546 Book #1
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
G - 2
FAR EAST COMMAND

File: 546 [illegible]
Date From ___ To 1951
Line No 1 To 2 ONLY
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LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 546

Sheet # 8

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
~~cd 2~~	~~G2~~	~~4 Oct~~	~~DS - NRS~~	~~C/S: Capture of Japanese Fishing Vessel~~
cd 20	CTG 95.7	17 Sep	COMNAVFE	161027 Z: Japanese Fishing Boats
hs 2	~~xxxxx~~ G2	19 Oct	DS	C/S: Transfer of 12 Japansse Fishermen
rmk 2	G2	21 Oct	DS - NRS	C/S: Japanses Fishing Vessel Seized by Soviet Partol Boat Hokkaido
rmk 2	G2	21 Oct	DS NRS	C/S; Crew of Capt Jap & Korean Fish Bts Ret to Jap Fukuoka
RMK 2	G2	17 Oct	DS	C/S: Transfer of 12 Japanese Fishermen
hs 20	CTG 95.7	13 Oct	COMNAVFE	120155 Z: Jap Fishing Boats
rmk 2	G2	26 Oct	NRS	C/S: Japanese Fishing Vessels Of Interception
~~rmk 2~~	~~DS~~	~~25 Oct~~	~~Office of the Soviet Member Allied Council for Japan~~	LTR: ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ ~~Same as above~~
hs 2	G2	29 Oct	CINC	MEMO: Seizure and Confiscation of Jap Fishing Vessels
~~RMK 2~~	~~G2~~	~~2 Nov~~	~~DS~~	~~C/S: Seizure of Japanese Fish vesseks by foreign craft~~
rmk 18	G2	3 Nov	DS	C/S: Return of Japanese Fisherm
rmk 21	G2	5 Nov	NRS	C/S: Jspanese Fishing boats
rmk 22	G2	5 Nov	DS	C/S: Fishing craft Overdue ~~xxxx~~ HOKKAIDO
rmk 22	G2	5 Nov	Ds	C/S: Overdue fishing craft belie believed Sunk: HOKKAIDO
~~rmk 23~~	~~G2~~	~~5 Nov~~	~~DS~~	~~C/S: Seizure of Japanese Vessel by foreign craft HOKKAIDO~~

9308—FEC P&PC—1/51—30M

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LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 546

Sheet # 1

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
~~1~~	~~CTF 95~~	~~8 Jan~~	~~COMNAVFE~~	~~080202 Z: 276 ton Jap fishing vsls Nr 8 and 10 Tokunhire reported aground~~
~~1~~	~~CTG 95.7~~	~~10 Jan~~	~~CTF 95~~	~~090925 Z: Steel hull Jap fishing vsl Nr 10 was taken into custody in area indicated~~
~~2~~	~~XXXXX CIC G-2~~	~~18 Jan~~	~~C of S~~	~~SPOT INTELLIGNECE: Seiqure of Jap Fishing Vessels.~~
2	Col Lacey/Smith/ Blakeney	27 Jan	G2	C/S: Soviet seizure of Japanese fishing vessels
~~1~~	~~CTG 95.7~~	~~18 Jan~~	~~CTF 95~~	~~180358 Z: Captured vsl is nbr 8 Toku Maru~~
3	CTG 95	6 Feb	CTG 95.7	060440Z: Fishing boats of type described of neutral nation which breaks blockade should be processed thru prize court.
3	CTG 95.7	7 Feb	CTF 95	050930Z: Jap fishing boat #1 Choji Maru now Mukho was captd.
3	COMNAVFE	7 Feb	CTF 95	070958 Z: Jap Fishing boats are phohibited by SCAP regs fr crossing and established line
4	RYCOM	14 Feb	CINCFE	R 01748: Registered ownership of demilitarized Jap picket boat of steel const.
5	ASTALUSNA SINGAPORE	17 Feb	CNO Wash	160437 Z: Norwegian freighter Hoi Houw intercepted by Nationalist blockade
4	SCAP	19 Feb	RYCOM	ZX39686: Ownershp of demilitarized steel Jap picket boat can't be traced by engine nbr alone.
~~3~~	~~CTG 95.7:~~	~~24 Feb~~	~~CTF 95~~	~~230725 Z: Captd Jap Fishing boat now in custody ROK Navy Mukho.~~

8945—FEC Printing Plant—10/49—10M

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BRIEF

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

29 October 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Commander-in-Chief

SUBJECT: Seizure and Confiscation of Japanese Fishing Vessels

1. The salient points of attached Memorandum for the Commander-in-Chief (Incl 1) are briefed below:

a. The MacArthur line, a name applied by Japanese officials and press, is the limiting boundary of an area authorized by SCAP for Japanese fishing. It has been repeatedly violated by Japanese fishermen who have apparently felt they must do so in order to live. Most violations have been in the region along the northeast coast of Hokkaido where the "Line" parallels the coast at a distance of three miles and then passes between Hokkaido and the Soviet-controlled Kurile Islands at a distance of approximately one (1) mile from the Japanese shore.

b. Statistics available to GHQ indicate that during the period 26 Apr 46 through 20 Oct 51, 164 Japanese fishing vessels have been seized by the USSR. Approximately 90% of the seizures have taken place in the controversial area between Hokkaido and the Soviet-occupied Kuriles and Southern Sakhalin where the MacArthur Line closely parallels the Japanese coast. Of the 164 seizures, 116 vessels have been released, 26 have been reported confiscated, 20 are still missing and 2 have reportedly been sunk. Approximately 22 crews have not been repatriated.

c. Seized craft are generally taken to a Soviet base where crews are initially interrogated by Soviet military personnel. The interrogation of captured crews indicates USSR interest in (1) Japanese geography and installations, (2) National Police Reserve and Maritime Safety Agency, (3) political and economic conditions, and (4) disposition of U.S. Forces.

d. Several written protests were made in 1948 and 1949 by DS to the Soviet Member of the Allied Council--the last one being made on 17 August 1950. The Soviet reaction was an abrupt rejection and use of the words "your assertion does not represent the facts", and "is declined by me as being without basis".

e. Patrolling by U.S. Navy and Japanese Maritime Safety Agency has been impossible due to lack of suitable craft. It is felt that official protests against seizure should be lodged with the USSR and that the presence of patrol craft would have a restraining effect upon their activity.

2. Upon referral to COMNAVFE, DS and NRS, the following comments were obtained:

a. COMNAVFE non-concurs with Recommendation (c) due to non availability of patrol craft and recommends early arming of Japanese patrol craft. (Page 5, Incl 1)

b. DS concurs with conclusions and recommendations and recommends, in view of scattered staff responsibility, that a meeting be held under auspices of Military Intelligence Section to assign staff responsibility and fix a firm SCAP position. (Incl 2)

c. NRS concurs with conclusions and recommendations and will recommend recission of SCAPIN 2046 as a definite action. (Incl 3)

3. G2 therefore recommends:

a. A conference to be held under the auspices of G2 to initiate positive action along the lines recommended in Section V, (Incl 1).

R. F. E.
R. F. E.

3 Incls:
1. Memo for CinC
2. Comments from DS
3. Comments from NRS

(2) 43
546

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27 October 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR : Secretary General Staff

SUBJECT : Interim Report

The CinC requested a brief Memo on "Confiscation of Japanese Shipping by the Soviets" suitable for presentation to the Prime Minister; and staff recommendations on certain positive actions which might be taken against the Soviets on this subject.

In compliance, G-2 has completed a Staff Study and is securing concurrence from appropriate staff sections. This matter is closely tied into such questions as (a) what action the Japanese Government can take prior to and subsequent to ratification of the Peace Treaty, (b) status of former Japanese possessions, ie, Habomai and the Kuriles, (c) current fishing agreement talks between Japan, Canada and the U.S., (d) reorganization of the Maritime Safety Agency, (e) establishment of a Japanese Coast Guard, (f) legal aspects involving International Law, etc, which are under consideration by various staff sections.

Concurrences are being secured from sections having primary interest or responsibility for one or more of the above points, and the coordinated staff study will be submitted as expeditiously as possible.

