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

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CONFIDENTIAL

JT-/TOK/ 44677

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

FROM:	LIST:	TO:	LIST:
KATO Eiichi c/o The Central Meteorological Observatory, 7-1, Ote-machi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo-to, (Japan)		SUGIYAMA Ichizo c/o Takamatsu Provincial Meteorological Observatory, Takamatsu-shi, Kagawa-ken, (Japan)	

DISTRIBUTION:
STA LOCAL:

GB/NEA
GC
CIS/OP
ATIS
DS
8th A MG

Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
Postmark: 22 Jan 47	Passed	202-2-10

Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
Letter	Japanese	None relevant

Prep. date:	Comment by:
5 Feb 47	P39 J-104

COMMENT

REPATRIATION: TOYOHARA SAGHALIEN WEATHER STATION RECEIVES GOOD TREATMENT BY RUSSIANS

Writer states:

"At last I have come home after a two-year prison life in Saghalien. Concerning the meteorological activities over there, the all-round observation is being made at Toyohara Observatory, and the role of local branches has been restricted only to make observations and dispatch weather reports by telegram. Since the Russians' occupation, the Toyohara Observatory has enlarged its scope of activity, while that of the other minor offices have drastically been curtailed. I stayed at the Toyohara weather station until my repatriation, and was treated rather well. The high-ranking officials such as observatory chief, and chiefs of weather forecast section, inquiry section, and general affairs section could get salaries of from fifteen hundred (1,500) to eighteen hundred (1,800) rubles; the ordinary personnel, some one thousand (1,000) rubles; and the laborers, three hundred (300) to four hundred (400) rubles. As it is inevitable to have replenishment of about five hundred (500) to one thousand (1000) rubles besides the salary to lead the daily life, we had to sell many of our belongings to Russians to get extra money. At first we were amazed at the barbarism of the Russians, but things have gradually subsided there, as the Russian propaganda tells us. The remarkable decrease of the rice stock, however, has made the life of Japanese much harder than before, everybody wants to come home as soon as possible. But the transportation facilities allow us monthly repatriation of only six thousand (6,000) and moreover, it is difficult to come home without some powerful backing of Russians."

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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 CIS/OP DS ATIS WDI	Various	Passed	202-2-10
	Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
	Postcards	Japanese	None relevant
	Prep. date:	Comment by:	
	3 Feb 47	Various	

RECEIVED FEB 12 1947

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: CONDITIONS IN CAMP

CAMP 514, U.S.S.R. FOOD AND RECREATION

Postmark: 30 December 1946
FROM:
SAITO Jinichi
No.514-00-No.5,
(U.S.S.R.)

TO:
SAITO Ikuichiro
22, Akoda, Akabane-mura, Oura-gun, Gumma-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"Our room is very warm and we are supplied with rice, bread, meat and fish every day, so I have grown fat. I am always very happy, for I can go to see interesting Russian moving pictures very often."

Postmark: 30 December 1946
FROM:
OKUYAMA Kyujiro
No.514-00-No.5,
(U.S.S.R.)

TO:
OKUYAMA Kinsaku
Arayashiki, Maeda-mura,
Akita-gun,
Akita-ken, (Japan)

- 1 - (Continued)

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Writer states:

"We are supplied with bread, soup and meat every day.

Postmark: 3 December 1946
FROM:
KOBAYASHI Tamio
No.514-00-No.5,
(U.S.S.R.)

TO:
KOBAYASHI Setsuko
4, Oji-machi,
Tomakomai-machi,
Yufutsu-gun, Hokkaido,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"I am very happy here seeing moving pictures and making friends with Russians."

(Comment by: P61 J-3785)

Examiner's Note: Another Comment Sheet of similar nature is not included.

FOOD AND CLOTHING SUFFICIENT AT CAMP 514-10

2 December 1946
FROM:
SATO Eiichi
P.O.Box 514-10,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
SATO Shizue
Ryushin, Nakahohoro,
Hohoro-mura, Tokachi-gun,
Hokkaido, (Japan)

Writer states:

"We are supplied with three (3) meals a day without fail, and with sufficient clothing to meet the season's need. It seems we are better off than you who live in Japan."

(Comment by: P62 J-3695)

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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 CIS/OP DS ATIS WDI	Various	Passed	202-2-10
	Type of Commun: Postcards	Language: Japanese	Prev. Records: None relevant
	Prep. date: 3 Feb 47	Comment by: Various	

RECEIVED FEB 12 1947

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: CAMP 508, U.S.S.R. CONDITIONS IN CAMP PROVISIONS

Postmark: 2 Dec 46

FROM:
ABE Toru
Post Box 508-00561,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
ABE Seiichiro
Nanawa-mura, Kitatsugaru-gun,
Aomori-ken, Japan

Writer states:

"We take fish, meat and 'Miso' soup for our daily diet. One pound of sugar is rationed per person monthly. Provisions against cold were supplied to everybody. Yesterday a banquet was given in honor of our MEIJISETSU (Ex: Birthday of the Emperor Meiji, November 3)."

Examiner's Note: Two other similar comment sheets are not included.

 (Continued)

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LABOR

AGRICULTURAL LABOR ASSIGNED;
PERMISSION TO COMMUNICATE A
REWARD

Postmark: 12 Dec 46
FROM:
NABEYAMA Koichi
Post Box 508-7,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
NABEYAMA Minazo
Nishi 9-go,
Minami 7-sen,
Horomukai-mura, Sorachi-gun,
Hokkaido, (Japan)

Writer states:

"Only those who work very hard can be allowed to send a letter. We are now engaged in reaping by tractor. I have much trouble as a commander but am living in comfort."

Examiner's Note: There are three (3) other cards from unit members denoting the same labor.

ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL WORK

Postmark: 12 Dec 46
FROM:
TANAKA Waichi
P.O. Box 508-7,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
TANAKA Akira
41, Kumanoda, Nakahirata-mura,
Hokai-gun, Yamagata-ken,
Japan

Writer states:

"Having finished the harvesting of potatoes and cabbage and the mowing of rice-plants, we are now busy threshing rice."

POWS WORKING AS FARMERS

Postmark: 12 Dec 46
FROM:
OIDE Yasushi
P.O. Box 508-7,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
OIDE Tokuyuki
145, Akatsu-mura,
Shimotsuga-gun, Tochigi-ken,
Japan

Writer states:

"We were engaged in harvesting of rice from the beginning of September to the middle of November. The area of our rice field is one thousand (1,000) chobu (Ex: 1 chobu = 2.45 acre). Total area of the farm is said to be fifty thousand (50,000) chobu. At present we are very busy harvesting the soy-bean and threshing rice."

Examiner's Note: There are 11 other cards telling about similar agricultural labor whose P.O.Box No. is 508-7.

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 (Continued)

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MORALE

Postmark: 12 Dec 46

FROM:

SATO Tadamasa
P.O. Box 508-7,
U.S.S.R.

TO:

SATO Takino
Dojo, Kurokoma-mura,
Higashiyatsushiro-gun,
Yamanashi-ken, Japan

Writer states:

"I am learning about the idea of society viewed from the laborer's standpoint. I believe this is, so to speak, the ethics imposed upon us young men. For me there are no troubles nor wants at present. Everything begins with my repatriation, I expect."

Examiner's Note: There is one more communication conveying similar information whose P.O.Box No. is 508-7.

(Comments by P60 J-1)

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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 CIS/OP DS ATIS WDI		Various	Passed	202-2-10
		Type of Commun: Postcards	Language: Japanese	Prev. Records: None Relevant
		Prep. date: 3 Feb 47	Comment by: Various	

RECEIVED FEB 12 1947

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: CONDITIONS IN CAMP

CAMP 288, USSR: FOOD IN SUMMER AT CAMP 288

24 November 1946

FROM:
MATSUDA Toshio
P.O. Box, 288,
Vladivostok,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
MATUDA Hisako
c/o NAKAI Fumiko
26, Nishisozawa-machi,
Shugakuin, Sakyo-ku,
Kyoto-shi, Japan

Writer states:

"We live in comfort through the kind treatment of U.S.S.R. In summer, melons and tomatoes, the like of which we had never eaten in Japan, were distributed almost everyday."

- 1 - (Continued)

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3,000 CALORIES DAILY

26 December 1946
FROM:
KAMIO Kiichi
P.O. Box 288,
Vladivostok,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
KAMIO Gosaburo
58, Kiyoike,
Takatama-mura,
Higashimurayama-gun,
Yamagata-ken, Japan

Writer states:

"I take three thousand (3,000) calories daily, so please do not worry about me."

GOOD TREATMENT ACCORDED JAPANESE

26 December 1946
FROM:
YASUDA Hikoichi
Post Box, 288,
Vladivostok,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
YASUDA Harue
Taga-machi, Inukami-gun,
Shiga-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"As the climate is mild, this is a nice place to live in. We are given tobacco and refreshment. The treatment here is better than you would have expected."

ENTERTAINMENT ON SUNDAYS

Sender	Addressee	Date of Communication
ADACHI Shonosuke P.O. Box 288, Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.	ADACHI Yonejiro Tatsuta, Asami-mura, Iinan-gun, Mie-ken, (Japan)	24 Nov 46

Writer states:

"Now we have emerged from the old order of the dark ages and are engaged in labor in a new world.

"Today is Sunday and we are having an entertainment, so I, as one of the performers, am busy with the preparation."

Sender	Addressee	Date of Communication
NISHIYAMA Kazue P.O. Box 288, Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.	NISHIYAMA Kyusaburo 409, Kaminino-machi, Numanori-machi, Niigata-shi, Niigata-ken, Japan	25 Nov 46

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Writer states:

"I am working as a navvy. As we do not work or Sundays, we can see entertainments and movies often. Food distribution is quite satisfactory."

(Comments by: P 62 J-3695 TOS)

EDUCATION
STUDY OF DEMOCRACY; SUFFICIENT FOOD

2 December 1946
FROM:
KUBO Tadazo
P.O.Box 288,
Vladivostok Post
Office,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
KUBO Masayo
c/o MAKIO
Nakagumi, Ishiuchi-
mura, Saheki-gun,
Hiroshima-ken,
Japan

Writer states:

"I am studying democracy which is indispensable to the reconstruction of Japan. The more I delve into the true cause of the lost war, the more I feel the necessity of democracy.

"All countries are now suffering from shortage of food, but we are supplied with as much food as we enjoyed before the war.

"I am engaged in engineering work.

25 November 1946
FROM:
ABE Tatsu
P.O. Box 288,
Vladivostok Post
Office, U.S.S.R.

TO:
ABE Toshio
30, Hasunuma-machi,
Karata-ku, Tokyo,
Japan

Writer states:

"I am now studying the merits of the Soviet Union which we cannot expect to see in Japan.

MORALE
JAPANESE EX-SOLDIERS COMMENT ON SOVIET CONSTITUTION

26 December 1946
FROM:
AONO Tomoji
P. O. Box 288,
Vladivostok Post
Office,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
AONO Senzo
80, Kurasawa, Kawashiro-
mura, Ogasa-gun,
Shizuoka-ken,
Japan

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Writer states:

"'No work, no bread' is a vital provision in the Soviet Constitution and also the national idea of the Soviets. Fortunately, I am doing my best to meet the expectations of this Constitution."

Examiner's Note: Similar information is cortained in 14 other cards from different prisoners in the same camp.

(Comments by: P54 J-1364)

24 November 1946
FROM:
YUIBUCHI Kenzo
Post Box 288,
Vladivostok,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
YUIBUCHI Tokiichi
1 of 209, Kawakita,
Kambe-machi, Fukayasu-
gun, Hiroshima-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"Since the surrender, I have been well, but it is sure that I am thin. In the deserted field where the biting wind blows and the sand-storm rages, I and my comrades have been passing comfortless days. Yearning for my homeland, I often recollect in everything the affairs of bygone days talking with my comrades of the homeland, its beauty, and others and I am eagerly waiting to be repatriated."

(Comment by: P62 J-3695)

24 November 1946
FROM:
FUJIMOTO Susumu
P.O. Box 288,
Vladivostok Post
Office,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
SHIMOMIYA Takao
Kawakita, Kambe-machi,
Fukayasu-gun,
Hiroshima-ken,
Japan

Writer states:

"Since the surrender I have been leading a hopeless life. I have nothing to write down, as I am overcome by emotion.

Examiner's Note: One similar comment not included from NOBUTA Tokimasa of same address.

(Comment by: P54 J-1364)

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

JP/TOK/43673

LABOR

TYPE OF WORK IN CAMP 288

(1)

Sender	Addressee	Date of Communication
SATO Shigeo P.O. Box 288, Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.	SATO Noboru 45, Aratazawa, Tsukidate-machi, Kurihara-gun, Miyagi-ken, Japan	25 Nov 46

Writer states:

"I am quite well and working as a ravvy."

Examiner's Note: Thirty (30) postcards with similar information were sent from the same camp.

(2)

Sender	Addressee	Date of Communication
SARUWATA Tadayoshi P.O. Box 288, Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.	SARUWATA Mitsuo c/o NIPPON SEITETSU SHATAKU (Japan Iron Manufactory Dwelling House) 2-14, Kuruma, Horobetsu- mura, Horobetsu-gun, Hokkaido, Japan	29 Nov 46

Writer states:

"I am now helping as a smith."

Examiner's Note: There is one (1) other postcard with similar information.

(Comment by: P62 J-3695)

GOOD TREATMENT BY U.S.S.R.

24 November 1946

FROM:	TO:
KOBAYASHI Shoichi P.O. Box 288, Vladivostok Post Office, U.S.S.R.	KOBAYASHI Fujimatsu Nishi-Otohara, Aioi-mura, Gunjo-gun, Gifu-ken, Japan

Writer states:

"I am working cheerfully as a squad chief in road construction. The treatment of U.S.S.R. is very good."

Examiner's Note: Similar information is contained in 8 other cards from the same camp.

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JAPANESE ENGAGED IN PUBLIC WORKS IN SOVIET UNION

26 November 1946
FROM:
NODA Tokuichi
P.O. Box 288,
Vladivostok Post
Office,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
KIKUCHI Shosaku
Hanada, Kawachi-mura,
Makabe-gun, Ibaragi-
ken, Japan

Writer states:

"Since the surrender, I have been cheerfully engaged, as section commander, in public works.

Examiner's Note: Similar information is cortained in 52 other cards from the same camp.

(Comment by: P54 J-1364)

JAPANESE ENGAGED IN PLASTERING AND IAYING BRICKS

25 November 1946
FROM:
NAKAE Isoji
Post Box 288,
Vladivostok,
Post Office,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
NAKAE Nakajiro
5, 1-chome, Kyosaka-
Hon-dori, Moriguchi-
machi, Kita-Kawachi-gun,
Osaka-fu, Japan

Writer states:

"I am now in high spirits and busy in plastering and laying bricks. Thanks to the kind treatment of the Soviet Government, I have not taken ill even once."

Examiner's Note: Similar information is contained in 13 other cards from camp 288.

