----- Sasebo  
Kagoshima Landing Place Station ----- Kagoshima  
Hokubu (Northern District) Landing Place  
Station ----- Hakodate

The Hokubu Landing Place Station will be founded, as soon as directions are received from the Allied Headquarters.

In addition to the above, it is hoped that the ports of Otaru, Wakkanai, Nemuro, Niigata, Tsuruga, Osaka, Kobe and Ujina will also be employed to receive returning troops and

civilian

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civilian repatriates from Manchuria, Kurile Is., Karafuto, north Korea and south-western Asia. In such case, similar facilities will be established at these places.

The facilities of landing place station include such establishments as office, communication station, lodging houses for the personnel of the station as well as for the repatriated, supplying and storing facilities, garages, etc. There is also quarantine station to carry out medical inspection as prescribed by the Government.

#### 2. Navy

As organs to receive returning forces, Receiving Stations and Sub-Stations will be established at the undermentioned places, where medical inspection, housing, supplies, and transportation of the returning forces will be attended to.

Nohi Hospital, Uraga (5,000);  
Kure (1,000); Iwakuni Hospital, Iwakuni (5,000);  
Ureshino Hospital, Saseho (5,000); Maizuru Hospital,  
Maizuru (5,000); Ominato (2,500); Kawanishi Hospital,  
Tanabe (3,000).

Apart from the above, sub-stations will be located at Hakata, Moji, and Sensaki.

Further, it is planned to establish a sub-station (2,500) at Kagoshima in the near future.

N.B. The figures within brackets indicate the number of persons that can be accommodated.

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d. Briefly, the processing-out routine.

#### 1. Army

The landing repatriates are given a kind treatment and necessary steps are taken to transport them to their homes, besides the quarantine carried out by the Government, furnishing them with money and necessary articles within the prescribed latitude, according as they are supplied with clothings, foodstuffs, money etc. before landing.

As a rule, supply of articles and money allowance as above mentioned and clerical works relating to the same are to be attended to by the landing troops, the landing place stations co-operating with them. (The landing place stations are charged with matters, which it is impossible for the landing troops to dispose.)

#### 2. Navy

The commanders of the Naval Stations and the garrison, having jurisdiction over each district where troops will return, will exercise general control over them and will generally take the following steps.

No.	Steps to be taken	Departments assigned to the work
1	Medical Inspection	Receiving Stations and Hospitals
2	Transportation by boat	Navigation Sections

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3	Transportation from the landing places to the receiving stations or hospitals	Receiving Stations
4	Housing	" "
5	Disinfection	" "
6	Personal matters	Personnel Bureau of the Ministry of Navy, and the Personnel Section of the Navy.
7	Supply of food and clothing	Supply Section of the Navy
8	Payment of Salary and Allowances	Accounting Section of the Navy
9	Aids to the demobilized (providing employment, etc)	Personnel Section of the Navy
10	Transportation by mail to their	Receiving Stations homes.

e. Governmental rehabilitation programs such as housing, employment, mustering out pay.

1. Army

- (1) Demobilized men are sent home with a money allowance, equivalent to 1 year's pay, one suit of clothes and other dressing articles.
- (2) Priority of employment is given to these men as far as circumstances permit.

2. Navy

(1) Housing:

Receiving Stations of the demobilized men will be provided at Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo, Maizuru, Osaka, and Ominato, and Sub-stations at places where the returning men will land, so as to provide housing on their landing.

(Example) Yokosuka Receiving Station.

For this purpose, the former Naval Engineering School, which can accommodate 8,000 men, will be used. Those who need medical attention will be placed in a Naval Hospital near the place of landing.

In case of landing at Uraga, the men will be taken to the Nohi Naval Hospital.

(2) Employment.

At the place of landing, the discharged will be given full information

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information regarding employment by the officials dispatched from the Personnel Bureau of the Naval Ministry or by members of the Personnel Section of the Navy at the place of landing.

The discharged men on returning to their homes will receive assistance in getting employment from the Personnel Section of the Navy or the Local Personnel Section of the Navy.

(3) Mustering out pay.

1) Pay.

Pay for three months or less, inclusive of the month in which they are discharged, will be given in advance.

2) Discharge Allowances

Discharge allowances will be given roughly on the following scale:

Captain and above	Equivalent to 1 year and 5 months' pay.
Commander	" 1 yr. and 6 months' pay.
Lt. Commander	" 1 yr. and 7 months' pay
Lieutenant (Special Service Officers)	" 1 yr. and 8 " " (1 yr. 8 months pay).
Sub-Lieutenant ( " " " )	" 2 years' pay (1 year and 9 months' pay).
2nd Sub-Lieutenant ( " " " )	" 2 yrs and 2 months' pay. (1 yr. and 10 months' pay).
Cadet	" 2 years and 2 months' pay
Chief warrant officer	" 1 year and 10 months' pay
Warrant officers of Joto(highest) rank	" 2 years' pay
Warrant officers of 1st and 2nd class.	" 2 years and 8 months' pay.
Petty officer	" 3 years and 4 months' pay.
Jotohei	" 3 years and 2 months' pay.
Ittohei	" 3 years' pay.

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To warrant officers of Joto (top) rank with 1st and 2nd class pay, and above, will be given the amount in excess of ¥ 1,000 in the form of bank time deposit certificates (in units of ¥ 100) and the initial ¥ 1,000 and fraction of ¥ 100, in cash

3) Clothing.

To warrant officers and men will be given all the clothing at present used by them, in addition to fatigue uniform, blanket, etc., as may be deemed proper.

4) Foodstuffs.

Five days rations, and meals necessary during homeward trips will be allowed.

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