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H/C by Maj Cook
29 Oct 1705

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A. C. OF S. G-2
GHQ

Date 26 Oct 51

MEMORANDUM For: Commander-in-Chief

C of S _____ G-1 _____ ADC _____
SGS _____ G-3 _____ D C/S SCAP _____
C of S ROK _____ G-4 _____ JSPOG _____
Information & your file _____ _____ _____
Note & Return to _____
Appropriate Circulation _____ Noted _____
Necessary Action _____ Suspend to _____
Process Action to G-2 Return with reference
By draft (letter) (radio) (plan) paper _____
(order) _____
Comment to G-2
By memo _____ Orally _____

In compliance with Memorandum to G-2 from 0900 briefing of 20 October in which the CinC desired a short memorandum discussing the confiscation of shipping in the waters off northeastern Hokkaido, suitable for presentation to the Prime Minister, the attached Memorandum is submitted.

R. F. E.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

26 October 1951

MEMORANDUM TO: Commander-in-Chief

SUBJECT: Seizure and Confiscation of Japanese Fishing Vessels

1. Statistics available to GHQ indicate that during the period 26 Apr 46 through 20 Oct 51, 164 Japanese fishing vessels have been seized by the USSR. Approximately 90% of the seizures have taken place in the controversial area between Hokkaido and the Soviet-occupied Kuriles and southern Sakhalin where the MacArthur Line closely parallels the Japanese coast. Of the 164 seizures, 116 vessels have been released, 26 have been reported confiscated, 20 are still missing and 2 have reportedly been sunk. Approximately 22 crews have not been repatriated.

2. The MacArthur line, a name applied by Japanese officials and press, is the limiting boundary of an area authorized by SCAP for Japanese fishing and whaling to prevent Japanese use of fishing waters claimed by other nations. It has been violated by Japanese fishermen who have apparently felt they must do so in order to live. The Soviets have used these violations as an excuse to subject the Japanese fishermen to punitive measures including trial, confinement, and confiscation of their boats, outwardly claiming violations of Soviet waters. The interrogation of captured crews by the Soviets indicates their interest in (1) Japanese geography and installations, (2) National Police Reserve and Maritime Safety Agency, (3) political and economic conditions, and (4) disposition of U. S. Forces.

6-2

3. The Soviets have on occasion towed or forced Japanese vessels across the line and, in so doing, have committed piracy for intelligence purposes, slave labor, and possibly to disturb the fishing industry. The Soviets have, in other instances, seized Japanese vessels within the limits of the MacArthur Line on the grounds that the vessels, although within the "Line", have violated the 12-mile territorial waters of the USSR.

4. Active participation by U. S. Navy and Japanese Maritime Safety Agency in patrolling the "seizure area" has to date been impossible due to lack of adequate patrol craft. In addition, Japanese patrol craft at present are armed only with pistols and cannot adequately oppose seizure; hence, until such time as MSA vessels are adequately armed, positive action will be limited.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

26 October 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:

I. THE PROBLEM:

To determine what positive lines of action can be taken to halt Soviet seizure and confiscation of Japanese fishing vessels.

II. FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM:

a. During the period 26 April 1946 through 20 October 1951, 164 Japanese fishing vessels have been seized by the USSR.

b. Approximately 90% of the seizures have taken place in the controversial area between Hokkaido and the Soviet-occupied Kuriles and Southern Sakhalin where the MacArthur Line closely parallels the Japanese coast.

c. The following directives established and expanded the areas authorized for Japanese fishing and whaling:

(1) FLTLOSCAP No. 35 dated 14 Sep 45 restricted fishing to wooden craft within the 12 mile limit.

(2) FLTLOSCAP No. 80 dated 27 Sep 45. Established the boundary of fishing areas to that shown on Chart No. 1 as "1945 Authorized Area", exclusive of Bonin Islands area.

(3) SCAJAP Serial No. 42 dated 13 Oct 45 and SCAJAP Serial No. 587 dated 3 Nov 45. Made minor adjustments of the area along the Japan northern coastline and near the Ryukyus Islands.

(4) SCAPIN 371 dated 30 Nov 45. Authorized whaling operations around Bonin and Kazan Islands.

(5) SCAPIN 1033 dated 22 Jun 46. Rescinded above references and established limits shown on attached Chart 1 as "1946 Authorized Limits".

(6) SCAPIN 2046 dated 19 Sep 49, extended limits eastward to 180° 00' Meridian shown on Chart 1 as "1949 Extension".

(7) SCAPIN 2097 dated 11 May 50 extended limits for mother-ship type tuna fishing southward to Equator shown on Chart 1 as "1950 Area Authorized for Tuna Expeditions".

III. DISCUSSION:

The following discussion is based on factual records concerning the subject and conferences between representatives of G2, NRS and DS.

a. MacArthur Line

(1) The MacArthur Line is the name applied by Japanese officials and press to the limiting boundary of the area authorized by SCAP for Japanese fishing and whaling. Since the Japanese surrender in 1945, when

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the U.S. Navy initially restricted Japanese ships to the 12-mile limit, the line has been expanded from time to time to its present limits which are as shown in Annex A (Chart No. 1).

(2) The MacArthur Line has been restrictive upon Japanese fishing vessels only. Voyages by Japanese ships for other purposes are controlled by separate directives from SCAJAP.

(3) That Japanese fishermen have frequently gone beyond the limits of the line, has been recognized by both SCAP and the Japanese Government. SCAP notified the Japanese Government of such violations as early as June 1949 and at the Japanese Government's request SCAP issued SCAPIN 1033/2 dated 30 June 1949, which established a Japanese Fishery Inspection Service in order to enforce Japanese compliance with the provisions of the SCAPIN 1033 concerning the "MacArthur Line". The Service, however, has proved ineffective as its personnel lacked police power and could neither arrest personnel, seize documentary evidence, nor confiscate ships.

(4) Most violations by Japanese fishermen have been in the region along the northeast coast of Hokkaido where the MacArthur Line parallels the coast at a distance of three miles and then passes between Hokkaido and the Soviet-controlled Kurile Islands at a distance of approximately one (1) mile from the Japanese shore (Annex A, Chart 2).

(5) The principal catch of Japanese fishermen in this critical area has been crab, which is plentiful approximately 15 miles off shore. Soviet seizures in this area have been so numerous that they have threatened the entire local fishing industry and many fishermen have sought other livelihood rather than hazard Soviet seizure.

(6) The question is further aggravated by the Soviet claim of a 12-mile limit as encompassing their territorial waters which (shown on Chart 2) totally precludes Japanese fishing in certain waters adjacent to Hokkaido.

b. Seizures

(1) The records of Soviet seizures as reported by the Japanese Ministry from 1946 to date are at some variance as to names and numbers with those maintained by FEC/LG, G2 (Tab A). These discrepancies, however, are considered insignificant, since many vessels have two names, various Japanese characters are used, and no doubt some Japanese fishermen are reluctant to report their seizure outside the "MacArthur Line" if no harm came to them.

(2) Records of FEC/LG, G2 indicate a total of 164 seizures, 116 vessel releases, and 26 reported vessel confiscations. Twenty (20) vessels are still missing, two (2)

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vessels reported sunk, and approximately 22 crews have not been repatriated. Names of ships, dates of seizure, etc. are shown in Tab A.

(3) There is no positive evidence that any seizures have been made within the Japanese 3-mile limit although there is abundant testimony by Japanese fishermen to the effect that the formality of the seizure of their vessels was subsequent to their being towed or forced across the MacArthur Line, or into Soviet waters. Such testimony also supports the report that the Soviet authorities have made the act of crossing the line a crime for which their courts have sentenced many Japanese fishermen to periods of hard labor.

(4) While some of the fishing boats seized have been released at once, the average period of retention is approximately one (1) week. Twenty-six (26) have been held in confiscation, 20 vessels are still missing, and there is no information as to their disposition.

c. Soviet Activity

Following is based on testimony of repatriated crew members:

(1) In making the seizures, Soviet vessels are often reported as suddenly appearing out of the fog or darkness, which indicates that the Soviets had knowledge of the movement and location of Japanese craft obtained, in all probability, by use of radar or other sonar devices.

(2) The Soviet patrol bases apparently are located at Tomari and Kokamappu-Kunashiri Island, Zeikomae-Suisho Island, Zeikomaei-Yuri Island, Shibotsu Island and Akiyuri Island.

