

f. Hospitalization facilities.

1. Army

Landing Place	Hospital Facilities		Remarks
	Receiving Hospitals	Accommodating Capacity	
Yokohama	Yokosuka Army Hospital	1,000	1. The figure for Yokosuka Army Hospital includes the capacity of Hashimizu Branch 2. Capacity of Emergency Tokyo First Hospital is expected to be increased by 1,000.
	Emergency Tokyo Third Army Hospital	2,000	
	Emergency Tokyo First Army Hospital	500	
Maizuru	Maizuru Naval Hospital	1,500	
Kure (Ujina)	Kure Naval Hospital	1,500	Patients are received by the Hiroshima First Army Hospital, in case of landing at Ujina.
	Hiroshima First Army Hospital	1,500	
Senzaki	(Temporary Establishment to receive patients)	(500)	Steps are being taken to expedite establishment.
Shimonoseki	Shimonoseki Army Hospital	350	Preparations are being made to increase the capacity of this hospital to 700
Moji	Kokura Army Hospital	1,500	
Hakata	Fukuoka First Army Hospital	300	0114
	Emer Fukuoka Hospital	1,000	
Sasebo	Omura Naval Hospital	1,700	
Kagoshima	Kagoshima Army Hospital	500	
(Hakodate)	Hakodate Army Hospital	200	
(Niigata)	Temporary Establishment to receive patients	(500)	Preparations are being made to open the establishment.
(Kobe and Osaka)	Osaka Army Hospital	2,000	Preparations are being made to build a temporary establishment at Kobe with a capacity for 500 patients according to circumstances.

- Remarks
- Those landing places, names of which are bracketed above, are expected landing places in the future.
 - Those bracketed under the column of hospital facilities, are establishments to be opened shortly.
 - In addition to those listed above, there are some medical facilities and ^{first} ~~accommodated~~ staff of landing place stations.

for patients at the landing places, which are attended to by the medical

2. Navy

Districts	Vessels	Arriving Date of Arriving	Returning naval Service men		Patients					
			Total Patients	Wounded	Beri- Diseases	Respiratory Diseases	Epide- mico	others		
Mille Is. (inc, Jalnit, Maloelab etc.)	Hikawa Uruga maru	Oct. 7th, 1945	1559	381	213	115	17	18	1	17
Wake Island	Tacbi-bana Karu	Oct. 12th, 1945	350	30	17	12	1			
Kinami-Tori-Shima I.	Daiichi Taikai Faru	Oct. 16th, 1945	804	15	2	12	1			
Truk I.	No. 9 Transport Ship	Oct. 19th, 1945	113	12	6	6				
Yap I.	The Hibiki	Oct. 19th, 1945	87	83	12	25	37	8		1
Total			2913	521	250	170	156	26	1	18

Remarks: 1. Wounds are, mostly, old ones and not superervative nor of ill-function.
 2. Many are suffering from mal-nutrition being accompanied with beriberi, twenty % of whom suffer from ascigers.
 3. Respiratory diseases are accompanied by mal-nutrition, most of which do not progress favourably.
 4. 6% of entritis develops symptom of dysentery, but minus the bacteria and amebas.
 5. Most suffer from the itch.
 6. Typhoid fever ranks first among epidemics.

0116

g. Available statistics on physical condition of returning troops.

1. Army

Port of Departure	Date	Port of Arrival	Date	Number of Persons	Quarantine	Conditions of Health
Jinsen	10.10	Sasabo	10.14	9,959	Carried out.	Generally in good condition.
	9.20			3,674		
	9.29			5,436		
	9.30			1,147		
	10.1			4,802		
	10.2			2,641		
	10.4	Hakata		5,363	Carried out	These are troops repatriated from Korea and are in a good sanitary condition.
	10.4			2,581		
	10.5*			4,065		
	10.6			2,355		
	10.7			7,775		
	10.8			2,079		
	10.9			3,427		
	10.10			9,976		
	10.11			6,074		
	10.13			591		
	10.14			7,655		

0117

RA'-0575

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	10.15		2.420			
	10.16		{ 8.070			
	10.17		{ 10.000			
	10.18		7.256			
			4.646			
Daitojima		Kure	10.15	349	Carried out	All persons are more or less ill, cases of beriberi, under-nutrition and tuberculosis most prevailing.
			10.16	25		
Dki-Daitojima		Uruga	10.19	army 217	Carried out	39 persons require admittance into hospitals
						<i>Patient</i>
Ponape		Uruga	10.21	army 134(102)	Carried out	
						<i>Patient</i>
Trak			10.19	army 244	Carried out	Cases of anaemic dysentery, beriberi and under-nutrition are being found
						<i>Patient</i>
Ponape		Kurihama	10.21	army 134(102)	Carried out	
						<i>Patient</i>

2. Navy

Preparations for receiving patients in the naval service repatriated from abroad are being planned as follows. Reference is made to applications dated September 15, Navy Ministry No. 2, and October 17, Navy Ministry No. 103, in regard to medical equipment, asking for the approval of the Allied Headquarters to put the above plan into practice, for which general approval has not as yet been formally obtained.

(1) Number of patients,

The number of naval service patients, in Japan at present requiring admittance hospitals is estimated at about 24,000. The reason for not being able to give the exact number is that those at present accommodated in the naval hospitals, Japan Red Cross hospitals, and other temporary establishments, such as hotels in private possession converted into temporary hospitals, amount to about 16,000 only: but there are about 30,000 patients who left their hospitals immediately on the termination of the war, out of which number about 14,000 were in a condition necessitating re-admittance. Some of these are already returning to their hospitals.

(2) Classification of principal diseases.

Diseases	Percentages
Tuberculosis (im. pulmonary tuberculosis)	about 30% (a quarter)
Malaria	25 - 30%
Dysentery (inc. amoeba dysentery)	1 - 2%
Beriberi	2%
Venereal diseases	1 - 1.5%

0119

(3) Present state of medical establishments and measures for the future.

It is estimated that at the end of this year hospital accommodating for about 30,000 patients will be needed.

1) Under dates of September 15, Navy Ministry No. 2, and October 7, Navy Ministry No. 103, applications for the approval of the Allied authorities were made for continued use of hospital facilities in order to admit sick and wounded men of the naval service. As the Allied authorities have decided to utilize a certain portion of the facilities for their own use, there will remain accommodation for 13,910 in naval hospitals, as against the above-mentioned 30,000, provided the Service Men Protection Board under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Social Welfare is permitted to use the naval hospitals, after having been taken over from the Navy Ministry on the latter's dissolution. The particulars of these hospitals are shown in List No.1.

2) The remaining accommodation for about 16,000 patients will have to be secured elsewhere. In the past the navy has been utilizing the Japan Red Cross hospitals and private establishments (principally hotels), but the latter were mostly released to private use the termination of the war, on account of sudden decrease of patients to be accommodated. As to the former, List No.2 shows the Japan Red Cross hospital facilities, at present utilized by the navy, a certain portion of the same having been also released for the same reason. Both facilities, however, have to be released at the

0120

RA'-0575

0077

the earliest possible date, in view of the present acute shortage of medical and living facilities for civilian use.

In order to make up for this, it is planned to provide accommodation for 16,000 by utilizing such naval establishments as have gone out of use, as the air force and naval school establishments.

(4) Charges.

For the under-mentioned reasons, the charges are borne by the Government.

1) All repatriated patients are in poor health through carrying out their work and are judged to be incapable of economic independence.

2) Some of them may have lost their homes by fire, with subsequent difficulty in maintaining their livelihood, while others may have lost their nearest relatives, who would have tended them during illness.

0121

List No.1

List of the Naval Hospitals

Names	Accommodations	Locations
The Noboribetsu Branch Hospital of the Ominato Hospital	300	Noboribetsu hot-spring, Horobetsu-gun, Hokkaido
The Nobi Hospital	1,400	Kita Shimoura-mura, Miura-gun, Kanagawa Prefecture
The Minato Hospital	800	Tekeasa-mura, Kamo-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture
The Kasumigaura Hospital	300	Tsuchiura City, Ibaragi Prefecture
The Second Hospital attached to the Military Medical School	300	Gohara-machi, Meguro-ku Tokyo
The Third Hospital attached to the Military Medical School	700	2-chome, Shimomeguro, Meguro-ku, Tokyo
The Yamanaka Hospital	450	Yamanaka-machi, Enuma-gun, Ishikawa Prefecture
^{Iwakuni} The Beppu Hospital	1,660	Iwakuni City, Yamaguchi Prefecture
The Beppu Hospital	1,400	Beppu City, Ooita Prefecture
The Maizuru Hospital	1,400	Maizuru City, Kyoto-fu
The Oomura Hospital	1,500	Kuharago, Omura City, Nagasaki Prefecture
The Ureshino Hospital	1,500	Ureshino-machi, Fujitsu-gun, Saga Prefecture
The Kirishima Hospital	800	Kirishima-mura, Aira-gun, Kagoshima Prefecture
The Kamo Hospital	600	Norio-mura, Kamo-gun, Kagoshima Pref.
The Kamo Sanitary School	800	same as above
Total	13,910	

Note: A part of the Kasumigaura Hospital is used by the Allied Forces.

0122-1

RA'-0575

0078

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List No. 2

Japan Red Cross Hospitals used by the Navy

Names	Accommodation	Locations
Akita J.R.C.H.	360	Akita City
Yamada J.R.C.H.	480	Misono-Mura Watarai-gun Mie pref.
Ishimaki J.R.C.H.	420	1 Aza yoshino, minato, Ishimaki City
Nagoya J.R.C.H.	400	Hibitsu Machi, Nakamura, Nagoya City
Suwa J.R.C.H.	500	Kamisawa Suwa City Nagano Pref.
Ogawa J.R.C.H.	200	Ogawa-machi, Hikigun, Saitama pref.
Maebashi J.R.C.H.	380	Shinmachi, Maebashi City
Tottori J.R.C.H.	480	289. Nishimachi, Tottori City.
Kyoto The Second J.R.C.H.	155	Kudaru Yabunouchi chozamachi Shinmachidori Kamikyoku Kyoto
Otsu J.R.C.H.	480	Otsu City Shiga pref.
Imazu J.R.C.H.	200	Imazu Mura, Itoshima-gun, Fukuoka pref.
Total	4045	

0122-2

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	5,655	33	—	5,688	
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.
Maluelae	1,019	1,614	—	2,633	
Watje	—	—	—	—	
Yaluit	—	—	—	—	
Ponape	134	84	—	218	
Roderby	435	74	—	509	
Wap	277	87	56	417	
Truk	245	113	47	405	
Minami-Daito-Jima	25	272	—	297	
Kita-Daito-Jima	—	416	—	416	
Okidaito-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	
Total	129,835	5,922	117,683	253,440	

0123

RA'-0575

0079

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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.	5,378	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	
Sea-	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	51,125	
North China	Enoshima m.	6,435	
	Tatsuhi m.	6,873	
	Eiho m.	6,800	

0124
0124

Sub-total		20,108	
Philippines	Shinano m.	6,500	
	Shinyu m.	6,957	
	Nissho m.	6,526	
Sub-total		19,983	
Southern Pacific	Hikawa m.	11,621	
	Takasago m.	9,347	
	Daikai m.	6,873	
Sub-total		27,841	
Total		119,055	

(b) Sailings under consideration

Areas	Name of Vessels	Gross tons	Remarks
Okinawa	Kaiō m.	2,285	Waiting employment at Kobe
	Nippon m.	2,283	" " "
	Sub-total	4,568	
China	Settsu m.	ca. 9,500	At Innoshima
	Kumano m.	9,650	Ujina
Sub-total		ca. 19,130	

0125

RA'-0575

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South Korea	Isokaze m.	880	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	Maizui 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.B. 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

0126

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	"-

RA'-0575

0081

0127

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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, Sensaki
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

0128

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.