(Comment by: P54 J-1354 TOS)

JAPANESE WORKING AS CARPENTERS

25 November 1946
FROM:
OKI Yoshindo
P.O. Box 288,
Vladivostok Post
Office,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
OKI Tadaichi
2214, Kihi-machi,
Hiroshima-shi,
Hiroshima-ken,
Japan

Writer states:

"I am working as a carpenter, though I am a novice yet. Do not worry about me as I am comfortable."

Examiner's Note: Similar information is contained in 19 other cards from camp 288.

(Comment by: P54 J-1364)

- 6 - (Continued)

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TYPES OF WORK AT 288

Sender	Addressee	Date of Communication
OOKI Masamichi P.O. Box 288, Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.	OOKI Komakichi 5360, 1-chome, Tadaumi-machi, Toyota-gun, Hiroshima-ken, Japan	Postmark: 30 Dec 46

Writer states:

"I am working with the Russians as an electrician."

Sender	Addressee	Date of Communication
SANUKI Toshio P.O. Box 288, Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.	SANUKI Kintaro 44, Hachikei, Fujiki-mura, Semboku-gun, Akita-ken, Japan	26 Nov 46

Writer states:

"I am engaged in my former work as finisher."

Sender	Addressee	Date of Communication
IMAI Zenji P.O. Box 288, Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.	IMAI Yoichiro 1319, Miyamura, Shonoshita-mura, Higashikakiha-gun, Toyama-ken, Japan	24 Nov 46

Writer states:

"Everyday I am engaged in assembling machines."

Sender	Addressee	Date of Communication
FURUKAWA Kotaro P.O. Box 288, Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.	NAGATA Shinichi Yoriki, Teifu-machi, Tamba-gun, Aichi-ken, Japan	25 Nov 46

Writer states:

"I am engaged in lathe work."

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Sender	Addressee	Date of Communication
ONO Jusei P.O. Box 288, Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.	ONO Masayoshi Sawadaira, Sumiyoshi-mura, Miyazaki-gun, Miyazaki-ken, Japan	Postmark: 26 Dec 46

Writer states:

"I am well and working as a laundry-man."

Sender	Addressee	Date of Communication
OGASAWARA Fukao P.O. Box 288, Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.	OGASAWARA Tsurugo 404, Seo-machi, Tsukubo-gun, Okayama-ken, Japan	Postmark: 26 Dec 46

Writer states:

"I am engaged in sanitary work at the hospital."

(Comments by: P62 J-3695)

WORK AT CAMP 288; COMMUNICATION ONCE IN THREE MONTHS

Sender	Addressee	Date of Communication
ODO Fumio P.O. Box 288, Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.	ODO Yaeko Nakata-mura, Amakusa-gun, Kumamoto-ken, Japan	Postmark: 5 Dec 46

Writer states:

"I am working as a doctor with a stethoscope... We are allowed to send one communication in three months."

(Comment by: P57 J-93 TOS)

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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 CIS/OP DS ATIS WDI	Various	Passed	202-2-10
	Type of Commun: Postcards	Language: Japanese	Prev. Records: None relevant
	Prep. date: 3 Feb 47	Comment by: Various	

RECEIVED FEB 12 1947

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: TREATMENT AND LIVING CONDITIONS

JAPANESE NEWSPAPER FURNISHED AT CAMP 17-8

CAMP 17 USSR

Postmark: 3 Dec 46

FROM:
ONUMA Morio
P.O. Box 17-8
U.S.S.R.

TO:
ONUMA Misaku
Kurotani, Asahi-mura,
Minamiaizu-gun,
Fukushima-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"We are well informed of the situation in Japan though the Japanese newspaper.

Examiner's Note: There is one (1) other postcard with similar information.

(Comment by: P66 J-3695)

- 1 - (Continued)

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FRIENDLY TREATMENT AND SUFFICIENT FOOD GIVEN IN RUSSIAN CAMP

Postmark: Illegible
FROM:
FUDE Isamu
USSR, Bigubocmok,
normacmn
n/h 17 (U.S.S.R)

TO:
FUDE Kannosuke
Minami-machi, Nerima,
Itabashi-ku, Tokyo-to,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"The Russians are all kind to us, and we feel as if they were our brothers. We have enough food, eating to our heart's content."

(Comment by: P55 J-3896)

GOOD FOOD, TREATMENT

Postmark: 13 Dec 46
FROM:
SADAOKA Kikuichi
Post-box 17/0
Central Post Office
Vladivostok U.S.S.R.

TO:
SADAOKA Kikutaro
Nahari-cho, Aki-gun,
Kochi-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"Our food is very good and the treatment for us is very warm. We are supplied with plenty of cigarettes."

SUFFICIENT WINTER CLOTHING SUPPLIED JAPANESE IN RUSSIA

Postmark: 17 Dec 46
FROM:
OKAWA Fukuzaburo
Box No 17/6
Vladivostok Post Office
U.S.S.R.

TO:
OKAWA Suzutaro
88, Kosugi Goten-
machi, Kawasaki-shi,
Kanagawa-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"It is very cold here. However, we are supplied with winter shirts, drawers, fur overcoats and gloves. The building we are now living in is big and fine."

(Comments by: P58 J-2086)

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN CAMP

Postmark: Illegible
FROM:
ADACHI Tadashi
17/9 POB.
Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.

TO:
ADACHI Kinichi
c/o MIYAGAWA Yasutaro
Kamishin-machi,
Komaki, Higashi-Kasugai-
gun, Aichi-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"Although I am a commander of a P.O.W. battalion, I am authorized to act freely. We have formed a show troupe, groups of WAKA (31 syllabled Japanese ode) and HAIKU (17-syllabled Japanese ode)."

(Continued)

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

LABOR

WORK AT CAMP 17/1

Postmark: Illegible
FROM:
MASUDA Shoichi
POB. 17/1
Vladivostok,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
MASUDA Ringo
537, Hada, Ojima-mura, Ibi-gun, Gifu-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"We are now engaged in cutting down trees."

(Comments by: P57 J-93)

ATTITUDES TOWARD RUSSIANS

RUSSIANS EXERCISE NO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

8 Nov 46
FROM:
ISHII Takeichi
P.O. Box 17-8
U.S.S.R.

TO:
OKAZAKI Mikio
14-1, Tokiwadai-machi, Itabashi-ku,
Tokyo-to, (Japan)

Writer states:

"We are living in plenty, and are spending the days in good health. The Russians have no racial prejudice and are kind."

Examiner's Note: There are three (3) other postcards from the same camp with similar text.

(Comment by: P66 J-3695)

Postmark: 31 Dec 46
FROM:
NOBENO Masano
CCCP (USSR) 20P.
(City), Bragubocmok
(Vladivostok) Normarm
(Pochtant), Normobru
(Pochtovie), Guyuk
(Yashik), N(E) 17/4

TO:
NOBLNO Kakujiro
Nobejima, Koreto-mura,
Nishi-tonami-gun,
Toyama-ken, Japan

Writer states:

"----- I am now waiting for the day of repatriation, after having daily experienced the very good Soviet System and Policy-----."

(Comment by: P53 J-2124)

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

Tick

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JP/TOK/43680

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

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

DISTRIBUTION: STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
GB/NEA CIS/OP DS ATIS WDI	Various	Passed	202-2-10
	Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
	Postcards?	Japanese	None relevant
	Prep. date:	Comment by:	
	3 Feb 47	P60 J-1 TOS	

RECEIVED FEB 12 1947

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: CONDITIONS IN CAMPS

CAMP 46, U.S.S.R.

Date: Illegible

FROM:
ASAKURA Fujio
Post-Box 46-4, U.S.S.R.

TO:
ASAKURA Chosaku
63, Ura-machi,
Kamiyama-machi,
Higashimurayama-gun,
Yamagata-ken, (Japan)

"Truly the U.S.S.R. is a great country. From the window of our white-plastered house, I see rich smoke from the bath-house and the roof of the stately dining-hall.

"During the recesses we enjoy smoking tobacco which is distributed monthly. Among our circle we enjoy broken conversation with the sociable Russians. For three meals delicious fish or meat are supplied. After finishing our daily routine, we talk to one another about our wages of the month or our own homes and then we go to bed dreaming of our homes far away."

(Continued)

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

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JP/TOK/43680

Date: Dec 46

FROM:
YABUKI Tadashi
Post Box 46-4,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
YABUKI Kozo
Yokoza, Mishima,
Samekawa-mura, Higashi-
shirakawa-gun, Fukushima-ken,
(Japan)

"Today we held an entertainment at the dining-hall under the auspices of the culture section."

REQUESTS, COMFORTS, AND FOOD

Date: Illegible

FROM:
KURAMOTO Ryosuke
PB 46-4, U.S.S.R.

TO:
KURAMOTO Fujiko
2183, Misumi-machi,
Ue, Otsu-gun, Yamaguchi
(Japan)

Writer states:

"I hear that parcels from home are permitted without limit. Please, send me three times a month such things as MUGINO-IRIKO (parched flour) rice flour and bean-flour with a little sugar or salt mixed in them. Besides these, dried persimmons and the like novelties, daily commodities and MOGUSA (moxa) are wanted."

Date: 14 Dec 46

FROM:
MOROBOSHI Toshiaki
PB 46-10, Vladivostok,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
MOROBOSHI Matsuhei
47, Tashiro, Kannami-mura,
Tamo-gun, Shizuoka-ken,
(Japan)

"Here my life is more comfortable than at home: smoking cigarettes, having Ohagi (sweets) and singing a song with a full stomach, I am writing this letter."

Date: 3 Dec 46

FROM:
SUZUKI Yasuji
(PB) 46-4, Vladivostok,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
SUZUKI Haruno
61-1, Tsutsumishita,
Koganeseko, Motowakuya-
mura, Onda-gun, Miyagi-ken,
(Japan)

"We are living on porridge of kaoliang."

(Comments by: P60 J-1)

(Continued)

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JP/TOK/43680

GENERAL LIVING CONDITIONS

Date: 2 Dec 46

FROM:
YONEMORI Shigeru
Post Box 46-7,
Vladivostok,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
IWASAKI Yoneko
c/o YONEMORI
Satosuwa, Nishitara-mura,
Isa-gun, Kagoshima-ken,
Japan

Writer states:

"My living conditions in the Soviet Union are quite different from what I thought before. We get the same food and clothing as Russians' and there is no racial discrimination."

LOCATION OF UNIT 46/6

Postmark: Illegible

FROM:
TOTANI Shuichiro
Post-Box 46-6,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
TOTANI Rokujiro
Iikura, Kanaya-mura,
Kodama-gun, Saitama-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"This place is near the town of Khabarobsk which you may find on the map."

(Comments by: P 60 J-1)

EDUCATION

POLITICAL AND ECONOMID RESEARCH WORK ALLOWED

Postmark: 12 Dec 46

FROM:
HARA Ichiro
c/o P.O. Box 46-10,
Vladivostok
Post Office, U.S.S.R.

TO:
HARA Teiji
100, Shoankita-machi,
Suginami-ku, Tokyo-to,
Japan

Writer states:

"I am now having a golden opportunity to do research on Russian politics and economy. Everyday I read Russian newspapers, nagazines, and books, the knowledge of which will surely be of use in future."

Examiner's Note: There is another card telling that writer is studying about the democratic trend in Russia, whose P.O. Box No. is 46-10.

(Continued)

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PAYMENT FOR WORK ASSIGNED; PURCHASES

Date: 3 Nov 46

FROM:
KIMURA Akira
PB 46-4, U.S.S.R.

TO:
KIMURA Hisakike
167, Kusagasawa,
Gozenji, Mataki-mura,
Nishiiwai-gun, Iwate-ken,
Japan

"The other day I got one hundred and fifty (150) yen as my pay."

Date: Illegible

FROM:
TAKEDA Hachiro
PB 46-4, U.S.S.R.

TO:
TAKEDA Yohachi
357, Takaya, Samukawa-
machi, Nishimurayama-gun,
Yamagata-ken, (Japan)

"We get wages in accordance with the amount we work."

Date: 26 Dec 46

FROM:
SATO Makoto
Post Box Vladivostok
46-1, U.S.S.R.

TO:
SATO Yumiko
54, Higashiyama-dori,
Yamaguchi-shi,
(Yamaguchi-ken, Japan)

"We are paid once a month. On Sundays we go to the market to get tobacco, chocolate and other things."

JAPANESE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED

Date: 3 Dec 46

FROM:
SAKAI Naoyuki
Post-Box 46-4,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
SAKAI Takeshi,
4, Sakae-machi, Muroran-shi,
Hokkaido, (Japan)

. "Japanese newspapers are published here, and we are able to know the conditions of Japan very clearly,. The tide of the Democratic Movement reverberates even to this corner of the world. We, former soldiers of the Kwantung Army awakened to this fact, are making efforts to support the principle, to found a bright and righteous Japan.

"I am now serving as interpreter, and while working, I am taking steps toward the reformation of Japan, which has long been my cherished ideal."

(Continued)

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ATTITUDES TOWARDS RUSSIANS

Postmark: Illegible

FROM;
KOSE Chiyokichi
P.O. Box-46-6,
Vladivostok,
U.S.S.R.

TO::
KOSE Shinjiro
604-1, Nanaki-mura,
Kitaazumi-gun, Nagano-ken,
(Japan)

"Different from Japan, Russians are peacefully enjoying their lives. I firmly believe that Japan will not become an ideal, peaceful country unless she is fundamentally reformed. Since I came here, I have found that the Japanese governmental policy had been wrong. Happy and peaceful lives of Russians made me determined, for the sake of my fatherland, to emancipate laborers from capitalists, to form a laborers' government modeled after the Russian system."

MORALE

BULLETIN AND THEATRICAL GROUP POPULARIZING DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT

Date: Illegible

FROM:
SAKAI Naoyuki
Post-Box 46-4, U.S.S.R.

TO:
MIYA Naoji
8, Izumi-cho, Muroran-shi,
Hokkaido, (Japan)

Writer states:

"In the former Kwantung Army a Democratic movement prevails. The first ripple grew into a stormy wave and now invades all the camps. New facts are being disclosed gradually, by means of 'NIHON SHIMBUN' (The Japan Press) published by the old Leftists. This is creating a big sensation.

"Though our camp is small, we publish a bulletin called 'ZENEI' (The Front) and have a theatrical group, called 'ZENEI-ZA' (The Front Theatre). We began an ideological struggle, first of all on the destruction of militarism, but I feel the way is far, as coherence of theory and organization always implies problems. I have to lead thousands of soldiers for whom I feel a heavy responsibility. Until our repatriation I hope to become a great man. For new Japan we shall never spare ourselves. Youth is our strength."

(Comments by: P60 J-1)

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Tmt

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JP/TOK/43638

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 CIS/OP DS WDI ATIS	Various	Passed	202-2-10
	Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
	Postcard	Japanese	None relevant
	Prep. date:	Comment by:	
	3 Feb 47	Various	

RECEIVED FEB 12 1947

COMMENT

CONDITIONS AND TREATMENT IN CAMP

JAPANESE EQUALLY TREATED WITH RUSSIANS

PRISONERS OF WAR:

CAMP 18, U.S.S.R.