(3) Generally the seized craft and crews are taken to one of these bases where they are initially interrogated by Soviet military personnel. Crews are often intimidated by being struck, kicked, and otherwise tortured to make them sign a confession stating that they had violated the MacArthur Line, the Soviet 12-mile limit, or were poaching. Some are thereupon released and allowed to proceed with their boat back to Japan, while others are sentenced to from 3 months to 3 years confinement, with confiscation of their craft. Many who have served out their sentence have returned to Japan. These reported that while interned, they were afforded poor shelter, insufficient food and water, and forced to perform hard labor. When traveling from one location to another they were invariably blindfolded and placed under heavy guard.

(4) In consideration of a Soviet EEI that becomes apparent from the questions asked seized Japanese crews, the Soviet interrogation is comprehensive. A preponderance of the questions revolve around (1) Japanese geography and installations, (2) National Police Re-

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By AZ NARA Date 1/27/12

serve and Maritime Safety Agency, (3) Political and economic conditions, and (4) U.S. Forces' disposition, installations and movements. A brief cross-section of EEI used by Soviet is shown in Tab B.

(5) In many cases of a court trial of crew members, the Soviets have fined them in U.S. dollars and informed them that their ships would be held until the fine was paid to the Soviet representative in Tokyo. To date, no Japanese is known to have paid such a fine.

d. Protests

(1) Several written protests were made in 1948 and 1949 by DS to the Soviet Member of the Allied Council--the last one being made on 17 August 1950 (Tab C). The Soviet reaction was an abrupt rejection and use of the words "your assertion does not represent the facts", and "is declined by me as being without basis".

(2) Plans are under discussion by DS and NRS to have the "Line" abolished by SCAP well in advance of the ratification of the Peace Treaty. Since the Soviets did not sign the Peace Treaty, it is felt that they might refuse to recognize the abolishment of the "Line" if such action was left up to the Japanese in the post treaty era. However, they would have to accept its abolishment by SCAP prior to the ratification of the Peace Treaty. This particular point is receiving some attention in the Japanese Diet. A Communist member is reported to have inquired into the matter on 16 October and on 19 October Prime Minister Yoshida was quoted in the Japanese press as saying that the "Line" would be automatically abolished by ratification of the Peace Treaty.

e. Possible Corrective Measures

(1) Active participation by U.S. Navy and Japanese Maritime Safety Agency in patrolling the seizure area has to date been impossible due to lack of adequate patrol craft. Japanese patrol craft at present are armed only with pistols.

(2) It is felt by DS that further token protests are useless until positive measures can be taken by Japan or the U.S. to enforce Japanese compliance with the "Line". However, it is felt that official protests should be lodged with the USSR against seizure, trial and confiscation for violations of purely SCAP directives. It is felt also that the mere presence of patrol craft in this area would have a considerable restraining effect upon the Soviets.

IV. CONCLUSIONS:

a. That there have been no clear cut, substantiated instances of Russian seizure of Japanese shipping within the 3-mile limit.

b. That Japanese fishermen have been violating the "MacArthur Line", and in some cases entering Russian-defined territorial waters.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF 26 October 1951

c. The recision of the "MacArthur Line" is not indicated at this time because of the adverse effect which such action might possibly have on the fishing rights negotiations currently being held between the US, Canada, and Japan.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS:

a. That, after fishing rights agreements between US, Japan and Canada are established, consideration be given to the recision of SCAPIN No. 2046, 19 Sep 1949 (the MacArthur Line). If decision on such action is positive, however, the recision should be effected prior to the effective date of the Peace Treaty.

b. That, until such time as the "Line" is abolished, an official protest on each incident be filed with the USSR, holding that the Soviets have no authority to take punitive action against violators of a line established by SCAP directive.

c. That some display of force by patrol craft be maintained in the international waters of the disputed area to discourage further violations by Japanese fishermen and to protect them against unlawful seizures.

d. That the Soviet Government be notified that further unwarranted seizures must be considered a violation of International Law.

R.F.E.

R. F. E.

4 Incls:
1. Tab A
2. Tab B
3. Tab C
4. Annex A - Charts 1 & 2

COMNAVFE Non. Concurs with recommendation (c) due to non availability of patrol craft. Recommend delay arming of Japanese patrol craft.

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FEC/LG, G-2 RECORDS ON REPORTS OF SOVIET SEIZURES OF JAPANESE VESSELS

Year	1 No Rptd in Jap. Ministry List	2 No Rptd in FEC/LG, G2 Records	3 No Verified by G-2 Records & Jap. List	4 No Rptd by G-2 not on Jap.List	5 No Rptd Jap.List not on G-2 List
1946	8	8	7	1	1
1947	2	5	1	4	1
1948	20	25	19	6	1
1949	34	33	25	8	9
1950	43	55	33	22	10
1951	*2	38	2	*36	0
Totals:	109	164	87	77	22

*No report from Japanese Ministry since Apr 51. FEC/LG, G-2 records for 1951 are considered reliable.

LEGEND:

Col. 1 - The list furnished by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs of vessels seized and/or sunk by the Soviets during the period 1946 to Apr 51 totals one hundred and nine (109).

Col 2 - Records on file in FEC/LG, G-2 reflect seizure of one hundred and sixty-four (164) Japanese fishing vessels by the Soviets to date including those wrecked and sunk by them.

Col 3 - Seizure and/or sinking of eighty-seven (87) of the Japanese vessels reported by the Japanese Ministry up to Apr 51 are verified by G-2 records.

Col 4 - The Japanese Ministry list does not reflect the seizure of seventy-seven (77) vessels reported by FEC/LG, G-2.

Col 5 - The Japanese Ministry reports seizure of twenty-two (22) vessels not verified by FEC/LG, G-2 records.

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Encl 1 - JCA

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LIST OF JAPANESE FISHING VESSELS REPORTED SEIZED BY SOVIET CRAFT AS REFLECTED IN G-2/ESC/10 RECORDS FROM 26 Apr 46 to 22 Oct 51.

Name of Vessel	Date Seized	Date Ship Released	Date Crew Repatriated
AKATSUKI MARU #2	27 Apr 46	Confiscated	15 Jun 46
BENTEN MARU #5	18 May 46	30 Jun 46	30 Jun 46
SHOWA MARU #2	18 May 46	30 Jun 46	30 Jun 46
HAMATO MARU #13	27 May 46	1 Jul 46	1 Jul 46
KYOUN MARU	12 Jun 46	2 Jul 46	2 Jul 46
YOSHITAKE MARU #16	13 Jun 46	9 Jul 46	9 Jul 46
SHOEI MARU	13 Jun 46	Missing	No Info
TOA MARU	7 Nov 46	12 Jan 47	12 Jan 47
KIMI MARU	12 Apr 47	23 May 47	23 May 47
SHINEI MARU	26 May 47	8 Jun 47	8 Jun 47
MYOJIN MARU	2 Jul 47	18 Aug 47	18 Aug 47
HOKKAI MARU	8 Jul 47	16 Aug 47	16 Aug 47
ICHIKI MARU	15 Jul 47	Sunk	18 Aug 47
SHIUN MARU #2	2 May 48	Missing	No Info
HAMATO MARU #20	6 May 48	7 Jun 48	7 Jun 48
HIROSHI MARU	8 Jul 48	2 Aug 48	No Info
HSIAN MARU	2 Aug 48	26 Aug 48	26 Aug 48
KEITSU MARU	9 Aug 48	8 Sep 48	8 Sep 48
IBISU MARU #10	9 Aug 48	8 Sep 48	8 Sep 48
KA MARU	19 Aug 48	Missing	No Info
KAIFUKU MARU	19 Aug 48	6 Sep 48	6 Sep 48
JOKO MARU	21 Aug 48	Missing	No Info
SANHOKU MARU	24 Aug 48	13 Sep 48	13 Sep 48
KINSEI MARU	24 Aug 48	13 Sep 48	13 Sep 48
CHIE MARU	27 Aug 48	13 Sep 48	13 Sep 48
SEIKO MARU	27 Aug 48	13 Sep 48	13 Sep 48
UME MARU	2 Sep 48	2 Oct 48	2 Oct 48
KOTOBUKI MARU #5	15 Sep 48	20 Sep 49	20 Sep 49
SHINSEI MARU #23	19 Sep 48	23 Sep 48	23 Sep 48
OGIMI MARU	3 Oct 48	3 Oct 48	3 Oct 48
HOYO MARU	7 Oct 48	Confiscated	14 May 49
HATTO MARU #8	7 Oct 48	14 May 49	14 May 49
SAKAI MARU #55	10 Oct 48	14 May 49	14 May 49
JINSEI MARU	13 Oct 48	Missing	9 Dec 48
SHINSHI MARU #6	13 Oct 48	Missing	No Info
HACHITO MARU #8	19 Oct 48	Missing	No Info
SOYO MARU #8	19 Oct 48	14 May 49	14 May 49
SAKAE MARU	20 Oct 48	10 Dec 48	10 Dec 48
TAIYO MARU	6 Apr 49	10 May 49	14 May 49
HOKUSETSU MARU #13	18 Apr 49	Missing	No Info
HAKKO MARU	30 May 49	Confiscated	2 Feb 50
TAIHO MARU	30 May 49	Confiscated	2 Feb 50