0129

RA'-0575

0082

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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

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.

0130

0131

RA'-0575

0083

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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

0132

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	pay " 2 years and 2 months'
Chief warrant officer	pay " 1 year and 10 months'
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.

0133

RA'-0575

0084

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To warrant officers of Jete (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.

0134

RA'-0575

0085

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f. Hospitalization facilities.

1. Army

Landing Place	Hospital Facilities		Remarks
	Receiving Hospitals	Accommodating Capacity	
Yokohama	Yokosuka Army Hospital	1,000	1. The figure for Yokosuka Army Hospital includes the capacity of Hashimizu Branch 2. Capacity of Emergency Tokyo First Hospital is expected to be increased by 1,000.
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	Emergency Tokyo First Army Hospital	500	
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Kure (Ujina)	Kure Naval Hospital	1,500	Patients are received by the Hiroshima First Army Hospital, in case of landing at Ujina.
	Hiroshima First Army Hospital	1,500	
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Moji	Kokura Army Hospital	1,500	
Hakata	Fukuoka First Army Hospital	300	0135
	Emergency Fukuoka Second Hospital	1,000	

Sasebo	Omura Naval Hospital	1,700	
Kagoshima	Kagoshima Army Hospital	500	
(Hakodate)	Hakodate Army Hospital	200	
(Niigata)	Temporary Establishment to receive patients	(500)	Preparations are being made to open the establishment.
(Kobe and Osaka)	Osaka Army Hospital	2,000	Preparations are being made to build a temporary establishment at Kobe with a capacity for 500 patients according to circumstances.

- Remarks
- Those landing places, names of which are bracketed above, are expected landing places in the future.
 - Those bracketed under the column of hospital facilities, are establishments to be opened shortly.
 - In addition to those listed above, there are some medical facilities and ^{to be}accommodated staff of landing place stations.
(for patients at the landing places, which is no attended to by the medical)

Districts	Vessels	Arriving port	Date of Arriving	Returning naval Service men		Patients					
				Total Patients	Wounded	Malnutrition	Beriberi	Respiratory Diseases	Epidemics	Others	
Kille Is. (inc. Jaluit, Kaloelab etc.)	Hikawa Maru	Uraga	Oct. 7th, 1945	1559	381	213	115	17	18	1	17
Wake Island	Tachibana Maru	"	Oct. 12th, 1945	350	30	17	12	1			
Miami-Fori-Shima I	Daiichi Taikai Maru	"	Oct. 16th, 1945	804	15	2	12	1			
Truk I	No. 9 Transport Ship	"	Oct. 19th, 1945	113	12	6	6				
Yap I	The Hibiki	Oct. 19th, 1945	87	83	12	25	37	8			1
Total			2913	521	250	170	56	26		1	18

Remarks: 1. Wounds are, mostly, old ones and not suppurative nor of ill-function.
 2. Many are suffering from mal-nutrition being accompanied with beriberi, twenty % of whom suffer from ascicercs.
 3. Respiratory diseases are accompanied by mal-nutrition, most of which do not progress favourably.
 4. 6 % of entrithises develop symptom of dysentery, but minus the bacteria and amebas.
 5. Most suffer from the itch.
 6. Typhoid fever ranks first among epidemics.

0137

g. Available statistics on physical condition of returning troops.

1. Army

Port of Departure	Date	Port of Arrival	Date	Number of Persons	Quarantine	Conditions of Health
Jinsen	10.10	Sasabo	10.14	9,959	Carried out.	Generally in good condition.
	9.28			3,674		
	9.29			5,436		
	9.30			1,147		
	10.1			4,802		
	10.2			2,641		
	10.4	Hakata		5,363	Carried out	These are troops repatriated from Korea and are in a good sanitary condition.
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	10.5			4,065		
	10.6			2,355		
	10.7			7,775		
	10.8			2,079		
	10.9			3,427		
	10.10			9,976		
	10.11			6,074		
	10.13			591		
	10.14			7,655		

0138

RA'-0575

0088

	10.15		2.428		
	10.16		9.070		
	10.17		10.000		
	10.18		7.256		
			4.646		
Daitojima	Kure	10.15	349	Carried out	All persons are more or less ill, cases of beriberi, under-nutrition and tuberculosis most prevailing.
		10.16	25		
Dki-Daitojima	Uruga	10.19	army 217	<i>Patrol</i> Carried out	39 persons require admittance into hospitals
Ponape	Uruga	10.21	army 134(102)	<i>Patrol</i> Carried out	
Trak		10.19	army 244	<i>Patrol</i> Carried out	Cases of anaemic dysentery, beriberi and under-nutrition are being found.
Ponape	Kurihama	10.21	army 134(102)	<i>Patrol</i> Carried out	

2. Navy

Preparations for receiving patients in the naval service repatriated from abroad are being planned as follows. Reference is made to applications dated September 15, Navy Ministry No. 2, and October 17, Navy Ministry No. 103, in regard to medical equipment, asking for the approval of the Allied Headquarters to put the above plan into practice, for which general approval has not as yet been formally obtained.

(1) Number of patients,

The number of naval service patients, in Japan at present requiring admittance hospitals is estimated at about 24,000. The reason for not being able to give the exact number is that those at present accommodated in the naval hospitals, Japan Red Cross hospitals, and other temporary establishments, such as hotels in private possession converted into temporary hospitals, amount to about 16,000 only: but there are about 30,000 patients who left their hospitals immediately on the termination of the war, out of which number about 14,000 were in a condition necessitating re-admittance. Some of these are already returning to their hospitals.

(2) Classification of principal diseases.

Diseases	Percentages
Tuberculosis (inc. pulmonary tuberculosis)	about 30% (a quarter)
Malaria	25 - 30%
Dysentery (inc. amoeba dysentery)	1 - 2%
Beriberi	2%
Venereal diseases	1 - 1.5%

0140

(3) Present state of medical establishments and measures for the future.

It is estimated that at the end of this year hospital accommodating for about 30,000 patients will be needed.

1) Under dates of September 15, Navy Ministry No. 2, and October 7, Navy Ministry No. 103, applications for the approval of the Allied authorities were made for continued use of hospital facilities in order to admit sick and wounded men of the naval service. As the Allied authorities have decided to utilize a certain portion of the facilities for their own use, there will remain accommodation for 13,910 in naval hospitals, as against the above-mentioned 30,000, provided the Service Men Protection Board under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Social Welfare is permitted to use the naval hospitals, after having been taken over from the Navy Ministry on the latter's dissolution. The particulars of these hospitals are shown in List No.1.

2) The remaining accommodation for about 16,000 patients will have to be secured elsewhere. In the past the navy has been utilizing the Japan Red Cross hospitals and private establishments (principally hotels), but the latter were mostly released to private use the termination of the war, on account of sudden decrease of patients to be accommodated. As to the former, List No.2 shows the Japan Red Cross hospital facilities, at present utilized by the navy, a certain portion of the same having been also released for the same reason. Both facilities, however, have to be released at

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the earliest possible date, in view of the present acute shortage of medical and living facilities for civilian use.

In order to make up for this, it is planned to provide accommodation for 16,000 by utilizing such naval establishments as have gone out of use, as the air force and naval school establishments.

(4) Charges.

For the under-mentioned reasons, the charges are borne by the Government.

1) All repatriated patients are in poor health through carrying out their work and are judged to be incapable of economic independence.

2) Some of them may have lost their homes by fire, with subsequent difficulty in maintaining their livelihood, while others may have lost their nearest relatives, who would have tended them during illness.

0142

List No.1

List of the Naval Hospitals

Names	Accommodations	Locations
The Noboribetsu Branch Hospital of the Ominato Hospital	300	Noboribetsu hot-spring, Horobetsu-gun, Hokkaido
The Nobi Hospital	1.400	Kita Shimoura-mura, Miura-gun, Kanagawa Prefecture
The Minato Hospital	800	Tekeasa-mura, Kamo-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture
The Kasumigaura Hospital	300	Tsuchiura City, Ibaragi Prefecture
The Second Hospital attached to the Military Medical School	300	Oohara-machi, Meguro-ku Tokyo
The Third Hospital attached to the Military Medical School	700	2-chome, Shimomeguro, Meguro-ku, Tokyo
The Yamanaka Hospital	450	Yamanaka-machi, Enuma-gun, Ishikawa Prefecture
The ^{Iwakuni} Beppu Hospital	1.660	Iwakuni City, Yamaguchi Prefecture
The Beppu Hospital	1.400	Beppu City, Ooita Prefecture
The Maizuru Hospital	1.400	Maizuru City, Kyoto-fu
The Oomura Hospital	1.500	Kuharago, Omura City, Nagasaki Prefecture
The Ureshino Hospital	1.500	Ureshino-machi, Fujitsu-gun, Saga Prefecture
The Kirishima Hospital	800	Kirishima-mura, Aira-gun, Kagoshima Prefecture
The Kamo Hospital	800	<i>Yonio-mura, Kamo-gun, Kagoshima Prefecture</i>
The Kamo Sanitary School	800	same as above
Total	13.910	

Note: A part of the Kasumigaura Hospital is used by the Allied Forces.