Postmark: 30 Dec 46

FROM:
ISHIOKA Haruo
P.O. 13, Box 18/2
Vladivostok,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
ISHIOKA Isokichi
Oaza Wakayama,
Nagahashi-mura,
Kitatsugaru-gun, Japan

Writer states:

"Russians treat us without any racial discrimination. We are well fed, clad and housed on equal terms with Russians."

Examiner's Note: Similar information is contained in fifteen (15) other postcards from the same camp.

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ENTERTAINMENT FACILITIES AT CAMP 18/2

Postmark: 3 Dec 46
FROM:
KATAOKA Kaoru
18/2 P.O. Box
Vladivostok,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
YAGI Yasutaro
393, 3-chome,
Setagaya-ku,
Tokyo-to, (Japan)

Writer states:

"We are informed of the current situation in Japan through newspapers. 'ASU O TSUKURU HITOBITO' (Leading Characters of Tomorrow) written by YAMAMOTO Kajiro has been introduced here. We have formed a show troupe and I am writing dramas, etc. We have constructed a MAWARI BUTAI (Rotary Stage), too."

Examiner's Note: One other comment sheet with the same contents is not being included.

MORALE

Postmark: 8 Dec 46
FROM:
SODA Masao
P.O. Box 18/5,
Post-office,
Vladivostok,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
SODA Kinomasa
12, Akai, Yoshita-mura,
Nomi-gun, Ishikawa-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"We are learning the true meaning of 'democracy' and 'Mankind'. Not only I but also all my fellow-soldiers have the same thought."

JAPANESE IN RUSSIAN CAMP NO. 18/14
STUDYING FOR FUTURE DUTY

Postmark: 12 Dec 46
FROM:
AZUMA Yasuji
Vladivostok,
P.O.Box 18/14
U.S.S.R.

TO:
UMEMOTO Chikako
Heiji-machi, Yanagiyama,
Tsu-shi, Mie-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"Every day I learn 'MIKOTOBA' (Sacred words) and then meditate and have a dream. If I were allowed to go home, I would do my best to fulfil my duty."

LABOR

TYPE OF WORK

Postmark: 13 Dec 46
FROM:
YOSHIDA Kozo
P.O.Box 18/10
Vladivostok,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
YOSHIDA Chujiro
71, Kawaguchi,
Setamai-machi,
Kesen-gun, Iwate-ken,
Japan

Confidential

 (Continued)

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Writer states:

"Now we are engaged in cutting down trees."

JAPANESE WORK AS BARBERS IN RUSSIAN CAMP

Postmark: 12 Dec 46

FROM:
SARASHINA Matsui
Vladivostok,
P.O.Box 18/4,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
SARASHINA Haruko
Niida-mura, Nakakambara-gun,
Niigata-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"I am a head of the barbers. I have never felt too cold or miserable. We have been rationed with enough tobacco and food."

(Comments by P57 J-93)

EDUCATION

ORGANIZING SOCIETY; PUBLISHING BULLETIN

Postmark: 12 Dec 46

FROM:
TSURUTA Michio
Post Office 18-14,
Vladivostok,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
HOMMA Yuiichi
Kawarada-machi, Sado-gun,
Niigata-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"I am very glad to learn that our people are now striving to make Japan a real democratic state. We have published 'KABE SHIMBUN' (Ex: a bulletin) and organized a 'KENKYU KAI' (Ex: Research Society) and are doing our best to enlighten ourselves in the new ways of life. I am also applying my acquired knowledge to the analysis and gathering of information on Japanese capitalism and the fundamental theory of Marx and Engells. In the meantime, I have come to know that Mr. AIKAWA Haruki is employed by the NIPPON SHIMBUN SHA (Ex: Japanese Newspaper Company). He is now writing a commentary on 'Capital', I have learned."

(Comment by P61 J-3785)

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Ths

JP/TOK/44676

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT

CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP

APO 500

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

FROM:	TO:
CHIMURA Zenzo LIST: Furu-machi, Ina-machi, Kamiina-gun, Nagano-ken, (Japan)	SAOTOME Yoshitoshi LIST: c/o TSUCHIYA Shinichiro Shubunso Dormitory, 3246, 6-chome, Itabashi-cho, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo-to, (Japan)

DISTRIBUTION:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
CIS/OP/CH DS WDI STA LOCAL:	23 Jan 47	Passed	100-202-2-10
	Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
	Letter	Japanese	None
	Prep. date:	Comment by:	
	5 Feb 47	P43 J-2085	

RECEIVED FEB 12 1947

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: INTERNEES SUFFER HARDSHIPS IN MALAYA

Writer states:

"We are waiting impatiently for the day of repatriation, tired out both mentally and physically from our daily labor. We are now living in constant fear about our food. We have eaten up almost all the snakes and centipedes. It is a matter of our deepest concern, if it goes on as it is now.

"The other day, we were inflamed with anger to see a news reel, in which the Premier spoke that the conditions of Japanese soldiers in Malaya were satisfactory. We are now hanging between life and death. It is our sole hope to return to our motherland as soon as possible."

Examiner's Note: The above information is taken from the exact copy of a letter the writer's sister received from former first lieutenant, now attached to the twenty-second (22nd) Labor Battalion at Nibontebaru, Waleslay, Malaya.

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JP/TOK/43619

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

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

FROM:	LIST:	TO:	LIST:
SHIBUI Naoji 16, Nobuka-machi, 2-chome, Otaru-shi, Hokkaido, (Japan)		MINAMIDANI Sotoro 545, Kamiosaki, 2-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo-to, (Japan)	

DISTRIBUTION:	STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
CIS/OP/CH DS WDI		18 Jan 47	Passed	100-202-2-10
		Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
		Letter	Japanese	None
		Prep. date:	Comment by:	
		3 Feb 47	P33 J-1278	

RECEIVED FEB 12 1947

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: HARSH TREATMENT OF JAPANESE BY SOVIETS AND CHINESE

Writer states:

"I met Mr. YAMAMOTO Kintaro at the 646th Hospital at Chientao, Manchuria.

"When we were taken ill while we were in the prisoner-of-war camp at Chientao, we were treated by Eighth Route Army doctors under the command of the Soviet Army. When we had recovered, they kept our nose to the grindstone. In other words, we worked as farmers or technicians.

"Should we Japanese endure such a thing? We should have stopped it, but we had no power to stop it. The treatment at that time was nothing short of atrocity. Even now I have not the heart to talk about it.

"Out of the thirty eight thousand Japanese who were emigrated as farmers almost half died a dog's death shot by the Chinese Communist Army.

"About five hundred thousand Japanese soldiers gathered at Chientao after the end of the war, about three hundred thousand (300,000) were dead by June, last year; that is about three thousand (3,000) died every day."

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JP/TOK/43677

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

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

DISTRIBUTION:

STA LOCAL:

GB/NSA
CIS/LOR
DS
ATIS

RECEIVED FEB 12 1947

Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
Various	Passed	202-2-10
Type of Commun:	**Language:**	**Prev. Records:**
Postcards	Japanese	None relevant
Prep. date:	**Comment by:**	
3 Feb 47	Various	

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: ATTITUDES TOWARD RUSSIANS

CAMP 527, USSR

26 Dec 46

FROM:

MAEDA Isao
PO Box 527, Vladivostock
Post Office, USSR.

TO:

MAEDA Suekichi
343, Korimoto-cho,
Kagoshima-shi, Japan

Writer states:

"I am now enjoying myself. Our daily life is quite happy under the kind treatment of the Soviets. Therefore, you need not worry about me.

(Comment by: P54 J-1364 TOS)

- 1 - (Continued)

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MORALE

Date: Illegible
FROM:

GONSOKU Yoshitaka
PO Box 527, Vladivostock
Post Office, USSR

TO:

GONSOKU Kuniko
Higashiya-Nijosagaru
Sakyo-ku, Kyoto-shi,
(Kyoto-fu), Japan

Oh! my home, sweet home!
I know not when I shall be back home.

Oh! cold! severe cold!
Nothing is left for me but heartache.

(Comment by: P54 J-1364)

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JP/TOK/43682

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

FROM: SEE CONTENT	LIST:	TO: SEE CONTENT	LIST:

DISTRIBUTION: STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
GB/NEA CIS/OP DS ATIS WDI	Various	Passed	202-2410
	Type of Commun: Postcards	Language: Japanese	Prev. Records: None relevant
	Prep. date: 3 Feb 47	Comment by: Various	

RECEIVED FEB 12 1947

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: CONDITIONS IN CAMP

CAMP 32, U.S.S.R. COMFORTABLE CAMP LIFE ENJOYED

3 December 1946

FROM:
YATSU Yasutaro
Post Box 32, Vladivostock
Central Post Office,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
YATSU Gentaro
53, Niijima, Ota-machi,
Nitta-gun, Gunma-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"I spend my time comfortably despite heat and cold, thanks to the generous Russian Army and kind Russian people. I am never uncomfortable in spite of this cold weather, for I have proper clothes and a well-equipped camp. I am now accustomed to the Russian, food which consists of bread, gruel, meat, fish, potato, cabbage, sugar etc. In addition, we have soup, pickles, herring roe and sometimes milk. I never want for anything such as baths, movies, and cigarettes."

Examiner's Note: Similar information is contained in 3 postcards from the same camp (32).
(Comment by: P55 J-3896)

- 1 - (Continued)

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LOCATION OF CAMP; FOOD
SUPPLIES AND COMFORTS

30 December 1946

FROM:
MAEDA Masao
Central Post Office,
P.O.Box No.32
Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.

TO:
SHIRAISHI Sentaro
Ashima, Takihama-mura,
Nii-gun, Ehime-ken,
Japan

Writer states:

"I am living in high spirits at Irkutsk."

30 December 1946

FROM:
HARUTA Kizo
Central Post Office,
P.O.Box NO.32
Vladivosto, U.S.S.R.

TO:
HARUTA Seisuke
2892, Kitakata, Uchinoura-
machi, Kimotsugi-gun,
Kagoshima-ken, Japan

Writer states:

"As we are supplied with complete winter clothes, we have no anxiety for the cold. We have become accustomed to the meal of this country; we take bread, gruel, meat, fish, potatoes, cabbages, sugar, pickles, herring-roe, and soup. Moreover, we can take a bath three (3) times a month, enjoy movies and smoke."

(Comment by: P58 J-3086)

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The JP/TOK/43636.

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

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

RECEIVED FEB 12 1947

DISTRIBUTION:
STA LOCAL:
GB/NEA
CIS/OP
DS
ATIS
WDI

Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
Various	Passed	202-2-10
Type of Commun:	**Language:**	**Prev. Records:**
Postcards	Japanese	None relevant
Prep. date:	**Comment by:**	
3 Feb 47	Various	

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR:
CAMP 16 U.S.S.R.

LABOR

STRENGTH OF CAMP

Postmark: 2 Dec 46

FROM:
WATANABE Tatsuo
P.O. Box No. 16-2,
Vladivostok Post
Office, U.S.S.R.

TO:
WATANABE Tsugino
Aza Takushoku, Okito-
mura, Tsunero-gun,
Hokkaido, (Japan)

Writer states:

"In the place where we are working, there are more than one thousand (1,000) Japanese, and they are all working very pleasantly. I have now become quite a perfect worker in the dockyard. We work eight hours a day, with a holiday on Sunday. We are given newspapers to know all about the world.

"We work with Russians, who speak with us and teach us everything about our work. We are getting along very cheerfully."
(Comment by: P61 J-2330)

- 1 - (Continued)

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

Confidential

JP/TOK/43636

WORK AT BIVOUAC 16 IN RUSSIA

Postmark: 2 Dec 46
FROM:
SAKUBO Masazo
P.O. Box No. 16-2,
Vladivostok Post
Office, U.S.S.R.

TO:
SAKUBO Katsuko
Mori-mura, Nogi-gun,
Shimane-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"I am working every day with many young soldiers at a workshop or at the quay or on the KOLHOSE (a collective farm)."

Postmark: Illegible
FROM:
MIGITA Tadashi
P.O. Box No. 16-2,
Vladivostok Post
Office, U.S.S.R.

TO:
MIGITA Zenta
454, 20-chome, Hom-
machi, Higashiyama-ku,
Kyoto-shi, (Kyoto-fu,
Japan)

Writer states:

"I am giving medical care to patients every day at the dispensary here."

Postmark: Illegible
FROM:
IWAFUJI Hisashi
P.O. Box No. 16-15,
Vladivostok Post
Office, U.S.S.R.

TO:
IWAFUJI Koichi
598, Yokoya, Uosaki-cho,
Takekura-gun, Hyogo-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"Our daily work is to repair roads or help others with construction work, so it is not so hard for us."
(Comment by: P61 J-3785)

ODD JOBS FOR JAPANESE IN KHABAROVSK

Postmark: 12 Dec 46
FROM:
MORISHIMA Benjiro
P.O. Box No. 16-2,
Vladivostok Post
Office, U.S.S.R.

TO:
MORISHIMA Kamekichi
7114, Minasawa, Hikoma-
mura, Aso-gun, Tochigi-
ken, Japan

Writer states:

"I am working one day at the saw-mill and the next day at the assembling section—that is, I am engaged in all kinds of odd work (at Khabarovsk)."

Examiner's Note: 'At Khabarovsk' was deleted by the censor
(Comment by: P62 J-3695)

Confidential

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

JP/TOK/43636

CONSTRUCTION WORK AT KHABAROVSK;
TWO DAYS' HOLIDAY ON REVOLUTION
ANNIVERSARY

Postmark: 30 Dec 46
FROM:
KARUSAWA Shojiro
P.O. Box No. 16-21,
Vladivostok Post
Office, U.S.S.R.

TO:
KARUSAWA Iwajiro
c/o Fukuei-temple
92, Mise, Unebi-machi,
Takaichi-gun, Nara-ken,
Japan

Writer states:

"I was engaged in cutting trees until last June in Petoroshii, and now am occupying myself with construction work in Khabarovsk."

Examiner's Note: This comment is representative of seven (7) similar communications from the same camp.
(Comment by: P61 J-3785)

NINETY ROUBLES PAID A MONTH TO
A DOCTOR

Title: Illegible
FROM:
OKADA Shinichiro
P.O. Box No. 16-16,
Vladivostok Post
Office, U.S.S.R.