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LIST OF JAPANESE FISHING VESSELS REPORTED SEIZED BY SOVIET CRAFT AS REFLECTED IN G-2/FEC/LG RECORDS FROM 26 Apr 46 to 22 Oct 51. (cont'd)

Name of Vessel	Date Seized	Date Ship Released	Date Crew Repatriated
HIDE MARU	30 May 49	Confiscated	2 Feb 50
HOYU MARU #1	1 Jun 49	1 Jul 49	1 Jul 49
KIHICHI MARU	6 Jun 49	Jun 50	Jun 50
SHORYO MARU #1	16 Jul 49	Missing	No Info
KANE MARU #3	13 Aug 49	5 Sep 49	5 Sep 49
MARUJO MARU	14 Aug 49	5 Sep 49	5 Sep 49
KOEI MARU #3	15 Aug 49	19 Aug 49	19 Aug 49
HAMATO MARU #13	17 Aug 49	17 Aug 49	17 Aug 49
AKIBONE MARU	3 Sep 49	Missing	No Info
HOGEN MARU	4 Sep 49	6 Sep 49	6 Sep 49
ICHIURA MARU #5	21 Sep 49	11 Oct 49	11 Oct 49
KASUIMA MARU	22 Sep 49	12 Oct 49	12 Oct 49
CHOKAI MARU #2	27 Sep 49	30 Sep 49	30 Sep 49
INARI MARU #2	28 Sep 49	3 Oct 49	3 Oct 49
YUHO MARU #1	29 Sep 49	3 Oct 49	3 Oct 49
SHIMPO MARU	29 Sep 49	3 Oct 49	3 Oct 49
KASUGA MARU	29 Sep 49	3 Oct 49	3 Oct 49
FUKUE MARU	28 Sep 49	14 Oct 49	14 Oct 49
SEISHO MARU	28 Sep 49	3 Oct 49	3 Oct 49
TOKUYO MARU #3	29 Sep 49	30 Sep 49	30 Sep 49
TAIYO MARU	29 Sep 49	3 Oct 49	3 Oct 49
ONTAKE MARU #2	29 Sep 49	2 Oct 49	2 Oct 49
KOSEI MARU #3	29 Sep 49	3 Oct 49	3 Oct 49
ICHIKIRI MARU #8	30 Sep 49	3 Oct 49	3 Oct 49
SEIRIKI MARU	Indefinite	2 Oct 49	2 Oct 49
KAIHEI MARU #2	1 Oct 49	3 Oct 49	3 Oct 49
TAIHEI MARU #12	5 Oct 49	6 Oct 49	6 Oct 49
MIUYUKI MARU	25 Oct 49	Missing	No Info
MIYUKI MARU	15 Nov 49	Missing	No Info
HOKUYO MARU #5	17 Mar 50	Confiscated	No Info
TAKA MARU	17 Mar 50	Confiscated	25 May 50
SEIKAI MARU	17 Mar 50	17 Mar 50 (Sunk)	Missing
URATOMI #6	17 Mar 50	Confiscated	25 May 50
MISHIMA MARU	17 Mar 50	Confiscated	25 May 50
HOKUYO MARU 3rd	17 Mar 50	Confiscated	25 May 50
HOKUYO MARU 35th	17 Mar 50	Confiscated	25 May 50
FUMI MARU	24 Mar 50	4 Apr 50	4 Apr 50
SHOSEI MARU	25 Apr 50	27 Apr 50	27 Apr 50
TOKI MARU #2	28 Apr 50	28 Apr 50	28 Apr 50
TOYOKAWA #6	2 May 50	2 May 50	2 May 50
KOEI MARU	27 May 50	27 May 50	27 May 50
MIYO MARU	4 Jun 50	4 Jun 50	4 Jun 50

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By AZ NARA Date 1/27/12

LIST OF JAPANESE FISHING VESSELS REPORTED SEIZED BY SOVIET CRAFT AS REFLECTED IN G-2/FEC/16 RECORDS FROM 26 Apr 46 to 22 Oct 51. (Cont'd)

Name of Vessel	Date Seized	Date Ship Released	Date Crew Repatriated
ECHO MARU	4 Jun 50	4 Jun 50	4 Jun 50
SHOTOKU MARU #11	8 Jun 50	9 Jun 50	9 Jun 50
NORIEI MARU	11 Jun 50	11 Jun 50	11 Jun 50
KINGEN MARU	Indefinite	18 Jun 50	18 Jun 50
HIROMASU MARU	8 or 9 Jun 50	10 Jun 50	10 Jun 50
HOKIMI MARU	8 or 9 Jun 50	10 Jun 50	10 Jun 50
KOSHIN MARU	9 Jun 50	10 Jun 50	10 Jun 50
KEO MARU #3	8 Jun 50	8 Jun 50	8 Jun 50
KOHO MARU	9 Jun 50	10 Jun 50	10 Jun 50
JINYU MARU	9 Jun 50	10 Jun 50	10 Jun 50
HAKUSAN MARU	9 Jun 50	10 Jun 50	10 Jun 50
KOHARU MARU #2	9 Jun 50	9 Jun 50	9 Jun 50
HASA MARU	9 Jun 50	10 Jun 50	10 Jun 50
SACHI MARU #2	10 Jun 50	Confiscated	21 Sep 50
KINKYU MARU	9 Jun 50	10 Jun 50	10 Jun 50
TAGA MARU #3	9 Jun 50	10 Jun 50	10 Jun 50
KOUN MARU	8 or 9 Jun 50	10 Jun 50	10 Jun 50
HOKUSAN MARU	9 Jun 50	10 Jun 50	10 Jun 50
KINJO MARU	9 Jun 50	10 Jun 50	10 Jun 50
BEN TEN MARU	9 Jun 50	10 Jun 50	10 Jun 50
SAKI MARU	9 Jun 50	10 Jun 50	10 Jun 50
KINSEI MARU	10 Jun 50	22 Jun 50	22 Jun 50
SHIMOURA MARU #5	9 Jun 50	10 Jun 50	10 Jun 50
HOKI MARU	10 Jun 50	13 Jun 50	13 Jun 50
HINO MARU	10 Jun 50	18 Jun 50	18 Jun 50
KANEGEN MARU #6	10 Jun 50	18 Jun 50	18 Jun 50
TSUYO MARU	17 Jun 50	Confiscated	21 Sep 50
KIYOSHI MARU	19 Jun 50	Confiscated	21 Sep 50
FINKYU MARU #10	23 Jun 50	26 Jun 50	26 Jun 50
KINKYU MARU #10	23 Jun 50	26 Jun 50	26 Jun 50
KOKI MARU #1	4 Jul 50	4 Jul 50	4 Jul 50
DAITO MARU #2	4 Jul 50	10 Jul 50	10 Jul 50
SATO MARU	7 Jul 50	10 Jul 50	10 Jul 50
FUKUEI MARU	14 Jul 50	14 Jul 50	14 Jul 50
HAMATOMI MARU	31 Jul 50	1 Aug 50	1 Aug 50
TERU MARU	4 Sep 50	7 Sep 50	7 Sep 50
HOSEI MARU #2	4 Sep 50	7 Sep 50	7 Sep 50
HOGEN MARU #5	8 Oct 50	Confiscated	21 Dec 50
HATSUMI #2	19 Oct 50	Missing	Missing
HOKUYO MARU #1	21 Oct 50	12 Nov 50	12 Nov 50
TAIYO MARU	3 Nov 50	Missing	Missing
KIKI MARU	13 Dec 50	20 Dec 50	20 Dec 50
HOSHIN MARU	17 Jan 51	Confiscated	3 Aug 51

