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Confidential

JP/TOK/43540

Writer states:

"Here I have been engaged in construction work with a saw and are for a year, living on black bread and soup supplied by the Russian authorities."

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION WORK: NO ELECTRICITY NOR NEWS AT CAMP

Postmark: Illegible

FROM:
KATO Toshiji
P.O. Box:
No. 5-904, Vladivostok
Post Office, U.S.S.R.

TO:
KATO Kanejiro
189, Ibuchi, Yoshinaga-mura, Shida-gun,
Shizuoka-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"One year has passed since we came to cold Siberia. We were employed, till last October, in railroad construction work, and now we are engaged in cutting trees and building roads in a mountain.

"We can learn nothing of the matters in the world as we have no electric lamps, radios, or newspapers here."

(Comment by: P61 J-3785)

CONSTRUCTION WORK AT ANTONOVKA

9 Nov 46

FROM:
TAKEMURA Seizo
Post Box 0.5-0.0568
U.S.S.R.

TO:
TAKEMURA Gisaku
1932, 3-chome,
Kana-machi, Katsushika-ku, Tokyo-to, (Japan)

Writer states:

"I am now engaged in construction work at Antonovka (Ex: which is around one hundred (100) miles northeast from Vladivostok) in the Coast Province."

WORK—MOWING AND THRASHING RICE

Postmark: 3 Nov 46

FROM:
HIDAKA Itaro
c/o Post Box 0.5-7
U.S.S.R.

TO:
HIDAKA Kaoru
8 of 696, Nakana,
Kiiri-mura, Ibusaki-gun,
Kagoshima-ken, (Japan)

(Continued)

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Writer states:

"Though this is a northern country, there is an abundant crop of rice. We are engaged in mowing and thrashing of rice."

Examiner's Note: One other postcard with similar information from the same camp is omitted.

WORK IN REPATRING MOTORCARS.

Postmark: Illegible

FROM:
ISHIGURO Masaji
c/o r/905-15
U.S.S.R.

TO:
ISHIGURO Zennosuke
179, 1-chome, Mannen
Odawara-shi, Kanagawa-ken,
Japan

Writer states:

"I am now cheerfully engaged in repair of motorcars in Russia."

(Comment by: P59 J-3696)

MORALE:

Postmark: Illegible

FROM:
FUKAZAWA Gunji
O.5-11, U.S.S.R.

TO:
FUKAZAWA Shinichi
Nakano, Kabe-machi,
Aza-gun, Hiroshima-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"My present desires are to return home early, to eat sweets, to smoke as much as I want and to eat my fill."

EDUCATION

DEMOCRACY TAUGHT

Postmark: 26 Dec 46

FROM:
SHIMOGAMA Juichi
P.O. Box 5/201
Vladivostok,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
SHIMOGAMA Tamesaku
216, Encura-mura,
Kitatakaki-gun,
Nagasaki-ken, Japan

Writer states:

"I am studying democracy."

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Tak

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JP/IOK/43543

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM: SEE COMMENT	LIST:	TO: SEE COMMENT	LIST:

DISTRIBUTION: STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
GB/NEA GC CIS/OP/CH DS PH AT WD	Various	Passed	202 - 2 - 3
	Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
	Postcards	Japanese	None relevant
	Prep. date:	Comment by:	
	30 Jan 47	Various	

RECEIVED FEB 6 1947

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: CONDITIONS IN CAMP
CAMP 2. USSR CLOTHING, FOOD INSUFFICIENT; HEAVY LABOR IMPOSED

Postmark: Illegible

FROM:
TANAKA Masuki
Post Box 2/314,
Vladivostok,
USSR

TO:
TSUJINO Tomoichi
Takamizuma, Oraza,
Mizuma-mura, Mizuma-gun,
Fukuoka-ken, Japan

Writer states:

"It has begun to snow here and the temperature sometimes falls to ten (10) degrees below zero. Though I am not afraid of the cold, I have nothing but a pair of socks for the winter and all the prisoners of war are afraid of frost-bite. I am writing this letter under lamp-light.

"As for meals, we have not eaten rice for the last year, living only on three (3) go (Ex: 1 go = 0.3812 pints) of Kaoliang-gruel and salty soup with no bean paste or soy but little greens in it.

b -1- (Continued)

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Consequently, all Japanese soldiers are reduced to mere skeletons. As to labor, the railway construction is too heavy for us. We feel dog-tired after our work."

Examiner's Note: Similar information was found on another postcard from the same camp.

Comment by (P59 J-3696)

KINDLY TREATED IN SIBERIA

Postmark: 30 Dec 46

FROM:
TAKAYAMA Sajiro
Post Box No. 2/18,
Vladivostok,
Post Office, U.S.S.R.

TO:
TAKAYAMA Teikichi
1244, Senbayashi-cho,
Asahi-ku, Osaka,
Japan

Writer states:

"... Please don't worry about me, as we have been very well treated without any racial prejudice...."

Comment by (P53 J-2124)

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JP/TOK/43539

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM:	LIST:	TO:	LIST:
SEE COMMENT		SEE COMMENT	

DISTRIBUTION:	STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
GB/NEA GC CIS/OP/CH DS PH ATIS WDI	RECEIVED FEB 6 1947	Postmark: 26 Dec 46	Passed	202 - 2 - 3
		Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
		Postcards	Japanese	None relevant
		Prep. date:	Comment by:	
		30 Jan 47	P54 J-1364 TOS	

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: CONDITIONS AND ATTITUDES

JAPANESE ENGAGED IN TOY-MAKING

CAMP 6, U.S.S.R.

FROM:
OKAWA Takeo
PO Box 6-A, Vladivostock
Post Office, U.S.S.R.

TO:
OKAWA Ryuji
Kamigumi, Akashio,
Samizu-mura,
Kami-Minochi-gun,
Nagano-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"Thanks to the kindness of our high officers, I am working pleasantly with comrades as the head of a toy-making (which was my former profession) squad. We receive service allowances through the kindness of the Soviet Army, according to the results of the work, just as we used to in the Japanese Army."

- 1 - (Continued)

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ATTITUDES TOWARDS RUSSIA

FROM:
MISONO Chozo
P.O. Box 6-A,
Vladivostock Post Office,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
TAKARAGIHARA Mitsuko
Yoro-machi, Anegasaki-machi,
Chiba-ken, Japan

Writer states:

"We are always grateful to the Russians here, who treat us without any racial discrimination."

Examiner's Note: Similar information is contained in 3 other cards from the Same Camp.

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JP/M.C/160...3

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM: LIST:	TO: LIST:
SUZUKI Tetsujiro 鈴木 [illegible] Akagami, Ageki-cho, Inabe-gun, Mie-ken, (Japan)	ARAI Fukusaburo 新井 福三郎 Takahashi, Azuma-mura, Ashikaga-gun, Tochigi-ken, (Japan)

DISTRIBUTION:	STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:	
GB/NEA CIS/OP/CH DS LS IPS ATIS WDI	5 AF A-2	18 Jan 47	Passed	202-1-31	( )Amd (✓)Coun ( )Exec
		Type of Commun: Letter	Language: Japanese	Prev. Records: None	(✓)Admn ( )Dise ( )Ln ( )A-Ln (X)Addy ( )Sbid
		Prep. date: 21 Jan 47	Comment by: P-4 J-2713		

RECEIVED FEB 4 1947

113

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: JAPANESE PRISONERS SENT FROM KURILES TO CAMP IN KHABAROVSK DISTRICT; WRITER STATES MALNUTRITION COMMON

Writer, an ex-soldier who was stationed at the Kurile Islands, states:

"At the time of the termination of the war our unit was stationed at Shimushir Island, the northern extremity of the Kurile Islands. After the disarmament we worked there under the Russian Troops. Then, saying they were going to send us to Japan, they embarked us on a ship and sent us to some part of Siberia.

"We were first interned at Laion(?) concentration camp in the Khabarovsk district. We were entirely ignorant of our location and the name of the camp. But I remember it was in a dreary mountainous district. We had to walk seventy kilometers all the way there from a local station. We engaged in lumbering, road construction, and carrying lumber. One or two days a week, we were given nothing to eat. Almost all of us suffered from malnutrition or scorbutus.

"There was a camp hospital for accommodating Japanese patients but it was a hospital only in name, without any proper equipment or medicine. Some serious patients were transferred to north Korea but others who soon recovered from illness were all sent back to the camp. But I heard that in the central hospital of Archon, situated at four hour's drive from Vladivostok, Japanese patients were being treated well."

Inclosures: None

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JP/NAG/16051

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM:	LIST:	TO:	LIST:
KAMIMURA Yuki 上村勇喜 c/o EZAKI Kiyoshi Nakago, Toba-machi, Shima-gun, Mie-ken, (Japan)		NAKAGAWA Yoshimitsu 中川義光 2342, Mori, Kawachi-mura, Nishi-kunisaki-gun, Oita-ken, (Japan)	

DISTRIBUTION:
GB/NEA
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ATIS
WDI

STA LOCAL:
5 AF A-2

RECEIVED FEB 4 1947

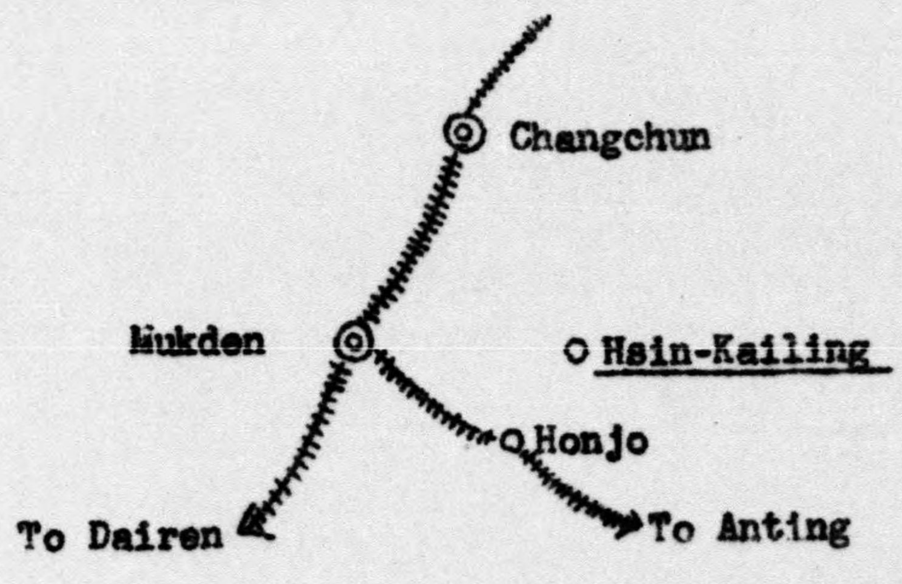
Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
15 Jan 47	Passed	202-1-31
Type of Commun:	**Language:**	**Prev. Records:**
Letter	Japanese	None
Prep. date:	**Comment by:**	
22 Jan 47	P-4 J-2642	

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: 300 JAPANESE PRISONERS IN HSINKAI-LING, MANCHURIA, REPAIRING GUNS

Writer, an ex-service man repatriated from Manchuria, states:

"I will tell you about your son, Mr, NAKAGAWA Hiroshi. He was working in a repair factory for cannons and machine guns in Hsin-Kailing, Manchuria. The work was to repair broken guns and their accessories. Living conditions were very good. The number of Japanese prisoners working in the factory was about 300. Because of the civil war in Manchuria they may be sent to other places at any moment. A map of the surrounding district is as follows:



Inclosures: None

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM:	LIST:	TO:	LIST:
MEGURO Saburo Korien, Nakaburi, Hirakata-cho, Kitakawachi-gun, Osaka-fu, (Japan)		MIYANO Haruko 171 Kitagogancho, Sendai-shi, (Miyagi-ken, Japan)	

DISTRIBUTION: STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
CIB/OP/CE DS RECEIVED FEB 4 1947	18 Jan 47	Passed	100-205-1-30
	Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
	Letter	Japanese	None relevant
	Prep. date:	Comment by:	
	24 Jan 47	P 39 J-4830	

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: CRUEL TREATMENT RECEIVED BY JAPANESE PRISONERS IN SIBERIA

Writer states:

" My brother-in-law came home from Siberia on January 13 after seven years' absence. He barely reached his home urged on only by his earnest desire to see his parents. But what a pity it is that he died of malnutrition four days after his arrival home. It is natural that he should have died, because while in Siberia, he was given nothing but a bowl of soup with two flour dumplings in it at breakfast and dinner, and a piece of bread at lunch. To make the matter worse, he was forced to dig coal in a remote place in Siberia. According to him, twenty or thirty of his comrades lost their lives on the way to the coal mine every day, and he thought his life was also a question of only a day or two, but he survived until he was repatriated. "

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JF/TOK/43409

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM:	LIST:	TO:	LIST:
GUNSHI Katsuo 5240, 2-ku, Kinoori-machi, Mito-shi, (Ibaraki-ken, Japan)		GUNSHI Tomihisa 17, Niibori-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo-to, (Japan)	

DISTRIBUTION: STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
CIS/OP/CH DS WDI	18 Jan 47	Passed	100-102-206-1-30
	Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
	Letter	Japanese	None
	Prep. date:	Comment by:	
	27 Jan 47	P13 J-207	

RECEIVED FEB 4 1947

COMMENT

REPATRIATION: CONDITIONS OF EACH INTERNMENT CAMP IN SIBERIA REPORTED

Writer states:

"

Places	Works	Meals	Death-rate & Sanitary Equipment	Remarks
Primorskaya	1. Construction of engine-sheds 2. Farming	1. Morning boiled cereals food (8/10 bowl) 2. Noon black bread 300 grams(Ex: 1 gram=0.03527 OZ) 3. Evening boiled uncleaned rice (1 bowl)	Death 2 out of about 260 Equipment good in general but fresh greens are scarce	Place about 7 miles south of Vladivostok Rationed sugar, meats, oil, dried vegetables
Ilkhatka	1. Quarring of building stone 2. Repair of cars 3. Construction work	1. Morning and evening boiled rice and barley (1 bowl of a lid) 2. Noon black bread 350 grams	Death 6 out of about 2000 Equipment good	Rationed 1 blanket per person, salted fish, sugar

-1- (Continued)

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Places	Works	Meals	Death-rate & Sanitary Equipment	Remarks
Vladino	Cutting of woods	1. Morning & evening boiled cereals food (1 small bowl) 2. Noon black bread 300 grams	Death 2 out of 100 Equipment good	1500 weak soldiers sent to North Korea
Bukachazha	working in Coal-mine	1. Morning & evening cereals-bread (1 loaf per 3 persons) 2. Noon black bread 300 grams	Death 400 out of 3000 Fresh greens are scarce	500 soldiers sent to North Korea
Dalsekito	1. Cutting of wood 2. Assembling of automatic freight-cars 3. Repair of rail-road	Same as those at Vladino	Death 100 out of 1000 Fresh greens are scarce	2000 soldiers sent to North Korea
Usly	1. Salt-manufacturing work	Same as those at Bukachazha	Death 35 out of 600 Equipment good	Place near by Baikal Lake 22 weak soldiers sent to North Korea
Kortoi	1. Farming 2. Loading of coal 3. Construction work	Same as those at Vladino	Death 64 out of 1500	65 weak soldiers sent to North Korea
Sogvany	Cutting of woods	Same as those at Vladino	Death 400 out of 1000 Equipment bad because of mountains	300 weak soldiers sent to North Korea
Volo-shiroff	Construction of railway	fairly good	Death 150 out of 1000 Equipment average grade	10000 soldiers accomodated about 50 soldiers already demobilized
Chinosky	1. Working in coal-mine 2. Construction of railway 3. Farming	fairly good	Death 100 out of 1000 Equipment average grade	Place: 4th station westerly from Chita
Vladivostok	1. Working in coal-mine 2. Fortification work 3. Cutting of woods 4. Building ships	1. Morning rice-gruel (1 bowl) 2. Noon none 3. Evening rice-gruel (2 bowls)	Death about 400 out of about 2000 Fresh greens are scarce	200 soldiers sent to North Korea

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Places	Works	Meals	Death-rate & Sanitary Equipment	Remarks
Suchan	1. Working in coal-mine 2. Construction work	1. Morning cereals-bread 200 grams 2. Noon black bread 200 grams Sugar 20 grams 3. Evening cereals-bread 300 grams	Death about 20 - 30 out of 1000 Equipment Average grade	300 healthy soldiers returned to Japan
Imen	Sawing	1. Morning & Noon a kind of boiled starch (8/10 bowl) 2. Evening boiled starch and small black-bread	Death 2 out of about 1000 Equipment good in general	10 healthy soldiers returned to Japan
Znad	1. Construction work 2. Working in cannery	fairly good	Death 2 out of about 1000 Equipment good in general	10 healthy soldiers returned to Japan
Khabalovsk	1. Civil engineering work 2. Loading of coal and provisions	fairly good	Death several men out of about 1000 Equipment good	All soldiers gathered at Nakhotka

Examiner's Note: Writer who is a repatriate states that he recently received this information, but does not reveal the saurce.

Inclosures: 1
1 letter

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JT/TOK/43508

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

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( ) Addy
( ) Sbid

FROM: SATO Goro
c/o CHIBA IKA DAIGAKU,
KAIBOGAKU KYOSHITSU
(Chiba Medical College,
Anatomy Course Room)
(Chiba-shi, Chiba-ken, Japan)

LIST:

TO: SATO Yashie
Shisa, Komatsu-cho,
Oshima-gun, Yamaguchi-ken,
(Japan)

LIST:

DISTRIBUTION:

STA LOCAL:

GB/NEA
CIS/OP/CH
DS
ATIS
WDI

RECEIVED FEB 4 1947

Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
Postmark: 21 Jan 47	Passed	202 - 1 - 31
Type of Commun:	**Language:**	**Prev. Records:**
Letter	Japanese	None
Prep. date:	**Comment by:**	
29 Jan 47	P27 J-3385	

COMMENT

169

PRISONERS OF WAR: RETURNEES FROM RUSSIA ARE ANTI-COMMUNIST

Writer states:

"In the car I saw many soldiers who returned from Soviet Russia. They were all very well and lively in spite of the hardship experienced over there.

"They all objected stiffly to the Communist Party and communism, and said that if the communists here in Japan could have a chance to observe the real situation in Russia, they would abandon their dreams. As you can guess from what they said, the average living standard seems to be awfully low there.

"Following the surrender they had been taken from Antung to Tunghua and then to the Ural district."