0143

RA'-0575

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List No. 2

Japan Red Cross Hospitals used by the Navy

Names	Accommodation	Locations
Akita J.R.C.H.	360	Akita City
Yamada J.R.C.H.	480	Misono-Mura Watarai-gun Mie pref.
Ishimaki J.R.C.H.	420	1 Aza yoshino, minato, Ishimaki City
Nagoya J.R.C.H.	400	Hibitsu Machi, Nakamura, Nagoya City
Suwa J.R.C.H.	500	Kamisawa Suwa City Nagano Pref.
Ogawa J.R.C.H.	200	Ogawa-machi, Hikigun, Saitama pref.
Maebashi J.R.C.H.	380	Shinmachi, Maebashi City
Tottori J.R.C.H.	480	289. Nishimachi, Tottori City.
Kyoto The Second J.R.C.H.	155	Kudaru Yabunouchi chozamachi Shinmachidori Kamikyoku Kyoto
Otsu J.R.C.H.	480	Otsu City Shiga pref.
Imazu J.R.C.H.	200	Imazu Mura, Itoshima-gun, Fukuoka pref.
Total	4045	

0144

RA'-0575

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發信用執務用	
主信	(/ /)
附甲	
附乙	
附丙	
附丁	
備考	

原封

文書課發送台	主 五部長	主 二課長	淨書	正校(原稿)	(淨書)
	半機密		昭和三十二年十一月十三日	昭和三十二年十一月十三日	昭和三十二年十一月十三日
受信人名	Col. Howell, J.F. Jr. Military Secretary to the CINC. G-3 Section Japanese Repatriation Section		發信人名	終我近路中央事務局 才五部長 與本務課	
先付送寫	(在外字隊道員三箇之報告書送付三箇之件)		件名録記		
件名	拝啓陳者十月十六日附 要取三基 外務省南十月八日別添 如平報告書ヲ提出		件名録記	Captain William V. Rosta	
公 信 案	外 務 省		件名録記	外 務 省	

(日本標準規格B5)

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(日本標準規格B5)

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TO : THE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

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

C.L.O. No. 341 25 October 1945

With reference to paragraph 5 of the Memorandum AGOGL
(16 October 1945) from the General Headquarters on the above
subject, the Japanese Government takes the liberty to request
the General Headquarters that, in the application of the
policy of granting first priority to the movement of Japanese
military and naval personnel and second priority to that of
Japanese civilians, special consideration be given to certain
Japanese civilians to include them in the former category.

In making this request, the Japanese Government has in
mind such civilians as (1) invalids, the aged and women and
children, whose early return is felt desirable in view of
the conditions now prevailing in most of the areas and (2)
press correspondents, in regard to whose early repatriation
the Central Liaison Office has received representations from
the Japanese press including all the influential newspapers.

In view of the dire shortage of shipping and the large
number of military and naval personnel to be transported,
repatriation process must be extended over a long period of
time, and it would be all the more distressing for the civi-
lians if all of them, especially those mentioned above, have
to remain as they are until all the military and naval person-
nel are cleared.

The Japanese Government, therefore, earnestly requests
the General Headquarters for the Allied Powers to be so
good as to arrange for the repatriation of even a small quota
of such civilians as mentioned above where there is shipping
available for repatriating military and naval personnel and
to advise Allied Commanders concerned accordingly.

FOR THE PRESIDENT,

(S. Iguchi)
Director of General Affairs
Central Liaison Office

0147

昭和二十年拾月廿五日 發送齊

一新文

一、本回立部二河長
在外邦人引揚優先ニ関スル件
(高尾婦喜、新聞記者)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

29 October 1945

AG 370.05 (29 Oct 45)GC

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

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

1. Reference is made to your request in C.L.O.
No 341 subject: "Policies Governing Repatriation of
Japanese Nationals in Conquered Territory".

2. The return of Japanese repatriates from
conquered territories must be based on military necessity.
The policy to be used as a guide is announced in Memo-
randum this headquarters, AG 091 (16 Oct 45)GC, Subject:
"Policies Governing Repatriation of Japanese Nationals
in Conquered Territory". The respective area
commanders concerned may depart from this policy according
to local circumstances.

3. It is not deemed advisable at this time to take
action on request contained in letter referred to in
paragraph 1 above.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

Received: 31 Oct, 4:50p.m.
Shukan : 5Bu - 2Ka
Copies : Somabucho
1 Bu

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優先引揚邦人ニ関スル件
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

29 October 1945

AG 370.05 (29 Oct 45)GC

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT : Policed Governing Repatriation of Japanese
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Japanese Nationals in Conquered Territory".

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

Received: 31 Oct, 4:50p.m.
Shukan : 5Bu - 2Ka
Copies : Somubucho
1 Bu

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

29 October 1945

AG 370.05 (29 Oct 45)GC

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

29 October 1945

AG 370.05 (29 Oct 45)GC

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

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

1. Reference is made to your request in C.L.O. No 341 subject: "Policies Governing Repatriation of Japanese Nationals in Conquered Territory".

2. The return of Japanese repatriates from conquered territories must be based on military necessity. The policy to be used as a guide is announced in Memorandum this headquarters, AG 091 (18 Oct 45)GC, subject: "Policies Governing Repatriation of Japanese Nationals in Conquered Territory". The respective area commanders concerned may depart from this policy according to local circumstances.

3. It is not deemed advisable at this time to take action on request contained in letter referred to in paragraph 1 above.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

Received: 31 Oct, 4:50p.m.
Shukan : 5Bu - 2ka
Copies : Somubucho
1 Bu

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

0151

優先引揚邦人ニ関スル件

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

29 October 1945

AG 370.05 (29 Oct 45)GC

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

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

1. Reference is made to your request in C.L.O. No 341 subject: "Policies Governing Repatriation of Japanese Nationals in Conquered Territory".

2. The return of Japanese repatriates from conquered territories must be based on military necessity. The policy to be used as a guide is announced in Memorandum this headquarters, AG 091 (18 Oct 45)GC, subject: "Policies Governing Repatriation of Japanese Nationals in Conquered Territory". The respective area commanders concerned may depart from this policy according to local circumstances.

3. It is not deemed advisable at this time to take action on request contained in letter referred to in paragraph 1 above.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

Received: 31 Oct, 4:50 p.m.
Shukan : 5Bu - 2Ka
Copies : Somubucho
1 Bu

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第五部長

TO: Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
FROM: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
SUBJECT: Resolution of the Association for Assistance to War-Sufferers Overseas

C.L.O. No. 62/ (5)

16 November 1945

With regard to the great number of Japanese overseas who were placed in difficult circumstances following the termination of the war, the Japanese Government has always been deeply concerned about their conditions and it is trying to do all that is possible for their relief and repatriation. At the same time, the Japanese people, having heard of the plight of their countrymen, are equally anxious about them and wish earnestly for a speedy amelioration of the situation. The Central Liaison Office herewith forwards the resolution which was passed at the National Mass Meeting for the relief of Overseas Japanese held on the 10th inst. at Hibiya Public Hall under the auspices of the Association for War-Sufferers Overseas, and which will serve to illustrate this notice concern.

在外戦災者協会決議文

二部長

昭和二十一年十一月八日

記入済

Enclosure: 1. For the President,
* In the information of the General Headquarters of the Allied Powers and by way of illustrating the acute anxiety entertained by the general public, this office takes the liberty of forwarding herewith the a copy of the resolution * adopted

0153

Resolution

Passed at the National Mass Meeting for Rescuing Overseas Japanese, held under the auspices of the Association for Assistance to War Sufferers Overseas, at the Hibiya Public Hall, *Help -*

November 10, 1945

Appeal to the Supreme Allied Headquarters.

1. That the overseas Japanese now being spitefully persecuted by alien races be liberated, and the safety of the life and property of those Japanese be ensured.
2. That the condition of the Japanese in Manchuria, Mongolia, North Korea, Sakhalien, the Kuriles and other regions be *made known here*.
3. That relief goods and funds be *conveyed* to the sufferers.
4. That the Japanese people's *anxiety and effort for relief and* rescue of their brethren be *let known* forwarded to the highest authorities of the Allied Powers *in these regions*.
5. That the representatives of the Japanese people be allowed to proceed to the regions *in question* in order to assist in the rescue work for their overseas brethren.
6. That facilities be given for the dispatch of messages by individual Japanese to their friends holding important positions in the Allied Powers.
7. That facilities be given for sending letters of consolation and encouragement to the Japanese war-sufferers overseas.

0154

RA'-0575

0096

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Resolutions

Passed at the National Mass Meeting for Rescuing Overseas Japanese, held under the auspices of the Association for assistance to War Sufferers Overseas, at the Hibiya Public Hall,

November 10, 1945

Appeals to the Supreme Allied Headquarters:

1. That the overseas Japanese now being spitefully persecuted by alien races be liberated, and the safety of the life and property of those Japanese be ensured.
2. That the conditions of the Japanese in Manchuria, Mongolia, North Korea, Szechuan, the Kuriles and other regions be clarified.
3. That relief goods and funds be got through to the sufferers.
4. That the Japanese people's solicitation concerning the rescue of their brethren be forwarded to the Highest Authorities of the Allied Powers.
5. That the representatives of the Japanese people be allowed to proceed to the regions concerned in order to assist in the rescue work for their overseas brethren.
6. That facilities be given for the dispatch of messages by individual Japanese to their friends holding important positions in the Allied Powers.
7. That facilities be given for sending letters of consolation and encouragement to the Japanese war-sufferers overseas.

0155

TO: General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

FROM: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Resolution of the "Association for Help War-Sufferers Overseas"

C.L.O. No. 621(5)

16 November 1945

With regard to the great number of Japanese overseas who were placed in difficult circumstances following the termination of the war, the Japanese Government has always been deeply concerned and is trying to do all that is possible for their relief and repatriation. At the same time, the Japanese people, having heard of the plight of their countrymen, are equally anxious about them and wish earnestly for a speedy amelioration of the situation.

For the information of the General Headquarters of the Allied Powers and by way of illustrating the acute anxiety entertained by the general public this office takes the liberty of forwarding herewith a copy of the resolution adopted by a Mass Meeting for the relief of Overseas Japanese held on the 10th inst. in the Hibiya Public Hall under the auspices of the "Association for Help War-Sufferers Overseas".

FOR THE PRESIDENT,

(S. Iguchi),
Director of General Affairs,
Central Liaison Office.

enclosure: 1

0156

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0097

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Resolution

Passed at the Mass Meeting for Rescuing Overseas Japanese, held under the auspices of the "Association for Help-War-Sufferers Overseas" in the Hibiya Public Hall.

November 10, 1945

Appeal to the Supreme Allied Headquarters

1. That the overseas Japanese now being spitefully persecuted by alien races be liberated, and the safety of the life and property of those Japanese be ensured.
2. That the condition of the Japanese in Manchuria, Mongolia, North Korea, Saghalien, the Kuriles and other regions be made known here.
3. That relief goods and funds be conveyed to the sufferers.
4. That the Japanese people's anxiety for relief and rescue of their brethren be let known to the highest authorities of the Allied Powers.
5. That the representatives of the Japanese people be allowed to proceed to the regions in question in order to assist in the rescue work for their overseas brethren.
6. That facilities be given for the dispatch of messages by individual Japanese to their friends holding important positions in the Allied Powers.
7. That facilities be given for sending letters of consolation and encouragement to the Japanese war-sufferers overseas.

0157

12-11-45

- 1 -

Resolutions Passed at the National Mass Meeting for Rescuing Overseas Japanese.

Held under the auspices of the Association for assistance to War Sufferers Overseas, at the Hibiya Public Hall,

November 10, 1945.