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LIST OF JAPANESE FISHING VESSELS REPORTED SEIZED BY SOVIET CRAFT AS REFLECTED IN G-2/PEG/IG RECORDS FROM 26 Apr 46 to 22 Oct 51. (Cont'd)

Name of Vessel	Date Seized	Date Ship Released	Date Crew Repatriated
SHOTOKU MARU	17 Jan 51	Confiscated	3 Aug 51
MIEI MARU	2 Apr 51	Confiscated	31 Aug 51
CHOUN MARU #5	18 Apr 51	Confiscated	31 Aug 51
MOTSUKE MARU	18 Apr 51	Confiscated	31 Aug 51
HAKUTO MARU #10	27 Apr 51	Confiscated	31 Aug 51
DAI NI FUKUJU-MARU	1 May 51	Confiscated	30 Jun 51
TOHO MARU #7	3 May 51	7 May 51	7 May 51
KOSEI MARU	22 May 51	27 May 51	27 May 51
KAIYO MARU #68	22 May 51	29 May 51	29 May 51
TOYO MARU	23 May 51	29 May 51	29 May 51
HIRO MARU	26 May 51	Missing	No Info
KOFUKU MARU	23 May 51	27 May 51	27 May 51
KAZUYO #2	23 May 51	29 May 51	29 May 51
HAKUO MARU	31 May 51	Confiscated	30 Jun 51
OGI MARU #6	31 May 51	1 Jun 51	1 Jun 51
HAMATO MARU #15	31 May 51	1 Jun 51	1 Jun 51
GENAN MARU	31 May 51	1 Jun 51	1 Jun 51
ISAKI MARU #7	1 Jun 51	3 Jun 51	3 Jun 51
TSUNE MARU	4 Jun 51	7 Jun 51	7 Jun 51
KINEI MARU	4 Jun 51	5 Jun 51	5 Jun 51
KOTOBUKI MARU	4 Jun 51	5 Jun 51	5 Jun 51
AZUMA MARU #5	5 Jun 51	7 Jun 51	7 Jun 51
TAKUSHIN MARU	6 Jun 51	7 Jun 51	7 Jun 51
HOKUYO MARU #5	10 Jun 51	Confiscated	3 Aug 51
KAIKO MARU #16	15 Jun 51	17 Jun 51	17 Jun 51
KAIKO MARU #23	25 Jun 51	28 Jun 51	28 Jun 51
KAIKO MARU #82	25 Jun 51	30 Jun 51	30 Jun 51
FUREN MARU #2	26 Jun 51	Confiscated	28 Sep 51
HORYO MARU #1	27 Jun 51	Missing	No Info
FUKUJUN MARU #5	30 Jun 51	Confiscated	28 Sep 51
HIRO MARU #1	10 Jul 51	14 Jul 51	14 Jul 51
TOUOKURI MARU	3 Jul 51	11 Jul 51	11 Jul 51
GYOEI MARU	15 Jul 51	Missing	No Info
KYOEI MARU	23 Jul 51	29 Jul 51	29 Jul 51
TSUNE MARU #10	23 Sep 51	Missing	No Info
UCHIURA MARU #1	23 Sep 51	Missing	No Info
SUGA MARU	20 Oct 51	Missing	No Info

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JOINT SPECIAL OPERATIONS BRANCH
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

10 July 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

SUBJECT: Soviet Interrogation of Japanese Fishermen.

1. Interrogation of crews of Japanese vessels seised since 1 January 1950 reveals that the following were the "Essential Elements of Information" with which the Soviets were most concerned:

a. How many Americans there are in Hokkaido; in Nemuro; in Hanasaki; in Kushiro.

b. General information with regard to the Japanese police in Nemuro, Hanasaki, and Kushiro. Their strength, duties and armament.

c. General information regarding Japanese economy and politics.

d. General information regarding port facilities in Nemuro and Hanasaki.

(1) What type of boats can land at Nemuro?

(2) Whether or not it is permissible for boats to travel in and out of Nemuro Harbor at night.

(3) The number of places that a ship can dock in Nemuro. Whether or not there are other places in the vicinity of Nemuro where a boat can land.

(4) Do the police investigate all ships entering Nemuro?

(5) Do American planes fly over when a foreign vessel is seen inside Japanese waters?

(6) Do the police patrol places where no people live? Are there any observation towers?

(7) Do American ships come to Nemuro often?

(8) How many fishing vessels are there in Nemuro and what is the tonnage of each?

(9) How large is Hanasaki port, and what is the size of the largest ship which can utilize its harbor? What is the depth of the harbor?

Encl 2 - Jnl B

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Memo for Record, subject: "Soviet Interrogation of Japanese Fishermen," Joint Special Operations Branch, dtd 10 July 1950.

(10) How is the coastline near Hanasaki? Is it sandy or rocky? Condition of tides?

(11) How many telephones are there in Hanasaki?

(12) Do policemen board boats entering Hanasaki Harbor?

(13) Do they have Maritime police in Nemuro? In Hanasaki?

e. Location of airfields and naval installations being used by Americans in Japan.

f. Are there any American troops or Japanese police patroling the coast in the Habomai area?

g. What is the mission of the Maritime Safety Agency in Kushiro and what condition are their vessels in?

h. General information pertaining to the railroads in the Nemuro and Hanasaki areas.

H. E. D.

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By AZ NARA Date 1/27/12

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CI Div/RLM/tmc
1 Aug 50

Soviet EEI

Jt Sp Ops

Th/Intell Plans
& Estimates
ATTN: Maj G. H. Melvin

26-8142
R. L. Malcolm

1. The following EEI was developed from Soviet interrogations of fishermen during the early part of July 1950: 1.

a. Have there been any changes of any kind in Nemuro and are there any Americans stationed there?

b. Are there any boys' schools in Nemuro now teaching military training?

c. What are the general conditions in Nemuro?

d. How many ships are there operating from Habomai?

e. How large is the engine of the largest ship using the port of Habomai?

f. Are there any telephones in Habomai?

g. Is there any electricity in Habomai?

h. Are there any Occupation troops in the Habomai area?

i. What transportation is there between Nemuro and Habomai?

j. Are there any policemen stationed in Habomai?

k. Do people report strangers seen in the neighborhood, and if so, to whom do they report?

l. Is there any electricity installed at the Nosappu Lighthouse?

2. For your information.

- -H. E. D.- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

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By KC NARA Date 02/02/12

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TM No. 8 4 Aug 1950

Subject: Soviet Interrogation of Captured Japanese Fishermen

Note: Reference made to TM No. 4 and 5, both dated 7 Jul 1950.

1. Tosa Maru, fishing vessel captured by Soviet patrol boat on 6 Jul 1950, was released on 12 Jul 1950. Crew members were interrogated by the Soviet re the fol EEI:

a. Ideal landing spot in Habomai vicinity (indicate on map).

b. Railway transportation between Nemuro and Habomai; number of trains and regularity; type of freight.

c. US military installations in Habomai vicinity.

d. Water supply in Nemuro.

e. Place where police files are kept within Nemuro Police Station.

f. US Armed Forces in Nemuro Area, especially, airfields.

2. The 35 fishermen who were captured on 17 Mar 1950 while crabbing in waters east of Nemuro by Soviet patrol boat was released and returned to Nemuro on 25 May 1950. They were interrogated by the Soviet re the fol EEI:

a. US Army, especially re military installations and airfields.

b. Japanese Police and Coast Guards, especially re their arms and equipments.

c. Principal roads and their condition in Nemuro Vicinity.

d. Miscellaneous info re Japanese civilian population in Nemuro.