TO:
TAKEI Fumitaka
Miyamoto, Inatomi-mura,
Kamiina-gun, Nagano-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"I came here, Khabarovsk, at the beginning of April of this year. I diagnose and treat soldiers here as a doctor. As I have no other task than the medical business, I am living in ease. I get ninety (90) roubles monthly."
(Comment by: P61 J-3785)

TYPE OF WORK

18 Nov 46
FROM:
HORII Hideo
P.O. Box No. 16-13,
Vladivostok Post
Office, U.S.S.R.

TO:
HORII Eiichi
2-309, Gion-machi Kita-
gawa, Higashiyama-ku,
Kyoto-shi, (Kyoto-fu,
Japan)

Writer states:

"Till June of this year, I worked in the dispensary, but since July I have been engaged in general work."
(Comment by: P62 J-3695)

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

Confidential

JP/TOK/43636

PATIENT MUST DO HEAVY LABOR

Postmark: 2 Dec 46

FROM:
MATSUO Toshio
P.O. Box No. 16-6,
Vladivostok Post
Office, U.S.S.R.

TO:
MATSUO Tomoichi
1605, 4-chome, Shimo-
ochiai, Yodobashi-ku,
Tokyo-to, (Japan)

Writer states:

"Please send me some vitamin medicine manufactured by RIKEN (Physicochemical Research Institute Factory) or some other vitalizing medicines by parcel post, if you can. As I have been kept living on rice gruel for a whole year, my anal fistula has got worse. I think I have to do heavy work for the time being, though I feel very tired and weak now."
(Comment by: P61 J-3785)

WORK IN COLLECTIVE FARMING

Postmark: 2 Dec 46

FROM:
SUZUKI Katsumi
c/o Post Box: No.16/3,
Vladivostok Post-office,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
SUZUKI Asazo
17-chome, Sanjo St.,
Asahikawa-shi, Hokkaido,
Japan

Writer states:

"I am engaged in farming at the KORUHOZU (collective farming) (Ex: Russian Kolkhoz) (in Khabarovsk)."

Examiner's Note: 'In Khabarovsk' was deleted by the censors.
(Comment by: P59 J-3696)

FACTORY WORK DONE

Postmark: 13 Dec 46

FROM:
INAGAKI Kazuji
c/o Post Box No.16/6,
Vladivostok City,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
INAGAKI Tajiro
18 of 5, 3-chome, Nishi-
machi, Tobata-shi,
Fukuoka-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"I am working everyday with a lathe in good health."
(Comment by: P59 J-3696)

WORK IN POWER-PLANT

Postmark: 2 Dec 46

FROM:
NAKAJIMA Toshimi
P.O. Box No. 16-9,
Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.

TO:
NAKAJIMA Masa
Tanaka, Mihoro-machi,
Abashiri-gun, Hokkaido
Japan

Confidential (Continued)

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Writer stetes:

"We are perfectly equipped with materials to protect ourselves against the cold...

"I am operating a yamma engine at a power-plant everyday."

Examiner's Note: Yamma engine is a sort of diesel engine with small horse-power."
(Comment by: P60 J-1)

LIVING CONDITIONS AND TREATMENT

EQUIPMENT AGAINST COLD PERFECT AND FOOD SUPPLY SUFFICIENT IN SIBERIA

Postmark: 13 Dec 46

FROM:
OGURA Saburo
Post Box 16/16,
Vladivostok Post
Office, U.S.S.R.

TO:
OFURA Ichiro
2-5-4, Daido-dori,
Hayashida-ku, Kobe-shi,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"Last night, it was twenty-five degrees below zero. Equipment against the cold is perfect, and cases of frost-bite are rarely found.

"We receive much more food for our ration then Russians. The Russian authorities seem to pay great attention to our living conditions."
(Comment by: P55 J-3896)

WINTER CLOTHING SUPPLIED

7 Nov 46

FROM:
TAKAHASHI Tomeji
c/o Post Box 16/15,
Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.

TO:
TAKAHASHI Mitsuko
2 of 22, Yunosato,
Tomonai-mura, Kamiiso-gun, Hokkaido, Japan

Writer states:

"Under the kind patronage of the Russian authorities, I was provided with warm winter clothes and am cheerfully engaged in labor everyday.

Examiner's Note: Similar information on two other post-cards from the same camp are omitted.
(Comment by : P59 J-3696)

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

Confidential

JP/TOK/43636

JAPANESE FORM DEMOCRATIC GROUP
IN BARRACKS

Postmark: 2 Dec 46
FROM:
NAGATA Isao
Post Box 16/21,
Vladivostok Post
Office, U.S.S.R.

TO:
NAGATA Juro
Taira, Mitsuai-mura,
Minami-Korai-gun,
Nagasaki-ken, Japan

Writer states:

"In the persent barracks, we are very kindly treated. The equipment is quite good and clean. We have a good time here.

"We have formed a democratic group in this camp and I am active as its leader."
(Comment by: P55 J-3896)

INTERNEES SUFFER FROM COLD

Postmark: Illegible
FROM:
WATANABE Kuni
Post Box 16-15,
Vladivostok Post
Office, U.S.S.R.

TO:
WATANABE Magoichi
7454, Kurosu-mura,
Asaguchi-gun, Okayama-
ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"Last winter eighty (80) among six hundred (600) were frost-bitten and the nose-tips of two hundred (200) of us turned white. This year also many of us may die. How miserable it is to die so young'. Our one day's ration of food is three hundred grams (Ex: 1 gram = 0.352 ozs) of bread and three hundred (300) grams of grain. The grain supplied consists of soy-beans, oats, peas, kaoliang, millet or sweet corn. As for rice, we are supplied with only six (6) days' rations."
(Comment by: P54 J-1364)

700 GRAMS BREAD, SOUP RATIONED
IN U.S.S.R.

Postmark: 3 Dec 46
FROM:
ABE Minoru
P.O. Box 16/3,
Vladivostok City,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
ABE Ichizo
119, Tansuidai, Koriyama-
shi, Fukushima-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"I am working as a farmer, here, getting ration of 700 grams (Ex: 1 gram = 0.3527 oz) of bread and a cup of soup every day."
(Comment by: P63 J-3787)

Confidential

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

Confidential

JP/TOK/43636

LIFE IN RUSSIAN CAMP

Postmark: Illegible
FROM:
OZAWA Ichiro
c/o Post Box 16/2
Vladivostok Post
Office, U.S.S.R.

TO:
OZAWA Fukue
c/o MINAMI Kumae
63, Aioi-cho, Fukaya-
machi, Osato-gun, Saitama-
ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"We can enjoy movies and amateur theatrical performances every Sunday.

"In the medical room there are many Japanese and Russian surgeons. We undergo a physical examination every month."
(Comment by: P55 J-3896)

SEVEN HUNDERD JAPANESE FALL
VICTIM OF EPIDEMIC IN MARCH
1946

Postmark: Illegible
FROM:
HAKODA Junkichi
P.O. Box 16/21,
Vladivostok Central
Post Office, U.S.S.R.

TO:
HAKODA Mansaku
438, Shiba, Nawa-mura,
Sawa-gun, Gunma-ken,
Japan

Writer states:

"Recurrent fever having been prevalent here in March last year, out of one thousand five hundred (1,500) ex-servicemen seven hundred (700) fell victim to it."
(Comment by: P63 J-3787)

Confidential

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

Confidential

JP/TOK/43636

18 GRAMS DAILY SUGAR RATION;
SWEETS OFTEN SERVED

17 Nov 46
FROM:
TSUNOKAWA Gusuke
Post Box 16/2,
Vladivostok City
U.S.S.R.

TO:
TSUNOKAWA Shizue
1 of 18231, Edojima-
mura, Aki-gun, Hiroshima-
ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"There is nothing to worry about, as the Russians are very kind. We often eat ZENZAI (Ex: sweetened red-bean soup with rice-cake in it) and KINTON (Ex: mashed and sweetened chestnuts), and eighteen (18) grams (Ex: 1 gram= 0.3527 oz) of sugar is rationed per day."
(Comment by: P59 J-3696)

LIVING CONDITIONS; ENTERTAIN-
MENT IN CAMPS 16

Postmark: 2 Dec 46
FROM:
OKAZE Shigero
P.O. Box No.16,
Vladivostok Post
Office, U.S.S.R.

TO:
OKAZE Mokichi
291, Nanoka-machi,
Yamagata-shi, Yamagata-
ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"We are supplied with tobacco in addition to rich food and fine clothes. Besides we are permitted to take a hot bath. A newspaper is published for us to read."

Postmark: None
FROM:
EGUCHI Hiroshi
P.O. Box No.16-21,
Vladivostok Post
Office, U.S.S.R.

TO:
EGUCHI Giichi
Shima, Ikeda-cho, Miyoshi-
gun, Tokushima-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"Being the anniversary of the Russian Revolution, we are having two holidays. Today we held an entertainment and a baseball tournament."

Postmark: None
FROM:
YANAZAWA Toshio
P.O. Box No. 16-21,
Vladivostok Post
Office, U.S.S.R.

TO:
YANAZAWA Kisaburo
1007, Furuma-mura, Kami-
mizuchi-gun, Nagasaki-
ken, (Japan)

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

JP/TOK/43636

Writer states:

"This is a very beautiful place. We have built fine houses for our own use by ourselves near the Amur River." (Comments by:P61 J-3785)

CIGARETTES SELF ROLLED; HEATING ADEQUATE IN CAMP

Postmark: 12 Dec 46

FROM:
SHIMIZU Hiroshi
P.O. Box 16/20,
Vladivostok Post
Office, U.S.S.R.

TO:
SHIMIZU Fumie
3-chome, Hon-cho, Shiro-maru, Nagaoka-shi,
Niigata-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"After supper I have a smoke of cigarettes which I make by rolling the leaves and stems of tobacco with small pieces of Russian newspaper.

"I feel cold outdoors even with an overcoat, but indoors I am writing with only a summer shirt and pants." (Comment by: P59 J-3696)

GOOD TREATMENT BY U.S.S.R.

Postmark: Illegible

FROM:
YAMADAYA Yuzo
Post Box 16-21,
Vladivostok Post
Office, U.S.S.R.

TO:
YAMADAYA Chiyotaro
105, Aza Kamegiku, Oaza Chitose, Inagaki-mura,
Nishi-Tsugaru-gun, Aomori-ken, Japan

Writer states:

"When we came here, we had no house to live in, but at present we are living in good brick-houses with heaters and nice electric service. We have a holiday once a week. However, our sole complaint is that we can not eat boiled-rice. We are supplied with only a gruel of flour, millet and beans."
(Comment by: P54 J-1364)

HEATING ADEQUATE AT WORKING PLACE

16 Nov 46

FROM:
TSUNO Yaekichi
c/o Post Box 16/20
Vladivostok Post
Office, U.S.S.R.

TO:
TSUNO Shigekichi
120, Uchishimami, Kizaki-mura, Kitakanbara-gun,
Niigata-ken, Japan

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Writer states:

"As I work indoors, I work without upper garments, although it is getting very cold here."
(Comment by: P59 J-3696)

SCANTY AND POOR MEALS; CLOTHING SUFFICIENT AND SUITABLE FOR COLD

Postmark: Illegible

FROM:
SHIMIZU Hiroshi
P.O. Box No. 16/20,
Vladivostok Post
Office, U.S.S.R.

TO:
SHIMIZU Giichi
3-chome, Shiromaruhom-
machi, Nagaoka-shi,
Niigata-ken, Japan

Writer states:

"We come back from our work and eat 1.8 go (Ex: 1 go= 0.3182 pints) of rice which is more like soup of rice flour and peas. The sound of spoons beating the bottoms of their canteens is becoming noicy. At 6 p.m. many lie down feeling exhausted or hungry. Though it is very cold here, we don't feel so cold because we wear winter furcaps, shoes and overcoats. Soldiers on night duty must work from 6 p.m. to 2 a.m. next day. They come back shivering from the cold of the night. They work in relays of one week."
(Comment by: P61 J-2330)

MORALE: EAGER TO CONSTRUCT A NEW JAPAN WITH NEW LEARNING

Postmark: Illegible

FROM:
OISHI Mitsuo
P.O. Box 16-13,
Vladivostok Post
Office, U.S.S.R.

TO:
YAMAMOTO Takako
Kurimoto-mura, Iwata-gun,
Shizuoka-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"The Soviet Union has many merits which we Japanese must adopt to construct a new Japan. Having learned them I will bring them back to Japan as souvenirs. I am ready to contribute my fresh energy to the construction of a new Japan."

Examiner's Note: This comment is representative of four (4) similar communications not being disseminated.
(Comment by: P59 J-1364)

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION; BOOKS AVAILABLE

Postmark: Illegible

FROM:
YONEYAMA Asashi
c/o Vladivostok P.O.
No. 16/20
U.S.S.R.

TO:
YONEYAMA Kohei
Shinden, Minamoto-mura,
Nakakoma-gun, Yamanashi-
ken, Japan

 (Continued)

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JP/TOK/43636

Writer states:

"Being the anniversary of the Russian Revolution, we had holidays from the day before yesterday till today. We enjoyed ourselves in entertainments last night, comfortably forgetting our present condition. Last winter, the work of knitting was hard due to inexperience, but we can work easily this winter. A comrade has many books and we are very busy reading them."
(Comment by: P59 J-3696)

ENTERTAINMENTS PERFORMED ON HOLIDAYS

Postmark: Illegible

FROM:
WATANABE Misao
P.O. Box No. 16/20
Central Post Office,
Vladivostok-City,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
WATANABE Takeichi
147 of 1, Kitaurawa,
Urawa-shi, Saitama-ken,
Japan

Writer states:

"We can have entertainments on holidays I give a RAKUGO (Fx: a story ending in a joke) at every performance. It is said that the day of our home-coming is near."
(Comments by P59 J-3696)

JAPANESE FINDS HIMSELF AT BOTTOM OF DESPAIR

19 Nov 46

FROM:
SHINOOKA Kenji
P.O. Box 16-18,
Vladivostock Post
Office, U.S.S.R.

TO:
SHINOOKA Sonakichi
24, Shindo, Okayama-shi,
Okayama-ken, Japan)

I am leading such a hopeless life--as uncertain as dew. I am at death's door. I shall write you again if I am still alive.
(Comment by: P54 J-1364)

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

Tmh

JP/TOK/43685

CONFIDENTIAL

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 CIS/OP DS ATIS WDI	Various	Passed	202-2-10
	Type of Commun: Postcards	Language: Japanese	Prev. Records: None relevant
	Prep. date: 3 Feb 47	Comment by: Various	

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: CONDITIONS IN CAMP

FOOD INSUFFICIENT

13 December 1946
FROM:
TAKAKI Sumiichi
c/o Vladivostok
P.O.Box 20/1,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
TAKAKI Chieko
15, Nakabayashi, Kamitsugu-mura, Kitashira-gun,
Aichi-ken, Japan

Writer states:

"Our work is not so hard, but I feel pain because of hunger."

(Comment by: P58 J-2086)

INTERNEES PROVIDED WITH WARM CLOTHING

Date: Illegible
FROM:
YAMAZAKI Yasunori
U.S.S.R,Vladivostok City,
Post Office, Post Box,
20/1

TO:
YAMAZAKI Yasutaro
1217, Uematsu, Ryuge-cho,
Naka-gawachi-gun,
Osaka-fu, (Japan)

- 1 - (Continued)

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Writer states:

".....In spite of the intense cold here, we live in comfort with good clothes furnished by the kind Russian authorities....."