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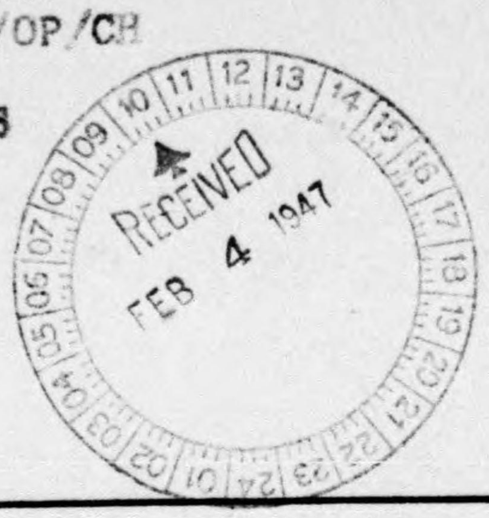
JP/OSA/42487

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM: LIST:	TO: LIST:
ADACHI Hideko c/o MATSUYA Michiko 26 Chidori-cho, 3-chome, Hyogo-ku, Kobe-shi, (Hyogo-ken, Japan)	AKAZAKI Kiyoaki Hommachi, Kaseda-cho, Kawabe-gun, Kagoshima-ken, (Japan)

DISTRIBUTION: STA LOCAL:

GE/NEA
CIS/OP/CR
DS
ATIS



Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
Postmark: 18 Jan 47	Passed	202-1-31
Type of Commun:	**Language:**	**Prev. Records:**
Letter	Japanese	None relevant
Prep. date:	**Comment by:**	
27 Jan 47	P39 J-4547	

COMMENT

INTERNEES: JAPANESE CIVILIANS TREATED CRUELLY IN HARBIN

Writer, a former civilian employee in the Japanese Army, states:

"On August 18, 1945 the Soviet Troops entered Harbin, Reluctant as we were, we had to wait on the Soviet soldiers, grinding our teeth with indignation. As some of them often came to search our houses for goods, we felt more dead than alive. You can hardly imagine what a dreadful life we led. Sometimes at midnight they intruded without notice into the houses where only Japanese women and children were living. I will leave the rest to your imagination. About 50 Japanese including Messrs. TAKEUCHI, KUMAGAI, FUKU and those working in the hospitals committed suicide hearing Japan's surrender on August 18. I think Harbin was the most devastated place throughout Manchuria. Having been robbed of all my baggage at Harbin Station, I returned to Japan with only the clothes I wore."

118

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM:	LIST:	TO:	LIST:
SEE COMMENT		SEE COMMENT	

DISTRIBUTION:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
STA LOCAL: GB/NEA, GC, CIS/OP/CM, DS, ATIS, WDI; 2 CIC, 12 CIC, 27 Int S-2	See Comment	Passed	202-1-31
	Type of Commun: Various	Language: Japanese	Prev. Records: None
	Prep. date: See Comment	Comment by: See Comment	

RECEIVED FEB 4 1947

COMMENT

REPATRIATION: REPORTS FROM SOVIET-HELD AREAS, CHINA, MALAY AND SOUTHERN ISLANDS

MANCHURIA 100 JAPANESE SOLDIERS A DAY DIED FROM COLD AND MALNUTRITION IN TUN-HUA

15 Jan 47

FROM:
OHASHI Fumio
c/o Toa Spinning Co., Ltd.,
Kusunoki-cho, Mie-gun,
Mie-ken, (Japan)

TO:
NAKAMURA Sadako
c/o Dai Nippon Spinning Co., Ltd.
Tarui-cho, Fuwa-gun,
Gifu-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"After the surrender of Japan, many comrades, 100 at most or 60 at least, died everyday from cold and malnutrition in Tun-hua, East Manchuria, as we could not get any rice and ate only grass for about a week."

Comment by : J- 459
Examined by: J-1895

Examiner's Note: Two (2) other communications containing similar information are not reported.

------- (Continued)

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BAD CONDITIONS IN AHIN-HSI MANCHURIA REPORTED

14 Jan 47

FROM:
ITAKURA Tsuguzo
c/o Chubu Primary School,
Ishiki-cho, Hazu-gun,
Aichi-ken, (Japan)

TO:
OHARA Masao
c/o Foreign Affairs Ministry
Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo-to,
(Japan)

Writer, a teacher, states:

"We continued the school as calmly as usual till the Chinese Communist Troops advanced into Chinkai, west of Chinhsien, Manchuria on Sept. 3, 1945. About 20 Russian soldiers were stationed there on Sept. 4, and all of our belongings were stolen by them. The soldiers stationed in Chinhsien came here to amuse themselves once in a while.

"Also 20 families were entirely robbed between the 3rd and 5th of September, and my school was completely looted in 3 days between the 5th and 7th of the same month. We could not take any precautionary measures against their attacks."

Comment by : J- 459
Examined by: J-2720

NORTH KOREA 4,000 OUT OF 10,000 DIED OF SCURVY IN KOMOSAN, NORTH KOREA

14 Jan 47

FROM:
MORIMOTO Yoshio
Arimano, Kayumi-cho, Inan-gun,
Mie-ken, (Japan)

TO:
TOMITA Haruni
c/o Mitsubishi Ikuno Mine Office)
Ikuno-cho, Asako-gun, Hyogo-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"We were treated badly by the Russians. We had been provided with only 3 shaku (Ex: 1 shaku equals 0.13 gi.) of rice per day. Many Japanese suffered from stomach troubles by eating soya beans and from scurvy caused by the lack of fresh vegetables. About 4,000 Japanese out of 10,000 died under such bad conditions at Komosan, North Korea. We had a narrow escape from getting scurvy by eating pine-needles and weeds."

Comment by : J- 459
Examined by: J-2719

Examiner's Note: Two (2) other communications containing similar information are not reported.

HARSH TREATMENT IN SENSEN NEAR WIJU REPORTED

12 Jan 47

FROM:
ONO Haruko
Imaya, Tomino-mura, Mugi-gun,
(Gifu-ken, Japan)

TO:
KITAGAWA Kiyoomi
354, Kaminumoda; Chofu-cho,
(Kitatama-gun), Tokyo-to,
(Japan)

Confidential (Continued)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Confidential

JP/NAG/15989

Writer states:

"The Russian troops came to Sensen near Wiju, North Korea at the end of August, 1945. Koreans demanded that we send some women to serve the Russians if all of us wanted to receive a food supply from the Koreans. There were about 3,000 Japanese in a Primary School of that town. Russian soldiers forced their way into our room every night, and their demands made us suffer very much. As we heard that Russians hated short cropped hair, we all cut our hair short. We gave up all hope of living then."

Comment by : J-459
Examined by : J-461

SIBERIA — ONLY A LITTLE SOUP OF INDIAN CORN AND 400 GRAMS OF BLACK BREAD PROVIDED AS MEAL PER DAY

Date : 12 Jan 47

FROM :
ISHIHARA Kiyo
Higashishin-machi, Shinshiro-cho,
Minamishitara-gun, (Aichi-ken,
Japan)

TO :
FUJIURA
c/o Fujiura Pharmcy,
Tsukuda-cho, Mizuho-ku, Nagoya-shi,
(Aichi-ken, Japan)

Writer states:

"According to my acquaintance who was repatriated on the 30th of last December, his corps, to which my husband belonged, were transported by trains from Hailal, Manchuria to Neubeskaya through the Baikal Lake in the middle of October 1945 by the Russians, taking two weeks. They arrived at Neubeskaya in the evening, and slept all through the night in the mountains in the open camp, burning fallen leaves. They were provided with thick soup of Indian corn and millet for supper, and 400 grams of black bread for lunch. Their jobs were wood cutting and the repairing of road and railways. They were sent to work before dawn and back to camps after dusk. As there were no light even a lamp, they burned torches which they brought from the mountains. A room was provided for seventy persons, and they were prohibited to call on their friends in other rooms."

Comment by : J-459
Examined by : J-2723

Examiner's Note: Three (3) other communications containing similar information are not reported.

JAPANESE INTERNEES IN SIBERIA SUFFER NO HARDSHIP IN LIVING BUT REPATRIATION MAY BE SUSPENDED UNTIL APRIL

Date : 18 Jan 47

From :
YAMAMOTO Fujio
Nishi-sakabe, Mie-mura,
Mie-gun, Mie-ken, (Japan)

TO :
YAMAMOTO Shizuko
374, 4-chome, Matsubara-cho,,
Setagaya-ku, Tokyo-to, (Japan)

Confidential (Continued)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

JP/NAG/15989

Writer states:

"A repatriate from Siberia tells me that the Japanese ex-soldiers now interned in Siberia are living with ample food and are eagerly waiting for repatriation. Owing to the thick ice, no trains run during this freezing season, so their repatriation may be postponed till the early part of April. No hard work is thrust on them. They work only on warm days and warm themselves at the fire in cold weather."

Comment by: J-2680
Examined by: J-2680

JAPANESE CIVILIAN TREATED AS PRISONER OF WAR BY RUSSIAN

Date : 15 Jan 47

FROM:
SHIMIZU Kazuo
c/O KITAGAWA-GUMI Co., Ltd.
106, Ushijima-cho, Nishi-ku,
Nagoya-shi, (Aichi-ken, Japan)

TO:
KAMO Hideo
Aioi-machi, Yuwabuchi,
Fujikawa-cho, Iowara-gun,
Shizuoka-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"After the end of the war, on November 1, a proclamation was issued by the Headquarters of the Soviet Occupation Forces in Hsinking, Manchuria, that we Japanese, should present ourselves to the Headquarters to ask for residence certificates. I proceeded there as I was ordered, only to find that it was nothing but a lie and I was escorted at the point of a bayonet by Russian guard to the Japanese prisoners of war camp to be detained there.

"I was treated as a prisoner of war like Japanese soldiers and was sent out by train on November 9 to Siberia. I was put to work in coal mine, but for the heavy labor I became so ill that I had to be sent to a hospital. As one of sick prisoners repatriated sooner than others, I was able to return on December 30 of last year."

Comment by: J-2723
Examined by: J-2723

FORMOSA TWO BAGS PERMITTED EACH REPATRIATES RETURNING FROM FORMOSA

Date : 14 Jan 47

FROM:
YASHIRO Mitsu
c/o Jogu Temple,
Nishino-machi, Gifu-shi,
(Gifu-ken, Japan)

TO:
WATANABE Shinobu
127, Sotonakahara-cho, Matsue-shi,
Shimane-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"When we left Formosa, we were permitted to bring back two pieces of baggage or a bag of quilts per capita. The five members of my family brought back 6 baggages and 2 bags of quilts of my family. Though we were troubled by this baggages in the trains, they are of a great help to us now."

Comment by: J-459
Examined by: J-461

(Continued)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Confidential JP/NAG/15989

CHINESE GOVERNMENT PAYS REMAINING JAPANESE SAME WAGES AS CHINESE BUT PAYMENTS IRREGULAR

Date : 13 Jan 47

FROM:
KATO Keitaro
c/o KATO Eikichi
3,181, Hirata, Yamada-mura,
Nishikasugai-gun, Aichi-ken,
(Japan)

TO:
KATAOKA Takeo
732, Minamikoji, Minojima,
Fukuoka-shi, (Fukuoka-ken, Japan)

Writer states:

"My father is still remaining at Taipei as a professor of the university by order of the Chinese Government, and had been provided with the wage of 6,000 yuan (Chinese currency) per month before I left there. I heard that they pay to Japanese just the same wages as to the Chinese, and he receives 10,000 yuan now by an increase in wages.

"The Chinese Government has to pay a great deal of money as wages in spite of its less revenue, so their payments are apt to be delayed very often. It gives him much inconvenience."

OKINAWA — JAPANESE STILL REMAINING IN OKINAWA MAY BE REPATRIATED BY THIS AUTUMN

Date : 16 Jan 47

FROM:
TOYAMA Kenichi
183, Tomon-cho, Taihoku-shi,
(Formosa)

TO:
TERUYA Norihiro
2, 7-chome, Asahi-dori, Osaka-shi,
(Osaka-fu, Japan)

Writer states:

"All Japanese at Miyako and Yaeyama in Okinawa have already been repatriated except those who were ordered to remain by the Chinese Government. However, in the mainland of Okinawa there are still many Japanese. They are preparing to be repatriated by this Autumn."

Comment by: J-2746
Examined by: J-461

MALAY AREA — ORDERED FROM TRAINS BY ALLIED FORCES; SENT TO WORK CAMP; FOOD MEAGER

Date : 15 Jan 47

FROM:
YASUDA Hideo
81, 6-chome, Maruya-machi,
Showa-ku, Nagoya-shi,
(Aichi-ken, Japan)

TO:
YAMABUCHI Kazuyoshi
518, Nishifutami, Futami-cho,
Kako-gun, Hyogo-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"When our trains arrived at the next station after we crossed the Joholbal Channel from Siam, we were ordered to get out of the car by the Allied Forces. The Commanding officer of the battalion and 25 men were taken to the Changi Prison, the rest to woodland labor camp and worked there for about a month. The work was construction of houses. We were provided with porridge in the morning and the evening, and 6 or 7 pieces of biscuits for lunch."

Comment by: J-459
Examined by: J-2741

Confidential

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Tsk

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

JP/TOK/44356

CONFIDENTIAL

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM:	LIST:	TO:	LIST:
Akio c/o MATSUDO 639-1, Inage-cho, Chiba-shi, (Chiba-ken, Japan)		Tsuyo c/o SUZUKI Kyuroku Maedazawa, Miyajuku-machi, Nishi-Murayama-gun, Yamagata-ken, (Japan)	

DISTRIBUTION: STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
CIS/OP/CH DS WDI	13 Jan 47	Passed	101-206-1-29
	Type of Commun: Letter	Language: Japanese	Prev. Records: None
	Prep. date: 23 Jan 47	Comment by: P27 J-3385	

RECEIVED FEB 4 1947

( )Amd
( )Coun
( )Exec
( )Admn
( )Disc
( )Ln
( )A-Ln
( )Addy
( )Skid

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: CONDITIONS IN SIBERIAN CAMPS REVEALED

Writer states:

"Following is the detailed news concerning Masao's present place, which Kikuo was kind enough to investigate. This is the most minute intelligence we can get at present, he says.

Khabarovsk POW Camp:
Totally 13 barracks. No. 1 & 2 are for field officers, No. 3 & 4 for company officers, No. 5 & 6 for non-commissioned officers, and the rest for privates. Work: all Japanese including officers are compelled to do wood cutting in forests from 0730 to 1900 every day. Health: patients are treated at the Japanese Army Health Section. Food: kaoliang, bread, soup, etc.; two meals a day. Clothing: winter coat only. Few Japanese wear underclothing. Those who have shoes are a third of all. No clothing for cold weather is lent. One blanket for three persons.

"Many people who are suffering from malnutrition, skin disease, injuries, etc. are carried back to Manchuria. Communistic education is active.

0168

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-1- (Continued)

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Bragove POW Camp:

Food: kaoliang, German millet and wheat flour are provided, but the quantity is very small. One canteen cup of porridge corresponds to three meals. Seasoning powders and other food were never given at first, but after negotiations food conditions got a little better. Sometimes two kilograms (Ex: 1 kilogram = 2.116 lbs) of bread were given for seven or eight meals.

"Eruptive typhus, dysentery, malaria, malnutrition came out successively, and the patients were transferred to the Hoi-ho Army Hospital."

Inclosures: 3
2 letters
1 removal certificate

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sk

CONFIDENTIAL

JP/OSA/41423

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM: **LIST:**
ISHIDA Shizuko
91 Naka 1-chome, Shinmorishoji,
Asahi-ku, Osaka-shi, (Japan)

TO: **LIST:**
NAKAI Ichitaro, and Aunt
123 Minamisenju-cho, 7-chome,
Arakawa-ku, Tokyo-to, (Japan)

DISTRIBUTION:
CIS/OP/CE
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STA LOCAL:

RECEIVED FEB 4 1947

Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
27 Dec 46	Passed	102-206-1-3C
Type of Commun:	**Language:**	**Prev. Records:**
Letter	Japanese	None relevant
Prep. date:	**Comment by:**	
24 Jan 47	P29 J280	

COMMENT

INTERNEES: TREATMENT GIVEN TO JAPANESE WOMEN INTERNEES UNDER SOVIET SUPERVISION IN MANCHURIA

Writer, a woman civilian attached to the Japanese army, states:

"On the 17th of August, 1945, our soldiers were disarmed. On the 21st of August, female civilians in military employment were separated from the soldiers and were treated as members of the soldiers' families. We left our dear barracks in which we had passed several months and moved to the 646th Butai (Detachment). On the 24th of August, all of the soldiers and male civilians in military employment went to Soviet Russia. As we were all women, we felt like crying for helplessness. Four thousand members of soldiers' families were taken into the internment barracks. The guards were Soviet soldiers. They were of very bad character and did mischief upon any woman they happened to fall upon. There were not a few soldiers who broke down the doors and stole in. Indeed, we could hardly sleep at night. Sorry to say, some women were taken away by them. Whenever I think of those days when we spent day after day, hearing their queer, strange music, my heart always aches. After we had spent one month at the barrack, we moved to a German church in the town on the 24th of September. Many people were interned in the small barrack. Indeed, in a room of about 8 'Jo' (Ex: 1 Jo - ½ Tsubo. 1 Tsubo - 3.95 Sq. Yds.), as many as 25 persons were obliged to lie down and sleep; jam-packed.

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The low-cultured Soviet soldiers appeared there again almost every night and robbed us of our baggage etc., and did mischief to us as they had done before. There were several Japanese officers with us as our protectors, but they were utterly powerless before those soldiers. As we could not bring any baggage out with us, there was no need to be anxious about that item at all. Thinking of our own selves, however, we passed many sleepless nights. As for meals, we were supplied only twice a day; that is, at 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening. As staple food, the Soviet authorities provided us with kaoliang, but we had to prepare sidedishes for ourselves collecting money amongst the others. We had only two small bowls of seasoned rice-gruel with vegetables cut and mixed together in it. At first we felt very hungry. On the 27th of October, we were driven out again, and all of us were removed to a public office. Here, the room for us was comparatively spacious; 2 'Jo' for five persons. The rooms hadn't any mats, and we slept, spreading blankets on the wooden floor. Early in the morning, we set out to carry firewood. We trudged along under the heavy faggots in the deep snow. Thinking of various things, I often cried for wretchedness. Once again we were driven out of the barrack, because it was to be used for a college, and moved to a neighbouring building which had formerly been a middle school. At first there were four thousand members, but there were only about 3,200 at that time. The rest had died from change of living and malnutrition. All the babies who had come into the world one after another, died in turn and I hardly saw any children under six years old alive. All of the old people died too. While staying there, we made cigarettes till late at night and went out to sell them at half past five o'clock next morning. The customers were Koreans. We were much perplexed because we could not understand the Korean language. As all of the nurses in the internment house caught eruptive typhus, we engaged ourselves in nursing for some time. Sometimes, we nursed 45 eruptive typhus patients, hardly sleeping at night. Fortunately, I was not taken ill, and the medical officer admired my good health. On the 19th of May we returned to the German church in which we had once lived, and on the 24th of May we moved again to the 646th Butai (Detachment) to which we had been transferred at first, and on the 5th of June we were sent to the 28th Butai (Detachment). Although it was a detachment barracks the place we were taken into was a stable. The stable had windows in the upper part only, so the room was very gloomy. Moreover, we suffered from the disagreeable smell of horse dung, and there were many flies in the cottage. We got up at five o'clock in the morning and went out to sell 'Daifuku' (Ex: bean-jam dumpling) and cigarettes, putting them into small boxes. Koreans were of bad nature and made fools of any Japanese they happened to see. Often they didn't pay money after they had eaten the dumplings, saying that they were rotten or something like that. At night we suffered from complete stoppage of electricity and were obliged to go to bed early in the evening. Many a night we shed many tears gazing at the lights of the Manchurian hamlets at the foot of the mountain. When we received a repatriation order on the 26th of August, all of us wept and embraced each other for joy. Many women could not endure the painful living in the barracks, so overcome by the temptations of white rice and money, married Manchurians and Koreans. When we started for Japan on the 29th of August, we numbered 2700 or more in all which was some half the number which we had at first been when we were made internees."