1. Appeals to the Supreme Allied Headquarters.

1. That the overseas Japanese now being spitefully persecuted by alien races be liberated, and the safety of the life and property of those Japanese be ensured.
2. That the conditions of the Japanese in Manchuria, Mongolia, North Korea, Saghalien, the Kuriles and other regions be clarified.
3. That relief goods and funds be got through to the sufferers.
4. That the Japanese people's solicitation concerning the rescue of their brethren be forwarded to the Highest Authorities of the Allied Powers.
5. That the representatives of the Japanese people be allowed to proceed to the regions concerned in order to assist in the rescue work for their overseas brethren.
6. That facilities be given for the dispatch of messages by individual Japanese to their friends holding important positions in the Allied Powers.
7. That facilities be given for sending letters of consolation and encouragement to the Japanese war-sufferers overseas.

在外戦災者協力會決議文 送附
参考トシテ
G.H.Q. 送附
天田大不部氏持参

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II. Appeals to the Japanese Government.

1. That assistance be given to the nationals of the neighboring countries now in Japan in the spirit of the mutual help and cooperation.
2. That facilities be given to help realizing the objects of the above-stated appeals made to the Supreme Allied Headquarters.

III. The following international bodies be also appealed:

1. The Vatican.
2. Christian Societies or Associations.
3. International Red Cross.
4. United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.
5. Komanji Benevolent Society.

0159

National Mass Meeting for Rescuing Overseas Japanese.

Under the auspices of the Association for Assistance to the War Sufferers Overseas, at Hibiya Public Hall, on 10th November (Saturday), 1945, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

1. Opening address and report on what so far has developed, by Mr. Shichitaro Yoda, Chairman
2. Speech, " Madam Tamaki Uemura, President, Y.W.C.A.
3. " " Ken Inugai, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Director of the Association
4. " " Madam Michiko Kawai, Principal of the Keisen-Gakuen,
5. " " Mr. Haruji Tahara, Nippon Socialist Party.
6. " " Mr. Okazaki, from Harbin
7. " " by Hachisaburo Iwamoto, from Changchun.
8. " " Inoue, from Changchun.

0160

RA'-0575

0099

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Resolutions

Passed at the National Mass Meeting for Rescuing Overseas Japanese, held under the auspices of the Association for assistance to War Sufferers Overseas, at the Hibiya Public Hall,

November 10, 1945

Appeals to the Supreme Allied Headquarters.

1. That the overseas Japanese now being spitefully persecuted by alien races be liberated, and the safety of the life and property of those Japanese be ensured.
2. That the conditions of the Japanese in Manchuria, Mongolia, North Korea, Saghalien, the Kuriles and other regions be clarified.
3. That relief goods and funds be got through to the sufferers.
4. That the Japanese people's solicitation concerning the rescue of their brethren be forwarded to the Highest Authorities of the Allied Powers.
5. That the representatives of the Japanese people be allowed to proceed to the regions concerned in order to assist in the rescue work for their overseas brethren.
6. That facilities be given for the dispatch of messages by individual Japanese to their friends holding important positions in the Allied Powers.
7. That facilities be given for sending letters of consolation and encouragement to the Japanese war-sufferers overseas.

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22

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 370.5 (17 Nov 45)GC 17 November 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Repatriation of Non-Japanese from Japan

1. Memorandum this headquarters, file AG 370.5 (Nov 45) GC, dated 1 November 1945, subject as above, rescinded.

2. a. The following plan governing the repatriation of non-Japanese nationals to their respective homelands will be placed in effect without delay.

b. The entire plan revolves around the use of Reception Centers and the flow of non-Japanese to be repatriated through these centers in the numbers that can be accommodated by the available shipping.

c. Memo to the Japanese Government, file AG 370.05 (17 Nov 45) GC, dated 17 November 1945, subject: "Reception Centers in Japan for Processing Repatriates" and Memo to the Japanese Government, file AG 091 (16 Oct 45) GC, dated 16 October 1945, subject: "Policies Governing Repatriation of Japanese Nationals in Conquered Territory" are included in and become part of this plan.

3. The following Reception Centers will be used to process non-Japanese repatriates leaving Japan:

Senzaki Primarily to process departing Koreans.

Hakata Primarily to process departing Koreans and Chinese formerly domiciled in North China.

Kagoshima

0162

- 2 -

Kagoshima Primarily to process departing Chinese formerly domiciled in Central China.

Sasebo Primarily to process departing Koreans.

Kure-Ujina To process personnel as ordered.

Maizuru Primarily to process departing Koreans.

Hakodate Primarily to process departing Koreans.

4. The Japanese Ministry of Welfare will:

a. Make the necessary arrangements with the other ministries concerned to insure that each of the Reception Centers mentioned in paragraph 3 above is kept filled with outgoing repatriates to the capacities shown in paragraph 3a of Memo to the Japanese Government, file AG 370.5 (17 Nov 45) GC, dated 17 November 1945, subject: "Reception Centers in Japan for Processing Repatriates".

b. Scrutinize carefully the shipping schedules furnished so that Reception Centers do not become congested.

5. The Japanese Ministry of Welfare will be guided by the following in preparing plans for the flow of repatriates to Reception Centers.

a. Koreans will be cleared from areas in the following order:

(1) Moji - Shimonoseki - Hakata Area.

(2) Osaka - Kobe Area.

(3)

0163

RA'-0575

0101

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(3) Remainder of Japan.

b. Within the areas mentioned in paragraph 5 above, priority for Koreans will be given, in order to: demobilized soldiers, former forced laborers and other Koreans.

c. Controls will be established to fix Koreans desiring to return to Korea in their present abodes until they are directed to move under the provisions of this plan.

d. A special priority will be established for the repatriation of Chinese and Korean coal miners residing in Norther Honshu and Hokkaido. They will be evacuated at a rate of 1000 per day beginning not later than 24 November 1945.

e. Empty spaces on vessels bound for northern Chinese ports will be filled with Koreans who will be offloaded in Korea.

f. Plans for the return of those individuals formerly domiciled in Formosa, the Ryukyus and South China will be deferred until further notice.

6. The Japanese Government will be furnished shipping schedules governing the movement of:

a. Japanese merchant and naval vessels in the same manner as at present.

b. United States Landing Ships, Tank, as they are established, through the same channels. Their schedules will indicate which LST's may be outloaded with Koreans, and Chinese destined for Northern and Central China.

7. The Japanese Ministry of Welfare will furnish all non-Japanese repatriates outloaded on LST's with

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0164

one day's supply of pre-cooked rice and sufficient dry rice for the voyage plus one day.

8. The Japanese Government, in order to prevent congestion at reception centers and unnecessary suffering by repatriates, will adopt among others the following measures:

a. Inform all concerned of the essential parts of this plan through the media of the press and radio.

b. Through the same media urge the prospective repatriates to remain in their former places of abode until their movement to reception centers can be planned and calling their attention to the sufferings that will result from overcrowding of centers and the consequent delays in carrying out the program.

9. Japanese Ministry of Welfare will modify their plan, contained in C.L.O. No. 349, subject: "Repatriation of Koreans," dated 23 October 1945 to conform with provisions of this memorandum.

10. A report will be submitted showing the number of repatriates leaving Japan each week. The week will be from Monday through Sunday inclusive and will reach this headquarters not later than the following Wednesday. The following information will be included: name of vessel, time of departure, port of departure, destination, number of passengers by nationality, and total departed to date by nationality.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

0165

RA'-0575

0102

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船舶ノ名稱、出發ノ時刻、出發港、目的地、國籍別乗容數、其ノ
時途ノ國籍別ノ全出發者

最高司令官ニ代リ

副官附陸軍大佐

エイチ・ダブリュ・アレーン

0166

ハ日本國府ハ受入事務所ノ混雜及歸還者ノ被ル不必要ナル苦痛ヲ避
クル爲就中左ノ處置ヲ採ルベシ

イ、本計畫ノ必要ナル部分ヲ新聞及「ラデオ」ヲ通ジ關係者ニ周
知セシムベシ

ロ、新聞及「ラデオ」ヲ通ジ歸還セントスル者ニ對シ受入事務所
ヘノ移動ガ計畫セラレ得ルマデ其ノ原住所ニ止マルコトヲ勸告
シ且受入事務所ノ混雜ヨリ生ズル苦痛及其ノ結果タル計畫實施
ノ遲延ニ付注意ヲ喚起スベシ

ニ日本厚生省ハ一九四五年十月二十三日附覺書（CLO 349）「朝
鮮人ノ歸還ニ關スル件」ニ掲ゲラレタル計畫ヲ本覺書ノ規定ニ從
ヒ改正スベシ

ホ、每週日本ヲ離ルル歸國者ノ數ヲ示シタル報告ヲ提出スベシ

ヘ、毎週日本ヲ離ルル歸國者ノ數ヲ示シタル報告ヲ提出スベシ
ニ達スベシモノトス、報告ハ左ノ事項ヲ含ムベシ

0167

ロ、合衆國上陸用舟艇、「タンク」(LST)ニ備シテ決定アルニ從ヒ右ト同様ノ経路ニ依ル該計畫ハ如何ナルLSTカ朝鮮人、北支向ク支那人及中支向ク支那人ヲ乗船セシムルカラ指示スヘシ

キ、日本厚生省ハLSTニ乗船スル一切ノ非日本人歸國者ニ對シ一日分ノ炊キタル飯及航海日敷「フランス」一日分ノ米ヲ供與スヘシ

0168

上掲第五項(イ)ノ地區内ニ居ケル朝鮮人ノ送還ハ左ノ順ニ依ルヘシ

復員軍人、元強制労働者、即、朝鮮人

ハ、歸國ヲ望ム朝鮮人ニ對シテハ本計畫ニ基キ移動ヲ指示セラルル迄現住所ニ居住セシムヘク統制スヘシ

ニ、北本州及ヒ北海道ニ在ル支那人及朝鮮人族坑労働者ノ歸還ニハ特ニ優先順位ヲ認ムヘシ彼等ハ遅クトモ一九四五年十一月二十四日より開始シテ一日千人ノ割合ヲ以テ送還セラルヘシ

ホ、北支向船舶ニ余剩アルトキハ朝鮮ニ於テ離船スヘキ朝鮮人ニ充テラルヘシ

ハ、臺灣、琉球及南支居住者ノ歸還計畫ハ追ツテ通告アルマテ延期セラルヘシ

イ、日本政府ニ對シテ左ノ指示セラルヘシ船舶計畫ハ左ノ経路ニ依ル

イ、日本船舶及海軍艦船ニ對シテハ在港リノ方法ニ依ル

0169

RA'-0575

0104

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鹿兒島 中支居住支那人ノ出發處理ヲ主トス
四 日本國厚生省ハ