(Comment by: P53 J-2124)

P.O.W. IN SIBERIA ARE WELL TREATED

Date: Illegible

FROM:
MITANI Shigeyoshi
U.S.S.R, Vladivostok,
P.O.Box, 20/1

TO:
MITANI Jukichi
1538, Naka-machi,
Hanehigashi-mura,
Anno-gun, Shimane-ken,
Japan

Writer states:

"I am now an intendance officer in this camp. Enough clothing and housing have been furnished to keep us comfortable. We take 'SHIRUKO' (Red-bean soup) once a week at least and coffee also. Fish and meat are served every day. We have come to like Russian bread so that we can get along pretty well without rice."

(Comment by: P53 J-2124)

LIFE IN SIBERIA IS PLEASANT

4 December 1946

FROM:
HASEBE Taketoshi
USSR Blgoveschensk,
P.O.Box 20/8

TO:
HASEBE Bunshiro
6, Taro-cho-2-chome,
Minami-ku, Nagoya-shi,
Aichi-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"The coldness in Siberia, contrary to our expectations, is not so severe as in Manchuria. The factory where we are working now is in a great town and well heated with steam.

"Furthermore, all Russians are so kind that we can enjoy every day life among them....."

(Comment by: P53 J-2124)

SPECIAL TREATMENT FOR KOREANS

12 December 1946

FROM:
YANAGI Taiki
Post No.20/9,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
YANAGI Hideyuki
Sanko, Manpoyugokudo,
Kokai-gun, Heianhoku-do,
Chosen (Korea)

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Writer states:

"A special body is formed for us Koreans, and we work eight (8) hours a day. We have worked so hard that now we are specially treated by the Russian Forces."

(Comment by: P58 J-2086 TOS)

CAMP STRUCTURE; MEDICAL EQUIPMENT ADEQUATE

Date: None
FROM:
UEDA Naoto
P.O.Box 20/15,
Vladivostok,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
UEDA Kumajiro
1016, Shimabara-shi,
Nagasaki-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"We are accommodated in a wonderful two-storied house and are engaged in labor which is suitable for our physique. Equipment for medical treatment is complete."

(Comment by: P58 J-2086 TOS)

LABOR:

INTERNEE WORKS IN SOVIET FACTORY

1 December 1946
FROM:
KOYAMA Yoshio
U.S.S.R., Vladivostok
City, Post Office,
Post-Box 20/1

TO:
KOYAMA Nagao
638, Katakura, Niwadani-
mura, Senhoku-gun,
Osaka-fu, Japan

Writer states:

"Since 28, Aug 46, I have been working as foreman of Japanese laborers in this great factory under the protection of the Russian Army."

(Comment by: P53 J-2124)

HIGH PAY:

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY
ORGANIZED TO HELP IN RECONSTRUCTION OF JAPAN

12 December 1946
FROM:
YOSHINO Yusuke
Vladivostok,
POB 20/8,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
YOSHINO Toraichi
Oaza Oshima,
Mishima-mura,
Mima-gun, Tokushima-ken,
(Japan)

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Confidential

Writer states:

"We are working with very high pay. It is quite startling that Russians, especially women, work with oilstained and sweaty faces. We Japanese cannot cope with them in this respect. Now we have organized a TOMONO KAI (Friendship Society) which would be of help in the reconstruction of Japan."

(Comment by: P57 J-93)

TYPE AND SCHEDULE OF WORK

12 December 1946
FROM:
OHASAMA Tokuichi
Vladivostok,
P.O.Box 20/8,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
YAMAGUCHI Minotaro
181-1, Kashiwagi,
Yodobashi-ku,
Tokyo-to, Japan

Writer states:

"I am now working at a repair factory of freight cars with Russian men and women."

2 December 1946
FROM:
YAMADA Hiroshi
Vladivostok,
P.O.Box 20/8,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
YAMADA Jinnosuke
5-864, Tokaichi-machi,
Futami-gun,
Hiroshima-ken, Japan

Writer states:

"We are working in three (3) shifts of eight (8) hours. The dining-hall of this camp is very fine and has a capacity of three hundred (300) persons. On Sundays we sometimes have performances of movies and dramas."

(Comments by: P58 J-2086)

PEACEFUL LIFE LED IN BLAGOVESCHENSK

31 December 1946
FROM:
HIROSE Kenshi
P.O.Box #20/8,
Blagoveschensk,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
HIROSE Sukeji
c/o YAMAMOTO Esaburo
196, 2-chome, Nishi-
Tobe-cho, Nishi-ku,
Yokohama-shi,
(Kanagawa-ken, Japan)

Writer states:

"We are all working in railroad workshops. There are lathe-men and finishers and our life is not at all different from that in Japan. We have published a newspaper of our own with the help of the Russians. In addition, we have recently organized two societies; one for the study of politics and economy and the other for the study of drama and literature."

(Comment by: P55 J-3886)

Confidential

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

Confidential

JP/TOK/43685

ENGAGE IN CARPENTRY IN CAMP 20/14

Date: None
FROM:
INOMATA Yasu
Central Post Office,
P.O.Box 20/14,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
INOMATA Mitsu
Kawatonuma, Ino-mura,
Kitasoma-gun,
Ibaragi-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"I have been engaged in carpentry since April and have built twenty houses up to date."

(Comment by: P58 J-2086)

LOCATION OF CAMP IN RUSSIA; FOOD AND TREATMENT BY PRIVATE RUSSIAN VILLAGERS

13 December 1946
FROM:
WATANABE Haruo
Central Post Office,
P.O.Box 20/14,
Vladivostok,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
WATANABE Tokuta
672, Matsuzawa, Nagaeno-mura, Onuma-gun,
Fukushima-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"I am interned at Barkizan, 50 kms east of Bragoimachyor-yank (Blagoveshchensk?). My work is farming. We are rationed with 450 gms of grains, 350 gms of bread and some vege-tables. Moreover when we go to work, we are supplied with various foods by the villagers."

FROM:
WATANABE Yoshiharu
Central Post Office,
P.O.Box 20/14,
Vladivostok,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
WATANABE Kanji
631, Furuichi, Musashi-machi, Higashikunizaki-gun, Oita-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"Our work is farming and repairing of farm tools. The Russians (civilians) are so kind that we don't feel like prisoners but a labor group. We wear former Japanese military winter clothing, so we do not feel cold."

(Comments by: P58 J-2086 TOS)

JAPANESE WORKING AS FARMERS NEAR BLAGOVESCHENSK

13 December 1946
FROM:
HAYASHI Tokuro
Post Box 20/14,
Central Post Office,
Vladivo., U.S.S.R.

TO:
HAYASHI Torajiro
224, Oike-agaru,
Kuromon-tori, Nakakyo-ku,
Kyoto-shi, Japan

Confidential

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Writer states:

"I am now working as a farmer at a state farm not so far from Blagoveschensk. I wish you could see the large-scale agriculture, using tractors and combines.

Examiner's Note: Three (3) cards similar in contents were written by different people in the same camp.

(Comment by: P55 J-3886)

WORK AT 20/14, VLADIVOSTOK, USSR

12 December 1946
FROM:
FURUTA Shuichi
Vladivostok,
P.O.Box 20/14,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
FURUTA Nuinosuke
17, Sangenya-cho,
Azabu-ku, Tokyo-to,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"I am now doing electrical work on motor cars. Our billet is built in apartment style. The food is enough for us."

(Comments by: P58 J-2086)

TTITUDE TOWARD RUSSIANS

12 December 1946
FROM:
HIRAMA Tsugio
c/o Vladivostok,
P.O.Box No.20/9,
(U.S.S.R.)

TO:
BETSUI Tokuzo
3-chome, Asahi-machi,
Tochigi-shi,
Tochigi-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

The general strikes which occur in government railroads, shipping, newspaper, broadcasting, electrical industries etc. mean that the conditions for forming the people's government are becoming mature. I hope to make you understand that thus the reconstruction of the country and the happiness of the people can be achieved."

(Comment by: P58 J-2086)

EDUCATION

STUDYING ECONOMICS; NEWSPAPERS DISTRIBUTED

25 December 1946
FROM:
KATO Yuzuru
P.O.Box 20/11,
Vladivostok,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
KATO Yoshimi
1458, Kaminuda,
Fukuzawa-mura, Ashigarakami-
gun, Kanagawa-ken, Japan

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"Lately I am studying economics and practicing dramatic performances which I like most."

26 December 1946

FROM:
SAITO Otoji
P.O.Box 20/11,
Vladivostok,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
SAITO Tomonosuke
3, Hondoshiromawari 1-chome,
Senya-mura, Semboku-gun,
Akita-ken, Japan

"I can learn the current situation of Japan Proper through a newspaper written in Japanese."

Examiner's Note: Similar information is contained in a postcard from NOMURA Tokitsu, the same camp, to NOMURA Tomi, Aza Ikushimbetsu, Mikasa-machi, Sorachi-gun, Hokkaido, (Japan).

(Comments by: P57 J-93)

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Tfk

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JP/TOK/43634

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

FROM: LIST:	TO: LIST:
NAKADA Taro Sending Office 05-7, USSR	NAKADA Matsutaro c/o KANEKO Yoshizo 567, Kikuno-machi, Kohoku-ku, Yokohama-shi, (Kanagawa-ken, Japan)

DISTRIBUTION: STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
CIS/OP/CH DS WDI	Postmark: 2 Dec 46	Passed	202-2-10
	Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
	Postcard	Japanese	None
	Prep. date:	Comment by:	
	3 Feb 47	P 59 J-3696 TOS	

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: APPROXIMATELY 40% OF JAPANESE IN RUSSIAN CAMP DIED

Writer states:

"Three hundred (300) of seven hundred (700) persons were buried under the ground at forty five degrees below zero (-450), and both ISHIGURO and YASUI were among them. Please let their families know this."

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

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

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	100-202-2-10
	Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
	Postcards	Japanese	
	Prep. date:	Comment by:	None relevant
	4 Feb 47	Various	

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: 1000 PATIENTS OUT OF 1600 POWS IN JAVA SUFFER FROM LACK OF MEDICAL CARE

Postmark: None

FROM:
AKAZA Yarokuro
Headquarters of
TSUNEOKA Corp,
Soerabaja Construction
Corp, Java

TO:
AKAZA Teruko
c/o SHIRAI Katsumi
45, 1-chome, Ogikubo,
Suginami-ku, Tokyo-to,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"Malignant 'CHIBUSU' (Typhoid) and 'SEKIRI' (Dysentery) are spreading in our camps, and six men died during September and October. Among one thousand six hundred (1,600) remaining here, only five hundred (500) are strong enough to work, and about one thousand (1,000) patients are suffering seriously because of lack of medical care."

Examiner's Note: One (1) similar comment not included.

- 1 - (Continued)

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UNFAIR SELECTION OF REPATRIATES IN JAVA

Postmark: 5 Nov 46

FROM:

KOMATSU Fukuchiro
The First Squad of
The Military Government
Headquarters, Soerabaja
Working Corps,
Batavia Liaison Office,
The 16th Forces Head-
quarters, Java

TO:

KOMATSU Tokujyuro
3416, Okiya-shi,
Nagano-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"Now I can write you a letter, for I have time to spare because of my catching cold. One year has passed since the surrender, and we are quite exhausted. This time about half of us have been taken ill and others are falling victims one after another. I rememoer we had been scheduled to be repatriated in March. But, having been deceived several times by the Japanese headquarters in this district, we remained while the healthy soldiers went home gallantly. We, military civilians and ordinary Japanese, who are connected with some companies, bear a bitter grudge against them for this unfair dealing."

(Comments by: P61 J-3785)

JAPANESE IN JAVA SUBJECTED TO HARD LABOR AND GIVEN SCANTY RATIONS

Postmark: None

FROM:

MIYATA Ryosaku
c/o MIYATA Unit, Surabaya
Construction Unit, Java

TO:

TATEISHI Inokichi
76, Fukuishi-cho,
Saseho-shi,
(Nagasaki-ken, Japan)

Writer states:

"My health has been much impaired by the long toilsome work and now I am only maintaining it by the hope of repatriation. Recently the food conditions have become worse and the ration is not enough to keep me healthy. We hear from Tokyo the repatriation news of our comrades, but so far as we are concerned, it is pretty doubtful and is indeed regrettable. The longer our repatriation delays, the more miserable our coming lives at home will become. I have resigned myself to my dark future. Anyhow, at present, nothing but the hope of repatriation is in my mind."

(Comment by: P63 J-3787)

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SCARCE SUPPLY OF FOOD FOR JAPANESE IN JAVA

Postmark: 30 Nov 46

FROM:

HARADA Kiyoshi
Mori Company, 15th
Communications Regiment,
Tandjongbeliok Working
Corps,
c/o H.Q. of 16th Army
Dispatched to Java

TO:

HARADA Mitsuzo
85, Mure, Bofu-shi,
Yamaguchi-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"Our work begins at seven thirty (7:30) a.m. and ends at five (5) p.m., but, if the occasion requires it we must work almost every night. Nevertheless, our one(1) day's ration of rice is only three (3) oz., so all of us are always hungry."

Examiner's Note: Similar information is contained in another card from the same camp.

JAPANESE IN JAVA IMPATIENT TO RETURN HOME

Postmark: 26 Dec 46

FROM:

NAKAO Masanobu
KAZAMA Unit, Kmayoran,
Working Corps,
c/o H.Q. of 16th Army,
Batavia, Java

TO:

NAKAO Fusako
7-chome, Kaharuguchi,
Ogura-shi, Fukuoka-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"Disregarding its definite statement that our repatriation would be finished by the end of February 1947, the Dutch government now proposes that it would be delayed by one (1) or two (2) or even three (3) months due to the shortage of transportation. We have shown strong opposition to that proposal and are trying hard to return home by the end of February on board a ship, whether she may be a Japanese or a Dutch one. We are cooperating with the authorities here to get ships. If two (2) or three (3) Japanese vessels were sent here, the problem would easily be solved. Our urgent desire is that Japan send ships here as soon as possible."

(Comments by: P54 J-1364)

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CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

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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 WDI		Various	Passed	100-202-2-10
		Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
		Letters	Japanese	
		Prep. date:	Comment by:	
		4 Feb 47	Various	

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: GENERAL CONDITION IN POW CAMPS IN BURMA

30 January 1947

FROM:
INOSE Shigeo
c/o RUSUGYOMUKYOKU
(Home Duty Division)
Burma Section
Konakadai-machi, Chiba-ken,
(Japan)

TO:
USHIJIMA Ganzo
Okamoto, Suku, Haru-mura,
Tsukushi-gun, Fukuoka-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"The treatment of the Japanese in prisoners' camps in Burma is as follows:

"Barracks are specially built for the Japanese and they are good as the roof does not leak even in the rainy season.