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JP/OSA/42450

CONFIDENTIAL

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM:	LIST:	TO:	LIST:
KUSUNOSE Masaru 53 Daizensama-cho Kochi-shi (Kochi-ken, Japan)		KAWANAMI Yasuo c/o Koseiryo Dormitory Shin-Tanaka Kawanishi Atsuta-mae, Minato-ku Nagoya-shi, (Japan)	

DISTRIBUTION:	STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
CIS/OP/CH DS	RECEIVED FEB 4 1947	5 Jan 47	Passed	102-206-1-30
		Type of Commun: Letter	Language: Japanese	Prev. Records: None relevant
		Prep. date: 24 Jan 47	Comment by: P2 J1641	

COMMENT

1. PRISONERS OF WAR
2. OCCUPATION FORCES

1. PRISONERS OF WAR: JAPANESE PRISONERS IN NORTH MANCHURIA TREATED BADLY

writer, a demobilized soldier, states:

"I was told to leave the hospital and move to the 28th prisoners' camp in North Manchuria on the 7th of January, 1946. In the camp, which we might almost call a stable, I found none but half-dead comrades. It looked as if it were a hell.

"From the next day I had to go and collect fire-wood twice a day walking about 1 Ri (Ex: 1 Ri - 2.44 miles) with some healthy comrades with much difficulty. Suffering from hardships and privations, I was moved from place to place. At least about 70 persons died in our prisoners' camp everyday, and then others were brought from the northern part of Korea to our camp to fill the vacancy. One day a memorial service for the dead was held.

"Thousands of naked dead bodies were left on the ground just behind the tomb-stone near the camp. Owing to the severe cold weather, the corpses remained unchanged for a long time, and only crows and wild dogs gathered around them.

------ (Continued)

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"Unexpectedly, the Soviet troops withdrew from Manchuria, and we were transferred to the 8th Communist Army of China. We were ordered to work at farming just like slaves, but contrary to our expectation, they treated us very kindly."

2. OCCUPATION FORCES: ADVERSE CRITICISM OF MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR WAR CRIMINAL SUSPECTS

writer states:

"The International Military Tribunal for the Far East is trying the war criminal suspects to punish them for their inhumanity. They are simply discussing the facts of 'Death March', 'Hell-boats', 'Atrocities inflicted on prisoners' etc. But I dare to ask them whether we have no right to discuss their inhumanity. They should recognize our rights. I am no man of militarism, but I am trying to write something about my experience as a prisoner for over a year. I deeply feel that a war is a great crime against humanity."

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JP/TOK/43491

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM: LIST:	TO: LIST:
INAMI Shoji Nishida, Ishida, Meiji-mura, Kawachi-gun, Tochigi-ken, (Japan)	NOZAWA Yoshio c/o TAGUCHI Shinzo Itamigori, Higashimurayama-mura, Kitatama-gun, Tokyo-to, (Japan)

DISTRIBUTION: STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
CIS/OP/CH DS WDI	20 Jan 47	Passed	100-102-206-1-31
	Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
	Letter	Japanese	None
	Prep. date:	Comment by:	
	28 Jan 47	P21 J-2361	

RECEIVED FEB 4 1947

COMMENT

REPATRIATION: STRENGTH AND CONDITIONS OF BORNOR INTERNMENT CAMP IN SIBERIA REVEALED

Writer states:

"The present conditions of Mr. NOZAWA Yoshio, by whom I had been favored since my enlistment in the unit in Manchuria, are as follows:

Location of his internment camp: Bornor, about eight hundred (800) kilometers (Ex: 1 kilometer=0.6213 mile) from Lake Baikal, Siberia.
Number of Internees: Two thousand two hundred (2,200)
Duties: Snow-removing and the work at the brick or material factories for the construction of official residences.
Working hours: Eight (8) hours a day.
Bath: Three (3) times a month.
Temperature: About thirty (30) degrees below zero (Centigrade)
Accomodation for protection against cold: Perfectly prepared.
Rations: Staple food: Unhulled rice and sorghum
Side-dishes: Potatoes, vegetables, fish pickled in salt, butter and sugar.
Daily necessities: Insufficient."

Examiner's Note: Writer who states that he is a demobilized soldier, does not reveal the source of this information.

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JP/FUK/TL/4260

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CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM:	LIST:	TO:	LIST:
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		Type of Commun: Internal Telegram	Language: Japanese	Prev. Records: JP/FUK/TL/ 4148
		Prep. date: 21 January 47	Comment by: Various	

RECEIVED FEB 1 1947

COMMENT

REPATRIATIONS: TRANSPORTATION AND NUMBER OF REPATRIATES IN KYUSHU DISTRICT

REPORT ON THE NUMBER OF DEMOBILIZED EX-SERVICE MEN FROM ABROAD AND REPATRIATES

Date: 18 January 1947

From:	To:
SAGA-KEN (Saga Prefectural Office) Saga-shi, Saga-ken, (Japan)	FUKUOKA SHUREN JIMUKYOKUCHO (Chief of Kyushu District Post-war Liaison Office) Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken, (Japan)

"AS OF JANUARY 15, THE NUMBER OF DEMOBILIZED EX-SERVICE MEN FROM ABROAD AND REPATRIATES IS AS FOLLOWS:

ARMY	27,621
NAVY	7,780
ARMY & NAVY CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES	1,740
ORDINARY CIVILIANS	95,008 ."

(Comment by: J-4217)

1148

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Examiner's Note: JP/FUK/TL/4148, dated 8 January 1947, from same sender to same adressee, states that the number of ex-service men and civilian repatriates in Saga-ken as of January 1st were as follows:

Army	27,452
Navy	7,745
Civilian attached to Army & Navy	1,741
Ordinary Civilians	93,766 ."

NUMBER OF REPATRIATES IN FUKUOKA-KEN

Date: 18 January 1947

From: FUKUOKA-KEN GOVERNOR
Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken,
(Japan)

To: HIKIAGE ENGO KYOKUCHO
(Chief of Repatriates' Aid Bureau)
Tokyo-to, (Japan)

"THE NUMBER OF REPATRIATES AT THEIR PERMANENT RESIDENCES IN THIS PREFECTURE AS OF THE END OF THIS MONTH IS AS FOLLOWS:

	HOUSEHOLDS	PERSONNEL
CIVILIANS	71,450	231,003
ARMY AND NAVAL PERSONNEL	105,666	125,402 ."

(Comment by: J-3256)

(Continued)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Confidential JP/FUK/TL/4260

45,000 REPATRIATES TRANSPORTED PER DAY FROM HAENOSAKI

Date: 17 January 1947

From:
NISHIKAWA
c/o HIKIAGE ENGO KYOKU
(Repatriation Aid Bureau)
Haenosaki-Branch
Nagasaki-ken, (Japan)

To:
KYUSHU SHUREN JIMUKYOKUCHO
(Chief of Kyushu District
Post-War Liaison Office)
Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken,
(Japan)

"AS REPATRIATION SHIPS HAVE BEEN POURING IN HERE SINCE THE END OF LAST YEAR, REPATRIATES FROM NORTHERN KOREA AND DAIREN HAVE BEEN KEPT HERE FOR SIX DAYS. THE NUMBER OF REPATRIATES AWAITING TRANSPORTATION HAS INCREASED RAPIDLY FOR SOME TIME, AND THE TRAFFIC CONGESTION WAS SO HEAVY THAT IT WAS INPOSSIBLE FOR THE TWO REPATRIATION TRAINS IN OPERATION TO CLEAR THEM UP. BUT THREE TRAINS (TWO FOR SHINAGAWA, ONE FOR OSAKA) HAVE BEEN IN OPERATION SINCE JANUARY 14 AND FOURTY FIVE THOUSAND (45,000) REPATRIATES ARE NOW BEING TRANSPORTED PER DAY. AS OF JANUARY 16 THE NUMBER OF REPATRIATES STAYING HERE IS EIGHTEEN THOUSAND (18,000) AND FOUR (4) REPATRIATION SHIPS ARE ANCHORED."

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Tick

CONFIDENTIAL

JP/TOK/43303

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM:	LIST:	TO:	LIST:
FUKUSHIMA Hachiro 1481-4, Itabashi-cho, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo-to, (Japan)		NOMOTO Tamesaburo c/o MORO Yone Kotsukyo, Yuki-machi, (Yuki-gun), Ibaragi-ken, (Japan)	

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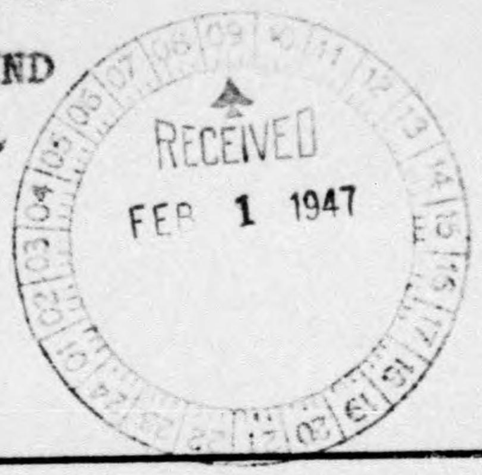

Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
13 Jan 47	Passed	206-1-29
Type of Commun:	**Language:**	**Prev. Records:**
Letter	Japanese	None
Prep. date:	**Comment by:**	
23 Jan 47	P 28 J-3833 TOS	

COMMENT

REPATRIATION: EX-GOVERNOR OF MANCHUKUO SETS UP INDUSTRIAL COMPANY

Writer states:

"Today Mr. TAKAHAMA came to our company. According to his talk, a non-regular member of the MAMMO DOBO ENGO KAI (Society for Relief of Japanese Residents in Manchuria and Mongolia), who was once governor of Manchoukuo, has decided to set up the GODO SANGYO K.K. (Union Industrial Co., Ltd.) with repatriates from Manchuria and Mongolia to commence various kinds of enterprises.

"The Society is located in the Nishimachi Primary School, 64, Nishi-machi, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo, and the office of the Union Industrial Company is also at that place. The nonregular member of the Society I mentioned above is Mr. KIMURA Shigetaka. At present he is a directar and chief of the General Affairs Section of the Company.

"As to the residence for the repatriates from Manchuria and Mongolia, the former SEIKOSHA (Seikosha Co.) factory in Minami-sakuri-mura, Kita-katsushika-gun, for that purpose and several hundred families are now living there."

Examiner's Note: The Minami-Sakurai-mura factory of SEIKOSHA or Hattori Watch Mfg Co. is designated as being subject to removal under the interim reporations program. Source: SCAP directive AG 004 (10 Oct 46) ESS/IN (SCAPIN-1258).

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JP/8118/14203

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
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APO 500

FROM:	LIST:	TO:	LIST:
SEE COMMENT		SEE COMMENT	

DISTRIBUTION:	STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
CIS/OP/CH DS WDI		Various	Passed	202-1-27
		Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
		Various	Japanese	None relevant
		Prep. date:	Comment by:	
		15 January 47	Various	

RECEIVED JAN 29 1947

COMMENT

REPATRIATION: REPORTS ON TREATMENT BY AND ACTIVITIES OF RUSSIANS AND CHINESE COMMUNISTS

SEVERAL THOUSAND DIE FROM MALNUIRITION UNDER RUSSIANS IN NORTHERN KOREA

Date: 4 January 1947

From: 米原 満
YONEHARA Mitsuru
Aza, Matsutani, Tanisuji-mura, Higashi-uwa-gun, Ehime-ken, (Japan)
愛媛縣東宇和郡淺筋村字松淡

To: 米原一夫
YONEHARA Kazuo
c/o MORITA Seitaro 森田清太郎方
Aza, Matsusato, Nishi-mura, Kuma-gun, Kumamoto-ken, (Japan) 熊本縣球磨郡西村字松里

Writer, a repatriate from Siberia, states:

"...In June 1946 more than ten thousand (10,000) people who were sick came to Seishin (Ex:清津) in North Korea for the purpose of recuperation. More than four thousand (4,000) of them died of sickness by October. This figure will be sufficient to give you an idea of just how bad the supply given by the Soviet Army was..."

(Comment by: J-1053)

C-1648

 (Continued)

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MERCILESS TREATMENT BY RUSSIANS REPORTED

Date: 9 January 1947
From: 永田 浩吉 To:
NAGATA Hirokichi
Taisui Maru, 大瑞丸
c/o SEMPAKU UNEI KAI
(Civil Merchant, Marine
Association).
Tonoo-machi, Sasebo-shi,
Nagasaki-ken, (Japan)
船舶運営會気付

TAUCHI Shozo 田内 正造
749, Takehisa-machi
Shimonoseki-shi, Yamaguchi-
ken, (Japan)
山口縣下関市武久町七四九

Writer states:

"...Our ship entered Sasebo port with demobilized soldiers from Russia on board. According to them, they were forced to labor from morning till night under the Russian army in tempera-tures as low as ten (10) degrees below zero wearing only one suit of clothes. As for their meals, rice-gruel was given for breakfast, a piece of black bread and some soup for supper and nothing for lunch..."

(Comment by: J-570)

FOOD CONDITION FAIR IN SIBERIA;
TREATMENT IMPROVED

Date: 7 January 1947
From: 松隈 傳造 To:
MATSUKUMA Denzo
Taketa, Tosu-machi,
Saga-ken, (Japan)
佐賀縣鳥栖町高田

KONISHI Sadakichi 小西貞吉
Iiyoshi, Ukujin-mura,
Kita-matsuura-gun, Nagasaki-
ken, (Japan)
長崎縣北松浦郡宇久神村飯良

Writer states:

"...When we stayed at Leninsk in Siberia as prisoners of war, we were given bread and potatoes as staple food and a little rice, together with other food, such as peas. The quan-tity of food was not much, but far better than what the Japanese Army had given her prisoners of war. Because of hard labor, like coal mining, we were usually hungry, but we managed to exchange our own belongings for food or steal various foods owned by the Russians, taking advantage of the opportunities when we went out to work. Just before we left there, their treatment had become much better..."

(Comment by: J-579)

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(Continued)

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JAPANESE IN MANCHURIA RECEIVE BAD TREATMENT BY 8TH ROUTE ARMY

Date: 28 December 1946

From: 小笠原 美代
OGASAWARA Miyo
c/o MATSUMURA Chikuma,
Kanzanso 松村竹馬 屠山荘
16-chome, Nagaregawa-dori,
Beppu-shi, Oita-ken,
(Japan) 大分縣別府市流川通り

To:
KOBAYASHI Kiyoto 小林 清人
184, Kisshoji, Musashino,
Kitatama-gun, Tokyo-to,
(Japan)
東京都北多摩郡武蔵野吉祥寺

Writer states:

"...I am glad to inform you that I succeeded in escaping from Antung (Ex:安東 Manchuria) for the last time on 25 October 1946 and returned to Beppu after fifty (50) days. I had given up hope of seeing my husband again, but he suddenly came back from prison on 23 October 1946, which was a couple of days before I was repatriated from Antung. He said the 23rd was the last day for release from prison, and that there were thirty (30) to forty (40) persons left in prison, who were either transferred to Kanmen (貫甸) and Kanjin (檜仁), or shot to death. We were tortured very much by the Chinese Communist 8th Route Army, you know..."

(Comment by: J-1053)

LARGE MANCHURIAN ELECTRICAL COMPANIES DESTROYED BY CHINESE COMMUNIST ARMY

Date: 6 January 1947

From: 木下 秋晴
KINOSHITA Shusei
c/o NOHARA Shashinbunkan
E-no-ura, Hikojima-machi,
Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi-ken,
(Japan)
山口縣下関市彦島町江ノ浦
野原寫真分館

To:
NISHI Masatoshi 西 正俊
328 Motoyama-machi, Kumamoto-shi, Kumamoto-ken, (Japan)
熊本市 本山町三二八

Writer states:

"...According to the information received from the last repatriates from Antung (Ex: Manchuria), the larger part of the city was burnt down, and important buildings, such as the DEN-DEN (Ex: abbreviation for MANSHU DENSHIN DENWA K.K. 滿洲電信電話株式會社 , Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Co., Ltd.), DENGYO (Ex: abbreviation for MANSHU DENGYO 滿洲電業 , Manchuria Electric Industry Co., Ltd.), and TOYO BOSEKI (Ex: 東洋紡績 , Oriental Textile Co., Ltd.), etc., were destroyed by the Chinese Communist Army..."

(Comment by: J-4238)

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(Continued)

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JAPANESE MISLED BY COMMUNISTIC PROPAGANDA;
BELIEVED EMPEROR DEAD

Date: 5 January 1947

From:

SAKAGAMI Kiyohisa
SHINNICHI MARU
c/o SENPAKU UNEI KAI
(Civil Merchant Marine
Association)
Sasebo Branch Office,
Tonoo-machi, Sasebo-shi,
Nagasaki-ken, (Japan).

To:

NITTA Shintaro
712, Shimoaino, Ai-mura,
Arima-gun, Hyogo-ken,
(Japan).
兵庫縣有馬郡

Writer states:

"...According to the demobilized soldiers, who were repatriated from Siberia on board our boat, communistic propaganda was greatly disseminated among them, but all of them had naturally come to have an antipathy for the Communist party. They had been told all sorts of lies and had believed them: for instance, that our Emperor died and the Crown Prince succeeded to the throne, while the name of the era was changed from SHOWA (昭和), to TAISHIN (大進)..."

(Comment by: J-3284)

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JP/FUK/TL/4260

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM: LIST:	TO: LIST:
HIKIAGE ENGO (Repatriation Aid Bureau) Hasenozaki, Nagasaki-ken, (Japan)	MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS Chief of Managing Section Tokyo-to, (Japan)

DISTRIBUTION: STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
GB/NEA GC CIS/OP/CH DS 8th A MG	15 Jan 47	Post Censored-Approved	202-1-27
	Type of Commun: Internal Telegram	**Language:** Japanese	**Prev. Records:** None relevant
	Prep. date: 20 January 47	**Comment by:** J-4273	

A RECEIVED JAN 29 1947

COMMENT

REPATRIATION: JAPANESE TECHNICIANS FORCED TO REMAIN IN NORTHERN KOREA

"A REPATRIATE (TECHNICIAN) FROM NORTH KOREA REPORTS THAT THERE ARE ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED (500) JAPANESE SKILLED WORKERS AND APPROXIMATELY ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED (1,500) MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES REMAINING IN NORTHERN KOREA. THEY WERE ALL FORCED TO SIGN CONTRACTS TO REMAIN IN KOREA. THEY ARE ALWAYS SUFFERING PERSECUTION AND BEING THREATENED BY THE KOREANS. EXCEPT FOR THE ONE HUNDRED NINETY TWO (192) TECHNICIANS WHO WERE SUCCESSFUL IN AGRICULTURE OR INDUSTRY, THEY ARE IN DIRE FINANCIAL CONDITION. THEY ARE ALL EAGER TO RETURN TO JAPAN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, HOPING FOR THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT'S HELP IN THEIR REPATRIATION."