イ、仰ノ關係官廳ト必要ナル折衝ヲナシ上掲第三項ノ各受入事務
所ヲシテ一九四五年十一月十七日附日本政府宛覺書AG 370:5

(17 NOV. 45) GC「歸國者ノ取扱ノ爲ノ在日受入事務所ニ關スル件」第
三項(イ)ニ規定セラレタル能力ニ應シ歸還者ヲ充満ヒシムヘク保
證スヘシ

ロ、受入事務所カ超満員トナラザル様指示セララルル船舶計畫ヲ詳
細ニ研究スヘシ

五 日本國厚生省ハ歸國者ノ受入事務所ヘノ移動計畫ヲ立案スルニ際
シテハ左ニ依ルヘシ

イ、朝鮮人ハ左ノ順ニ依リ諸地區ヨリ立退カシメラルヘシ
(一) 門司ー下關ー博多地區

(二) 大阪ー神戸地區

0171

スルモノトス

左ノ受入事務所ハ日本ヲ離ルル非日本人歸國者ヲ取扱フ爲使用ヤ
ラルヘシ

仙崎 朝鮮人ノ出發處理ヲ主トス

博多 朝鮮人及北支居住支那人ノ出發處理ヲ主トス

佐世保 朝鮮人ノ出發處理ヲ主トス

吳一宇品 指定人員ヲ處理ス
舞鶴 朝鮮人ノ出發處理ヲ主トス
函館 右 全

0170

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聯合閣總司令部發在東京中央連絡事務局
 日本帝國政府宛電書 AG 370.5(17Nov.45)GC 假譯
 一九四五年十一月十七日
 非日本人ノ日本ヨロノ歸還ニ關スル件

一、本件ニ關スル
 一九四五年十一月一日附總司令部發電書 (AG 370.5(1Nov.45)GC) 之ヲ
 取消スモノトス

二、非日本人ノ各自本國歸還ニ對シ左ノ計畫ヲ遲滯ナク實施スヘ
 シ

三、本計畫ハ受入事務所ノ使用地ニ同事務所ヲ通シ使用船舶ノ收
 容シ得ル人數ニ於テ歸還スル非日本人ノ移動ニ關スルモノトス
 ハ、本計畫ハ一九四五年十一月十七日附日本政府宛電書 AG 370.05
 (17 Nov.45)GC 「歸還者ノ取扱ノ爲ノ在日本受入事務所ニ關スル件」
 及一九四五年十一月十六日附電書 AG 091(16Oct.45)GC 「占領地ニ在
 ル日本人ノ歸還ニ關スル件」ニ包含シ之ヲ其ノ一部トス

受入事務所ノ項
 ニエファイナルレアリ

0172

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November 19, 1945

Memorandum.

Subject: Press Release of a Statement Summarizing the General Situation in respect of the Repatriation of Japanese Civilians.

The Central Liaison Office has the pleasure of enclosing herewith, for the information of the General Headquarters of the Allied Powers, two advance copies of a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs summarizing the general situation in respect the repatriation of Japanese civilians. The statement has been prepared in response to the increasing requests of the general public for a Government announcement explaining the up-to-date situation of the question, and is going to be released to the Press on Tuesday, November 20, 1945, at 2 p.m. for publication in the newspapers of the following day.

居留民引揚新南表作
同少正大臣三非公文三手文

0173

REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE CIVILIANS ABROAD

TO JAPAN

Released Tuesday, November 20, 1945.

In regard to repatriation of the Japanese abroad to Japan, more than 7,000,000 persons including members of the disarmed Fighting Services are to be transported by a very limited tonnage of shipping. The progress of the work of repatriation must therefore be very slow. The Government is, however doing its utmost to accelerate the work under the direction and with the assistance of the General Headquarters of the Allied Powers.

1. Number of Japanese Civilians in the Far Eastern Areas:-

The number of Japanese civilians (exclusive of the members of the disarmed Fighting Services) is approximately 3,340,000 and the numbers of them in respective areas are shown in the following list.

It is a problem whether every one of the Japanese civilians is to be repatriated or not. The question is primarily one for the Allied Powers concerned to decide on the one hand and it may also depend upon the option of the individual Japanese on the other.

AREAS	NUMBER
Korea	700,000
North Korea	250,000
South Korea	450,000
Formosa	400,000
Saghalien	400,000
Kuriles	4,000
Manchuria (including Kwangtung Leased Territory)	1,230,000
China	466,000
North China	282,000
Central China	171,000
South China	13,000

0174

RA'-0575

0107

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Southern Pacific Areas	143,170	
Philippines		32,000
South Sea Islands		50,000
New Guinea		6,700
Small Sunda		450
French Indo-China		7,500
Celebes		6,200
Borneo		4,200
Malay		17,000
Siam (including Burma)		4,100
Sumatra		4,700
Java		10,000

Grand Total approximately 3,343,600

2. Available Shipping:-

The repatriation of Japanese must be carried out, in principle, by Japanese vessels alone. It is, however, already well known by successive announcements since the termination of hostilities that, owing to war losses and damages, the shipping tonnage left to Japan has dwindled to a miserably small figure. The vessels now engaged, or will engage in the near future, in repatriation are as follows:-

- (1) Naval vessels about 105,000 gross tons
 - (2) Merchant vessels about 135,000 gross tons
 - (3) Ships now under construction about 372,000 gross tons*
 - (4) Ships under repair about 612,500 gross tons*
- (*Very few of them can be used for repatriation)

By direction of the General Headquarters of the Allied Powers, cargo vessels are, ⁱⁿ principle, not to be used for repatriation as they are to transport essential commodities. Naval vessels are at present fully occupied in transporting members of the disarmed Fighting Services (totalling about 3,800,000 at the time of the termination of hostilities) and it is impossible for the time

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0175

being to transfer all of them for the transportation of civilian repatriates. In the final analysis, therefore, only about 135,000 tons of merchant vessels are required to do the tremendous task of repatriating about 3,340,000 civilians. The dark prospect is, however, brightened by the fact that a certain number of U.S. transports and LSTs are kindly offered by the General Headquarters of the Allied Powers for transporting Japanese (e.g. repatriation of Japanese civilians from the Philippines, transportation of the members of the disarmed Fighting Services from Chemulpo, Saishu-to, etc.) So far, about 8,000 Japanese civilians have been repatriated on U.S. vessels. The Government deeply appreciates the kind offer made by the General Headquarters of the Allied Powers in this matter and, in view of the shipping conditions above-explained, must depend to a great deal upon the generous assistance extended by them in the future.

3. Priority of Repatriation:-

In regard to the priority of repatriation, the Government at first decided upon the following measures. The decision was taken provisionally at the end of September, 1945, and aimed at giving priority to areas where considerations of local peace and order, climate and living conditions make early repatriation necessary and, in respect of each area, giving priority to invalids, women, children and the aged.

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0176

RA'-0575

0108

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- (1) 40 per cent. of naval vessels to be made available to the Philippines and 60 per cent. of them to the South Sea Islands. (By direction of the General Headquarters of the Allied Powers.)
- (2) Areas where living conditions are difficult.
- (3) North Korea, Manchuria, Saghalien and Kuriles. (Pending the approval of the Soviet Authorities, however, ships will be made available to South Korea and China.)
- (4) Areas where hospitals and medical facilities are not available.
- (5) French Indo-China, Siam, Malay, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Rabul, Andamans and Burma.

Subsequently the Government received, on October 16, 1945, from the General Headquarters of the Allied Powers a Memorandum prescribing policies governing the repatriation of Japanese. As it sets forth a basic direction in regard to the matters of repatriation, its full text is quoted below:-

0177

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

16 October 1945

AG 091 (16 Oct 45)GC

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
SUBJECT : Policies Governing Repatriation of Japanese Nationals In Conquered Territory.

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

0178

RA'-0575

0109

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Priorities for the evacuation of specific areas will be established as necessary. Such naval shipping 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, Southeast 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

R. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.P.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

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- ESS
- FLTOSCAP (3)
- SCAJAP
- C SUPS
- CCIO
- Gov't Sec.
- CIE
- Political Advisor (3)

0179

According to Paragraph 5 of the said Memorandum, first priority is to be granted to the movement of the Japanese Military and Naval personnel and second priority to the ^{movement} of Japanese civilians. As this may not necessarily conform with local necessities, the Government appealed to the General Headquarters so to arrange that, when deemed necessary, first priority may also be given to invalids, women, children and the aged among the Japanese civilians. In reply the General Headquarters indicated that the return of Japanese repatriates from conquered territories must be based on military necessity, the policy to be used as a guide was announced in the Memorandum of October 16, 1945, and that the respective area commanders concerned may depart from this policy according to local circumstances.

4. Future Prospects:-

- (1) South Korea:

The following vessels are now in service between South Korea and Japan, with Senzaki and Hakata as "Reception Centres." (gross tonnage in parenthesis)

A. Merchant vessels:

Tokuju-maru(3,500)	Koan-maru(7,100)	Kogane-maru(1,906)
Unzen-maru(3,140)	Kainei-maru(1,017)	Hakuryu-maru(3,181)
Mamiya-maru(1,118)	Tenyu-maru(1,118)	Meiyu-maru(6,869)
Ryuhei-maru(725)	Kosai-maru(1,018)	Hokusen-maru(2,256)
Konei-maru(2,823)	Kanshu-maru(2,001)	Choki-maru(926)
Chohaku-maru(1,286)	Kosho-maru(3,378)	Isokaze-maru(880)
Akatsuki-maru(880)	Harukawa-maru(1,919)	Yukikawa-maru(4,503)
Munakata-maru(3,310)	Nansei-maru(880)	Yamamura-maru(6,859)
Shunsho-maru(6,191)	Hokuyu-maru(1,450)	Daiho-maru(1,863)
Niigata-maru(2,069)	Eihiko-maru(6,886)	Eitoku-maru(6,923)
Hokushin-maru(1,997)		

0180

RA'-0575

0110

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B. Naval vessels:

Shiokaze ² (1,220)	Yukaze(1,220)	Katoku(300)
Submarine-chasers No.49(400)	No.60(400)	No.21(400)
Min-sweepers No.19(215)	No.20(215)	
Kamishima(720)	Coast Defense Ship No.59(750)	
No.3 Nissho-maru(676)	Isaki(300)	Hayatomo-maru(697)
Onishi-maru(228)	Tamura-maru(236)	Hasu(770)
Shirasaki(920)		

The vessels above enumerated, taken altogether, have transportation capacity of about 8,000 persons every day and, as checked on November 18, 1945, already approximately 310,000 civilians had been repatriated. The remaining civilians which total about 140,000 will be evacuated within one month by the present available shipping.

(2) China:

Between Tangku, North China, and Japan, Enoshima-maru (6,400 gross tons), Tatshuhi-maru (6,900 gross tons) and Eiho-maru(6,800 gross tons) are now in service, these boats have each a capacity for more than 3,000 persons. A great number of the evacuees from Mengchiang areas are now being repatriated on these vessels.