"The climate is the same as that of summer in Japan. They sleep under mosquito-nets with two or three blankets.

"Sufficient clothes are supplied by the Allied Forces.

"Everyone is given six-go (Ex: 1 go=0.005119 bushels) of rice, sweets, meat and vegetables a day, and the food condition is much better than that of Japan.

- 1 - (Continued)

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"Their work: An engineer corps repairs roads and builds bridges. Working time is about eight hours a day. "

(Comment by: P 20 J-2387)

ILL TREATMENT BY BRITISH IN BURMA

Date: None

FROM:

WATANABE Tadao, Major
106th Infantry Regiment, 49th Division (Burma)

TO:

ITO Yoshitada
10, Sasaya-cho, Otsu-shi, Shiga-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"Most of our supervisors are natives or Indians appointed by the British Army. As they have no ability of leadership and also lack efficiency in carrying out their work, we have to use extra energy more than twice, thrice, or even four times when it can be done at once. This, with the difference of languages, often caused troubles which sometimes make us taste the bitterest mortification. They often punish us for not doing our work, without telling us what to do. In these cases they either extend our working hours or reduce our ration. These are their conventional measures. It shows how vindictive they are. The food conditions in Burma are as bad as elsewhere. Our daily ration is only about half the quantity of the Englishmen's single meal. Fresh vegetables can be had only once in two or three days. The quantity is scarce even at this. Futhermore, we must take a cold bath in muddy water. The only pleasure is the performance held one a week. We are always anxious to know the day of our departure."

POW COMPLAINS OF HARSH TREATMENT IN BURMA

26 December 1946

FROM:

KOJIMA Shozo, Leading Private
2nd Machine Gun Company,
2nd Battlion, 119th Infantry Regiment, 53rd Division
Ahlone, Rangoon, Burma

TO:

HORIGUCHI Hirotaro
Taikoji, Notogawa-cho,
Kanzaki-gun, Shiga-ken,
(Japan)

"Under the close watch of the British Army in a broiling sun, I am now engaging in labor with a pickaxe and a straw basket for carring earth, being covered with sweat and dust. I have even been whipped by them. On such occasions I controlled my anger, thinking of my dead comrades and the Imperial rescript which says 'Endure the unendurable'."

Examiner's Note: This comment is representative of two (2) similar communications not being disseminated.

(Comment by: P 63 J-3787)

STRICT RESTRICTION IN PRISON LIFE IN RANGOON

25 December 1946

FROM:

ISHIDA Tomekichi
c/o Special Staft, 33rd Army HQ,
Ahlong Camp, Rangoon, Burma

TO:

ISHIDA Setsuko
Kami, Nishisato-mura, Ogasa-gun,
Shizuoka-ken, (Japan)

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"In our prison life here at present, our intercourse with the outside, and conversation with natives, even with Indian soldiers, is strictly prohibited."

(Comment by: P 60 J-1)

DISCRIMINATION IN USE OF MODERN FACILITIES IN BURMA

27 October 1946

FROM:

WAKAMOTO Shoji
c/o 1st Company,
31st Commissariat Regiment,
31st Division (Burma)

TO:

WAKAMOTO Yoshikichi
Higashiuo-machi, Ujima-cho,
Tsugami-gun, Fukuoka-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"As we cannot take a hot bath, we always have a cold bath. It is very difficult to get even that water. We have to dig a well every Sunday to provide ourselves with water.

"Outside our camp, there is a fine water system and the electric lights glow brightly, but we cannot use them.

"At night we live by lamp light as we are given some lamp-oil. Recently, we were distributed soap and some clothing, so we have become more comfortable."

(Comment by: P 62 J-3695)

POWS IN BURMA BARTERING CLOTHES FOR SAKE AND TOBACCO

25 December 1946

FROM:

WAKABE Nobuhiko
3rd Battalion Headquarters,
258th Infantry Regiment,
94th Division, Burma Dispatched
Army, Moparin, Burma

TO:

WAKABE Sakae
Nishiiru, Yamato-oji,
Matsubara-dori, Higashiyama-ku,
Kyoto-shi,
(Kyoto-fu, Japan)

Writer states:

"We have not been paid at all since the end of the war, and all the money we had has been confiscated. Moreover, we are strictly prohibited from bartering. Therefore, we are leading a painful life as we cannot get tobacco or anything else. However, we have exchanged our shirts, trousers and even military uniforms for wine and tobacco evading the watch of the British soldiers. Consequently, we have now only the clothes on our backs.

"Many have been tried by court-martial of the British Army on the charge of war crimes because they were caught in the very act of bartering or resisted the British Army."

Examiner's Note: This comment is representative of two (2) similar communications not being disseminated.

(Comment by: P 61 J-3785)

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NOT FOR PUBLICATION

LIVING CONDITIONS OF JAPANESE POWS
IN RANGOON, BURMA

Date: None
FROM:

YOKOZEKI Niemon,
Army Corporal
c/o 1st Machine-gun Company,
119th Infantry Regiment,
53rd Division, Ahlon Internment
Camp, Rangoon City, Burma

TO:

YOKOZEKI Nihei
One, Kinomoto-cho, Ika-gun,
Shiga-ker, (Japan)

Writer states:

"The average ration of stanle food is twelve (12) oz. for us at present and the side dishes are chiefly dried vegetables. We can drink milk about twice a week, although food is insufficient. At any rate we can manage to get something to eat while we are at the working place. We were rationed with tattered clothes from the British Army, so we can keep ourselves neat somehow.

"Sake (Ex: Japanese wine) is absolutely out of our expectation, but about ten (10) pieces of tobacco are rationed a week. They are in the field ration box of the British Forces with foodstaff. When we get the ration which is nice enough only as refreshments, two days' ration of rice is deducted from our meats."

(Comment by: P 59 J-3696)

RICE RATION OF POW IN BURMA DECREASED

27 October 1946
FROM:

MATSUZAKI Takeo,
Pharmaceutical Captain,
Field Freight Depot,
Burma Expenditionary Army

TO:

MATSUZAKI Shizuko
906, Kaji-cho, Kawagoe-shi,
Saitama-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"Our ration of rice gradually decreased. The following is the recent contents of our ration a week:

Twelve (12) ounces of rice is given daily for four (4) days, and for the remaining three (3) days we are given one and a half field ration of the British Army and five (5) ounces of rice.

Therefore, the quantity of rice we receive is fifty three (53) ounces a week."

(Comment by: P 60 J-1)

JAPANESE SOLDIERS IN BURMA HOPE FOR
QUICK REPATRIATION

15 December 1946
FROM:

KAKIUCHI Hisashi
Lake Victoria Camp,
Burma Expedition,
Field Motor Depot,
KAWAMOTO Battalien,
Rangoon, Burma

TO:

KAKIUCHI Hiroshi
Migi-3-jo, 14-chome,
Rokujo-dori, Asahikawa-shi,
Hokkaido,
(Japan)

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- 4 - (Continued)

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NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Writer states:

"Now that almost all the Japanese abroad, but those in the Soviet areas, have already been repatriated, we, a hundred thousand (100,000) ex-soldiers in South-east Asia, cannot but feel as if we are tools of the British Government which claims that our labor is indispensable for the repairing of war damages and the increase of food production.

"The Japanese authorities, along with the people at home, also have no interest in our repatriation. They only make the excuse that there is a shortage of ships.

"We are homelessly working everyday amidst innumerable mental and physical hardship.

"The present responsibilities enforced on us should, in fact, be borne by the entire Japanese.

"Please appeal to the public for the acceleration of our repatriation and the execution of the following:

1. Payment of reasonable extra wages to our families during our absence.

2. Guarantee during our absence, for our families' living, especially for the war-sufferers.

3. Security of employment after our repatriation."

Examiner's Note: This comment is representative of four (4) similar communications not being disseminated.

(Comment by: P 53 J-2124)

Date: None

FROM:

HASE Akira, Second Lieutenant
7th Company, 119th Infantry
Regiment, 53rd Division
Athlone Camp, Rangoon, Burma

TO:

HASE Kyubei
Mikawa, Torahime-machi,
Higashiasai-gun, Shiga-ken,
(Japan)

"Many of my comrades who had been imprisoned as war criminal suspects were released and returned to our camp a few days ago. They told us that their prison lives were very miserable. We cannot help resenting the ill treatment under the 'peace-loving' Britishers. Now I have found that our lives have been freer and brighter than that of our comrades imprisoned due to our defeat. I will endure all that is bearable till our repatriation. We will take care of ourselves, regarding our present lives as a ground-work for building up a bright future."

(Comment by: P 63 J-3787)

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Tkt: JP/TOK/44675

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CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP
APO 500

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

FROM: LIST:	TO: LIST:
TODA Takeo c/o TODA Heigoro No. 120, Tosaka, Ikegami-mure, Hotaku-gun, Kumamoto-ken, (Japan)	TODA Fumie c/o YAJIMA Kikue No. 178, Shimmei-cho, Kusaka, Kita-adachi-gun, Saitama-ken, (Japan)

DISTRIBUTION: STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
CIS/OP/CH DS WDI	28 Jan 47	Passed	100-202-2-10
	Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
	Letter	Japanese	None
	Prep. date:	Comment by:	
	5 Feb 47	Pvt J-2142	

COMMENT

REPATRIATION: CRUELTY, COLD, AND HUNGER CAUSE MANY DEATHS IN SIBERIA LABOR CAMP

Writer states:

"It pains me that I have returned home alone while our comrades still are put to compulsory labor by the Soviet Army in Siberia at 40 or 50 (forty or fifty) degrees below zero.

"No one in the homeland can imagine the miserable living conditions in the prairie of Siberia. There, our comrades are forced to work hard from before the dawn until late at night without enough protection against the cold. How could we work hard with such scanty food as two bowls of porridge a day? If we were idle, the Russians used to beat us nearly to death with oak sticks, and hundreds of our comrades died one after another from cold and hunger."

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JP/TOK/43686

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

FROM:	LIST:	TO:	LIST:
SEE CONTENT		SEE CONTENT	

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

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: CONDITIONS IN CAMP; ENTERTAINMENT; FOOD RATION

Camp 386, USSR
26 December 1946

FROM:
SHIRAISHI Nobuo
c/o Post Box 386-5,
Vladivostok Post-office,
USSR

TO:
SHIRAISHI Ruwa
Taira, Nobuya-mura,
Nishikubiki-gun, Niigata-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"In the camp, we play a game of 'go'. The board and the chips were all made by ourseleves. Every day, we have meals of rice, and sugar with bread. We have been entertained with quite interesting films four or five times."

Examiner's Note: Another similar comment sheet is not included.

ENOUGH FOOD SUPPLIED; CANTEEN INSTALLED

Date: None

FROM:
INOUE Masao
Post Box 386-1,
Vladivostok
USSR

TO:
INOUE Eizaburo
2, 367, Tonohata, Kuchiyoshikawa-mura, Mino-gun, Hyogo-ken,
(Japan)

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Writer states:

"We can get enough food and buy many things at the canteen, so we feel no hunger."

OEDER GIVEN TO WRITE CO'MUNICATION

Date: None
FRO'':
ISHIKAWA Toshio
Post Box, 386-1,
Vladivostok,
USSR

TO:
ISHIKAWA Kitaro
1 of 1378, Osumi, Omizu-mura,
Mizuma-gun, Fukuoka-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"It is too late for me to write to you now, but I am ordered to write compulsorily."

R.TION .ND POCKET 'ONEY; AMUSEMENT
ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY IN RUSSIA

Date: 20 December 1946
FRO'':
KOGA Shin
Post Box 386-5,
Vladivostok,
USSR

TO:
KOGA Denjiro
232, Oishi-machi,
Kurume-shi, Fukuoka-ken,
(Japan)

Writer staes:

"We are given sugar, tobacco, etc., and also pocket-money, though it is very little."

FRO'':
HIRATA Kenji
Post Box 386-5,
Vladivostok,
USSR

TO:
IIDA Yasuke
c/o Raw Hemp-fiber Union
8, Fuji-machi, Yamato-ku,
Hoten-shi, 'anchuria

Writer states:

The other day we were rationed with relish, like herring roe, dried cod etc., which reminded us of our home.

"On the last anniversary of the Revolution we enjoyed ourselves with entertainment, and an athletic meeting by us, soldiers."

SUFFICIENT 'OOD DISTRIBUTION TO
JA'ANES' 'N RUSSIA

Date: 26 December 1946
FRO'':
NAKATA Takanori
Post Box No.386-5,
Vladivostok Post-office,
USSR

TO:
NAKATA 'inoru
196, Tsugawa, Kamikamino-mura,
Naka-gun, Wakayama-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"Though I have gradually become accustomed to the circumstances here, I an disappointed that I cannot take bath every day. We are now contented with more foodstuffs than those in Japan in war time."

Confidential

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Confidential

JP/TOK/43686

PRIVILEGE OF CO'MUNICATION GRANTED JAPANESE POW FOR EXCELLENT CONDUST

Date: Illegible
FRO'I:

FUJIKAWA Hisaya
c/o Post Box 386-5,
Vladivostok Post-office,
USSR

TO:

SAITO Tamayo
Tsuribune-cho, Takasago-machi,
Kako-gun, Hyogo-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"Today I am allowed to write this letter to you for the first time as an excellent prisoner of war."

(Comments by P 59 J-2297)

PEACEFUL LIFE UNDER THE COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT

Postmark: 26 December 1946
FROM:

WATARAI Susumu
PO. Box, 386-1,
Vladivostok, Post Office,
USSR

TO:

WATARAI Michiko
Hieda, Tawara, Tawara-machi,
Atsumi-gun, Aichi-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"I am enjoying quite a peaceful life under the unique, socialist government. We are provided with plenty of agricultural products and are associating with bright Russians."

(Comment by P 54 J-1364)

EDUCATION:

RUSSIANS FURNISH JAPANESE WITH MATERIALS FOR STUDY

Date: Illegible
FROM:

OYAMA Sadamu
c/o Post Box, 386-5,
Vladivostok Post-office,
USSR

TO:

OYAMA Kazuki
c/o KUROIWA Tokuro
Tsuko, Mikuni-mura,
Mitsui-gun, Fukuoka-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"Everything I see or hear is very wonderful and a good experience for me. I am now diligently studying these novelties. For this purpose, the Russian authorities kindly offer me interesting materials and I thank them for their kindness."

(Comment by P 59 J-3696)

LABOR:

LUMBERING AT CAMP 514-10

Postmark: 3 December 1946
FROM:

MURAKAMI Kazuo
P.O. Box No. 514-10,
Vladivostok,
USSR

TO:

MURAKAMI Toyotaro
Minami, Nijushi-ken, Kotoi-machi,
Sapporo-gun, Hokkaido,
(Japan)

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Writer states:

"I am now engaged in cutting down trees."