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JP/TOK/PUB/7434

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CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM: MAINICHI SHIMBUN LIST:	TO: LIST:

DISTRIBUTION: STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
GB/NEA CIS/OP/CH DS IPS WDI	6 January 47	Underlined Part Excised	202-1-24
	Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
	News Item	Japanese	
	Prep. date:	Comment by:	
	20 January 47	N. Kondo	

RECEIVED JAN 29 1947

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: JAPANESE POW'S TAKEN AT NOMONHAN LIVING IN SOVIET AREA

"'Japanese POW's of the Nomonhan Incident are now living peacefully in Soviet territory,'reported an ex-soldier, Muneshiro SHIBA (Tochigi Pref.), who returned to Maizuru on 6th January on board the Enshu Maru. He used to see three Japanese on their way to a coal mine, when he was in the Raichiha concentration camp.

"Wondering about them, he was told they were all POW's taken at Nomonhan. They said, 'We cannot go back to Japan.' One of them keeps a successful restaurant in front of Raichiha station. He even has a child by a Russian woman.

"The second, an ex-General, is working in a coal mine incognito. The third is a bachelor of about 30 and keeps a pickle shop in Raichiha."

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JP/TOK/43288

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM:	LIST:	TO:	LIST:
TAIRA Yasunari c/o KAMO Kiichiro Imoku, Kiga-machi, Inasa-gun, Shizuoka-ken, (Japan)		MORITA Takeji Jonai, Shichinoe- machi, Kamikita-gun, Aomori-ken, (Japan)	

DISTRIBUTION:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
STA LOCAL: GB/PH GC CIS/OP/CH DS WDI Stb A MG	14 Jan 47	Passed	202-1-27
	Type of Commun:	**Language:**	**Prev. Records:**
	Letter	Japanese	None
	Prep. date:	**Comment by:**	
	22 Jan 47	P 34 J-1394	

RECEIVED JAN 29 1947

COMMENT

REPATRIATION: GENERAL CONDITIONS IN FORMOSA

Writer, a recent repatriate, states:

"At present Formosa is not the paradise it was before.

"All industries have become dull, operations have ceased at factories and prices have risen with the result that the masses have a hard time of it.

"Formosans' rejoice at the end of the war is no more to be seen and they have begun to recall their good old days under Japan's rule.

"As many Chinese have come over there, Formosans find it very difficult to get jobs.

"Discrimination between Formosans and the Chinese is bigger than at the time of Japan's administration. In politics they are opposed to each other and are facing grave danger.

"Bearing an ill feeling toward the National Government Formosans seem to be eagerly looking forward to the coming of Communists for their help."

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( )Admn
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FROM:	LIST:	TO:	LIST:
HAMASHINA Shiozo Yamamoto-mura, Shimoina-gun, Nagano-ken, (Japan)		OTA Sanae 2950, 4-chome, Nishi, Magome-cho, Omori-ku, Tokyo-to, (Japan)	

DISTRIBUTION: STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
CIS/OP/CH DS WDI	11 Jan 47	Condemned	202-1-23
	Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
	Letter	Japanese	None
	Prep. date:	Comment by:	
	21 Jan 47	P63 J-3787	

RECEIVED JAN 28 1947

COMMENT

REPATRIATION: POOR TREATMENT ACCORDED JAPANESE IN SINGAPORE; PETITION FOR EARLY REPATRIATION

Writer, OTA Shigeho, in an inclosed letter from Singapore, states:

"Since last June I have been working in the Changgi Construction Unit. Now about three thousand (3,000) suspected war criminals are imprisoned in the Changgi Prison. Their sentences are so strict that even the natives criticize them, for example, twenty five (25) years' imprisonment for only beating a POW. There are many of us who get kicked and beaten. I wonder whether these are humane acts by peaceful nations. Our ration was only five or six pieces of small biscuits for a meal. There were times when every meal consisted of biscuits for a month and a half at a stretch. It is a little better now, but still it is far from the 300 calories a day reported in the newspapers. Anyhow, all the promises they made us, such as priority of repatriation for our construction units, or the labor will not be longer than four to six months, have been broken and we are, indeed disgusted with their crafty words. The compromise reached between the chief of the General Staff of the Japanese Army dispatched to the South Seas Islands and Lt. Gen. BROWNING, the Chief of the General Staff of the British Army, that we could return by the end of December or at the latest by next March, has now become pretty doubtful, and some say that due to the shortage of laborers, private firms are asking to use us a year more. This problem is related

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to Japan's reparations. I think the reparations should be shouldered by the Government as well and not only by us. I earnestly demand the Government's appropriate measure for the promotion of our repatriation. The patients are gradually increasing and almost all the soldiers are veterans, some serving six to seven years. I sincerely hope that you will realize our situation and spur the Government to our repatriation."

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JE/TOK/44045

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM:	LIST:	TO:	LIST:
GOTO Taroji c/o Tokyo Metropolitan Port Office, 1, 2-chome, Kaigan-dori, Shiba-ku, Tokyo		GOTO Shinzaemon 60, Tagawa, Tagawa-mura, Nishitagawa-gun, Yamagata-ken, (Japan)	

DISTRIBUTION:	STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
GB/NEA GC CIS/OP/CH 8th A MC ATIS CIE WDI DS	RECEIVED JAN 28 1947	8 Jan 47	Passed	202-1-23
		Type of Commun: Letter	Language: Japanese	Prev. Records: None
		Prep. date: 21 Jan 47	Comment by: P20 J-2382	

COMMENT

REPATRIATION: TREATMENT RECEIVED BY FORMER JAPANESE SOLDIERS IN RUSSIAN TERRITORY RECENTLY MUCH IMPROVED, CHIBA HOME DUTY DIVISION REVEALS

Writer states:

"The following is the summary of information I got at CHIBA RUSU GYOMUBU (Ex: Chiba Home Duty Division) on the seventh (7th) of this month.

"Before Russian forces made an attack against Japan, 30-21152 Unit in Nanan (Ex: one of the former Japanese Army Unit in Nanan) had been taking up a position in Unseong which is situated on the hillside near the Russo-Korean border. It is said that the unit did not fight a severe fight. They said that when the Russians crossed the border to advance southward, our forces avoided fighting, respecting the spirit of Russo Japanese neutrality pact, and evacuated up to Chongjin. After that, they skirmished a little while until the termination of the war.

"The unit to which Shigeo belonged, assembled near Hoingyong and surrendered as soon as the war ended. It is most likely that the soldiers of this unit were sent to the north of Vladivostock and forced into labor. However, the place is unknown.

 (Continued)

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JI/TOK/40405

"At first, treatment received by them was not good, but recently the supply of food and clothing has been much improved. The internees are fed more than the Russian who has no job. The sick persons are under special treatment. Do not worry about Shigeo, even if you do not get information from him. Only eighty thousand (80,000) postcards are distributed to eight hundred thousand (800,000) internees. It follows that only one per cent of the internees are authorized to communicate through Red Cross channels. From this month on, about fifty thousand (50,000) former Japanese soldiers are scheduled to be repatriated. Besides, there are numerous Japanese civilians, so it will not be possible to finish the schedule by the end of this year. Anyhow, priority will be given soldiers and officers."

Inclosures: 1
1 plan

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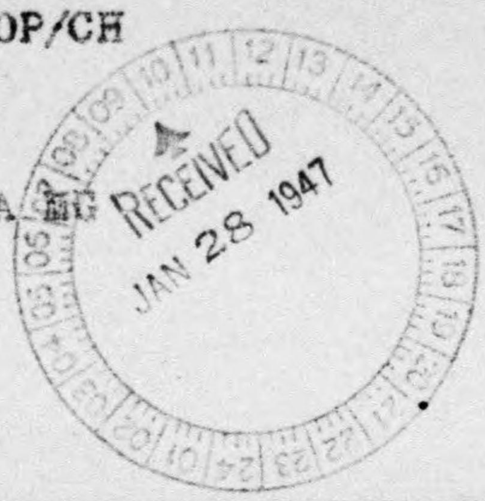

Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
Various	Passed	202-1-23
Type of Commun:	**Language:**	**Prev. Records:**
Various	Japanese	None
Prep. date:	**Comment by:**	
20 Jan 47	See Comment	

COMMENT

REPATRIATION: TYPICAL COMMENTS FROM MANCHURIA, SIBERIA, SAGHALIEN AND MALAY

MANCHURIA:

REPATRIATES GET YEN CURRENCY BEYOND AUTHORIZED LIMIT

7 Jan 47

FROM:
KOHIO Chiyozo
31, 4-chome, Soike-machi,
Minami-ku, Nagoya-shi, (Japan)

TO:
YAMAGUCHI Hikosaka
Torikawa-mura, Minami-asumi-gun,
Nagano-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"According to a sister of my friend repatriated from Wa-Fan-Tien (Gahoten) in Manchuria, some repatriates carried a considerable amount of money which exceeds the authorized limit and exchanged it for the yen currency on the boat."

Comment by: J-2748
Examined by: J-2680

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12

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REPATRIATE'S BELONGINGS EXAMINED MANY TIMES

9 Jan 47

FROM:
ISHIDA Mutsuo
Kanida-cho, Tsugaru-gun,
Aomori-ken, (Japan)

TO:
FUKUCHI Yoriko
c/o HIRANO
1108, Hazuyama, Yokkaichi-shi,
Mie-ken, (Japan)

Writer, a nurse, states:

"On our way to Japan our belongings were examined at North Mukden and Kinchow. Then we passed a night outdoors at Hulutao. It rained and we were drenched to the skin and as further discomforture given D.D.T. treatment. As it was a rainy day, the examination was simple.

"When I left Hulutao I vaguely desired in my mind to remain in Manchuria where I had been living for 19 years. At Mukden, the doctors and nurses were forced to write an affidavit agreeing to remain there."

Comment by: J-2746
Examined by: J-461

Examiner's Note: Two (2) other similar information are not reported.

MANY BUILDINGS ORDERED DEMOLISHED BY RUSSIAN ARMY IN YENCHI

2 Jan 47

FROM:
HIDA Kenichi
3-chome, Nakasugi-machi,
Kita-ku, Nagoya-shi, (Japan)

TO:
DEN Rio
c/o TOYAMA Ginjiro
Kanagawa, Shinsho-cho, Mogami-gun,
Yamagata-ken, (Japan)

Writer, a repatriate, states:

"We ware sent to Yenchi from Korea by the Russian Army. Yenchi is a big city in Kirin Province. We lived in a low barrack we had nothing to do each day but gather fire wood. From 2 Dec 45 to May 46 we were engaged in fire wood gathering. The Russian soldiers ordered us to dispose of the military official residences and the buildings and hangars of the air fields. It was a very sad thing to break down such fine buildings. But we could not object to their orders. If we did they would have killed us instantly."

Comment by: J-2746
Examined by: J-2667

ALMOST ALL MANCHURIAN RAILWAY BRIDGES DESTROYED BY CIVIL WAR

10 Jan 47

FROM:
SUGIE Toyoharu
Tokonabe-cho, Chita-gun,
Aichi-ken, (Japan)

TO:
ISHI Naoshi
458, Chibaji-cho, Chiba-shi,
Chiba-ken, (Japan)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Writer, ex-Manchurian Railway employee, states:

"For a year after the war I had been forced to work like a slave under the Russian and Chinese soldiers. I had been worried much about the 30 cars of the Anto-Mukden Line. As for car-load, 40 to 45 tons of materials for machinery were loaded on a 30 ton car.

"Due to the severe battle between the Central and Communists Armies, almost all of the railway bridges of Manchurian Main Railway were broken down. As the second Sungari bridge was broken too, repatriates from North Manchuria suffered much because they had to walk the long distance."

Comment by: J-2746
Examined by: J-2748

SIBERIA:

REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE IN SIBERIA MAY BE OVER BY MARCH

6 Jan 47

FROM:
HAYASHI Ichiro
Sakuragi-cho, Mizunami-cho,
Toki-gun, Gifu-ken, (Japan)

TO:
MIZUTANI Sadakichi
Tominami-mura, Yamagata-gun,
Gifu-ken, (Japan)

Writer, a demobilized soldier, states:

"Your son is working at Richitopha 19th internment camp and is in good health. There the thermometer reads at about 50 degree below zero and is situated on lat 51°N. All war prisoners in Siberia will be sent back by this March. I came back to Japan on 30 December 46 by the first repatriation ship."

Comment by: J-2746
Examined by: J-2720

TREATMENT IN SIBERIA CAMP IMPROVED

1 Jan 47

FROM:
HIROSHIMA Junzo
Nagara-ku, Nishikawa-mura,
Gujo-gun, Gifu-ken, (Japan)

TO:
SUZUKI Fumiko
Hamajyuku, Nagaura-mura,
Ishizu-gun, Chiba-ken, (Japan)

Writer, a demobilized soldier from Siberia, states:

"On 14 December 45 we arrived at Arkaiyam internment camp about 5 KM North from Vladivostok. In this camp there were many soldiers who were sent from Manchuria. Till last March food supply was very little. The camp was very cold to live in and as a result of it we experienced many hardships. At present the food ration is getting better and the facilities of the camp are carefully arranged so the living during this winter has become more comfortable."

Comment by: J-2746
Examined by: J-440

Examiner's Note: Three (3) other similar letters are not reported.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Confidential

VARIOUS WORKS IN INTERNMENT CAMP REPORTED

8 Jan 47

FROM:
NISHIMURA Sakae
Miya-mura, Kamina-gun,
Nagano-ken, (Japan)

TO:
KATO Yoshikatsu
Nishijo, Ohara-mura,
Ama-gun, Aichi-ken, (Japan)

Writer, a demobilized soldier, states:

"Two thousand Japanese ex-soldiers were in Naoka internment camp, Enkaishu and around this camp triple barbed wire fences were made. Our work was the construction of a harbor, buildings, and iron or motor-car factory. There were countless other jobs of big and small scale. The soldiers except the invalids had to work every day and commissioned officers had no work but supervised the men."

Comment by: J-2746
Examined by: J-2720

EX-SOLDIERS WORKING AT NAOTOKA

12 Jan 47

FROM:
NAKAMURA Uhichi
Toshi-mura, Shima-gun,
Mie-ken, (Japan)

TO:
TANABE Kazuo
c/o ITAYA Misa
150, Sangai-bashi, Kita-ku,
Nagoya-shi, (Japan)

Writer, a demobilized soldier, states:

"We had been working under the supervision of the Russian Army at Naotoka in Siberia and the job was much easier compared with the work in the former Japanese Army.

"The reason Mr. TANABE failed to be repatriated this time is because emergency rush work in which Mr. TANABE and his party are engaged. I was slightly ill then, and was taking a rest from the work so I was able to repatriate this time."

Comment by: J-2746
Examined by: J-2470

SAGHALIEN:

PRISONER REPORTS NATURE OF LABOR BEFORE RETURN

5 Jan 47

FROM:
KATO Yoshikatsu
Saijo, Oharu-mura, Ama-gun,
Aichi-ken, (Japan)

TO:
HOSOBATAKE Hakari
Fukuyori, Kiyomi-mura, Ono-gun,
Gifu-ken, (Japan)

Confidential (Continued)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Writer states:

"On 22 September 45 the Russian soldiers came to Otani Air Field by 2 airplanes, and we were disarmed and removed to Miyaki. While we lived in Miyaki, we were able to go out freely. The Russian soldiers had already occupied the air field and observatory. On 25 Sept we were removed to Otani, and here the Russians ordered us to organize 2 battalions from among the members of our air force and ground crew and I was placed in charge. We were removed to Rutaka on 2 October to engage in forced labor by the directions of the Russian soldiers. Every day we went to work. The work was mainly the construction of the installation for the coming winter. We worked here for a month. On 2 November we were removed to Maoka to engage in loading and unloading of cargo. On 10 we were removed to Otamari."

Comment by: J-2746
Examined by: J-2753

TEACHERS WELL TREATED IN SAGHALIEN

5 Jan 47

FROM:
YAMAMOTO Shizuo
1, 3920, Wagu-cho, Shima-gun,
Mie-ken, (Japan)

TO:
HORI Yoko
Honsho, Yasaka-mura, Hayami-gun,
Oita-ken, (Japan)

Writer, a young house wife, states:

"Seeing the arranged agreement between SCAP and Soviet on the repatriation of Japanese industry I guess the repatriation from Saghalien would begin little by little.

"In Saghalien, Japanese are well treated, I hear. Especially the teachers are appreciated very much."

Comment by: J-2746
Examined by: J-2730

Examiner's Note: Two (2) other similar letters are not reported.

MALAY:

ALL RATIONS SUFFICIENT IN SINGAPORE

9 Jan 47

FROM:
SAHEKI Yoshiro
27, Hatsukaichi-machi, Saheki-gun,
Hiroshima-ken, (Japan)

TO:
UCHIDA Zenjiro
c/o HORI Masa
Kubohara, Toyasu-mura,
Ena-gun, Gifu-ken, (Japan)

Writer, a demobilized soldier, states:

The food ration by English Army in Singapore is sufficient, and counselors and interpreters are given special ration, so they are living in comfort. Concerning the clothing rations and as it is a hot place, they do not need many clothes. I came back to Japan after three years absence but I did not look like a demobilized soldier by my countenance and fat figure, as the living there was quite easy."

Comment by: J-2746
Examined by: J-2690

Examiner's Note: One (1) other similar letter is not reported.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Tfa

CONFIDENTIAL

JP/TOK/44046

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM: NAGUMA Ichiro, 2nd Lieut. c/o 1st Company, 54th Field-artillery, Regiment, 54th Division, Despatched to Burma **LIST:**	**TO** FUTARA Yoshinori, Count. Kasumigaoka, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo-to, (Japan) **LIST:**

DISTRIBUTION:
STA LOCAL:
GB/SOC
GC
CIS/OP/CH
DS
WDI
8th A MG

RECEIVED JAN 28 1947

Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
20 Oct 46	passed	202-1-23
Type of Commun:	**Language:**	**Prev. Records:**
Letter	Japanese	None
Prep. date:	**Comment by:**	
21 Jan 47	P63 J-3787	

COMMENT

REPATRIATION: JAPANESE DISARMED IN BURMA WARNS GOVERNMENT OF ITS DELAY OF REPATRIATION POLICY

Writer states:

"It is natural that we, Japanese ex-servicemen, should have wrong ideas and behave unlike Japanese, because we have been unable to repatriate for a long time, but it might be attributed to my lack of virtue and will power. I believe that only our demobilization can solve the above troubles. It is very clear that the longer our demobilization is postponed, the more our morale becomes degraded. If the soldiers are left to themselves, they may join the bandits of the Japanese soldiers.

"Our severe criticism against people at home might be due to the fact that people at home have only emphasized the promotion of our demobilization and not practised it at all. Your Excellency! Why do we have to suffer so, though we have done our best for our country and the Emperor to the last? Even if it is to cultivate our own character, it is too much for us."

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

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JP/TOK/PPB/7452

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM: LIST:	TO: LIST:
IWATE MIMPO Published in Iwado-cho	

DISTRIBUTION: STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
GC CIS/OP/CH DS PH 8th A MG GB/NEA	1 January 47	Post Censored Approved	202-1-24
	Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
	News Item	Japanese	
	Prep. date:	Comment by:	
	21 January 47	M.C.White	

RECEIVED JAN 28 1947

COMMENT

REPATRIATION: LIVING CONDITIONS OF REPATRIATES IN SIBERIA

"The corps to which we belonged was stationed near Krasky Hill, not far from Vladivostok. We worked as laborers in the railway stations, on an 8-hour basis. Our daily rations amounted to 1,600 grams, consisting of black bread, rice, other cereals, vegetables, and some salt and oil. When we worked over-time, the Russians, who showed neither racial prejudice nor haughtiness, paid us 117 roubles as bonus."