In addition, the General Headquarters of the Allied Powers have recently offered a considerable number of LSTs (each having capacity for about 1,000 persons) for service between China and Japan. They are primarily for the transportation of the members of the disarmed Fighting Services, but may later be transferred to repatriating civilians. It may therefore be generally assumed that there is a possibility for the entire Japanese civilians residing in China to be repatriated within one year.

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(3) Other Areas:

In regard to the Philippines, South Sea Islands, etc., civilians are being repatriated by naval vessels. A number of other vessels are also available. It is expected that the repatriation of all the civilians will be completed within from two to three months.

To sum up, the repatriation is being carried out with a steady pace. As, however, a vast number of repatriates is to be transported by a very limited tonnage of shipping, the last repatriation will, by arithmetical calculations, be deferred until four years hence. The acceleration of repatriation will therefore entirely depend upon the augmentation of shipping and the Government is determined to continue its efforts in that direction.

5. Residents in North Korea, Manchuria, Saghalien and Kuriles:-

Special reference is to be made in regard to the conditions of the Japanese residents in North Korea, Manchuria, Saghalien and Kuriles under the occupation of the Soviet forces. As information comes in from these regions, it is feared ^{that} the local peace and order may be deteriorating with the crumbling down of the former system of administration. Anxiety is all the more deeper because, as a great number of them had nothing but the clothes they were wearing when the termination of hostilities came, they may be faced with the increasing danger of starvation and death by exposure.

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0181-2

RA'-0575

0111

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The Government, feeling an acute apprehension, has made successive appeals to the General Headquarters in regard to adequate and urgent measures immediately after the termination of hostilities. Earnest requests have also been made to the Vatican and the International Committee of the Red Cross to take relief measures from humanitarian point of view. The Government regrets to announce, however, that after all the question is being presented to Moscow through the diplomatic channel of the Allied Powers and the solution of the problem seems to be in the hands of the Soviet Government. The Government, together with the entire nation, is constrained to feel deeper concern with every day that passes about the fate of the compatriots totalling about 1,800,000 and is determined to spare no effort for their speedy relief.

6. Japanese Internees in North and South Americas, Australia, etc.:-

Since the outbreak of the war, a great number of Japanese have been interned in north and south Americas, Australia, India and several countries in Europe. In view of the situation created by the termination of hostilities, the Government has approached the neutral Governments representing Japanese interests with a view to ascertaining up-to-date facts about them and to effecting their early repatriation. When appropriate replies come in, adequate measure will be taken accordingly.

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0182

7. Passage to China and Formosa:-

Japanese nationals are strictly prohibited to proceed to China and Formosa. In regard to the Formosans residing in Japan, the General Headquarters of the Allied Powers have notified that the Chinese authorities do not yet permit them to go back to Formosa. The Formosans residing in this country are therefore requested to stay where they are until such time as the Chinese Government takes decision on this question.

8. Correspondence with the Japanese abroad:-

In consideration of the fact that the repatriation of the Japanese abroad will be extended over a long period of time and a great number of the Japanese at home, including millions of war sufferers, may be keenly desirous of writing to the members of their families abroad, the Government requested the General Headquarters of the Allied Powers that a way be opened for correspondence between Japan and the Japanese nationals abroad. The request was granted on October 28, 1945, on the conditions that (a) private correspondence be limited to postcards, and be of personal nature only, (b) commercial and financial communications be prohibited and (c) all mail be routed through censorship stations at Tokyo, Osaka and Fukuoka. In regard to the particulars as to how a postcard can be sent, reference should be made to the announcement of the Board of Communications as published in the newspapers under the date of November 16, 1945.

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records
National Archives of Japan

It should be added that, in regard to the correspondence with the Japanese interned abroad since the beginning of the war, the same procedure as during the war is to be followed.

November 19, 1945

Memorandum.

Subject: Press release of a Statement Summarizing the General Situation in respect of the Repatriation of Japanese Civilians.

The Central Liaison Office has the pleasure of enclosing herewith, for the information of the General Headquarters of the Allied Powers, two advance copies of a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs summarizing the general situation in respect the repatriation of Japanese civilians. The statement has been prepared in response to the increasing requests of the general public for a Government announcement explaining the up-to-date situation of the question, and is going to be released to the Press on Tuesday, November 20, 1945, at 2 p.m. for publication in the newspapers of the following day.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

14 November 1945

AG 560 (14 Nov 45) GC

MEMORANDUM FOR : IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Substitution of Ship Sailing for Shanghai.

1. SCAJAP has informed this headquarters that after the Hokusen Maru had been scheduled to sail for Shanghai, it was found the ship had insufficient coal capacity for the round trip.

2. The Meiyu Maru, which has been scheduled to sail in place of the Hokusen Maru, will depart from Hakata on or about 17 November 1945. This ship has a capacity for 3,000 Chinese.

3. It is directed that the Welfare Ministry load the Meiyu Maru to capacity with Chinese repatriates formerly domiciled in Central China.

4. Commanding General, Sixth US Army, is being instructed to place guards aboard the Meiyu Maru.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

北鮮丸
明優丸
二子急件

0186

According to a cable message from Nanking received on November 9, the "Dai-go (fifth) Yone-Maru", a cargo boat originally belonged to the Japanese army and now under the Chinese control, was ordered by the Chinese Military authorities in Nanking to repatriate the following Japanese Army and Navy personnel from Nanking to Hakata.

Details of the boat and the shipping schedule are also given below:

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Name of the boat | Dai-go (Fifth) Yone-Maru, 192 tons
speed 9 knots |
| 2. Mark | White cross on the bridge and the sides |
| 3. Schedule | Departure from Nanking on November 9, at
6 a.m. estimated arrival in Hakata
November 13 |
| 4. Passengers | Japanese Army personnel 85
Japanese Navy personnel 23
Chinese control officers 3 |
| 5. Crew | 12 |

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National Archives of Japan

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| 3. Schedule | Departure from Nanking on November 9, at
6 a.m. estimated arrival in Hakata
November 13 | | | | | | |
| 4. Passengers | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>* Japanese Army personnel</td> <td>85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japanese Navy personnel</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chinese control officers</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </table> | * Japanese Army personnel | 85 | Japanese Navy personnel | 23 | Chinese control officers | 3 |
| * Japanese Army personnel | 85 | | | | | | |
| Japanese Navy personnel | 23 | | | | | | |
| Chinese control officers | 3 | | | | | | |
| 5. Crew | 12 | | | | | | |

土庫古牛場係長
 ハタゴト大佐ニ手交
 米丸ノ件

0188

Repatriation of Japanese Military and Civilian Personnels in North China

1. The Japanese Government is in receipt of the Supreme Commander's memorandum AG 091 dated October 16, 1945 (policies governing repatriation of Japanese nationals in conquered territory) and AG 370.05 dated October 29, 1945 in which the Supreme Commander informed the Japanese Government that the first priority for repatriation will be given to Japanese military and naval personnel and the second priority to Japanese civilians.
2. However so far as the repatriation of Japanese in North China is concerned, the Japanese Government deems it necessary for the sake of the safety of the Japanese nationals staying there that the repatriation of the civilians be carried out at least at the same time and at the same rate with that of the military personnel. This is especially the case in face of the fact that the tempo of the repatriation will be very much accelerated as the SCAP was good enough to allocate many LST to North China for repatriating the Japanese nationals, for which the Japanese Government would like to express its deep appreciation. Special circumstances in North China necessitating this consideration will be explained in the annex.
3. In view of these circumstances the Japanese Government begs to ask the SCAP to grant, as far as North China is concerned, equal priority for repatriation to the military and civilian

personnel

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records
National Archives of Japan

personnel alike. The Japanese Government would be grateful should the Commander of the U. S. forces in the North China area be informed by the SCAP accordingly.

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ANNEX.

Special Circumstances in North China

1. In view of the deterioration of peace and order in North China the presence of the Japanese military units in the coastal area, i.e. Hopei and Shantung Provinces is, as a matter of fact, essential for the following two purposes:
 - 1) For the protection of the 350 - 400 thousands Japanese civilians staying there.
 - 2) For the guarding of the movement of the Japanese units stationed farther inland to the coastal area.
2. The Japanese forces in Hopei and Shantung provinces are, although officially surrendered, still actually protecting the life and the property of the Japanese civilians, as they are confronted with constant danger owing above all to the attack by the Communists forces.
3. The Japanese military units in farther inland, i.e. in Shanshi and Hunan Provinces, are still, by the order of the Chinese authorities, engaged in winding up duties such as guarding, surrendering of arms, repairing of communication etc.. Therefore, they cannot be moved to the coastal area quickly, and if the Japanese forces stationed along the coast should be repatriated first, they will be most likely cut off from the ports of embarkation.

In fact the Japanese military authority in North China was planning to move those military units stationed in the farther inland such as Monchiang district and Shanshi and Honan provinces to the area near the coast, and give them the first priority for

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repatriation

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records
National Archives of Japan

repatriation.

Note.

Approximate Japanese military strength in North China.

Inland.

Shanshi province about	70,000
Honan " "	100,000

Coastal area

Shantung province about	75,000
Hopei " "	135,000

0192

According to a cable message from Nanking received on November 9, the "Dai-go (fifth) Yone-Maru", a cargo boat originally belonged to the Japanese army and now under the Chinese control, was ordered by the Chinese Military authorities in Nanking to repatriate the following Japanese Army and Navy personnel from Nanking to Hakata.

Details of the boat and the shipping schedule are also given below:

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2. Mark White cross on the bridge and the sides
3. Schedule Departure from Nanking on November 9, at 6 a.m. estimated arrival in Hakata November 13
4. Passengers Japanese Army personnel 85
Japanese Navy personnel 23
Chinese control officers 3
5. Crew 12

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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

Repatriation of Japanese Military and Civilian
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3. In view of these circumstances the Japanese Government begs to ask the SCAP to grant, as far as North China is concerned, equal priority for repatriation to the military and civilian

personnel

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personnel alike. The Japanese Government would be grateful should the Commander of the U. S. forces in the North China area be informed by the SCAP accordingly.

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National Archives of Japan

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In fact the Japanese military authority in North China was planning to move those military units stationed in the farther inland such as Monchiang district and Shanshi and Honan provinces to the area near the coast, and give them the first priority for

0196
repatriation

- 2 -

repatriation.

Note.

Approximate Japanese military strength in North China.

Inland.

Shanshi province	about	70,000
Honan	" "	100,000

Coastal area

Shantung province	about	75,000
Hopei	" "	135,000

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 370.05 (11 Jan 46)GC

11 January 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR : IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT : Embarkation of Japanese Doctors in
Landing Ships Tank.