(Comment by P 62 J-3785)

EIGHT-HOUR WORK, TWO-HOUR NOON RECESS

Date: 22 October 1946
FROM:
FUJINAKA Hiroyuki
P.O. Boc 514-00571,
USSR

TO:
FUJINAKA Miyuki
910, Futashika, Kitakawachi-mura,
Kuga-gun, Yamaguchi-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"We work from nine (9) a.m. to seven (7) p.m. with two (2) hours of noon recess."

(Comment by P 62 J-3695)

JAPANESE NEWSPAPER:
JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS FURNISHED AT CAMP 514-10

Postmark: 3 December 1946
FROM:
AKIMOTO Yoshimasa
P.O. Boc 514-10,
USSR

TO:
AKIMOTO Masaru
136, Yamada, Shinyama-machi,
Futaba-gun, Fukushima-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"We are well informed of the affairs in Japan through the Japanese newspaper."

Examiner's Note: There is one (1) other postcard with similar information

Date: 31 October 1946
FROM:
YAMAKI Naotsugu
P.O. Box 514-10,
USSR

TO:
YAMAKI Ito
1-143, Demise-machi, Monobe,
Sumoto-shi, Hyogo-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"We are informed of the situation in Japan through the Japanese newspaper but not in details"

(Comment by P 62 J-3695)

Date ATTITUDES TOWARD RUSSIANS:

Date: December 1946
FROM:
OHOTA Shoji
c/o Post Box, 386-5,
Vladivostok Post-office,
USSR

TO:
OHATA Takeko
c/o MORIYAKI Yasuji
Yagami-mura, Yuchi-gun,
Shimane-ken, (Japan)

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"We can find many nurseries everywhere in Soviet Russia. We are envious to see children singing and dancing cheerfully all day long there. We find many other public institutes too. Soviet Russia recognizes the value of labor and is a state for the working class. We learn much in the attitude of Russian women toward their livelihood."

(Comment by P 59 J-3696)

MORALE:

Date: 26 December 1946
FROM:
FUJITA Katsuyoshi
c/o Post Box 386-5,
Vladivostok Post-office,
USSR

TO:
FUJITA Ritsuzo
c/o TAKEDA Fumio
109, Rokkakubashi-cho,
Kanagawa-ku,, Yokohama-shi,
Kanagawa-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"I am now under the warm treatment of USSR. How are you in Japan? Let us build a new peaceful age! My hopes are to make a positive contribution to the construction of peaceful Japan after my repatriation and to erect an age of the younger generation for Momoko and Yuichiro. The social construction here is different from that of Japan. The people of USSR are working joyfully. The system of KORUHOZU (collective farming (Ex: Russian Kolkhoz) seems to have many good points."

Date: None
FROM:
YAMAMOTO Fusao
Post Boc 386-5,
Vladivostok,
USSR

TO:
YAMAMOTO Yoshiko
c/o NAGASHIMA Masaji
110, Tatsuta-cho, Dairen-shi,
Manchuria

"The women's way of living and the politics in this country taught me a lot of things. I will make my best effort for the reconstruction of the democratic Japan."

(Comments by P 59 J-3696)

Date: 26 December 1946
FROM:
KOIBUSHI Shigeo
P.O. Box 386-1,
Vladivostok Post Office,
USSR

TO:
KOIBUCHI Hachiro
Joriin, Kanasuna-mura,
Kuji-gun, Ibaraki-ken,
(Japan)

As we are supplied with the minimum quantity of food which will enable us to go through the eight (8) hour labor, I am eking out the lowest kind of life. My only consolations are the three (3) meals of gruel a day and dreams of my native country.

(Comment by P 54 J-1364)

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JI/TOK/43679

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 CIS/OP DS ATIS		Various	Passed	202-2-10
		Type of Commun: Postcards	Language: Japanese	Prev. Records: None relevant
		Prep. date: 3 Feb 47	Comment by: Various	

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: CONDITIONS IN CAMP

CAMP 54, USSR JAPANESE LIVING IN UNDERGROUND BARRACKS

Date: Illegible

FROM:
HARA Hideaki
Post Box 54, Vladivostok
U.S.S.R.

TO:
HARA Juichi
Mukodaya, 1-1348,
Sashiumikawamiko,
Nishihama-mura,
Hikawa-gun, Shimane-ken,
Japan

Writer states:

"Our barracks have been built underground so they are warm. Bread, potatoes, and cabbages are our daily food."

(Comment by: P55 J-3696 TOS)

FOOD AND ENTERTAINMENT AT 54

2 Dec 46

-1- (Continued)

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FROM:
ISOBE Katsuyoshi
P.O.Box: No. 54,
Vladivostok Post Office,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
ISOBE Saburo
c/o YUASA Katsumi
Takai, Migita-mura,
Saba-gun, Yamaguchi-ken,
Japan

Writer states:

"Recently we have been supplied with bread at every meal with greasy soup, milk, butter and tea every day."

2 Dec 46

FROM:
TAKAHASHI Toru
P.O.Box: No. 54,
Vladivostok Post Office,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
TAKAHASHI Tosaku
Makida, Yoro-gun,
Gifu-ken,
Japan

Writer states:

"On the anniversary of the Soviet October Revolution, we spent two pleasant days in enjoying various performances and dinner."

(Comments by: P61 J-3785)

MEDICAL TREATMENT;

WARM TREATMENT ACCORDED SICK JAPANESE SOLDIERS BY SOVIETS

2 Dec 46

FROM:
YANO Shoichi
Post Box 54,
Vladivostok Post Office,
U.S.S.R.

TO:
YANO Gojiro
125, Minamikata,
Uchinoura-machi,
Kimotsuki-gun, Kagoshima-ken,
Japan

Writer states:

"I was transferred to a unit consisting of sick soldiers six months ago. The Soviet Army treats us kindly permitting us to do only light work. Every day we are given a little milk, sugar, meat and fish."

(Comment by: P55 J-3896 TOS)

LABOR:

JAPANESE IMPOSED LIGHT WORK IN U.S.S.R.

12 Dec 46

FROM:
YAMAMOTO Shigenobu
P.O.Box: No. 54,
Vladivostok
U.S.S.R.

TO:
YAMAMOTO Nari
c/o TAKENAKA Katsu
Yorii, Miwa-mura,
Asakura-gun, Fukuoka-ken,
Japan

Writer states:

-2- (Continued)

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"From September 45 to April 46 we worked on a mountain which is two hundred and fifty eight (258) Kilometers (Ex: 1 Kilo = .6213 mile) west of Chita, from May to September at Khabarovsk, and since October we have been engaged in light-jobs in the Soviet military barracks at Peteroshi (Peteropavlovka) that is about half a day travel from Ruibushefu (Kuikishevka)."

(Comment by: P59 J-3696 TOS)

EDUCATION:

POW TO BRING HOME 'GREAT SPIRIT OF COMMUNISM'

2 Dec 46

FROM:
KATADA Shinji
Post Box 54, Vladivostok
Post Office U.S.S.R.

TO:
KATADA Yoshiyuki
256, Kikuya-cho, Minami-iru, Nakatachiuri, Nishi-notoin-tori, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto-shi, (Kyoto-fu, Japan)

Writer states:

"I am eagerly awaiting the day when I shall be able to take home the great idea instilled in my mind by the Soviets.

"It is my earnest desire that you will make strenuous efforts under the Japanese Communist's leadership."

(Comment by: P55 J-3896)

MORALE

ATTITUDES TOWARDS RUSSIANS

2 Dec 46

FROM:
YAMANA Masami
P.O. Box: No. 54,
Vladivostok Post
Office, U.S.S.R.

TO:
YAMANE Kamekichi
183, Sare, Shiraki-mura, Oshima-gun, Yamaguchi-ken, Japan

Writer states:

"Soviet Russia, that I observed during the past year, seems to be different from old Russia.

"Greeting the 29th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution, the hard-working people were seen merrily at work. Newborn Japan should be like this, I think.

"We, who have the duty of shouldering defeated Japan are going to study well on this occasion in Soviet Russia."

(Comment by: P-61 J-3785)

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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 CIS/OP DS ATIS	Various	Passed	202-2-10
	Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
	Postcards	Japanese	None relevant
	Prep. date:	Comment by:	
	3 Feb 47	P54 J-1364 TOS	

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: CONDITIONS IN CAMP

CAMP 356, U.S.S.R. GOOD TREATMENT BY U.S.S.R. ENJOYED

Postmark: 3 Dec 46

FROM:
MIYAUCHI Soichi
PO Box 356,
Vladivostok
Post Office, U.S.S.R.

TO:
MIYAUCHI Sotaro
109, Makadai, Takehara-mura,
Higashi-Ibaragi-gun,
Ibaragi-ken, Japan

Writer states:

"I am supervising the soldiers' works and I am treated as an officer. We are fed on bread, rice, wheat, rye and millet, and meat is supplied every day, and, moreover, we are not short of tobacco. Therefore, our life seems to be more blessed than yours in Japan."

(Continued)

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GOOD TREATMENT BY U.S.S.R.

Date: Illegible

FROM:
HARA Nobuaki
PO Box 356,
Vladivostok
Post Office, U.S.S.R.

TO:
HARA Sumiko
c/o SEKIDO Masajiro
Shim-machi, Sakashiro-machi,
Hanishina-gun, Nagano-ken,
Japan

Writer states:

"I sleep on a bed at night and our barracks is a new white walled house. Bread is rationed once a day, and it is the greatest pleasure for us to eat it with sugar. We enjoy a holiday and a bath once a week."

MORALE

Date: Illegible

FROM:
HORIZOKO Nobuyoshi
PO Box 356,
Vladivostok Post Office
U.S.S.R.

TO:
HORIZOKO Kumeshiro
8, Sakae-cho, Tomokomai-cho,
Yufutsu-gun, Hokkaido,
Japan

Writer states:

Life is very trying. I feel as if I were shaving my own bones and eating my own flesh.

(Comments by: P54 J-1364)

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Tfk

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JP/TOK/43681

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 CIS/OP DS ATIS	Postmark: 3 Dec 46	Passed	202-2-10
	Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
	Postcards	Japanese	None relevant
	Prep. date:	Comment by:	
	3 Feb 47	Various	

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: CONDITIONS IN CAMP

CAMP 45, U.S.S.R. KIND TREATMENT IN RUSSIA

FROM:
ONO Norimichi
U.S.S.R., Vladivostok
City Post Office,
Post-Box 45

TO:
ONO Masanobu
c/o ONO Masaji
3397, Nishi-hara-
machi, Mito-shi, Ibaraki-
ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"Although it has gradually become colder of late, yet we can still take a walk or have athletic sports outdoors; moreover, it is made warm by the perfect heating apparatus indoors.

"We are getting along rather joyfully, being permitted to read books and to enjoy various entertainments."

(Comment by: P 53 J-2124)

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Confidential JP/TOK/43681

ROOMS WELL HEATED; TOBACCO SUFFICIENT IN CAMPS 45

FROM:
HITOMI Yoichi
P.O. Box No. 45
Vladivostok Post Office
U.S.S.R.

TO:
HITOMI Fumiko
7 of 1255, Mayumi,
Mizuho-mura,
Shimotsuga-gun,
Tochigi-ken, Japan

Writer states:

"Winter is approaching at fifty (50) degrees north latitude, but it is as warm as spring even on a snow-storm night in our room which is adequately equipped with heating apparatus."

FROM:
ENDO Yoshisuke
P.O. Box No. 45
Vladivostok Post Office
U.S.S.R.

TO:
ENDO Hatsuko
c/o ENDO Gonzaburo
Yonezawa-shi, Yamagata-
ken, Japan

Writer states:

"We are sufficiently supplied with tobacco."

(Comments by: P 61 J-3785)

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JP/TOK/43687

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

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

FROM: LIST:	TO: LIST:
TANAKA Kei, Sub-lieutenant c/o Headquarters of the 27th Independent, Mixed Brigade, Java Despatched Forces	TANAKA Sakiko 427, 6-chome, Omiyamae, Suginami-ku, Tokyo-to, (Japan)

DISTRIBUTION: STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
CIS/OP/CH DS WDI	22 Nov 46	Passed	100-202-2-10
	Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
	Postcard	Japanese	None
	Prep. date:	Comment by:	
	4 Feb 47	P61 J-3785	

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: POOR CONDITIONS IN JAVA

Writer states:

"At the time when the war ended there were seventy thousand (70,000) Japanese in Java. But at present there are eleven thousand (11,000) including those who have been dispatched to isolated islands for laboring. About seven thousand and five hundred (7,500) Japanese have been despatched to Batavia, one thousand and six hundred (1,600) to Soerabaja, one thousand (1,000) to Bandoeng, one thousand (1,000) to New Gui ea, two hundred (200) to Morotai and two hundred (200) to Padan in Sumatra. I think it is quite absurd that all the Japanese stationed in Sumatra have been sent back to Japan and the men here in Java are replacing them. Eight hundred (800) out of one thousand and six hundred (1,600) Japanese who are in Soerabaja are invalids, and five hundred (500) among them are cases of infectious diseases and are isolated. There are about twelve laboring units, the General Headquarters, the Japanese public relations office and some hospitals in Batavia.

- 1 - (Continued)

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"One man dies every two or three days on account of illness in Batavia. Being unable to cremate the dead bodies, we bury them in the Japanese cemetery, which is so far away and deserted that the grave-posts are taken away for fuel and the tombs are dug out by vagrants. How relieved we shall feel if some nurses can be sent here from Japan!

"The British forces completely withdrew from Batavia at the end of last November. Since then we Japanese have been under the command of the Dutch authorities. They have recently assured the Japanese Army Headquarters through the British authorities that they have no intention to retain any Japanese in the Dutch Indies area after 1 Mar 47.

"Our sole wish now is a repatriation ship to come for us. This fact should be thoroughly made known to the Japanese Government.

"The fixed quantity of rice supply is 3.5 oz. per capita per day. The fixed calorie is about two thousand (2,000) with other corn added to the rice. Our labor is mostly heavy. We have a holiday every week. As for our recreation, a performance party on wheels has been formed with the actors and entertainers among us soldiers. The party makes a round of call to each camp once a month, and entertains the soldiers.

"A newspaper which is about the size of common Japanese writing paper is published here every day by the Japanese General Headquarters based on broadcasts from Tokyo."