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ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO
OFFICE OF THE MEMBER
FOR
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

TO: THE CHIEF OF THE DIPLOMATIC SECTION, MR. W. SEBALD

Dear Mr. Sebald:

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 17 August 1950, and state the following:

Your assertion concerning the seizure of Japanese fishing vessels in Japanese waters adjacent to the Island of Hokkaido by Soviet patrols does not represent the facts, therefore the protest of General Headquarters, stated in your letter dated 17 August 1950, is declined by me as being without basis.

Respectfully,

THE MEMBER OF THE ALLIED COUNCIL
FOR JAPAN FROM THE U.S.S.R.

GENERAL-MAYOR

/s/ A. Kislenko
/t/ A. KISLENKO

27 Sep 50

No. 2207

DISTRIBUTION:
CofS
Mr Sebald
G-2, Gen Willoughby
NRS
G-2 FML
DS

Received 28 Sep 50 to 1600 hrs
Translated 28 Sep 50 at 1700 hrs

TRANSLATOR:

Mr A. J. Javrotsky
International Liaison, DA

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By AZ NARA Date 1/27/12

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APO 500

Diplomatic Section

Tokyo, August 17, 1950

Dear Colonel Polyashenko:

I have found it necessary on several occasions over the past two years to write General Derevyanko concerning the unauthorized seizures of Japanese fishing vessels by Soviet patrols in waters adjacent to Japan. I refer particularly to my letter of November 2, 1948, as well as a letter addressed to General Derevyanko on this subject by Mr. Huston, dated May 9, 1949.

In previous correspondence General Derevyanko was advised that all Japanese fishing in waters adjacent to Japan is governed by regulations issued by the Supreme Commander as the sole executive authority for the Allied Powers. For this purpose General Headquarters has established a clearly defined fishing area in which Japanese fishing is permitted, and only those enforcement agencies under the authority and control of the Supreme Commander are authorized to enforce Japanese compliance with these regulations.

Notwithstanding the fact that this matter has been brought repeatedly to the attention of the Soviet Government through General Derevyanko, Soviet authorities have not only ignored the protests of General Headquarters but have intensified their seizures of Japanese fishing vessels. According to information available to General Headquarters, through the end of July Soviet patrols in waters adjacent to Hokkaido have seized a total of 42 Japanese fishing vessels as compared with a total of 35 vessels seized during the entire year 1949. Furthermore, in making these illegal seizures, it has been brought to the attention of General Headquarters that Soviet patrols have in a number of cases fired on and seriously injured Japanese crew members.

In view of the foregoing, I must again request that you bring this matter promptly to the attention of the Soviet Government and convey the emphatic protest of General Headquarters against such unwarranted seizures. I find it necessary to request further that you ask the Soviet Government to direct the local Soviet authorities to cease further seizures forthwith and immediately release any Japanese vessels now detained, together with their crews, and that the Soviet Government, through the Office of the Soviet Member of the Allied Council for Japan, furnish General Headquarters a report of the circumstances involved in each of the above-cited 42 seizures of Japanese craft.

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Encl 3- Ltr C

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In the Diplomatic Section's letters under reference there was outlined the correct procedure to be followed in bringing any violations of the Supreme Commander's regulations governing Japanese fishing operations to the attention of General Headquarters for such punitive action as may be necessary.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ W. J. Sebald
/t/ W. J. SEBALD

M/R: Approved by C/S, August 16, 1950

Colonel Sevastyan A. Polyashenko
Acting Soviet Member
Allied Council for Japan
Tokyo

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By AZ NARA Date 1/27/12

CHART No 1

SCAP AUTHORIZED FISHING AREAS

110° 120° 130° 140° 150° 160° 170° 180° 170° 160°

50° 40° 30° 20° 10° 0°

KAMCHATKA
SEA OF OKHOTSK
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
SAKHALIN
MANCHURIA
KURIL ISLANDS
45°30'N 140°00'E
45°30'N 145°00'E
45°00'N 165°00'E
43°00'N 146°30'E
HOKKAIDO
SEA OF JAPAN
40°00'N 135°00'E
40°00'N 165°00'E
40°00'N 180°00'E
KOREA
CHINA
HONSHU
TOKYO
JAPAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
33°00'N 127°40'E
32°30'N 125°00'E
SHIKOKU
KYUSHU
EAST CHINA SEA
1945 AUTHORIZED AREA
RYUKYU ISLANDS
BONIN ISLANDS
26°00'N 123°00'E
24°00'N 123°00'E
1946 AUTHORIZED LIMITS
1949 EXTENSION
24°00'N 165°00'E
24°00'N 180°00'E
Midway Is
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
FORMOSA
BATAN IS
20°00'N 123°00'E
20°00'N 130°00'E
Wake Id
HAWAII
TRUST TERRITORY
MARIANA ISLANDS
LUZON
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
SOUTH CHINA SEA
1950 AREA AUTHORIZED FOR TUNA EXPEDITIONS
Guam Id
MARSHALL ISLANDS
SULU SEA
MINDANAO
Palau Is
Truk Is
PLANNED AREA OF OPERATION
CAROLINE ISLANDS
5°00'N 130°00'E
5°00'N 180°00'E
CELEBES SEA
BORNEO
CELEBES
0°00'N 140°00'E
0°00'N 170°00'E
GILBERT ISLANDS
Christmas Id
PHOENIX ISLANDS
NEW GUINEA
SOLOMON ISLANDS

SCALE
ONE INCH = 174 MILES ON THE EQUATOR
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800
STATUTE MILES
EQUATOR
MERCATOR PROJECTION

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LOCATIONS OF SEIZURE OF JAPANESE VESSELS BY SOVIETS

—BOUNDARY OF AUTHORIZED FISHING AREA

5 0 5 10 MILES

SCALE 1:250,000

145°00' 44°00' 15' 30' 45' 146°00' 15' 30' 45' 147°00' 44°00'

45' 30' 15' 43°00'

KUNASHIRI-SHIMA
Tomari
Keramui-Saki
Shibetsu
Bekkai
FUREN-KO
NEMURO
Nosappu
Habomai
MOYURURI-JIMA
YURURI-SHIMA
Kiritappu
SUISHO-TO
KAIGARA-JIMA
ODOKE-JIMA
MOEMOSHIRI-SHIMA
SHIBOTSU-JIMA
YURI-SHIMA
HARUKARIMOSHIRI-TO
AKIYURI-JIMA
TARAKU-TO
SHIKOTAN-TO
CHISHIMA RETTO (KURILE ISLANDS)

O K H O T S K
S E A
H O K K A I D O
P A C I F I C O C E A N

LEGEND

- SOVIET 12MILE LIMIT
- JAPANESE FISHING VESSEL SEIZED HERE IN 1949
- JAPANESE FISHING VESSEL SEIZED HERE IN 1950
- JAPANESE FISHING VESSEL SEIZED HERE IN 1951