1. Reference is made to letter to this headquarters, file
C.L.O. No. 79 (5.2), dated 7 January 1946, subject as above.

2. The matter of providing medical units, as mentioned
in cited reference, aboard landing ships tank carrying repatriates,
is being investigated. This headquarters will issue definite
instructions to the Imperial Japanese Government concerning
this subject at a later date.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER

H. F. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.C.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

Received : 12 Jan 6:10 p.m.
Shukan : 5Bu-2ka
Copy : 5omabucho

一課長 (部長スミ)

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L.S.T 17
ニ衛生班乗組件

0198

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

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Embarkation of Japanese Doctors
in L.S.T.'s.

C.L.O.No. 79(5.2)

7 January 1946

According to information from Japanese Minister,
Mr. S. Kusumoto, at Peiping, China, the U.S. Army authorities
in China have directed the Japanese authorities there
to provide a medical unit consisting of two doctors and
five medical orderlies for each L.S.T. carrying Japanese
repatriates from North China.

However, it is difficult to secure the required number
of medical personnel on the spot.

Accordingly, the said Minister now requests to have
the medical units sent from Japan beginning with this year.

In this connection, the Japanese Government is preparing
to provide twenty medical units, each of which consists of
two doctors and four medical orderlies, on each vessel leaving
this country, and requests the General Headquarters to be
good enough to grant permission and facilities for carrying
out the plan.

FOR THE PRESIDENT :

(S. Iguchi)
Director of General Affairs,
Central Liaison Office.

医師二人
看護兵四人
二十組用意
ニハ依世保並
依世保並ニ引揚陸渡ニト

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外交史料館

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National Archives of Japan

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

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Embarkation of Japanese Doctors
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C.L.O.No. 79(5.2) 7 January 1946

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FOR THE PRESIDENT :

(S. Iguchi)
Director of General Affairs,
Central Liaison Office.

件 L.S.T. 衛生班乗
0200

嚴正

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 370.05 (26 Jan 46)GC 26 January 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Japanese Medical Personnel to be Furnished
for Repatriation Shipping.

五部二課
新書

1. Reference is made to letter from the Imperial Japanese Government, C.L.O. No. 79(5.2), dated 7 January 1946, subject: "Embarkation of Japanese Doctors in LST's."

2. Medical personnel aboard Japanese manned Liberty and Landing Ships, Tank repatriating Japanese from China will be furnished by the Chinese authorities from Japanese medical personnel now in China.

3. The Imperial Japanese Government will assign medical personnel for permanent duty aboard Japanese manned repatriation shipping, other than that mentioned in paragraph 2 above, as follows:

- a. On ships making voyages of less than four days duration, 2 medical orderlies.
- b. On ships making voyages of 4 days or longer duration, a doctor and 2 medical orderlies.

4. The Imperial Japanese Government will obtain names and itineraries of shipping requiring Japanese medical personnel from the Shipping Control Administration for Japanese Merchant Shipping.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

Received: 27 Jan 2:10 p.m.
Shukan : 5Bu-2ka
Copy : Somubucho
3Bu-2ka
1Su

船件 L.S.T. 衛生班乗

閣下方面
昭和廿六年一月廿八日
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 370.05 (26 Jan 46)GC

26 January 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

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FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

Received: 27 Jan 2:10 p.m.
Shukan : 5Bu-2ka
Copy : 30mabucho
3Bu-2ka
1Bu

乗船件

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厚生(引揚、醫務)、海運総局、中一役員、中二役員及終連三部、入々々

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 370.05 (26 Jan 46)GC

26 January 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Japanese Medical Personnel to be Furnished for Repatriation Shipping.

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FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

Received: 27 Jan 2:10 p.m.
Shukan : 5Bu-2ka
Copy : 30mabucho
3Bu-2ka
1Bu

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 370.05 (26 Jan 46)GC

26 January 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Japanese Medical Personnel to be
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FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

Received: 27 Jan 2:10 p.m.
Shukan : 5Bu-2Ka
Copy : Somubucho
3Bu-2Ka
1Bu

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 370.05 (26 Jan 46)GC

26 January 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Japanese Medical Personnel to be
Furnished for Repatriation Shipping.

1. Reference is made to letter from the Imperial Japanese Government, C.L.O. No. 79(5.2), dated 7 January 1946, subject: "Embarkation of Japanese Doctors in IST's."

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FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

Received: 27 Jan 2:10 p.m.
Shukan : 5Bu-2Ka
Copy : Somubucho
3Bu-2Ka
1Bu

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National Archives of Japan

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 370.05 (28 Jan 46)CC

28 January 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Japanese Medical Personnel to be
Furnished for Repatriation Shipping.

1. Reference is made to letter from the Imperial Japanese Government, C.L.O. No. 79(5.2), dated 7 January 1946, subject: "Embarkation of Japanese Doctors in IST's."

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4. The Imperial Japanese Government will obtain names and itineraries of shipping requiring Japanese medical personnel from the Shipping Control Administration for Japanese Merchant Shipping.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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

Received: 27 Jan 2:10 p.m.
Shukan : 5Bu-2Ka
Copy : 30mubucho
3Bu-2Ka
1Bu

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 370.05 (2 Feb 46)CC

AGO 500
2 February 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Repatriation of Japanese Civilians Abroad
except East Asia.

1. Reference is made to C.L.O. No. 344 (5.2), dated 23 January 1946, subject as above.

2. The list of numbers of Japanese civilians in various countries for whom repatriation is desired by the Imperial Japanese Government has been forwarded to the United States Government for such action as may be appropriate.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

H.W.ALLEN.
Colonel, AGD,
Asst. Adjutant General.

Received ; 4 Feb 5.50 p.m.
Shukan : 5 Bu-2ka
Copy ; 30mubucho

東亜地域外人帰還
昭和廿五年二月五日

0207

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 569.3 (11 Feb 46)AG-OC

AGO 500
11 February 1946

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

Transmitted herewith are two (2) rosters of Japanese Repatriates.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

J.A. DALY,
Captain, AGD,
Asst Adjutant General.

- 2 Incls:
- Incl 1 - Rosters, Liberty SS Jackson from Miyako to Yokohama, 23 Jan 46 (complete roster with PP 3, 4, 5, 6 missing)
- Incl 2 - Roster, Liberty SS Gables from Miyako to Yokohama, 3 Feb 46.

Received: 12 Feb 1.40 p.m.
Shukan : 5 Bu-2ka
Copy : Somabueho

大石 部長

主任 五部二課

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(大)

引揚人名簿1件

名簿ハ井上君保管

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

Advance Echelon
AGO 500
11 February 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Central Liaison Office.

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

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

F. S. Munson
Colonel, GSC
G-2, GHQ, SCAP

Received: 11 Feb 4:30 p.m.
Shukan : 5 Bu-2ka
Copy : Somabueho
1 Bu
Kanrikyoku
Johohu.

五部二課 部長

在滿要引揚人名簿地理的分布件

0209

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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

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

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Potential Repatriates from Manchuria.

C.L.O. No.663 (5.2) 13 February 1946

1. Reference: the memorandum signed by Colonel
F.P. Munson, dated 11 February 1946.

2. The Central Liaison Office wishes to reply
as follows:

(1) Military personnel

Although exact figures are not available here, the
Japanese military forces numbered at the time of the Soviet
participation in the war are as follows:

ca	250,000	in	Mukden area
ca	150,000	in	Hsinking area
ca	100,000	in	Mutankiang area
ca	80,000	in	Yencui area
ca	50,000	in	Harbin area
ca	30,000	in	Tsitsihar area
ca	20,000	in	Chiamussu area
ca	20,000	in	Chengte area

making a total of some 700,000 of which the greater
part is reported as having been removed into Soviet
territory. Accordingly, the number at present in Manchuria
and their geographic locations are not ascertainable.

(2) Civilian residents

The number of Japanese civilian residents and their
geographic locations in Manchuria in so far as they are
reported to this Office at present, are as listed below:

Geographic Location	Old Resident	Refugee	Total
Harbin	ca 60,000	ca 75,000	ca 135,000
Hsinking	" 90,000	" 120,000	" 210,000
Kirin	" 20,000	" 40,000	" 60,000
Mukden	" 250,000	" 150,000	" 400,000
Ahshan	" 55,000	" -	" 55,000
Dairen	" 180,000	" 100,000	" 280,000
Antung	" 25,000	" 40,000	" 65,000
Chinchou	" 15,000	" 15,000	" 30,000
Others	" 25,000	" -	" 25,000
Total	" 720,000	" 540,000	" 1,260,000

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"Old residents" in the above list are those who had been
staying in the same place prior to the Soviet's participation
in the war, while "Refugees" are those who evacuated from
other areas after the Soviet's entry into the war, principally
from the Soviet and Manchuria border territories and other
rural areas.

In regard to the number and location of the Japanese
civilian residents, the Japanese Government also has little
information, so much so that some time ago the Central Liaison
Office asked the General Headquarters of Supreme Commander for
the Allied Powers for information on this subject. Therefore,
the figures and the locations given above are hardly more than
presumptions.

3. The figures given in Paragraph 2 above represent
the total number of military and civilian people supposed to be
staying in Manchuria at present and it is considered that
most of them are eagerly hoping for early repatriation.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

(S. Iguchi)
Director of General Affairs,
Central Liaison Office.

0211

RA'-0575

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外交史料館

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records
National Archives of Japan

From the Japanese G.H.Q. and the Japanese
Government to the Supreme Commander for
the allied forces.

No. 27 (Aug. 23)

In Manchuria, Inner Mongolia and North Korea, the disarming of our forces is making progress. However, in certain localities, disarmed Japanese forces and civilians are being made victims of illegitimate firing, looting, acts of violence, rape and other outrages, rendering it almost impossible to maintain law and order. The situation is certain to get out of control in the very near future. Although we are making sincere efforts to carry out your requirements faithfully, the circumstances being such as above-stated, it is requested to permit our forces to retain the necessary arms, in those localities, until Japanese residents have been removed to places of safety.

0212

From the Japanese Government to the
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

No. 65 (August 28)

1. The conditions in Northern Korea have taken a sudden turn for the worse since 23 August and the lives and property of the Japanese residents are exposed to imminent danger. This deplorable situation, if left unremedied, will in all probability spread to southern Korea, forcing the local Japanese authorities into an extremely awkward position with regard to the maintenance of peace and order.
2. Accordingly the local Japanese authorities eagerly wait for the early arrival of the Allied Forces which are to take over the maintenance of peace and order from the Japanese forces in Southern Korea, and urgently desire the Allied Forces will fully take into consideration the actual conditions on the spot before proceeding with the disarmament of Japanese forces and the transfer of administrative organs from Japanese hand.

0213

RA'-0575

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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

From the Japanese Government to the
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

No. 71 29 August 1945

According to the reliable information from Korea,

1. The representatives of the Allied Forces occupying northern Korea cancelled on 25 August the arrangements which they had agreed upon with the Provincial Governors, and ordered "the Executive Committee of the Korean People" on 25 August to take over all administrative powers of the Government General. Moreover, it is reported that all agencies under the Government General, all financial and monetary institutions, broadcasting stations and privately owned factories and workshops are also to be turned over to the said committee in a few days.