Examiner's Note: The above was related by a repatriate aboard the Keizan-maru, the first repatriation ship from Siberia, which docked at Higashi Maizuru, 9 December '46.

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JP/TOK/PPB/7451

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM:	LIST:	TO:	LIST:
TOKYO SHIMBUN			

DISTRIBUTION:	STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
CIS/OP/CH DS WDI		11 January 47	Excised	101-202-1-24
		Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
		News Item	Japanese	
		Prep. date:	Comment by:	
		21 January 47	E. Konishi	

RECEIVED JAN 28 1947

COMMENT

REPATRIATION: REPATRIATE'S VIEW OF CONDITIONS IN NORTHERN MANCHURIA

"Several hundred thousands of Japanese from Northern Manchuria were concentrated in a camp at Daiboshin, Hsinking. Hsinking Japanese expected 'these refugees to be frozen to death in the winter.' Since it is impossible to dig the ground at Hsinking in winter, the tragic sight was seen at the end of autumn, of about 100,000 potential victims digging their own graves."

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Tfk

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JP/TOK/44100

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM:	LIST:	TO:	LIST:
NAKAMURA Kazuyoshi Shinjuku, Koginu-mura, Kitasoma-gun, Ibaraki-ken, (Japan)		ONOZAKA Tatsutaro 462, Nishiochiai 2-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo-to, (Japan)	

DISTRIBUTION:	STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
GB /NEA GC CIS/OP/CH ~~DS~~ 8th A MG WDI ATIS		13 Jan 47	Passed	202-1-23
		Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
		Letter	Japanese	None
		Prep. date:	Comment by:	
		21 Jan 47	P 32 J-3353 TOS	

RECEIVED JAN 28 1947

COMMENT

REPATRIATION: COMMUNIST RELATES ACTIVITIES IN MANCHURIA

Writer states:

"I reached Sasebo safe and sound on the 8th of December 1946 aboard the first repatriation ship from the Soviet Territory starting from Dairen.

"I will tell you the circumstances of Manchuria at the time of my staying there.

"Late in January 1946 I went to the Liaoyang Area and there found the relation between the Chinese Nationalists and the Chinese Communists growing worse. In the latter part of February Liaoyang and Anshan were finally occupied by the Nationalist Army. Thereupon we escaped into the mountains pursued by the Nationalists everyday, going hither and thither in groups on foot and at last reached the safety place at Wafangtien at the beginning of June. At that time our communist party had a considerably large number of members, but KOIZUMI, SHIMAMURA and I alone were those who had come from 'muko' (beyond).

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"At first the headquarters of our organization was moved from Kungyuan to Antung. But as the situation of Antung became dangerous, one half of the organization went to North Manchuria, and the other half went to Wafangtien and Dairen in South Manchuria. The leading members who came to Wafangtien are KOBUN, ONISHI, MURANO, KOBAYASHI and others.

"At Wafangtien we organized the NIKKYO MINSHU DOMEI (Democratic League of Japanese Residents in China) and took up various strategic movements, but the pretty unfavorable way of the movements provoked excessive antipathy of the public, and at last all ended in failure.

"I was expelled from the League on August 1, because I held a different opinion from KOIZUMI and KOBAYASHI and criticized them.

"As the situation at Wafangtien became also critical at the latter part of October, the League was obliged to go to Dairen, the last resort and thus broke its promise to the public. The members of the League are now engaging in repatriation work and other operations there, but their reputation is not favorable."

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mk

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JP/OSA/42103

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM:	LIST:	TO:	LIST:
SEE COMMENT		SEE COMMENT	

DISTRIBUTION:	STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
GB/NEA GC CIS/OP/CH DS 8th A MC WDI ATIS	RECEIVED JAN 24 1947	See Comment	Passed	202-1-22
		Type of Commun: See Comment	Language: Japanese	Prev. Records: None relevant
		Prep. date: 15 Jan 47	Comment by: See Comment	

COMMENT

REPATRIATION: CONDITIONS, TREATMENT, AND ATTITUDES

MANCHURIA

From:
MATSUZUE Kiyoshi
c/o The Tairinji Temple
Minami-miyako-cho
Matsuyama-shi
(Ehime-ken, Japan)

To:
HANABUSA Chieki
c/o SANADA Kazuyoshi
54, Suwa-cho
Yodobashi-ku
Tokyo-to, (Japan)

Type & Date of Comm:
Letter
24 Dec 46

DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED DURING REPATRIATION

Writer who was repatriated from Antung in Manchuria in September 1946, states:

"I shall never forget the anguish which we Japanese residents in Antung (Ex: Manchuria) received from the so-called MINSHU RENMEI (Ex: Democrats League) organized by our fellow Japanese. I was summoned to the Municipal Office by them under the pretext of the 'liquidation movement', and my property was confiscated. This, however, enabled me to escape from the place earlier than you. On our way back to Japan, our party of repatriates was attacked by a group of CHOSEN HOANTAI (Ex: Korean Police) which contrary to the name were nothing but pirates, and we were robbed of almost all of our belongings: besides, we were caught by a tyhoon, and it took 10 days for our party to reach Jinsen (Ex: South Korea). What was worse, after we reached Sasebo (Ex: Japan) we were quarantined outside the harbor for some 10 days. During this period we were poorly supplied with only a bowl of kaoliang twice a day. Consequently, we suffered greatly

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(Comment by: P-23 J-2538)

from malnutrition."

From:
HIROSE Koichi
Kamiyabushita-cho
Hikone-shi, Shiga-ken
(Japan)

To:
IWAKI Kinji
(Soft drinks manufacturer)
Tsurumi-ko, Oku-gun
Okayama-ken, (Japan)

Type & Date of Comm:
Letter
22 Dec 46

GOOD TREATMENT RECEIVED IN ANTUNG PROVINCE

writer states:

"Last April we demobilized soldiers in Antung (South Manchuria) numbering a little over one hundred were sent through the good offices of the MINSHU REMMEI (People's League, formerly the association of Japanese residents) to Hsinkailing, Tsima-hsien, Antung Province, about 50 Ri (Ex: 1 Ri = 2.44 Mi.) away in the mountains from Antung city to work in a factory there. We lived in a red brick building, four sharing a room with the floor covered with matrush and heated by 'ondoru'. There were 150 to 160 Japanese in Hsinkeiling and we led a rather easy life there, together with many Chinese.

"As I fell a victim to malaria, I was permitted to leave there on October 22 as a member of a patients repatriation party. As for the conditions of those who still remain there, you need not worry about them, for we used to eat our fill, provided with beans, kaoliang, or millet as staple food and pork broth every day."

(Comment by: J-2597)

SIBERIA

From:
ANDO Kiyoshi
Kinen-cho 5-chome
Gifu-shi, (Japan)

To:
TEJIKA Kazukiyo
Ateda, Toyo-mura
Niu-gun, Fukui-ken
(Japan)

Type & Date of Comm:
Letter
27 Dec 46

FAIRLY GOOD CONDITIONS REPORTED IN CAMPS

Writer, recently repatriated from Siberia, states:

"We were sent from Korea to a concentration camp in 'Kaminoshika', Siberia, in December last year (Ex: 1945), and in February this year (Ex: 1946), our company was transferred to 'Spuchinka' (Ex: Siberia), although I myself was left behind due to 'Amiba-Sekiri' (Amoeba-dysentery), from which I was suffering then. Our life in Siberia was at first very miserable; during the first two months of 1946, we had among us, two to three deaths due to malnutrition a day, on an average, and until around last September, many suffered from scurvy because no vegetables were supplied. Of late, however, the food supply has greatly been improved. The internees are now provided with some meat, oil, sugar, potatoes, cabbage, etc. They have 350 grams (Ex: 1000 grams = 2.2 Lbs.) of brown bread, 3 Go (Ex: 1 Go = 0.35 lb.) of rice and 5 grams of tobacco a day. Therefore, the supply is better than the ration in Japan, but one drawback is that in some places they run short of water. The camps are all of wooden buildings except that of 'Kaminoshika', where we were accommodated at first, and which consisted of tents, and were all equipped with heating facilities.

"They work mainly as wood cutters and colliers in winter, but some work in a machine factory and those who have weak bodies, in 'Koruhozu' (a farm

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managed by the state or a collective farm); those detained near the coast are engaged in fishing or work for canneries. There are also some who work in sawmills. Former electric workers and carpenters are found very useful and their efficiency is awarded by an increased supply of food or money, although it is only a little bit.

"The Russians have treated the Japanese without distinction of race, and we have seldom been beaten or kicked by them. Whenever we asked for tobacco of a passer-by, he would give us as much as he had."
(Comment by: P-23 J-4905)

SAKHALIN

From:
KAWAGUCHI Minoru
Chuo-dori 10-chome
Nagayama-mura, Kamikawa-gun
Hokkaido, (Japan)

To:
YOSHIE Shintaro
Chief of Fukui Branch
Central Japan Newspaper
Publishing Co., Ltd.
Fukui-shi, Fukui-ken
(Japan)

Type & Date of Comm:
Letter
18 Dec 46

JAPANESE TREATED AS WELL AS THE RUSSIANS

writer, who has recently been repatriated from Sakhalin, states:

"In Sakhalin any private ownership of property was not allowed. Our deposits in branches of the Hokkaido Colonial Bank and in credit associations became invalid, so all of our property, including exchequer bonds and debentures, which were amassed since the 38th year of Meiji (Ex: 1905) were all taken over. Even cash on hand was confiscated at the Customs-House when we were repatriated.

"Compared with the living conditions of the Japanese who were detained in North Korea and North Manchuria, we were treated rather well in Sakhalin ever since August last year (1945). We were treated as equals with the Russian people and until last September we were supplied with some 400 grams (Ex: 1000 grams = 2.2 Lbs.) of rice a day. But, since last January commodity prices there have risen and now it is as expensive as in Japan. We were paid for our labor on an average of ¥400 to ¥500 a month, but in order to maintain our livelihood at least ¥1,500 was necessary. Accordingly, in order to live the Japanese there are selling their clothes and furniture to the Russians. Due to the poor crops, this fall, in the Ukraine and Khabarousk districts, the food supply has become extremely scanty. Consequently the supply of polished rice to the Japanese was suspended, and that of bread to Russians was also decreased by 30 per cent. Brown bread is expected to be supplied both to the Japanese and Russians in the future." (Comment by: P23 J2538)

NORTH KOREA

From:
MATSUBARA Yutaka
c/o NIPPON KOGYO K.K. KINROKA
(Japan Mining Co., Ltd. Labor Section)
4th Floor, Mitsukoshi Bldg.
Muro-machi, Nihonbashi-ku
Tokyo-to, (Japan)

To:
MATSUYAMA Yukio
Hanazono-machi, Santo
Ikoma-gun, Nara-ken
(Japan)

Type & Date of Comm:
Letter
7 Dec 46

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

ORDER OF REPATRIATION IN NORTH KOREA

In a mimeographed report writer, presumably a representative of the Tokyo Liaison Office of the Chinnampo Repatriates' Association, states:

"Japanese technical experts who are now requisitioned in Chinnampo (Ex: Noth Korea) are said to be receiving good treatment. Since the 5th of last June, due to the orders of the HOANSHO (Ex: Korea Police Station) and the Russian Forces, the repatriation of some 7,500 Japanese had been suspended. On the 10th of last September, the suspension order was lifted, and 4,000 persons left there on the 13th of the same month and arrived at Sasebo (Ex: Nagasaki-ken, Japan) on the 15th of last October. The remaining 3,000 persons were ordered to leave there on the 17th of last October, but on the eve of their embarkation those men who were from 18 to 45 years of age were ordered to remain and engage in labor, and so only 2,000 of them left there at that time. Another 2,500 persons left there on the 2nd of last October. Thus, except for technical experts and laborers, almost all of the Japanese in Chinnampo were repatriated by the end of last October."

(Comment by: P-23 J-4674)

Examiner's Note: Two other identical mimeographed letters from the same sender to MURAI Natsu and TAMAI Isao, both 694, Asada-cho, Toyonaka-shi, Osaka-fu, were also intercepted.

BURMA:

From:	To:	Type & Date of Comm:
FURUTA Arao Sergeant-major c/o Staff-office Burma Expeditionary Forces Headquarters (Burma)	YOSHIMURA Kikusaburo 88, Kowakae Fuse-shi, Osaka-fu (Japan)	Lettercard 20 Nov 46

COMPLAINT BECAUSE OF STOPPING OF REPATRIATION

Writer states:

"I hear that ships have been arranged to repatriate the people remaining in Manchuria and South-eastern Asia and that they are to be repatriated during the course of this year. I wonder why there is no allocation of ships to Burma? What do the people in the homeland think about the repatriation from Burma? All of us now suspected that those who have already been repatriated care nothing about us who were left behind them. All the people remaining in Burma are burning with indignation at the repatriation policy of the British Forces and the pluckless attitude taken by the incompetent Japanese Government authorities. We have almost given up all hope for life, and some of us are trying to escape. It is mainly because the British authorities will not tell us when we shall be repatriated in spite of our frequent negotiations. Is it not natural that we should become desperate? Just imagine our miserable plight!"

Three (3) similar comments are not included. (Comment by: FM-1 J-4580)

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JP/OSA/42115

sk

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM: LIST:

YAMADA Matsuyoshi
c/o NAKAMURA,
Ayakoji-kudaru, Higashinotoin-dori, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto-shi,
(Japan)

TO: LIST:

ECHIGOYA Tomezo
2699 Kamiakaya, Akaya-mura,
Kita-kambara-gun, Niigata-ken,
(Japan)

DISTRIBUTION:

STA LOCAL:

DS
CIS/OP/CH
WDI

Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
2 Jan 47	Passed	202 - 1 - 22
Type of Commun:	**Language:**	**Prev. Records:**
Letter	Japanese	None relevant
Prep. date:	**Comment by:**	
15 Jan 47	P38 J-2499	

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: ATROCIOUS TREATMENT OF JAPANESE SOLDIERS BY SOVIET ARMY AND CHINESE REDS IN MANCHURIA

Writer states:

"Our (BUTAI) unit which was dispatched in May, 1945 from Manchuria to South Korea to construct positions there was ordered on August 7 to go up to the north to meet the Russian Army. At this order our unit left Kojo (Ex: South Korea) on the 13th, but on our way, we were captured at Seoul by the Russian Army and were sent to the Heijo (Ex: North Korea) Prisoners of War Camp and, then, to the camp at Yenchi, Manchuria, in October. There were about 50,000 captives in all in the camp. But 30,000 of them died of malnutrition and eruptive typhus, as they were compelled to pass the severe winter with only one sheet of blanket on the floor with thin straw mats spread on it. Not a day passed without seeing 3 or 4 die in every room which accomodated 50 occupants. There were many of the Japanese army surgeons, medical soldiers and sick nurses among those who died, all because there was no medicine available. The dead bodies were stripped to the skin and thrown out on the stone corridors outside, the rooms. I saw 30 to 70 of them frozen stiff in the corridors every morning. They were piled up on a few sledges like so many logs, and carried to a large pit big enough to hold 40,000 bodies, which had been dug by the Japanese captives themselves.

------ (Continued)

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One day in May of 1946, 500 captives -- I was in the number, hardly restored to health from serious illness, --were pressed into the service with the 8th Route Army and were forced to fight against the Chinese Nationalist Army at a front near Chilin. As I had a presentiment that we should surely be killed, 20 of us escaped into a thick forest under cover of darkness, 16 of whom being shot down on the way. The following day, looking down from the hill, I saw the 8th Route Army soldiers block up and blast away both entrances of a tunnel to bury alive the 500 Japanese soldiers jammed into it. After rambling about in thick forests for a fortnight without being found out by the Chinese Nationalists and Reds, we were captured in a village by the Nationalist Army in the long run, but we had a narrow escape, as I could speak the Manchurian language. After passing through 5 sentry-lines by my ready wit, we reached Chilin, and managed to get a ride on a troop train of the Chinese Nationalist Army, and found our way to Changchun."

Enclosure: 1
1 Letter

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JP/FUK/14079

RECEIVED JAN 25 1947

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM: LIST:	TO: LIST:
TAKEDA Shigeo (武田 繁夫) DAIICHI TAIKAI-MARU, c/o SEN-PAKU UNEI KAI (Civil Merchant Marine Committee) Agency, Too-machi, Sasebo-shi, Nagasaki-ken, (Japan) 長崎縣佐世保市戸尾町(船舶運営會一方一大海丸)	TAKEDA Katsuko (武田 勝子) Ohashidori, Tojyo-machi, Hiba-gun, Hiroshima-ken, (Japan) 廣島縣北部郡東城町大橋通り

DISTRIBUTION: STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
CIS/OP/CH DS WDI	6 Jan 47	Passed	204-1-22
	Type of Commun: Reg. Letter#53	Language: Japanese	Prev. Records: None
	Prep. date: 14 Jan 46	Comment by: J-4211	

COMMENT

1. OCCUPATION FORCES
2. PRISONERS OF WAR

1. OCCUPATION FORCES: RUSSIANS CONTROL NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER FACTORY IN KONAN

Writer, one of the crew members of the Daiichi Taikai-maru, which arrived at Konan on 30 Dec 46, and returned to Sasebo (Nagasaki-ken) on 3 Jan 47, states:

"...One of the largest nitrogenous fertilizer factories in Konan (North Korea) which was operated by Japanese investment is now controlled by the Russians. Russian cargo ships enter the port as if they owned the town..."

2. PRISONERS OF WAR: SURVIVORS OF JAPANESE CRACK TROOPS REPATRIATED

"...In the afternoon, two thousand (2,000) Japanese soldiers boarded the ship. They looked haggard and had nothing but the clothes on their backs. I could not believe that these men were the original KANTO GUN (関東軍 Army dispatched to Manchuria) the famous picked troops of the Japanese Army. They fought only because of their loyalty to the Emperor, not knowing why they fought. Since their defeat they are crushed men.

"They were forced to do hard labor as prisoners of war in various places, and most of them died of disease. It is amazing that any of them survived the hardships. While they were boarding the ship, Russian soldiers played Japanese records and it was

 (Continued)

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apparent that the Japanese were deeply moved..."

Inclosures: 3
2 letters
1 postal money order for ¥500.00

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CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM:	LIST:	TO:	LIST:
KYODO			

DISTRIBUTION: STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
GB/NEA GC CIS/OP/CI DS CIE PH 8th A WDI	6 January 47	Passed	202-1-20
	Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
	Press Copy	Japanese	
	Prep. date:	Comment by:	
	14 January 47	H. Ramiah	

RECEIVED JAN 22 1947

COMMENT

REPATRIATION: CONDITIONS IN SIBERIA TOLD BY REPATRIATES

"'Siberia does not look like a part of a country which won the war. Owing to rains that fell right from the beginning of June to the end of September '46, the rationing of grain, which most people expected to stop towards October, had to continue. Distribution of fertilizers and farm implements is very much handicapped on account of railway transport difficulties.' said Tsuneji TAKASAKI, ex-Private, First Class, and Morishige SUGANO, ex-Lance-Corporal, who arrived by the repatriation boat Enshu Maru on 6 January.

