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Instructions for the Dutch Militaire Personnel
attached to Recovery-teams and Liaison-parties of
the R. P. S. -G. H. Q. -A. F. PAC.

1. No extra Report of Recovery for militaire and civilian personnel is required.
2. The special information from the Affidavits will be extracted and kept in your records. This is desirable in case affidavits are lost by civilian personnel, and for reference material.
3. It is essential that a recovery report and a signed affidavit from the civilian personnel, considered as not eligible for repatriation to Manila, are forwarded to the Dutch Consul at Manila.
4. Be certain that all personnel, processed by you are included in the daily rosters of your party or team.

Preliminary General Instructions for Dutch
repatriation to Manila of Dutch Citizens and
Nationals, other than Militaire Personnel.

(See enclosure No. I)

1. Subject to clearance by the C.I.C., Dutch citizens and Dutch nationals may be repatriated to Manila. . . . Concerning people of ill (Mental or physical) health, the same directions are to be followed as applied to persons of Am. nationality.
2. A reasonable degree of certainty is required in regard to Dutch citizenship or Dutch nationality for those persons to be repatriated to Manila. Documentary evidence and (or) information from other sources is desirable, but not essential.
3. Persons to be evacuated, must be informed that they will have to prove their status to the Dutch Consul at Manila, to whom they will also have to show their signed affidavits.
4. Cases of divorced women or widows (Japanese), having been Dutch Citizens or Dutch Nationals before their marriage to Japs, must await the decision of the Dutch Consulate later to be established in Japan.
5. Any foreigner, even with relatives or interests in the N.E.I. must be directed to their representatives or the American authorities. Those desiring admittance to the N.E.I. must apply for the required visa from the Dutch Consul, either in Manila, if repatriated there by other authorities, or in Japan at a later date.

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B. Oriental.

1. Arabs whose parents are Dutch Nationals, regardless of place of birth.

NOTE: Lacking further information concerning the status of Arabs the above directive is issued.

2. Chinese born in the N.E.I. or other Dutch colonies of Chinese parents, whether the same parents were Dutch Nationals or not.

- NOTE:
1. Dutch Nationals from Chinese descent, having left the N.E.I. on a N.E.I. passport or Declaration K or L, have to report to the Dutch counsel wherever it may be outside Dutch territory, within three months of their arrival and have to report to a Dutch counsel every year during the months of January, February or March. Otherwise they will have lost their Dutch nationality and become Chinese.
 2. Unless not cleared for some other reason, Dutch Nationals of Chinese descent, who were registered in 1941, may be considered eligible for repatriation to Manila. After December 7, 1941, registration was impossible through absence of Dutch authorities.
 3. Adoption is acknowledged for Dutch Nationals from Chinese descent.

III All special instructions for Dutch citizens apply also for Dutch Nationals. However, attention is drawn again regarding the exceptional rules mentioned in II B 2 for Dutch Nationals of Chinese descent.

PRELIMINARY GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR
 DUTCH CITIZENSHIP AND DUTCH NATIONALSHIP

I A Dutch citizens are:

1. persons of Dutch parents, regardless of place of birth.
2. Naturalized or renaturalized Dutch citizens.
3. wives of different nationality married to Dutch citizens (including naturalized citizens).
4. widows or divorced women of a Dutch citizen (including naturalized citizens) remain Dutch citizens.
5. widows or divorced women, Dutch citizens before their marriage to foreigners, if these women have expressed their desire to regain their citizenship within one year of the death of or a divorce from their husbands.
6. children, abandoned in Dutch territory, provided that their nationality is unknown.
7. Dutch persons, who lost their Dutch citizenship in childhood due to their parents becoming nationals of a foreign country, if they apply for and become Dutch citizens within one year after becoming of age.

B Dutch citizenship is lost by:

1. Naturalization in a foreign country.
2. Marriage with a foreigner.
3. volunteering in a foreign military or government service without consent of the Dutch Government. (since 1940, no longer in force for service with the allies).
4. Dutch citizens, born outside of Dutch territory, who have been continuously living abroad and have not applied for the retention of Dutch citizenship every 10 years.

C. No individual may obtain Dutch citizenship by adoption.

II Dutch Nationals are:

- A. Indonesians whose parents are Dutch Nationals, regardless of place of birth.

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