2. Representatives of the Soviet Army are agitating on the streets that all Japanese property in Korea should belong to the Koreans; in the Gosen and Toshin areas there have been cases of looting, kidnapping, murder and other acts of violence; thus the situation in northern Korea is in a state of confusion, and the safety of lives and property of the Japanese residents cannot be guaranteed.

3. The Japanese Government entertains serious apprehensions regarding the above state of affairs and eagerly hopes for improvement.

0214

From the Japanese Government to the
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

No. 75 (August 29)

According to latest information from reliable sources in Korea, the Soviet Army on 1000 hours two eight August took into custody at Genzan the governor of Kannan province together with all the departmental directors and section chiefs, and also disarmed the gendarmerie and arrested the chief of police and important police officers in Heian province so that it seems a matter of hours that the said province will meet the same fate as that of Kannan.

It is earnestly hoped that you will use your good offices to cause the Soviet Army to cease such illegitimate acts of violence against civil authorities who are exclusively assigned to the task of local administrations, and to release those who are held in detention and send them to whatever places they desire.

0215

RA'-0575

0128

外交史料館

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0216

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National Archives of Japan

帝國政府發聯合國最高司令官宛電報

第七五號 八月二十九日

其ノ後朝鮮ヨリノ信ズベキ情報ニ依レバ
蘇聯軍ハ二十八日十時咸南道知事各部長各課長等ヲ元山ニ拘留シ更
ニ平安ニ於テモ憲兵警官ノ武装解除ヲ行ヒ同地ガ咸南同様ノ事態ニ
立到ルハ時間ノ問題ト言ハザルベカラズ
此ノ如ク專ラ地方民ノ民政ニ當ルベキ地方官ニ對スル暴行ヲ蘇聯軍
ニ於テ停止シ既ニ拘留セル地方官ノ身柄ヲ釋放シ其ノ希望スル地ニ
送致スル様勸告方貴司令官ノ斡旋ヲ希望ス

外務省

0220

帝國政府發聯合國最高司令官宛電報

第七一號 八月二十九日

朝鮮ヨリノ信ズベキ情報ニ依レバ
北鮮ヲ占領セル聯合軍ノ代表者ハ一旦遺知事トノ間ニナシタル取
返ヲ二十五日取済シ二十五日夕朝鮮民族執行委員會ニ總督府ノ行
政權全部ノ引渡ヲ命ジタル外且總督府ノ各官廳及金融機關・放送
局・民間諸工場モ二・三日中ニ右委員會ニ引渡サシムル筈ナル由
ニ尙蘇軍代表ハ朝鮮内ノ日本ノ財産ハ全部朝鮮人ノモノナリトノ街
頭演說ヲナシツツアリ又元山及咸津地區ニテハ暴行・掠奪・不法
拉致・良民殺傷等ニ依リ北鮮ノ秩序ハ混亂シ内屯人ノ生命財産ノ
安全ハ明シ傳サルニ至リ居レリ
日本政府ハ右事態ニ付深キ憂慮ヲ抱キ居リ事態改善ヲ切望シ居レ

外務省

0221

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帝國政府發聯合國最高司令官宛電報

第六十五號 八月二十八日

「北鮮ニ於ケル治安ハ二十三日以降急激ニ悪化シ邦人ノ生命財產ハ危殆ニ瀕シ居レルカ現状ノ儘放置センカ右事態ハ南鮮ニモ波及シ現在日本當局ハ治安維持ニ關シ極メテ困難ナル立場ニ置カルヘシニ仍テ現地日本當局ニ於テハ速ニ日本軍ニ代リ治安維持ニ任スヘキ聯合軍ノ到着ヲ希望シ且日本軍ノ武装解除及日本行政機關トノ引續ニ關シ事前ニ充分現地ノ實情ヲ考慮ニ入レ之ヲ行ハレシコトヲ要望シ居レリ

外務省

0222

帝國政府發聯合國最高司令部宛電報

第二十七號 (八月二十三日)

滿洲、蒙疆、北鮮ニ於テハ各方面逐次武装解除ヲ實施シツツアルモ一部ニ於テ日本軍及邦人ニ對スル無法ナル發砲、掠奪、暴行、強姦等目ニ餘ル行爲發シ逐次治安維持カ不可能トナリ拾收不可能ナル事懸惹起ノ徴歴然タリ
斯クノ如ク日本軍カ誠意ヲ以テ忠實ニ貴軍司令官ノ要請ニ應セントスルモ事態ノ推移ハ樂觀ヲ許ササルモノアルニ付之等治安不良地區ニ於テハ邦人ヲ安全ナル地區ニ退避セシムル迄所要ノ武器ヲ保持スル事ヲ許容セツレ度キ事ヲ望ム

外務省

0223

在「マニラ」聯合國最高司令部宛帝國政府發電報
第二七號（八月二十三日發）滿洲蒙疆北鮮ニ於ケル武装解除ニ關
スル件

第六五號（八月二十八日發）北鮮ノ治安維持ニ關スル件
第七一號（八月二十九日發）朝鮮ニ於ケル情報通報ニ關スル件
第七五號（八月二十九日發）朝鮮ニ於ケル治安情況ニ關スル件

外務省

0224

帝國政府發聯合國最高司令部宛電報

第七五號 八月二十九日
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外務省

0225

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0133

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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records
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帝國政府發聯合國最高司令官宛電報
第七一號 八月二十九日

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外務省

0226

帝國政府發聯合國最高司令官宛電報

第六十五號 八月二十八日

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外務省

0227

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0134

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帝國政府發聯合國最高司令部宛電報

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外務省

0228

在「マニラ」聯合國最高司令部宛帝國政府發電報
第二十七號（八月二十三日發）滿洲蒙疆北鮮ニ於ケル武装解除ニ關スル件

第六五號（八月二十八日發）北鮮ノ治安維持ニ關スル件

第七一號（八月二十九日發）朝鮮ニ於ケル情報通報ニ關スル件

第七五號（八月二十九日發）朝鮮ニ於ケル治安情況ニ關スル件

外務省

0229

RA'-0575

0135

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帝國政府發聯合國最高司令官宛電報

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外務省

0230

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外務省

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第六十五號 八月二十八日

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外務省

0232

帝國政府發聯合國最高司令部宛電報

第二十七號 (八月二十三日)

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息惹起ノ徵歷然タリ
斯クノ如ク日本軍カ誠意ヲ以テ忠實ニ貴軍司令官ノ要請ニ應セント
スルモ事態ノ推移ハ樂觀ヲ許ササルモノアルニ付之等治安不良地區
ニ於テハ邦人ヲ安全ナル地區ニ退避セシムル迄所要ノ武器ヲ保持ス
ル事ヲ許容セフレ度キ事ヲ望ム

外務省

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在「マニラ」聯合國最高司令部宛帝國政府發電報
第二七號（八月二十三日發）滿洲蒙疆北鮮ニ於ケル武裝解除ニ關
スル件

第六五號（八月二十八日發）北鮮ノ治安維持ニ關スル件

第七一號（八月二十九日發）朝鮮ニ於ケル情報通報ニ關スル件

第七五號（八月二十九日發）朝鮮ニ於ケル治安情況ニ關スル件

外務省

0234

帝國政府發聯合國最高司令部宛電報

第七五號 八月二十九日

其ノ後朝鮮ヨリノ信ズベキ情報ニ依レバ

蘇聯軍ハ二十八日十時咸南道知事各部長各課長等ヲ元山ニ抑留シ更

ニ平安ニ於テモ憲兵警官ノ武裝解除ヲ行ヒ同地ガ咸南同様ノ事態ニ

立到ルハ時間ノ問題ト言ハザルベカラズ

此ノ如ク專ラ地方民ノ民政ニ當ルベキ地方官ニ對スル暴行ヲ蘇聯軍

ニ於テ停止シ既ニ抑留セル地方官ノ身柄ヲ釋放シ其ノ希望スル地ニ

送致スル様勸告方貴司令官ノ斡旋ヲ希望ス

外務省

0235

帝國政府發聯合國最高司令官宛電報

第七一號 八月二十九日

朝鮮ヨリノ信ズベキ情報ニ依レバ
北鮮ヲ占領セル聯合國軍ノ代表者ハ一旦道知事トノ間ニナシタル取
極ヲ二十五日取濟シ二十五日夕朝鮮民族執行委員會ニ總督府ノ行
政權全部ノ引渡ヲ命ジタル外且總督府ノ各官廳及金融機關、放送
局、民間諸工場モ二、三日中ニ右委員會ニ引渡サシムル等ナル由
ニ尙蘇軍代表ハ朝鮮内ノ日本ノ財産ハ全部朝鮮人ノモノナリトノ街
頭演說ヲナシツツアリ又元山及城津地區ニテハ暴行、掠奪、不法
拉致、良民殺傷等ニ依リ北鮮ノ秩序ハ混亂シ内地人ノ生命財産ノ
安全ハ期シ得サルニ至リ居レリ
日本政府ハ右事態ニ付深キ憂慮ヲ抱キ居リ事態改善ヲ切望シ居レ
リ

外務省

0236

帝國政府發聯合國最高司令官宛電報

第六十五號 八月二十八日

北鮮ニ於ケル治安ハ二十三日以降急激ニ惡化シ邦人ノ生命財産ハ
危殆ニ瀕シ居レルカ現状ノ儘放置センカ右事態ハ南鮮ニモ波及シ
現在日本當局ハ治安維持ニ關シ極メテ困難ナル立場ニ置カルヘシ
ニ仍テ現地日本當局ニ於テハ速ニ日本軍ニ代リ治安維持ニ任スヘキ
聯合軍ノ到着ヲ希望シ且日本軍ノ武装解除及日本行政機關トノ引
繼ニ關シ事前ニ充分現地ノ實情ヲ考慮ニ入レ之ヲ行ハレンコトヲ
要望シ居レリ

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帝國政府發聯合國最高司令部宛電報

第二十七號 (八月二十三日)

滿洲、蒙疆、北鮮ニ於テハ各方面逐次武裝解除ヲ實施シツツアルモ一部ニ於テ日本軍及邦人ニ對スル無法ナル發砲、掠奪、暴行、強姦等日ニ餘ル行爲發シ逐次治安維持カ不可能トナリ拾收不可能ナル事態惹起ノ徵歷然タリ
斯クノ如ク日本軍カ誠意ヲ以テ忠實ニ貴軍司令官ノ要請ニ應セントスルモ事態ノ推移ハ樂觀ヲ許ササルモノアルニ付之等治安不良地區ニ於テハ邦人ヲ安全ナル地區ニ退避セシムル迄所要ノ武器ヲ保持スル事ヲ許容セラレ度キ事ヲ望ム

外務省

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