"Continuing the description of conditions in Siberia, the repatriates said, ''workers' wages are paid in goods. If they did not get goods, the workers would leave the factories and open street stalls. On account of the shortage of bread, the Soviet guards barter fountain-pens and ornaments for black bread. A newspaper which costs 5 roubles on the black market can be got from the guards for a quantity of black bread. Tobacco, apples and sausages can also be bought on the black market, at a price ranging from 5 to 7 times the official price. Childfen go about barefooted, even in the snow.'

"'Many of the soldiers who come to inspect the camps do not even know how to count' the repatriates added.

"Taizo KAWAMOTO, ex-Private, First Class, who arrived by the same boat, said that at Tiburi and other places railway sleepers are in a woeful condition, yet the Russians are using such lines to transport their demobilized soldiers."

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APO 500

FROM:	LIST:	TO:	LIST:
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8th A MG
WDI

RECEIVED JAN 22 1947

Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
7 January 47	Passed	202-1-20
Type of Commun:	**Language:**	**Prev. Records:**
News Item	Japanese	
Prep. date:	**Comment by:**	
14 January 47	J.A.Sargeant	

COMMENT

REPATRIATION: SITUATION IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS FOR JAPANESE IN SIBERIA

"According to recent reports from repatriates, 600,000 Japanese internees are scattered over Soviet Asia, administration being centered in Khabarovsk. In that district there is, among others, former General Otozo YAMADA. It is rumored that 34 military officers and officials from Manchuria and Saghalien have been sent to Moscow. Treatment is good, under the same labor conditions as that of the Russians. Their food situation is, in some respects, better than that of the Russians. They are working in mines, construction work, lumbering, railways, or farming.

1. Kivda Camps -- 2,000 are interned in two camps, of whom 600 are civilians from Changchun. They are working in mines or construction work and are expected to return home soon.

2. Yuatsuka Camp -- 1,500 are working in mines. 800 have returned home.

3. Pragechiensk Camps -- 3,000 military men and civilians, from Harbin district in two camps.

4. Noteltisan Camp -- 3,000

5. Alexandolvka Camp -- About 400

6. Julinofrak Camp -- About 1,000

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7. Muhina Camp -- 1,000.

8. Wadakka Camp -- About 700. 500 of them are sick and working in brick-yards.

9. Tsu Camp -- About 1,000.

10. Shimalaka Camps -- About 300 in three camps.

11. Ugorinaya Camp -- About 1,300 of the Saghalien Unit, policemen, civilians, Koromo Unit, Kurile Unit, etc.

12. Kozrovskaya Camp -- Chams (?) 853 Unit, some members of the Cultivators' Group and Patriotic Corps. About 530.

13. Ussuri Camp.-- Some members of the Cultivators' Group and Patriotic Corps from Kyoto, Tochigi and Kumamoto Prefectures and the 853 Army Unit. Over 32,000.

14. Leichiha Camp -- About 8,000. About 1,300 returned on board the Meiyu Maru. Part of the Manchuria 8341 Unit and others are here. No further details available.

15. Korodotsukrich Camp -- About 1,000, including 1st Lt. KIANO were here, but it seems they have been sent to Nahotoka Camp.

16. Alachika Camp -- About 1,000. No sick persons. Food situation is good.

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CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM GASHA Masateru 678, Aza-Kushikawa, Kushikawa-mura, Shimojiri-gun, Okinawa	**LIST:**
TO GASHA Masaaki Food Section, Quarantine Station, Hariojima, Nagasaki-ken, Japan	**LIST:**

DISTRIBUTION: STA LOCAL:
CIS/OP/CH
DS

RECEIVED JAN 22 1947

Date of Commun: 17 Nov 46	**Dispos of Commun:** Condemned	**Eval-Alloc:** 202 - 1 - 21
Type of Commun: Letter	**Language:** Japanese	**Prev. Records:** None
Prep. date: 17 Jan 47	**Comment by:** P51 J-2062	

COMMENT

REPATRIATION: TREATMENT OF JAPANESE REPATRIATES AT OKINAWA

Writer states:

"The life at Kubazaki (Ex: Near Nakagusuku, eastern Coast of Okinawa) camp is just like a prison there is hardly any drinking water, and of course there is no bath. Our food is a mixture of beans, potatoes, and canned dried cabbage with a small bowl of soup. There is no way of getting any other food and so we became quite emaciated in a week. We are not allowed to look up acquaintances, nor are the people of this island allowed to visit the repatriates."

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APO 500

FROM:	LIST:	TO:	LIST:
KAKUSHIN NIPPO Published in Sapporo			

DISTRIBUTION:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
STA LOCAL: GB/NEA GC CIS/OP/GH ATIS DS CIE PH 8th A MG WDI	12 December 46	Post Censored Approved	202-1-20
	Type of Commun: News Item	Language: Japanese	Prev. Records:
	Prep. date: 15 January 47	Comment by: L. Hettich	

RECEIVED JAN 22 1947

COMMENT

REPATRIATION: CONDITIONS IN TOYOHARA, SAGHALIEN

"Mr. T. KATO, formerly of the KARAFUTO SHIMBUN and recently repatriated to Hokkaido aboard the Unzen Maru, spoke of conditions in Toyohara as follows:

NEWSPAPERS: The KARAFUTO SHIMBUN is now the SHIN SEIKEI (New Life), and is published every three days for the Japanese as a 'Red Army Newspaper'. Former journalists are being employed at salaries from 500 to 1,000 roubles with special rations of sugar and staple foods.

RECREATION: Three theaters feature Russian films, with an occasional Japanese film. Three orchestras are active, providing pleasant recreation.

MEDICAL FACILITIES: In the Iimuro and Senzan hospitals treatment is given free. The former government hospital is now for Russian use only. There is a shortage of drugs. Japanese doctors are exceptionally busy since there are few Russian doctors.

EDUCATION: One of the schools having been burnt down only two schools are available for elementary and high school children. Japanese teachers are being utilized and are held from repatriation as essential personnel. The Russians have established an Education Research Institute, where two Japanese education heads are studying the Russian type of democracy and new educational methods.

PUBLIC ORDER AND COMMUNICATIONS: The situation has now almost reverted to normal."

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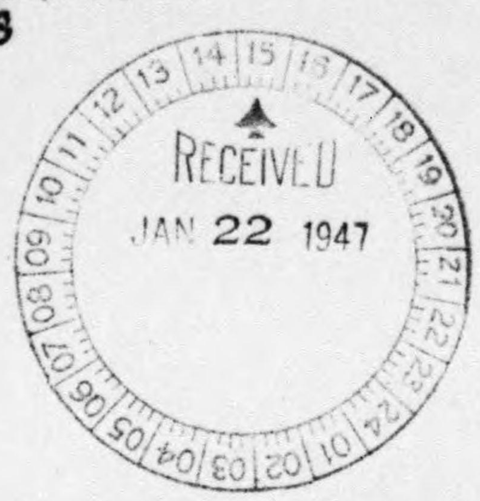
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM: ASAI Masao LIST: 18-1, Akazutsumi-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo-to, (Japan)	TO: HASHI Tomiko LIST: c/o TAKARU 111, Dodoneki-cho, Kanazawa-shi, (Ishikawa-ken), (Japan)

DISTRIBUTION: CIS/OP/CH DS
STA LOCAL:



Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
9 Jan 47	Passed	101-202-1-17
Type of Commun:	**Language:**	**Prev. Records:**
Letter	Japanese	None
Prep. date:	**Comment by:**	
15 Jan 47	P28 J-3833	

COMMENT

REPATRIATION: RETURNEES FROM FORMOSA BADLY TREATED BY JAPANESE OFFICIALS

Writer states:

"I reached Sasebo harbor from Formosa on December 12.

"I myself and my baggages were searched in Keelung. The officials' attitude toward us was unexpectedly sympathetic and nothing was confiscated. When we reached Sasebo, however, we were searched again, and this was extremely cruel. Lots of valuables and more than thirty (30) pieces of baggage were lost at that time. As for me, two (2) foreign-style suits, one (1) gold watch, all the shoes and clogs for Reiko, sugar and so on were stolen. The examination at Sasebo was quite disorderly, because one man received examination for another man's belongings, and not for his own. The customs officers were very cross. They treated us repatriates as if we were criminals. They were quite overbearing and unkind.

"The labor on the way was very hard; we had to bring our baggage in and out of the store-room or on board very often, take them to examination offices, make packages, carry meals, clean latrines and sometimes keep awake for watch at night. For twenty three (23) days since we left there on December 1, we had no bath and took unpolished-rice meals twice a day. Such being the case, we were extremely exhausted after all."

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FROM:	LIST:	TO:	LIST:
SEE COMMENT		SEE COMMENT	

DISTRIBUTION: STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
CIS/OP/CH DS	Various	Passed	202 - 1 - 21
	Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
	Various	Japanese	
	Prep. date:	Comment by:	
	13 January 47	Various	

RECEIVED JAN 22 1947

COMMENT

REPATRIATION: REPORTS ON TREATMENT OF INTERNEES BY RUSSIANS; CONDUCT OF CHINESE COMMUNISTS IN MANCHURIA

JAPANESE SOLDIERS DIE OF COLD AND MALNUTRITION IN NORTH KOREA

Date: 22 Dec 46

From: ABE Daisaburo (安部大三郎)
c/o EIHO-MARU (栄豊丸)
Sasebo-harbor, Nagasaki-ken, (Japan) 長崎縣佐世保港

To: ABE Kiyoko (安部清子)
c/o IKURYO'S residence
5-ku, Naka, Furano-machi, Hokkaido, (Japan) 北海道

Writer states:

"...Since we were disarmed by the Russians on 23 Aug 45, I was forced to work at Ausaka (遠坂), Maoka (真岡), Toyohara (豊原) and Odomari (大泊) (Ex: Saghalien). I left Odomari on 13 November. I was taken to the Prisoner of War Camp in Suscefuka, Siberia on 26 November and had to cut down trees till 30 Mar 46...

On 2 Apr 46, I was sent to Vladivostok and there, I was engaged in public works till 4 Jun 46. A few days later, I was sent to Seishin (清津, Ex: Northern Korea) and stayed at

- 1 - (Continued)

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Komozan (古茂山, Ex: near Seishin) till 4 Jul 46. Then, I returned to Seishin and was engaged in loading and fishing ...

"At Komozan, many soldiers, sometimes about one hundred fifty (150) a day, died due to the extreme cold and lack of food..."
(Comment by: J-4310)

INTERNEES IN SIBERIA BUILD RAILWAY;
MALNUTRITION TAKES TOLL

Date: 25 Dec 46

From:
OSHIMA Yosoji (大島四郎)
HIKIAGE ENGO KYOKU
引揚援護局
(Repatriates' Relief Bureau)
Barrack No. 2 Section 1,
Egami-mura, Sonoki-gun,
Nagasaki-ken, (Japan)
長崎県彼杵郡

To:
OSHIMA Masako (大島政子)
c/o KOSHIMA Tomomichi
Hirao, Urami-mura,
Kita-katsuragi-gun,
Nara-ken, (Japan)
奈良県東葛城郡

Writer states:

"...The long internment in Siberia has tired me out. Interned by the Russian Army, we started the construction of the railway on 1 Oct 45 along a line in a coastal province of Siberia. One half (½) of a mess-tin lid of boiled rice and three hundred (300) grammes of bread were given to us for breakfast, a lid-full of boiled rice for lunch, and supper was the same as breakfast without bread. Many of our fellow soldiers died from malnutrition one after another..."
(Comment by: J-3272)

MANCHURIA-SIBERIA DEATH MARCH TAKES LIVES
OF THOUSANDS

Date: 19 Dec 46

From:
SUZUKI Eisaburo (鈴木栄三郎)
Radio-operator aboard
Eiroku-Maru (永緑丸)
c/o SENPAKU UNEIKAI
(Civil Merchant Marine Association), Tonoo-machi, Sasebo-shi,
Nagasaki-ken, (Japan)

To:
SUZUKI Uta (鈴木ウタ)
c/o Daini Hotel,
130, Wakamatsu-machi,
Yokosuka-shi, Kanagawa-ken,
(Japan)
神奈川県横須賀市若松町

Writer states:

"...According to the two thousand (2,000) ex-soldiers aboard our ship (Eiroku-Maru 永緑丸), they were forced to walk all the way from Manchuria to Siberia wearing only summer clothing. This resulted in the deaths of hundred of thousands who were unable to walk..."
(Comment by: J-579)

 (Continued)

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JAPANESE IN MANCHURIA RECEIVE FAIR TREATMENT FROM RUSSIANS

Postmark: Illegible

From:
MATSUDA Tamotsu (松田保)
c/o HIROTA (広田)
Shin-machi, Fukuyama-shi,
Hiroshima-ken, (Japan)
廣島縣福山市

To:
MARUBAYASHI Toyoji (丸林十四次)
Shibakari-mura, Ukiha-gun,
Fukuoka-ken, (Japan)
福岡縣浮羽郡

Writer states:

"...Immediately after the termination of the war, we were sent to Novotoka, a commerical port in America Bay, where we were subjected to farm labor under Russian control. Food conditions in our camp were fairly tolerable. Treatment in general was good; especially, it was remarkable that the Russians treated us without any racial discrimination..."
(Comment by: J-4279)

RETREATING CHINESE COMMUNIST TROOPS DESTROY FACTORIES IN MANCHURIA

Postmark: Illegible

From:
IMADA Chutaro (今田忠太郎)
Kurohama, Takahama-mura,
Nishi-sonoki-gun,
Nagasaki-ken, (Japan)
長崎縣西彼杵郡

To:
TAKABE Katsumi (高部克己)
26, 3-chome, Takajo-machi,
Shizuoka-shi, Shizuoka-ken,
(Japan)
靜岡市

Writer states:

"...On 25 Oct 45, the Chinese Communist troops evacuated Antung (Ex: Manchuria), blowing up the electric power station and the transformer sub-station in the Antung district and setting fire to various factories as they retreated..."
(Comment by: J-2993)

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CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM: LIST:	TO: LIST:
KYODO TSUSHIN	( ) Jnl (✓) Coun ( ) Exec (✓) Admn 1/V ( ) Dise ( ) Ln ( ) A-Ln (✓) Addy ( ) Suid

DISTRIBUTION: STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
CIS/OP/CH DS	10 January 47	Condemned	202-1-20
	Type of Commun:	**Language:**	**Prev. Records:**
	Press Copy	Japanese	
	Prep. date:	**Comment by:**	
	15 January 47	N. Kondo	

RECEIVED JAN 23 1947

COMMENT

REPATRIATION: REPATRIATED DOMEI CORRESPONDENT TELLS OF CONDITIONS IN SIBERIA

"Our freighter docked at Port Wania on 24 November 1945 and 4,000 of us landed with uneasy feelings as the Russian soldiers threatened us with their guns. Carrying our heavy packs of blankets and winter clothing, we were made to board 16-ton freight cars. There was no room to sit down, each car being filled with 45 men. After traveling through the night we arrived at Mangafuto, which is about 60 km. from Wania. The trip took seven to eight hours as the train took a circuitous route, evidently to conceal the real direction and distance. When we arrived we saw Japanese who had come before us working along the tracks.

"Our unit was especially large, consisting of 1,000 men with ex-Captain SHOJI, of Fukushima Prefecture, as commander. Our work commenced the following day. At 5 o'clock in the morning, a bell was rung, which our men called 'The Bell of Hell'. At 7 o'clock we lined up and walked over the tundra to our work. Siberia, 'Nature's Prison', is inhabitated mostly by convicts, and they acted as our supervisors.

"Our work consisted of railroad construction, lumber cutting, and making fuel for locomotives. The railroad line runs from Port Wania through Coms and Nolesk to Khabarovsk. The Amur River is crossed by train-ferry. The new line extends for 400 km. The locomotives burn acerose trees for fuel, the stock being inexhaustible.

"It is reported that basic construction on the line was done by German prisoners of war. Since rails manufactured in 1943 were used,

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the line was probably opened for service only a short time ago.

"In December the thermometer usually registered 30 degrees below and sometimes fell as low as 50 below. Our winter clothes were almost useless, though we wore masks, hats, double sets of underwear, socks, cold weather boots, and overcoats.

"After felling the trees we let them slide down the mountains, occasionally crushing someone who was too numb to move out of the way in time.

"A large number of people were disabled because of frostbite; of the 5,000 people attached to the Compulsory Labor Camp and repatriated by the first boat, more than one hundred had lost a limb or fingers.

"If only we had been provided with sufficient food we might have been able to endure the hardships to some extent. The food rations differed according to the locality, but we were rationed 750 grams of staple foods per day. Of that amount 350 grams consisted of black bread, the remainder being made up of various cereals. However, these figures were only nominal, as we actually received only about 500 grams per day. Former Japanese officers ate special food and grew fat while we steadily lost weight on the meals prepared by the cooks, who habitually misappropriated our food rations. We were fed soy-bean flour, potatoes, salted trout, ground Indian corn, and kaoliang.

"At the end of December some 400 men became ill through malnutrition and were sent to Karona, Araiyon. The former officers warmed themselves around the fire while the ordinary soldiers labored in the cold. In order to curry favor with the Soviet soldiers, the Japanese ex-officers struck their subordinates.

"Of the 6,000 men at the 'Largel' (Compulsory Labor Camp) at Vorosilov, 2,000 are reported to have died. At Lutolfka one-half of the 4,000 men reportedly succumbed. To avoid malnutrition from lack of vitamin C, water, in which pine needles were boiled, was drunk, there being no fresh vegetables in Siberia.

"All the men were classified according to their state of health. The top three classes were compelled to work, the class below allowed to look after themselves, and those lower than that excused from work altogether.

"Medical treatment of acute pneumonia was most primitive. Patients with diarrhoea caused by malnutrition were given oily gruel to eat. Some men were glad to be hospitalized as they then received rations of cigarettes.

"When the men were hospitalized, their units lost all record of them. Len who returned to their original units after being released from hospital were lucky. If they died while in hospital, no notice was sent to their units. They were buried and a serial number assigned.

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"Some 60 odd men died on the 30-hour voyage from Poshet Bay to Konan, north Korea. In the Komoyama unit, an average of 50 men are reported to have died daily. In less than one month, six units dwindled to four. At Konan, nearly 1,000 men died before the repatriation ship sailed.

"The Soviet Union conducted an intensive program of political education, mobilizing various propaganda instruments - public loudspeaker automobiles, motion pictures, newspapers, photo exhibitions, lectures, etc. However, they seemed to have little effect."

Examiner's Note: The writer of the above article, Giichi TAKAHATSU, was formerly a staff member of the Domei News Agency and recently returned from Siberia.

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APO 500

FROM:	LIST:	TO:	LIST:
BUNKA JIN (Cultured People) Osaka, Japan			

DISTRIBUTION:
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WDI

STA LOCAL:

Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
Sept. Issue '46	Condemned	101-202-1-17
Type of Commun:	**Language:**	**Prev. Records:**
Mag. Article	Japanese	
Prep. date:	**Comment by:**	
10 Jan 47	T Kagetsu	

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: SUMITOMO POW CAMP AT WAKAYAMA

"Beyond a motor-road running past Kitajima-bashi Station in Wakayama, one can see the Sumitomo Steel Manufacturing Works. Nearby is a darkish enclosure which is the Sumitomo Prisoners-of-war Camp, where some 500 prisoners-of-war are accomodated, working in the factory on three shifts. An inspecting officer visits the camp twice a week from the town detachment. On one such occasion, the camp commandant eloquently explaining details said:

"Those who are here, were members of the Preparatory Unit of the Royal Air Force dispatched from the European front to Singapore where they were taken captives. They are all talented engineers, and our factory workers are receiving instruction from them on assembling and repairing. At first, they were all under compulsory labor as mere factory hands, and complaints arose that they wouldn't work but now, they are making good use of their individual abilities, and work at such positions as the lathe plant, tin plant, smelting furnace etc. All work under a self-managing contract system,

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the same being true of the organization of this camp -- self-government, with non-commissioned officers as unit-heads. Their day's work is finished in half a day, the remainder of which is spent smoking and humming tunes, yet, withal, they are quite efficient. Go around and see how they are, working at the smelting furnace, scraping torpedo-tubes and bomb-shells etc.