SEIZURES NOT SHOWN BECAUSE OF LIMIT OF CHART OR UNKNOWN LOCATIONS IN 1946 --- 8

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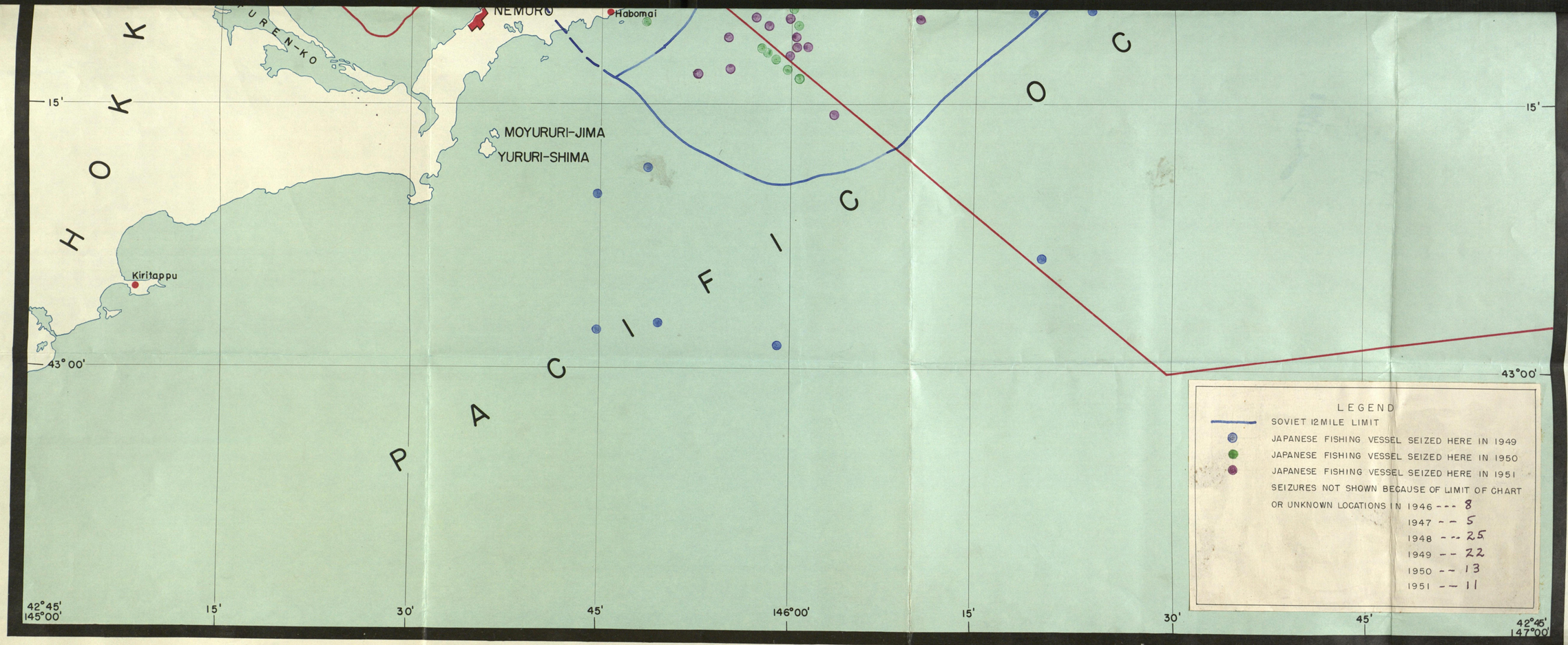

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ANNEX A CHART # 2

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Diplomatic Section

29 October 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

1. DS concurs with the conclusions and recommendations of the attached study. With respect to recommendation a, it is felt that the possibility of early Japanese fishery negotiations with Indonesia, Korea and Australia should also be taken into account.

2. In view of the scattered staff responsibility which has been exercised in regard to this problem over the past year, DS recommends that a general meeting be held under the auspices of the Military Intelligence Section to assign staff responsibility for this problem and to fix a firm SCAP position.

W.J.S.

Enclosure

Memorandum for the Commander
in Chief, together with
attachments.

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Natural Resources Section

29 October 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

1. NR concurs with the conclusions and recommendations of the attached study.

2. With reference to Recommendation (a) NR will recommend the recission of SCAPIN 2046 as a definite action, the timing to be dependent on the outcome of the negotiations on the fisheries agreement between United States, Canada and Japan. In any case NR will recommend that the SCAPIN be rescinded effective with the ratification of the peace treaty by United States, Canada and Japan and prior to the elimination of SCAP.

H. G. S.

Inclosure

Memorandum for the Commander-in-Chief
together with attachments.

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SECRET

Soviet Seizure of Japanese Fishing Vessels

CIDiv/ExOp/ATL/ckw
27 Jan 1951

Cols Lacey
Blakeney
Smith

G-2

26-5651
Col Lacey

3861, S

1. 441st CIC Detachment has an open case on this subject, file number 441-201255. Present governing EEI were forwarded to 441 from JSO by ICM dated 24 Feb 50, and amended by ICM, JSO to CO, 441st CIC, subject: "Seizure of Japanese Vessels by Foreign Craft," dated 21 Apr 50, are Tabs 4 and 5. CIC field agencies have always secured this information and prepared the field reports.

2. Spot Reports and agents reports are submitted from 6th CIC District to 441st CIC Det, which are then forwarded to CI Div and JSO thru normal channels. JSO in Hokkaido submits no reports on this subject, but is informed laterally by CO, 6th CIC District.

3. CI Div upon receipt of Spot Reports forwards copies to JSO and T/Intel and prepares Spot Report for C/S on subject.

4. JSO has functioned as control office in this case and as such consolidates and processes CIC interrogation reports and renders periodically the completed intelligence reports to G-2 because of its primary interest in the information secured thru these interrogations. The report referred to was written by JSO from information submitted by CIC under EEI referred to in para 1 supra.

5. Check note 3 to DS (Tab 3) has been finalized for signature and dispatch.

6. Recommend present procedures be continued.

5 Incls:
1-2: n/c
Added 3 Incls:
3. Finalized C/N 3 to DS
4. JSO ICM to 441, dtd 24 Feb 50
subj as above
5. JSO ICM to 441, dtd 21 Apr 50
subj: Seizure of Jpse Vessels by
Foreign Craft

A. T. L.

GHQ FEC
G-2
DISPATCHED
28 JAN 1951
APO 500

G-2 FILE COPY

546 (2)

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CB/CAW/JSO/CCB/NLM/tmc
Soviet Seizure of Japanese Fishing Vessels

G-2 DS 26 January 1951

3. 1. Reference your Note No. 2 above, vessels seized or presumed seized by the Soviets since the last G-2 report to you, dated 8 August 1950, have totalled eleven (11). In addition, information was received relating to the seizure of two (2) vessels in June 1950, which previously had not been reported to you. Based upon information received to date, the Soviets definitely seized forty-eight (48) Japanese fishing vessels during the year 1950, and presumably seized seven (7) others, making a grand total of fifty-five (55). Of the forty-eight (48) seizures, nine (9) of the vessels were confiscated and their crews repatriated by the Soviets through special arrangement with SCAP. The other thirty-nine (39) vessels were released with their crews and allowed to return to Japanese territory. The seven (7) vessels which are still missing and believed to be in Soviet custody, were apparently operating close to the MacArthur Line at the time of their disappearances and in some cases other fishing vessels nearby witnessed their capture by Soviet patrol boats.

G-2 file copy

2. Of the eleven (11) vessels reported seized or missing since 1 August 1950, at least five (5) were reported seized by the Soviets within the MacArthur Line. In one case (Dai Hogen Maru) the seizure was made so close to the Hokkaido coast that many people on shore witnessed the event. Subsequently, this vessel was confiscated by the Soviets, which act constitutes nothing less than piracy on the part of the Russians. It has been learned through confidential sources that when the Japanese fishermen have protested their innocence in crossing the MacArthur Line, the Soviets have stated upon several occasions that they do not recognize the MacArthur Line anyway. Continued confiscations and seizures of fishing vessels by Soviets have served to further disrupt the fishing economy of Hokkaido, especially along the coastline facing the Kurile Islands. Fishermen who have lost their vessels to the Soviets have been thrown out of work and others have been frightened away from their accustomed fishing ground. This result is apparently in line with Soviet objectives in addition to their desire to gather quick, cheap intelligence data from the captured fishermen. The confiscated vessels are reportedly being used to bolster the Soviet fishing fleet in the Kuriles and Karafuto.

3. On 22 September 1950, crews (totalling fourteen (14) men) of three (3) vessels, DAI NI SACHI Maru, TSUYO Maru, and the KIYOSHI Maru, previously reported seized or missing in June 1950, were repatriated to Japan through arrangements made between SCAP and the Soviet authorities. In these three (3) cases, one (1) vessel was definitely inside the MacArthur Line when seized, one (1) thought to be inside (exact location unknown due to fog), and the third was on the high seas outside the Mac Arthur Line and outside of Soviet waters. After capture by the Soviets, the crews of these vessels were tried at Zeikomae,

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CB/CAW/JSO/CCB/RLM/tmc
Soviet Seizure of Japanese Fishing Vessels

C-2 DS 26 January 1951

3. (cont'd) Yuri Island, in the Kuriles, and were sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for allegedly crossing the MacArthur Line. In addition the vessels and all equipment were confiscated.

4. See Incl 1 for details of seizures and disappearances and Incl 2 for locations of vessels at time of disappearance. Any information included in this report may be communicated to the Soviet member; the papers or inclosures should, however, not be made available for examination.