"What would be their feeling, helping in the manufacture of torpedoes and bombs that are to injure and kill their allies?" asked the inspecting officer, a young first lieutenant, wondering.

"Of course, they won't feel good but they are confident of Allied victory.

"Leaving the Commandant's room the inspecting officer, led by a guard, set out for inspection of the interior of the camp. The prisoners-of-war with numbers on their caps, seeing the approach of a superior Japanese officer, saluted him the Japanese way at the command "Kei rei!" Walking toward the barracks, the inspector said,

'Shall we enter?'

"'No, it's best not to, sir,' replied the guiding corporal, 'Fleas, sir. Hundreds of them will jump at you from both sides as you enter. They're so annoying, some of the men sleep naked wrapped up in blankets.'

"The inspecting officer thought to himself ....I must ask for insecticide, immediately. There was also a small chapel in the camp. 'Here they have worship services and on Sundays, there are concerts with music and songs. Many of them have parcels sent to them privately, receiving splendid clothes and underwear.'

"'How do they behave?' 'They are quiet and well-disciplined. They all want to see newspapers; it's the only way to judge the war situation, looking at maps appearing in the newspapers.' 'Well, what is this?' asked the officer, standing in front of the kitchen, where some grayish-white powder was spread out to dry on straw-mats.

"Powdered bones, sir, for soup. Their principal food is kaoliang rice, the same as ours. They usually make it into rice-gruel. At times, some suffer from diarrhoea with the change in diet. Meat is scarce, but they never waste anything and make the best use of every thing to get necessary nutrition.

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Confidential

JP/OSA/PPB/7092

"The inspecting officer thought of the waste at his station, and of the overfilled stomachs of the Japanese soldiers. He left the factory absorbed in deep thought. Win or lose, he would fight and die."

Examiner's Note: The above article was suppressed as being militaristic.

Confidential

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Ttm

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONFIDENTIAL

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT

CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP

APO 500

/TOK/42822

FROM: YAMAGUCHI PREF. GOVT, LIST: Chief of Police, Dept., (Yamaguchi-ken, Japan)	TO: HOME MINISTRY, LIST: Police Bureau, Chief of Public Peace 1st Section, (Tokyo-to, Japan)

DISTRIBUTION: CIS/OP/CH DS STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun: 5 Dec 46	Dispos of Commun: Passed	Eval-Alloc: 201-1-20
	Type of Commun: Letter	Language: Japanese	Prev. Records: None relevant
	Prep. date: 16 Jan 47	Comment by: P O J-2132 TOS	

RECEIVED JAN 23 1947

COMMENT

REPATRIATION: ESCAPEE TELLS CONDITIONS IN MANCHURIA

Writer, reporting conditions in Soviet occupied zone in Manchuria, quotes OKADA Yoshimitsu, an ex-soldier, who escaped from a prisoners of war camp, returning to Sasebo on 19 Oct 46:

"1. Economic Conditions.

Soviet Russia is transferring machinery from North Korea in an effort to revive industry in Manchuria, but rapid progress cannot be expected due to scarcity of technicians and raw materials. All the Japanese in Botanko district have been repatriated except those ordered to stay who are well treated, receiving as much as four thousand yen a month. Commodity prices are comparatively low; one sho (Ex: 1 sho=3.812 pints) of rice costs 70-80 yen, one pound of meat 45 yen and one pound of cucumbers 2 yen. Therefore, the Japanese there can make comfortable living while the Japanese prisoners of war are in a miserable condition.

- 1 - (Continued)

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"2. Peace Preservation.

After the Democratic League was organized under the 8th Route Army, proclaiming equal rights of Japanese, Koreans and Chinese, public peace has been restored.

"3. Communism.

Some Japanese Communist soldiers who went over to the Soviet Army during the China Incident are now making Communist propaganda among the Japanese internees, but no one would listen to mere talk which does not bring any material benefit.

"4. Health.

There are many internees suffering from mulnutrition and dying from cold in spite of the fact that the Democratic League has established hospitals, giving free treatment to sufferers."

Inclosures: 4
1 report on lecture tour of communist leader.
1 " " activity of anti-communist organization
1 " " conditions in Soviet occupied zone
1 " " teachers' union

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NOT FOR PUBLICATION

TPk

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JF/TOK/40386

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT

CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP

APO 500

FROM: LIST:	TO: LIST:
TSUKIYAMA Ryuichi c/o HINATA Norizo 769, Nishi-koiso, Oiso-machi, Kanagawa-ken, (Japan)	TSUKIYAMA Chiyono Kobuchi, Kamo-machi, Tomata-gun, Okayama-ken, (Japan)

DISTRIBUTION: STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
CIS/OP/CH DS WDI RECEIVED JAN 23 1947	13 Dec 46	Condemned	C2 - 1 - 21
	Type of Commun:	**Language:**	**Prev. Records:**
	Letter	Japanese	
	Prep. date:	**Comment by:**	None
	20 Jan 47	B 4 J-1341	

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: ALLEGED MISTREATMENT OF JAPANESE POWS BY BRITISH IN BURMA

Writer, a Japanese P.O.W. in Rangoon in Burma, forwards addressee his letter through an intermediary wherein he states:

"We do not receive even a penny as our salary and supplies of food and living commodities are not sufficient; what is worse still, we have no amusement and consequently, we are living without hope in Burma. However, as I am in charge of 'News-paper', I can hear various home-news from Japan everyday and this is the only amusement left for me at present. But, it is a pity that other Japanese soldiers have to work terribly hard under the scorching sun everyday under English people and Indians or Burmese.

"In the past rainy six (6) months from May to Oct (46), the soldiers had to live on a sheet of mat-rush on the ground in a water-dripping-tent. Though the Japanese soldiers asked repeatedly for better treatment the British Army rejected all their demands. I will tell you how the British Army treats us with following stories:

 (Continued)

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During war-time, two (2) Japanese trained nurses of the Red Cross were taken prisoners and committed to the Rangoon jail where they were raped by English soldiers. The nurses, however, committed suicide by hanging themselves for this reason but it was found that the British Army buried their remains in the Japanese cemetery in Rangoon (Burma) as though nothing had happened. Though we have nothing to prove that they were raped, this has been and is widely rumored. A few days ago, two (2) Japanese officers were killed and five seriously and eleven slightly wounded by unreasonable fire of Indian guards when they were drawn up in line to go working. Though I am not in a position to get detailed information regarding this matter, this was presumably committed by the soldiers of the Native Division.

"We are acting according to the Potsdam Declaration giving no complaint to their outrageousness but as the British Army ordered uncivilized Indians to guard us with rifles and small automatic guns, we, in a sense, always expose ourselves to danger.

"We Japanese in Burma are all disappointed **in the people** of Japan **who never think of undemobilized soldiers.** The British Army does not seem to send us back to Japan soon, as the Japanese work far harder than Indians or Burmese without wages under the lowest living conditions. Therefore, the only thing that is left for us is to ask you, people at home, to appeal to the Japanese Government and G.H.Q. to hasten repatriation of **us** undemobilized soldiers.

"The Japanese soldiers write to their families that Burma is a good country but the truth is just as I have written above; they write such letters because they do not want to worry their families."

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

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NOT FOR PUBLICATION P/TOK/42846
CONFIDENTIAL

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM:	LIST:	TO:	LIST:
OKABE Masatsugu Asahi-machi, Kuroiso-machi, Nasu-gun, Tochigi-ken, (Japan)		MAEJIMA Shoji Shibajuku, Yashiro-mura, Namegata-gun, Ibaraki-ken, (Japan)	

DISTRIBUTION: STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
CIS/OP/CH DS	4 Jan 47	Passed	202-1-20
	Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
	Letter	Japanese	None
	Prep. date:	Comment by:	
	16 Jan 47	P54 J-2124	

RECEIVED JAN 23 1947

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: JAPANESE SHOT BY RUSSIAN ARMY AT CHIAMUSSU, MANCHURIA

Writer states:

"On 2 Nov 45, Sub-Section Head TEJIMA, vice-governors of Yilanhsien, Fangchenghsien, Tunghohsien, section heads of every prefectural government, police, and land development volunteers, forty-seven (47) persons in all, were suddenly taken to Chiamussu under the Russian Army's strict surveillance and were interned at the P.O.W. Camp.

"On 3 May 46 (3-5 Memorial Day) after two weeks' internment, sub-section heads and vice-governors were put on public trial and shot on the grounds in front of the Government Office of Hwachanhsien."

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JP/NAG/16343

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM:	LIST:	TO:	LIST:
SEE COMMENT		SEE COMMENT	

DISTRIBUTION:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
STA LOCAL: 5 AF A-2 GB/NEA CIS/OP DS GC ATIS 8th A MC WDI	See Comment	Passed	202-2-10
	Type of Commun: Various	Language: Japanese	Prev. Records: None
	Prep. date: 3 Feb 47	Comment by: See Comment	

RECEIVED FEB 11 1947

COMMENT

REPATRIATION: REPORTS FROM RUSSIAN-HELD AREAS, FORMOSA AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA

MANCHURIA; - WRITER HAS HEARD THAT 250,000 JAPANESE ARE STILL IN DALNY MANCHURIA

23 Jan 47

FROM:
CDA Mitsuko
107, Shimotaki, Taki-mura,
Isshi-gun, Mie-ken, (Japan)

TO:
TOMIOKA Toshio
Miyama, Kakizako-mura,
Yatsushiro-gun, Kumamoto-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"The first repatriation from Dalny has begun and 6,000 Japanese were repatriated by the first and second ships, and 3,200 by the third ship. It has been decided that 60,000 Japanese are to be sent home in the first and second repatriations. I hear that 250,000 Japanese are still in Dalny."

Comment by: J-459
Examined by: J-2725

------- (Continued)

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Confidential

JP/NAG/16348

JAPANESE WORKER WELL TREATED BY RUSSIAN OCCUPATION FORCE IN DALNY

20 Jan 47

FROM:
KAWAMOTO Yoshiko
Mita, Ueno-shi,
Mie-ken, (Japan)

TO:
TERAGUCHI Kiyo
145, 3-chome, Minami-shinagawa, Shinagawa-ku,
Tokyo-to, (Japan)

Writer states:

"Takashi, my husband was employed in the boiler room, Headquarters of the Russian Occupation Forces at Dalny. We were provided with a house in the city, and were able to be free from collective life. They gave him three meals, and many remnants of soap and bread. Owing to these foods, all of our family were able to get nourishing Russian dishes. Besides, they distributed to us rice, lard, sugar, etc. which were too expensive for us to get in the market, so we lived easily in Dalny."

Comment by: J-459
Examined by: J-433

30 JAPANESE SOLDIERS DIED DAILY IN YENCHI FROM MALNUTRITION, AND ERUPTIVE TYPHUS

18 Jan 47

FROM:
ITO Akira
Yamaji, Tatsuta-mura,
Ama-gun, Aichi-ken, (Japan)

TO:
SAKAGUCHI Tsuguichi
Saraya, Yoshida-mura,
Fujitsu-gun, Saga-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"I was serving in the Japanese Army Hospital in Yenchi, East Manchuria between September 1945 and April 1946. Due to the poor condition of foods and supply,. not only patients, but also hospital orderlies died one after another. About 30 soldiers died everyday from dysentery, malnutrition, consumption, and eruptive typhus. I heard that 5,000 to 6,000 soldiers died from those diseases in Hsien-tao district, East Manchuria before April, 1946."

Comment by: J-459
Examined by: J-2654

REPATRIATES CROWDED INTO SMALL ROOM IN HULTAO CAMP

20 Jan 47

FROM:
AMANO Toshiko
c/o Inuyama Castle,
Inuyama-cho, Niwa-gun, Aichi-ken,
(Japan)

TO:
SHIMADA Fumiko
31, Kawamae, Moriai,
Fukushima-shi, Fukushima-ken,
(Japan)

Confidential (Continued)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Writer states:

"All members of our neighbourhood were put into a small room of 50 person capecity at the third Hultao camp for a week. There were only 3 tsubo (Ex: 1 Tsubo equals 3.95 sq.yds.) for a group of 36 persons so there was terrible confusion at night. All the men slept out of doors."

Comment by: J-459
Examined by: J-1891

JAPANESE HOUSES LOOTED AND WU-HSUN SUBJECTED TO THREE CHANGES IN OCCUPATION FORCES

20 Jan 47

FROM:
HISHIDA Teruo
Umame, Takasu-cho,
Kaizu-gun, Gifu-ken,
(Japan)

TO:
OKAHASHI Tasaburo
17, 3-chome, Kigawa-nishino-machi, Higashi-yodogawa-ku,
Osaka-shi, (Osaka-fu, Japan)

Writer states:

"My house at Wu-hsun, Manchuria, was the scene of plunder and violence by a crowd of Chinese and Russian soldiers. My family and Japanese neighbours were looted to the last penny. My house was ruined completely, and we had no home and no food to eat.

"The status of Wu-hsun changed three times through the shifting of the Occupation Forces, Russian Troops. Chinese Communist Troops, and Chinese Central Government Troops. Under their cruel administration, we, who lived from hand to mouth could not help worrying about tomorrow."

Comment by: J-459
Examined by: J-2706

600 JAPANESE COAL MINE EMPLOYEES STILL IN WU-HSUN HAVE SET UP SCHOOLS

22 Jan 47

FROM:
KAMIYAMA Noboru
Naka-saigo, Saigo-mura,
Motosu-gun, Gifu-ken, (Japan)

TO:
MUNE Kyuzo
c/o MIYAMOTO Yoshiharu,
Takahama, Kiyosato-mura,
Hekka-gun, (Aichi-ken, Japan)

Writer states:

"There are still 600 Japanese employees of BUJUN TANKO (撫順炭鉱 Wu-hsun Coal Mine) in Wu-hsun. They have established a middle school, girls' high school and primary school."

Comment by: J-459
Examined by: J-2720

Inclosures: 1
1 photo

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Confidential

JP/NAG/16348

SIBERIA: -

WRITER REPORTS SATISFACTORY WORKING CONDITIONS, ADEQUATE FOOD, CLOTHING AND MEDICAL TREATMENT IN SIBERIA

21 Jan 47

FROM:
HIRAI Masateru
Hirano, Neo-mura, Motosu-gun, Gifu-ken. (Japan)

TO:
IWABUCHI Kiyonao
Higashiganjo, Memuro-cho, Kasai-gun, Hokkaido, (Japan)

Writer states:

"We were transported from Korea to Suchan, which took about an hour by train from Port Nahotoka, Siberia on October 21, 1945.

(1) Work:

1. Mining, transporting coal
2. Railway and road repair, street cleaning, etc.
   Eight hours' work in the mines was imposed upon us in three shifts all day long. When we went into the mine, we changed our clothes, and daily when work was finished, we took a bath.

(2) Food:

Meals provided were as follows:

Breakfast	salted oatmeal
Lunch	rice and soup
Supper	rice and soup

Besides, 300 grams of bread and 10 grams of sugar were rationed to us at night. In total, the quantity of food came to about 750 grams per capita a day. Foods were not good in quality, but the quantity was enough for us. So the food condition in general was not so bad, so to speak. Sometimes, we received very bad food, but the above mentioned were the ordinary meals. Besides, special rations and money were allowed, those who made a good record. We received a ration of tobacco, matches, soap, etc.

(3) Clothes:

We could borrow clothes during the winter, so there was little risk of getting chiblains, though some men were frost bitten.

(4) Medical treatment:

There were three Japanese military surgeons, a female Russian captain, surgeon a Russian male surgeon, and some soldiers in sanitation service. I think for the 600 persons in the camp, the size of the medical corps was sufficient. We could receive medical examination everyday, and measures were taken to give light work and rest, or to send people to bed or to the hospital situation warranted. Medical examination was held for all members in the camp once a month, and our work was allotted according to the result."

Comment by: J-459
Examined by: J-2748

Examiner's Note: Three(3) other communications containing similar information are not reported.

POOR AND INADEQUATE FOOD AND BADLY EQUIPPED HOSPITAL IN SIBERIAN CAMP REPORTED

18 Jan 47

Confidential (Continued)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Confidential

JP/NAG/16348

FROM:
SUZUKI Tetsujiro
Akagami, Ageki-cho, Inabe-gun,
Mie-ken, (Japan)

TO:
ARAI Fukusaburo
Takahashi, Azuma-mura,
Ashikaga-gun, Tochigi-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"After being deceived by the Russian soldiers who said we were being sent back home, we went on board ship and were transported from Paramushu Island, in the North Kurile Islands, to a camp in the recesses of the mountains, situated at a distance of 70 kilometres from a small local station in the Khavarovsk district, Siberia.

"Provisions were supplied but deplorably bad and we received no food all day long except once or twice a week. It was difficult to preserve our lives. All of us became ill with various degrees of scurvy and malnutrition. Yoshitaro, your son, was sent to a hospital at the beginning of last April. I heard that he was suffering from an intestinal inflammation. I was also sent there at the end of the same month. I spoke of the place as a hospital just now, but there were insufficient medicine and medical equipment. It was called the hospital only because they had collected the Japanese war prisoner patients there."

Comment by: J-459
Examined by: J-2720

25 CAMPS IN KHAVAROVSK DISTRICT

18 Jan 47

FROM:
SAITO Ichiro
15, 6-chome, Kawanahon-machi,
Showa-ku, Nagoya-shi, (Aichi-ken,
Japan)

TO:
SODA Tomohichi
Kamitsu-mura, Hinokawa-gun,
Shimane-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"There were 25 camps in Khavarovsk, Siberia. Japanese were forbidden to correspond with the prisoners in the other camps. We did not even know what troops we were in."

Comment by: J-459
Examined by: J-433

WRITER REPORTS REPATRIATE'S DESCRIPTION
OF HARDSHIPS IN SIBERIA

14 Jan 47

FROM:
SAWA Shinnosuke
Tokunaga, Terazu-cho,
Hazu-gun, Aichi-ken, (Japan)

TO:
SAWA Tsuta
c/o ISHIRO Tomio
Japan Special Steel Manufacturing
Co., residence No.52, 6, 1-chome,
Shimurafunato-cho, Itabashi-ku,
Tokyo-to, (Japan)

Confidential (Continued)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Writer states:

"According to a demobilized Japanese, who had belonged to the same troop as my brother, Shin-ichiro, at Gensan, Korea, Russian Troops came to Gensan on Aug 17, 1945 and took away Japanese officers by trains to Siberia and our soldiers on foot to Suchan, Siberia. Some soldiers unable to march were killed on the way by the Russians.

"They were engaged in the road work on vast plains. They were compelled to do a certain amount of work for a day and then the work was increased day after day. They were provided with nothing but oatmeal. All soldiers became malnourished and very thin just skin and bones. Even in such a condition they were not permitted to take a rest. They thought there were nothing but death ahead.

"He asked the Russians 5 or 6 times to let him return home because of his neuralgia which made it impossible for him to work, but the Russian doctor refused, saying that he was not ill, unless he had a fever over 38 c."

Comment by: J-459
Examined by: J-2660

Examiner's Note: Two (2) other communications containing similar information are not reported.

NORTH KOREA: - 30,000 SICK JAPANESE SOLDIERS TRANSPORTED FROM SIBERIA TO NORTH KOREA

24 Jan 47

FROM:
KONDO Kihachiro
29, 1-chome, Fukiage-cho,
Showa-ku, Nagoya-shi,
(Aichi-ken, Japan)

TO:
FUJII Gyokujo
Sho, Nagahara-mura, Ika-gun,
Shiga-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"About 30,000 sick Japanese soldiers were transferred from Siberia to Komosan, Kainei, Konan, Anju in North Korea, to await repatriation.

"We were ordered to be treated as civilians not war-prisoners on November 20, 1946, getting a re-education in democracy till the day we left there."

Comment by: J-459
Examined by: J-2680

ONLY RICE PROVIDED IN FUNEI, NORTH KOREA SO JAPANESE RISKED LIVES FOR EXTRA FOOD

23 Jan 47

FROM:
WATANABE Nobeichi
c/o ISHIHARA Tai
2,141, Inarida, Motohoshizaki-cho,
Minami-ku, Nagoya-shi, (Aichi-ken,
Japan)

TO:
HAYASHI Koichi
442, Miyanokawachi-mura,
Amakusa-gun, Kumamoto-ken,
(Japan)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Writer states:

"We were transported from Siberia to Funei, North Korea last July, and were in the camp for a month and a half. The camp was the first place where we had been provided with rice since the termination of the war. But no side-dishes were rationed to us, so we could not help deceiving the guards by exchanging jackets or drawers with Koreans for Chinese cabbage, radishes, bean paste, etc. Whenever we caught snakes, frogs, especially, adders, we felt as happy as kings. Some men dared to go outside the fence to get only a piece of potato or weeds and sacrificed their lives in so doing.

Comment by: J-459
Examined by: J-2698

Examiner's Note: One (1) other communication containing similar information is not reported.

FORMOSA: - EIGHT JAPANESE PROFESSORS REMAIN IN TAIPEI UNIVERSITY BY ORDER OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT

15 Jan 47

FROM:
KATO Keitaro
c/o KATO Eikichi
3181, Hirata, Yamada-mura,
Nishikasugai-gun, Aichi-ken,
(Japan)

TO:
TOBIMATSU Tatsuke
Yoncho, Hiromi-mura,
Shikamoto-gun, Kumamoto-
ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"My father and family are still staying in Taipei, Formosa. He has been ordered by the Chinese Government to stay there till July of this year. The university in Taipei, seems hard-put to maintain itself without the Japanese, so they are requested to remain in Formosa. Besides my father there are seven other Japanese professors at the university: ISHIMOTO, KOYAMA, MATSUMOTO, OTA Yoritsune, SATOI, ARAKAWA, and SEBE.

Comment by: J-459
Examined by: J-2713

JAPANESE ENGINEERS TREATED WELL IN TAIPEI

24 Jan 47

FROM:
KITAGI Shoko
Akogi-cho, Tsu-shi, Mie-ken,
(Japan)

TO:
SHIRAISHI Yasutaro
115, Hirano-nagare-machi,
Higashisumiyoshi-ku, Osaka-shi,
(Osaka-fu, Japan)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

"Japanese who have remained at Taipei by the order of the Chinese Government are treated well, so all of them are living easily. Though there are a few Japanese now, people speak Japanese everywhere, and Japanese and Formosans can understand each other.

"When we were in Taipei, my father was in the service of KOKUSAI GIJITSUJIN-IN KURABU (国際技術人員 The International Engineers Club), which was organized by the Japanese, Chinese, and Formosan engineers, to contribute to the engineering circle of Formosa. Most of the Japanese members of this club are remaining there and are endeavouring to promote Sino-Japanese friendship."

Comment by: J-459
Examined by: J-2677

Examiner's Note: One (1) other communication containing similar information is not reported.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA: - GOOD TREATMENT AND CONGENIAL ATMOSPHERE REPORTED IN HANOI

21 Jan 47

FROM:
NISHIMURA Katsumi
c/o Imperial Forests and Estate Bureau, Nagoya Office, Buhei-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya-shi, (Aichi-ken, Japan)

TO:
OTA Tsutsumu
Nariai-mura, Kamiminouchi-gun, Nagano-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"At Back-mai, a southern suburb of Hanoi, French-Indo-China, we organized the transportation corps, and worked in the traffic service for the Chinese Troops. Our work was not hard, because we used trucks. We always live peacefully and cheerfully, for the Chinese Troops treated us reasonably. I feel that we Japanese must try to learn more about China in order to have a deeper understanding of it. When we left Hanoi for Japan, Annamese lined up on both sides of the road to see us off."

Comment by: J-459
Examined by: J-2654

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

Tmh

CONFIDENTIAL

JP/TOK/43684

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM:	LIST:	TO:	LIST:
SEE COMMENT		SEE COMMENT	

DISTRIBUTION:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
STA LOCAL:	Various	Passed	202-2-10
GB/NEA CIS/OP DS ATIS	Type of Commun: Postcards	Language: Japanese	Prev. Records:
RECEIVED FEB 11 1947	Prep. date: 3 Feb 47	Comment by: Various	None relevant

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: CONDITIONS IN CAMP

CAMP 24, U.S.S.R. RECREATION AT CAMP 24

Date: Illegible

FROM:
YOSHIDA Akimitsu
24, P.O.Box,
Vladivostok,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
YOSHIDA Kanemitsu
Kitakobuchi,
Ichinomiya-shi,
Aichi-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"We can write home once in three (3) months. We are rationed with enough food and necessities. We can take a bath once in ten (10) days. Motion pictures are shown twice a month. We can read the NIHON SHIMBUN (the Japanese Newspaper).

HEATING ADEQUATE; ENTERTAINMENTS GIVEN

Date: Illegible

FROM:
UCHIUMI Kozo
POB 24,
Vladivostok,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
UCHIUMI Emiko
c/o ATSUMI
6, Hiyori-machi, Ishimaki-shi, Miyagi-ken, (Japan)

- 1 - (Continued)

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Writer states:

"We are in a warm room and eat enough food and sometimes enjoy music and movies. My novel has been dramatized and my friends are going to bring it to the stage."

FOOD AND CLOTHING SITUATION FAVORABLE

Date: Illegible
FROM:
MIYANISHI Masato
POB 24,
Vladivostok,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
MIYANISHI Isota
Aza Kanatake,
Tarumi-mura,
Nakatada-gun, Kagawa-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"Food is very good in both quantity and quality. Clothing is good, too. We can take a bath and enjoy movies. We learn vaguely the current internal and external affairs by reading a Japanese newspaper distributed here. At dusk, I think of my wife when I am at needlework."

LABOR:

TYPE OF WORK IN CAMP 24

31 December 1946
FROM:
SASAKI Sakae
POB 24,
Vladivostok,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
SASAKI Miyazo
7, Aza Minato,
Shiogama-shi, Miyagi-gun,
Miyagi-ken, (Japan)

"I am engaged in construction work everyday."

31 December 1946
FROM:
MEGURO Masumitsu
POB 24,
Vladivostok,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
MEGURO Koshiro
Aza Tsukurida,
Fukuda-mura, Sona-gun,
Fukushima-ken, (Japan)

"I am acting as a carpenter at present."

31 December 1946
FROM:
SATO Tadashi
POB 24,
Vladivostok,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
SATO Shobei
Ejima-cho 7-chome,
Suzuka-shi Mie-ken,
(Japan)

"I am working in a lumber mill."

ATTITUDES TOWARDS RUSSIANS

Date: Illegible
FROM:
YAMAHARA Nobuyoshi
POB 24, Vladivostok,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
YAMAHARA Ryo
530, Kamifukuhara, Yonago-shi, Tottori-ken, (Japan)

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"There is no racial discrimination in the Soviet Union. The Russian people entertain good-will and sympathy toward us. I am thankful."

(Comments by: P57 J-93)

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM: SEE COMMENT LIST:	TO: SEE COMMENT LIST:

DISTRIBUTION: STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
GB/NEA CIE/OP DS ATIS	Postmarks: 26 Dec 46	Passed	202-2-10
	Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
	Postcards	Japanese	None relevant
	Prep. date:	Comment by:	
	3 Feb 47	Various	

RECEIVED FEB 11 1947

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: CONDITIONS IN CAMP

CAMP 30, U.S.S.R. WORKING HOURS AT JAPANESE POW CAMP IN SOVIET TERRITORY

FROM:
IWASA Noboru
Post Office 30,
Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.

TO:
IWASA Matsuta
Suetachibana, Minami-tahira-mura, Kitamatsuura-gun, Nagasaki-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"The working hours for the prisoners here are classified as eight, six, and four. I am now working four hours a day."

(Comment by: P55 J-3896)

- 1 - (Continued)

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REQUESTS FROM HOME

FROM:
OGURA Yoshiharu
POB. 30, Vladivostok,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
OGURA Tsuneyoshi
Tsune, Nagatsu-mura,
Uma-gun, Ehime-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"If you can, please send me daily necessities, tobacco, confection, rice-cake, etc. Now I have all sorts of food-stuffs, but still I would like to take typical Japanese food."

(Comment by: P57 J-93)

SOVIET MEDICAL EQUIPMENT IS PERFECT

FROM:
WATANABE Eisaburo
c/o Post Office 30,
Vladivostok,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
WATANABE Chiyo
678, Horikawahigashi-iru, Takoyakushi-dori,
Chukyo-ku, Kyoto-shi,
(Kyoto-fu), Japan

Writer states:

"The medical equipment here is perfect. We can get a rough idea of the situation in Japan from the Japanese newspapers.

"Dramatic entertainment groups have been established by the soldiers."

(Comment by: P55 J-3896)

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

FROM: LIST:	TO: LIST:
KANO Seiichi 86, 2-chome, Nakamura-cho, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo-to, (Japan)	KODA Masashi Goka, Nakashioda-mura, Chiisagata-gun, Nagano-ken, (Japan)

DISTRIBUTION: STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
GB/NEA CIS/OP/CH DS ATIS WDI	28 Jan 47	Passed	202-2-10
RECEIVED FEB 11 1947	Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
	Letter	Japanese	None
	Prep. date:	Comment by:	
	3 Feb 47	P13 J-207	

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: ONE PERCENT OF JAPANESE IN SIBERIA REPATRIATED AFTER HARD YEAR OF INTERNMENT

Writer states:

"Soon after the disarmament in September, we started from Tunghua (Ex: on the borders of Siberia and Korea; Ref: the map) for Siberia and arrived at Barnaur (Ex: South Siberia; Ref: the map). There one thousand eight hundred (1800) Japanese were taken into the internment camp, which was a very well equipped building owned by a munition factory. However we had to sleep on straw-mats with only one (1) blanket for each person and our belongings, especially wrist-watches, fountain-pens, knives and mirrors, were taken away by the Russians. Our labor was divided into two (2) types: the outdoor (engineering, house building, odd jobs) and the indoor (hammer-smith, fur factory). The job was not so hard except for the compulsory labor term from October to December.

"At any rate, hunger and severe cold were the hardest things we suffered. Till December, for breakfast we had only a cup of millet or sorghum porridge and for dinner a slight quantity of potato soup, and supper was the same as breakfast. We felt so hungry that we picked up anything which seemed to pass our throat, even if it was spoiled. Some of us ate poisonous plants and got brain desease.

 (Continued)

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We almost did not have any vegetables, so due to the lack of vitamin -B beriberi patients appeared in rapid succession. Malnutrition patients and local amputation patients owing to loose bowels and frost-bite were too many to count. But no one was permitted to rest even if his fever was more than thirty-nine (39) degrees.

"In January nineteen forty-six (1946) the food situation became much better, and from April we were able to have grand feasts with white rice which were called 'Stalin's Supply'.

"On the seventh (7th) of June, we five hundred (500) weak soldiers were permitted to return home and in December another fifteen thousand (15,000) were released by the order of General Headquarters, though the Russian troops were unwilling to send them back. However those are only one (1) per cent of all the Japanese soldiers sent to Siberia."

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FROM: LIST:	TO: LIST:
(DEMOBILIZATION BUREAU) Home Duty Section, Konakadai-machi, Chiba-shi, (Chiba-ken, Japan)	(DEMOBILIZATION BUREAU) Maizuru Branch, Home Duty Section, Taira, Maizuru-shi, Kyoto-fu, (Japan)

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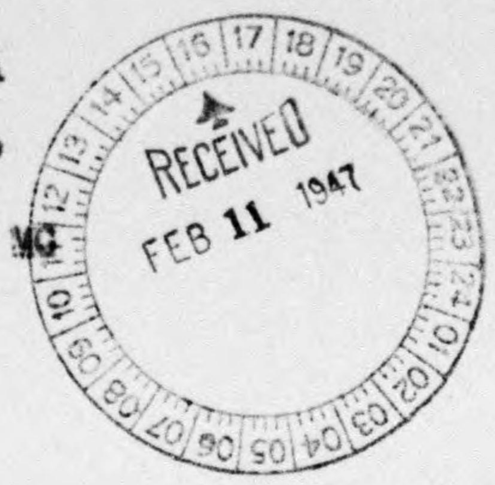

Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
21 Jan 47	Passed	202-2-10
Type of Commun:	**Language:**	**Prev. Records:**
Reg.Letter # 182	Japanese	None
Prep. date:	**Comment by:**	
3 Feb 47	RB1 J-3675	

COMMENT

REPATRIATION: LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE JAPANESE INTERNEES IN U.S.S.R.

The writer forwards a report on the general conditions of the Japanese troops in Korea, Manchuria, and North China, after they were transferred to the Soviet territory. This report was compiled by the Maizuru Branch of the DEMOBILIZATION MINISTRY and the contents of which is based on the data given by the first Japanese repatriates from the Soviet territory. The main points of this report are as follows:

1. Equipments of the internment camps:

The internment camps were originally badly equipped but later reconstructed. So they are at present fairly good, but heating is insufficient.

2. Working hours and labor conditions:

Although the regulation provides that the working time is 48 hours per week with one holiday and that the out-door labor is to be stopped when the temperature become lower than 40 degrees below zero, this regulation was utterly disregarded, and most of the internees were forced to work hard labor with actually 10 working hours on an average.

(Continued)

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As the food supply was very bad in comparison with the hard labor, many internees died or got sick.

3. Food conditions:

Food conditions were very bad in spite of the regulation. Especially vegetables were very short.

4. Clothing:

Clothing was scarcely supplied.

5. Bolshevik education:

One or two eloquent and well-educated persons were chosen among the members of a battalion to join the 'Friend Society.' The Japanese internees, through these selected persons, could soften the Russian's sentiment so as not to give them a harsh treatment.

The Soviet Army did not apparently give special treatment to members of the 'Friend Society', but it seemed that they received extraordinary supply of tobacco, and that their labor was reduced.

6. Sanitation:

Soviet army surgeons were incompetent, Their manner of examination was primitive.

Epidemic cases were comparatively few, though there were many deaths and much sickness.

Inclosures: 4
2 reports
1 forwarding slip
1 postcard

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TAIRIKU JOHO TSUSHIN	

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Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
4 January 47	Passed	202-2-10
Type of Commun:	**Language:**	**Prev. Records:**
Magazine Article	Japanese	
Prep. date:	**Comment by:**	
29 January 47	H. Ramiah	

COMMENT

REPATRIATION: STATISTICS REGARDING JAPANESE STILL REMAINING IN SOVIET AREAS

"According to information given by Japanese repatriates who arrived recently from Soviet-occupied areas, the number of Japanese and the localities where they are held, are as follows:

Locality	No. of Japanese held	Principle occupation and other details	Repatriation
Kifuda	2,000	Coal mining or house building	In near future
Uyatka	1,500	Coal mining	800 will be repatriated.
Blangoensku	3,000	-	-
Novelchizan	3,000		
Alexandrusku	400		
Yurinofraku	1,000		
Kuhina	1,000		
Wadafka	700	(500 are invalids but working in Brick Works.)	

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Locality	No. of Japanese held	Principle occupation and other details	Repatriation
Tsu	1,000		
Ugolinaya	1,200	(Former Saghalien 'Kaname' unit, police, 'Kinu-chishima' unit, etc.)	
Kozuroskaya	530	(Former 'Chimussu' 853 unit)	
Usuri	32,000	(Former 853 unit; and farm settlers)	
Raichiha	Unknown		1,300 have been repatriated.
Korodorickricha	1,000, now moved to Nahotka.		
Arachika	1,000	Sanitary and food conditions are good."	

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APO 500

JP/OSA/PPB/7590

FROM: LIST:	TO: LIST:
NARA KEN CHIHO SEMABU GYOMU TAYORI (Nara Demobilization Section Review) Nara, Japan.	

DISTRIBUTION: STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
GB/NEA GC CIS/OP DS 8th A MG WDI	Jan 47	Passed	202-2-5
	Type of Commun:	**Language:**	**Prev. Records:**
	Mag Article	Japanese	
	Prep. date:	**Comment by:**	
	29 Jan 47	T Kagetsu	

RECEIVED FEB 11 1947

COMMENT

REPATRIATION: SITUATION IN SIBERIA, KURILE ISLANDS AND KWANTUNG PROVINCE

A. Siberia

"According to recent repatriates, 550,000 Japanese internees live in concentration camps scattered along the Siberian Railway as far as Ukraine, working as laborers for constructing railways, laying roads, mining, building houses etc. Judging from the repatriates who are healthy and sufficiently clothed to withstand the cold, it can be assumed that internees are faring well. There is a hospital in the camp compounds, where Japanese army surgeons and Soviet army doctors work together, with no racial discrimination.

"Each works according to his individual capacity in five classifications of labor, from the first to the fifth grade and is paid depending on his efficiency. The living quarters are well-equipped.

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B. Kurile Islands.

"Approximately 9,800 still remain, working in construction projects and other jobs, and are treated fairly well. Their location is as follows:

Northern Kurile Islands	about	4,300	(civilians 130)
Middle " "	"	1,000	
Southern " "	"	4,500	(" 3,000)

C. Kwantung Province.

"Of 280,000, these 50,000 have been repatriated. In Dairen, money is in circulation at the rate of 100 Yen (Soviet war note), 170 Yen (Korean bond) and 200 Yen (Manchurian note) and commodity prices have risen considerably.

Manchurian Area

1.	Technicians employed at the Central Army quarters	about 10,000
2.	Technicians employed by the Central Communists Army	about 40,000
3.	Japanese nationals remaining in the Central Army	about 50,000
	Total	100,000

"There being possibility of dissolution of contracted employment or repatriation for one third of the above, when they are concentrated in Mukden, application for allotment of extra ships is to be made.

Antung Quarter.

"With the evacuation of the Central Communist Army in the latter part of October, about 4,000 made their escape by 50 junks and landed at the vicinity of Chinnampo, Northern Korea. They returned to Japan by way of Seoul and Fusan. About 300 still remain."

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