2 Incls:
1. Details seizures & disappearance Jap fishing vessels
2. Map-location vessels at time of disappearance

Info: Natural Resources Sect

RSB/51

C. A. W.

C-2 file copy

FILE

SECRET

SECRET

DRAFT

CIRCUMSTANCES SEIZURES/DISAPPEARANCES JAPANESE FISHING VESSELS - 1 AUGUST - 31 DECEMBER 1950.

NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	POINT OF SEIZURE OR DISAPPEARANCE	DATE	DATE RETURNED	REMARKS
1	EIKYU Maru	Between Nemuro and Erimo Point, Hokkaido, exact location unknown; See map, Incl 2	2 Sept 50	Missing	Vessel with crew of seven left Nemuro to fish off Erimo Pt., Hokkaido (within MacArthur Line, not on map, Incl 2). Probably seized as it rounded Nosappu Point, bringing craft near MacArthur Line.
2	DAI GO GYOSEI Maru	Between Nemuro and Erimo Point, Hokkaido, exact location unknown. See map, Incl 2.	3 Sept 50	Missing	Vessel with crew of five. Same circumstances apply as in #1 above.
3.	CHIYO Maru	Between Motodomari and Aza-Motodomari, Hokkaido, exact location unknown. Not on map, Incl 2.	3 Sept 50	Missing	Vessel with crew of seven left Motodomari to fish off Aza Motodomari, Hokkaido, which is located within MacArthur Line off the Northwest Coast of Hokkaido, west of Wakkanai
4.	TERU Maru	Approximately 43°21' North, 145° 53' East. Inside MacArthur Line. See map, Incl 2.	4 Sept 1950	7 Sept 50	Vessel seized by Soviets and forced to proceed to Zeikomae, Yuri Island. Crew Interrogated and then released to return with craft to Hokkaido.

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NO	NAME OF VESSEL	POINT OF SEIZURE OR DISAPPEARANCE	DATE	DATERETURNED	REMARKS
5.	DAI NI HOSEI MARU	Approximately 43°20'North, 145°48' East. Inside the MacArthur Line. See map, Incl 2.	4 Sept 50	7 Sept 50	Vessel seized by Soviets and forced to proceed to Zeikomae, Yuri Island. Crew interned 3 days, interrogated and then allowed to return to Hokkaido.
6.	DAI SAN KOEI Maru	Between Onnemoto-muro and Nemuro, Hokkaido. Exact location unknown. See map, Incl 2.	8 Oct 1950	Missing	Vessel departed Onnemoto-mura for Nemuro to undergo repairs. May have been seized rounding Nosappu Point.
7.	DAI GO HOGEN Maru	Approximately 43°15' North, 145°49' East. Inside of MacArthur Line, see map, Incl 2.	8 Oct 1950	21 Dec 1950	Vessel seized by Soviets witnessed by many Japanese ashore. Vessel's crew of five forced to Zeikomae, Yuri Island by Soviets. Interrogated at length, forced to hard labor, mistreated, starved and threatened. Boat and equipment confiscated

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NO	NAME OF VESSEL	POINT OF SEIZURE OR DISAPPEARANCE	DATE	DATE RETURNED	REMARKS
8	DAI NI HATSUMI Maru	Between Rausu and Nemuro, Hokkaido, exact location unknown. See map, upper left corner, Incl 2.	19 Oct 1950	Missing	Vessel with crew of nine left Rausu for Nemuro with load of squid. Never seen again. Assumed captured by Soviets andprobably taken to Kunashiri Island.
9	TOYO Maru	Between Nokke Peninsula and Nemuro, Hokkaido. Exact location unknown. See map, Incl 2.	20 Oct 1950	Missing	Vessel with crew of seven left Rausu for Nemuro with load of squid. Observed by another vessel same day between Nokke Peninsula and Nemuro. Never seen again. Presumed captured by Soviets and possibly taken to Kunashiri Island.
10	ICHI GO HOKUYO Maru	Approximately 43°34' North, 145°20' East, inside the MacArthur Line. See Map, Incl 2.	21 Oct 50	12 Nov 50	Vessel with crew of thirteen upon seizure by Soviets was forced to proceed Tomari

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NO	NAME OF VESSEL	POINT OF SEIZURE OR DISAPPEARANCE	DATE	DATE RETURNED	REMARKS
10 (Cont'd)	ICHI GO HOKUYO Maru				Kunashiri Island. Interned, interrogated, threatened, mistreated and starved. Vessel and crew finally released and allowed to return to Hokkaido.
11	TAIYO Maru	Approximately 2½ miles off tip of Nokke Peninsula. Exact longitude and latitude not known. Inside Mac Arthur Line. See map, Incl 2.	3 Nov 50	Missing	Vessel with crew of five seized by Soviets. The capture was witnessed by crew of another vessel, KONGO MARU, at 1420 on 3 November 1950. The captured craft not heard from since. Probably taken to Kunashiri Island.

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File No: Subject: Soviet Seizure of Japanese Fishing Vessels

Note No.	From: G-2 To: DS Date: 23 Jan 51
3	1. Reference your Note No. 2 above, vessels seized or presumed seized by the Soviets since the last G-2 report to you, dated 8 August 1950, have totalled eleven (11). In addition, information was received relating to the seizure of two (2) vessels in June 1950, which previously had not been reported to you. Based upon information received to date, the Soviets definitely seized forty-eight (48) Japanese fishing vessels during the year 1950, and presumably seized seven (7) others, making a grand total of fifty-five (55). Of the forty-eight (48) seizures, nine (9) of the vessels were confiscated and their crews repatriated by the Soviets through special arrangement with SCAP. The other thirty-nine (39) vessels were released with their crews and allowed to return to Japanese territory. The seven vessels which are still missing and believed to be in Soviet custody, were apparently operating close to the MacArthur Line at the time of their disappearances and in some cases other fishing vessels nearby witnessed their capture by Soviet patrol boats. 2. Of the eleven (11) vessels reported seized or missing since 1 August 1950, at least five (5) were reported seized by the Soviets within the MacArthur Line. In one case (Dai Hogen Maru) the seizure was made so close to the Hokkaido coast that many people on shore witnessed the event. Subsequently, this vessel was confiscated by the Soviets, which act constitutes nothing less than piracy on the part of the Russians. It has been learned through confidential sources that when the Japanese fishermen have protested

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File No: Subject: Soviet Seizure of Japanese Fishing Vessels

Note No.	From: To: Date: 23 Jan 51
3 (contd)	their innocence in crossing the MacArthur Line, the Soviets have stated upon several occasions that they do not recognize the MacArthur Line anyway. Continued confiscations and seizures of fishing vessels by Soviets have served to further disrupt the fishing economy of Hokkaido, especially along the coastline facing the Kurile Islands. Fishermen who have lost their vessels to the Soviets have been thrown out of work and others have been frightened away from their accustomed fishing grounds. This result is apparently in line with Soviet objectives in addition to their desire to gather quick, cheap intelligence data from the captured fishermen. The confiscated vessels are reportedly being used to bolster the Soviet fishing fleet in the Kuriles and Karafuto. 3. On 22 September 1950, crews (totalling fourteen (14) men) of three vessels, DAI NI SACHI Maru, TSUYO Maru, and the KIYOSHI Maru, previously reported seized or missing in June 1950, were repatriated to Japan through arrangements made between SCAP and the Soviet authorities. In these three cases, one vessel was definitely inside the MacArthur Line when seized, one was thought to be inside (exact location unknown due to fog), and the third was on the high seas outside the MacArthur Line and outside of Soviet waters. After capture by the Soviets, the crews of these vessels were tried at Zeikomae, Yuri Island, in the Kuriles, and were sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for allegedly crossing the MacArthur Line. In addition the vessels and all equipment were confiscated.

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File No: Subject: Soviet Seizure of Japanese Fishing Vessels

Note No.	From: To: Date: 23 Jan 51
3 (cont'd)	4. See Incl 1 for details of seizures and disappearances and Incl 2 for locations of vessels at time of disappearance. Any information included in this report may be communicated to the Soviet member; the papers or inclosures should, however, not be made available for examination.

Incls:
1- Details seizures and disappearance Japanese Fishing Vessels

2- Map - location vessels time of disappearance.

Info: Natural Resources Sect

- C. A. W. - - - - - - -

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