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JP/FUK/14157

RECEIVED JAN 25 1947

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

FROM: LIST:	TO: LIST:
SASEBO DEBARKATION BRANCH OFFICE (佐世保上陸地支局) Sasebo-shi, (Nagasaki-ken, Japan) 長崎縣 佐世保市	WESTERN DEMOBILIZATION LIAISON BUREAU, Foreign Relation Branch 西部復員連絡局 渉外班 Fukuoka-shi, (Fukuoka-ken, Japan) 福岡市

DISTRIBUTION: STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun:	Dispos of Commun:	Eval-Alloc:
WDI DS CIS/OP/CH	23 Dec 46	Passed	202-1-21
	Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
	Letter	Japanese	None relevant
	Prep. date:	Comment by:	
	15 January 47	J-4337	

( )Amd
( )Coun
( )Exec
(✓)Admn
( )Dise
( )Ln
( )A-Ln
(✓)Addy
( )Sbid
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COMMENT

1. ARMED FORCES, FOREIGN
2. REPATRIATION
3. PROPAGANDA
4. ARMAMENT AND EQUIPMENT
5. WAR CRIMINALS

1. ARMED FORCES, FOREIGN: DISPOSITION AND ACTIVITIES OF JAPANESE SOLDIERS WITH THE 8TH ROUTE ARMY IN MANCHURIA AND UNDER RUSSIAN CONTROL

C-148

Inclosed report by OKA Michio (岡 美千雄), an 'Asahi' press reporter recently repatriated to Japan from Mukden after nine (9) months confinement as a suspected war criminal, gives the following information:

1. The total number of Japanese soldiers, still undemobilized in Manchuria is estimated to be fifty thousand (50,000) to one hundred thousand (100,000). They are led by several Japanese Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors, of whom some are said to be in wireless communication with Changchun (長春). Most of them joined the 8th-Route Army in order to escape death. If the Chinese Government Army advances, they will have a chance to escape, but at present they are being watched too carefully.

- 1 - (Continued)

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2. The principal locations of these Japanese soldiers are as follows:

'Chohakusan' (長白山) district (very few)
'Busho-moko' ((撫松蒙江) district (thirty to forty thousand)
Harbin-'Chamusu' (チャムス) district (number unknown)
'Koanrei' (興安嶺) district (less than thirty thousand (30,000) with provisions and ammunition - not belonging to the 8-Route Army)

3. The number remaining in other districts, as of early Dec 46, is as follows:

(1) Districts under the control of the Chinese National Army:

Antung (安東)	... 800	'Anzan' (鞍山)	... 3,000
Pensihu (本渓湖)	... 400	Mukden (奉天)	... 35,000
Fushun (撫順)	...5,000	Changchun (長春)	... 10,000
Szeping (四平)	... 400	Chilin (吉林)	... 500
	Total 55,100		

(2) Districts under the control of the 8th Route Army: Estimated to be thirty thousand (30,000) including five thousand (5,000) in Harbin(ハルビン).

(3) Authorities of the communist districts have decided not to repatriate the Japanese in the near future.

(4) Repatriation forecast:
On 20 Dec 46, about one thousand five hundred (1,500) Japanese will be repatriated, and none thereafter until March 1947.

Inclosed report, made by the YOSHIMARU Battalion (吉丸大隊), (a group of repatriates aboard the 'Eiroku-maru' (永緑丸) gives the information on several internment camps in the Soviet territory, which can be summarized as follows:

Locations of internment camps	Kind of work forcibly assigned to the Japanese interness	Capacities, treatment, etc. in the internment camps	Other duties
'Perumaiko' (ペルマイコ) (fifteen ri away from the Lake Baikal) (Ex: 1 ri equals 2.44 miles)	Mining, working hours ...8 hours	Capacity...1,500 persons New repatriates ...125 persons Rations ...150 grams of millet bread (Ex: 1 gram equals 0.035 oz.)	Lessons on newspapers in Japanese
'Boyanki' (ボーヤンキー)	Wood-cutting, loading, railway construction	Capacity...500 persons New repatriates ...30 persons Number of deaths from malnutrition ...200	Lessons on newspapers in Japanese, held once or twice a month

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(Continued)

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Locations of internment camps	Kind of work forcibly assigned to the Japanese interness	Capacities, treatment, etc. in the internment camps	Other duties
'Hataura' (ハタウラ) (near Manchouli 滿洲里)	Mining	Capacity... 1,000 persons Number of deaths from malnutrition ...479	Five-hour lessons for officers continued for 20 days at Konan (咸南)
Komsomolsk (コムソモルスク)	Construction of an industrial zone using former Manchurian equipment	This is one of the military centers and one feels the restless atmosphere, as if facing a new war.	
Khabarovsk (ハバロフスク)		Neighboring five or six airfields abound with fighters. Several camps are prepared for Japanese soldiers along the way from here to Posiet. (ポシエット)	Newspaper in Japanese published here
'Jajoruna' (ジャジールナ) (near Krasnoyarsk) (クラスノヤルスク)	Coal-mining railway construction	Capacity...1,500 persons The district, including this city, is undergoing a transformation into a great manufacturing center, with the introduction of Manchurian equipment.	
'Ruputosuka' (ルプトスカ) (At 10-days' distance from Manchouli (滿洲里) via Siberian Railway	Machine parts manufactured by stream methods at tractor and tank factories Enlargement of other factories, i.e., construction of power plants using generators, possibly brought from Manchuria	Capacity...3,500 Deaths from malnutrition ...1,800 More than 10 airfields and many barracks are seen in the forest zone along the way from here to Manchouli (滿洲里) Numerous fighters and bombers, as well as barracks, are all skillfully camouflaged.	Present production capacity of 1,000 tractors etc. per month will be raised to 3,000 through the 5th five-year program.
Chita (チタ)		This district has many airfields	

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(Continued)

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Locations of internment camps	Kind of work forcibly assigned to the Japanese interness	Capacities, treatment, etc. in the internment camps	Other duties
'Raichiha' (ライチハ) (Lying enroute from Khabarovsk (ハバロフスク) to Blagovesh-chensk (ブラゴエスチェンスク)	Coal-mining and factory working i.e., the re-building of machines formerly used in Chilin (吉林) Manchuria		
Posiet (ポシエット) (Ex: a port near Soviet frontier)	They are busy constructing military installations. A great number of guns, tanks, planes, bombs, ammunition etc. are seen being piled up. There are also several submarines here.		

2. REPATRIATION: RUSSIANS HEAVILY PROPAGANDIZE JAPANESE IN THEIR CUSTODY

"a) Soviet officials maintain strict secrecy about their orders and instructions. Even the highest officials have no foreknowledge.

b) There are many reactionary Russians and ordinary citizens among the exiles to Siberia. Some of them were seen trampling upon pictures of Stalin.

c) Soviet Commanding Officers ordered Japanese repatriates to propagandize the fact that the Japanese were given the best treatment by the Soviet Forces,- plainly showing the craftiness and childishness of the Soviet Officers.

d) At 'Ruputoska' (ルプトスカ), Japanese were compelled to sign a written cath which read, 'I promise to take part in, and cooperate with, the Soviet Union's second five-year program when an emergency arises."

e) Only the sick and weak were repatriated this time.

f) At 'Konan' (興南), a Korean port of departure for Japanese repatriates, former Japanese non-commissioned officers and company officers received five-hour lessons for twenty (20) days on communistic and counter-American education.

g) A Japanese communist named KATAYAMA Sen (片山潜) is residing in Moscow.

h) They put the communistic principle, "He deserves no food who does not work," into practice for the Japanese. In 'Ruputosuka' they gave the Japanese laborers food rations, the quantity of which was in proportion to one's capabilities."

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 (Continued)

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3. PROPAGANDA: SOVIET NEWSPAPER OPINION OF U.S. AND JAPAN

Inclosed report, made by the YOSHIMARU Battalion(吉丸大隊), gives the communistic opinions toward the U.S. and Japan which appeared in Soviet newspapers published in Japanese at Khabarovsk (ハバロフスク), as follows:

"1. On the destruction of the 'Tenno' regime:

The paper gave statistical and cogent explanations on the Imperial Household's properties etc. Many Japanese readers would be tempted into a desire to destory the 'Tenno' regime, with the exception of those who, under distressing conditions, harbored reactionary ideas against the Soviet Union.

2. Soviet opinions toward the U.S.

They declared that " the U.S. is provoking a Third World War. After war's termination, she often advocated peace, but this was none other than a dogmatically advocated peace, based on the country's profits, i.e., her aggressive ambitions."

Taking the China problem as an example, the paper decried the American policy of assisting China, calling it 'a concrete fore-runner of aggressive ambitions.' The paper also attributed the cause of the present Japanese confusion, plus the suffering of her proletavat to the U.S. policy which welcomed the YOSHIDA reactionary cabinet.

All Japanese repatriates were instructed not to forget the above U.S. policies.

The paper also severly criticized the American attitude in Korea and inserted photos of the U.S. Forces killing Koreans.

The paper had a peculiar interest in atomic bombs. On one occasion it regarded the bomb as not to be feared-as having no decisive power in future war-fare-and then it would call the bomb 'a drastic weapon which would bring ruin upon mankind.'

It insisted strongly on the necessity of placing the bomb under international control.

3. Activities of the Japanese Communistic Movement:

The paper described the present activities of leading Japanese communists such as NOSAKA (野坂) TOKUDA (徳田), SHIGA (志賀), etc. and stated that almost all the workers were supporting the Communist Party. It also expressed deep resentment at the fact that the Japanese Socialist Party rejected the popular front formation plan introduced by the Communist Party.

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4. ARMAMENT AND EQUIPMENT: UNUSUAL PROGRESS REPORTED ON INSTALLATIONS AT VLADIVOSTOK.

A Japanese repatriate, formerly in the special police of the FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT (外務省), who had at one time fully examined the military installations in the Vladivostok (ウラジオストック) sector, was very much surprised at the remerkable progress made on these installations during the past year. (Ex: 1944 to 1945).

5. WAR CRIMINALS: ACTIVITIES OF THE CHINESE TRIALS FROM MARCH TO DECEMBER 1946

Inclosed report by OKA Michio also gives the activities of Chinese trials on war criminals during the period of March to December 46, as follows:

"1. Arrest of war criminals:

As questionable persons had been arrested and taken away by the Soviet Forces, the Chinese Authorities arrested the slightest suspects by using the secret information system. Accordingly, all former members of the 'Kempei-Tai,' military persons and police-men were arrested.

2. Number of arrested persons, as of early December 46, is as follows:

Mukden Internment Camp for War Criminals (奉天戰犯拘留所)
.... 150 persons
Mukden #2 Prison (奉天第二監獄) .... 59 "
Changchun Internment Camp for War Criminals (長春戰犯拘留所
.... 94 persons
Total 303 "

List of principal persons imprisoned at Mukden War Criminal Office (奉天戰犯所):

Names of suspected war criminals	Former rank	Former Post	Reason for arrest
*YAMAMOTO Tsutomu (山本 勉)	Lieutenant-General	Division Commander of '3HA' (Third Expeditionary Army)	No definite reason
*TAKEDA Seiichi (武田精一)	Major-General	Chief of Ordnance Department(大器部長) of '3HA' ((Third expeditionary Army)	
NAKAMURA Nobuo (中村信男)	Colonel	Officer in charge of the Chinsi Fuel Depot (錦西燃料廠長)	On suspicion of having demolished the fuel depot
NISHINA Norio (西名紀夫)	Technical Major	Officer attached to the Chinsi Fuel Depot (錦西燃料廠附)	"
KAWAZOE (川 添)	Major	"	"
OBATA Yoshio (小畠義夫)	Finance Major	"	"

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(Continued)

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Names of suspected war criminals	Former rank	Former Post	Reason for arrest
*MISAKI Bumpei (美峰 文平)	Reserve Lieutenant General	Commander of the former Manchurian '6A' (6th Army)	Through groundless secret information
ONISHI Junichi (大西 醇一)	Kempei Lieutenant	Commander of Penhsihu (本溪湖) Kempei Tai	Through secret information by an offender

Another thirty (30) or forty (40) non-commissioned officers and privates of Kempei Tai are imprisoned there, while OTAGURO (大田黒,), Warrant-officer, and fourteen (14) other persons are imprisoned at the Mukden Prisoners' Barracks (奉天俘虜收容所). Three (3) persons, marked(*) in the above list, are said to have been sent to Tokyo(東京), as international war criminals.

The attitude of the Chinese Nationalist Army toward war criminals:

a) The enforcement of severe punishment is usually applied.

b) Those against whom there is no proof of guilt are to be released. About one hundred (100) persons out of the above three hundred (300) will be released after negotiations for their release have been completed with the Nanking (南京) Government. There is no chance to buy them off.

Activities of the 'Bureau Arresting War Criminals' (戰犯檢擧班):

Japanese war criminals are all put on trial at the War Criminal Arrest Bureau, which is under the direct control of the National Defence Department (國防部) of the Nanking Government. However, the Bureau seems to be perfunctorily discharging its duties by rounding up sufficient numbers because, in Manchuria, the Soviet Forces had arrested and taken away almost all the Japanese in question."

Examiner's Note: Names of places given in quotation-marks follow Japanese pronunciation of the original Chinese and Japanese characters.

Inclosures: 2
2 reports

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
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DISTRIBUTION:			
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DS CIS/OP/CH WDI	Various	Passed	202-1-27
	Type of Commun:	Language:	Prev. Records:
	Various	Japanese	None relevant
	Prep. date:	Comment by:	
	22 Jan 47	Various	

COMMENT

REPATRIATION: CONDITIONS, TREATMENT AND ATTITUDES

NORTH KOREA: CIVILIANS IN NORTH KOREA ENGAGED IN HARD LABOR, FIFTY PER CENT DIED OF MALNUTRITION

4 January 1947

FROM:
SUGAHARA Harukichi
c/o KAGAYA Yutaka
1098, JUTAKU EIDAN
(House Building Corporation),
Ueda, Morioka-shi,
(Iwate-ken, Japan)

TO:
ISHIKAWA Kazuji
3-ku, Aza Yamada, Higashi-mura,
Isumi-gun, Chiba-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"My family suddenly returned home last November. They had avoided the battle fire in Korea as I had expected, and later moved to Antung with five children carrying nothing but the clothes they wore. They actually led a beggar's life there, and lost two of the children because of malnutrition. When I first saw them I could not recognize them, as they were so miserably changed. I never felt so keenly the stern reality of defeat as then.

"They told me that about fifty employees of the company were taken to Pyeong Yang to engage in heavy labor by the order of the Soviet authorities. More than half of them died there, and the rest were repatriated more dead than alive after four months."

Comment by (P&I J-3785)

- 1 - (Continued)

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BAD CONDITIONS IN CHONGJIN CAMP, NORTH KOREA

6 January 1947

FROM:
KOBAYASHI Shigeru
Shizuyama, Ibi-machi,
(Ibi-gun), Gifu-ken,
(Japan)

TO:
UTSUNOMIYA Kichitaro
Minami 11-sen, Onnebetsu-mura,
Kamikawa-gun, Teshiono-kuni,
Hokkaido, (Japan)

Writer states:

"We invalids left Siberia and arrived at Ch'ongjin. Then we went on foot to a concentration camp which was situated in the mountains about fifteen (15) ri (Ex: 1 ri = 2.440 miles) away from Ch'ongjin. About fifteen thousand (15,000) Japanese people were engaging in labor there being supplied with food twice a day. The fixed quantity of one meal was about four (4) shaku (Ex: 1 shaku = 0.03812 pints) of kaoliang or millet. The food situation became worse and worse; in consequence, eight (8) or nine (9) persons out of a hundred (100) died every day."

Comment by (P23 J-2395)

8% OF JAPANESE DIE DAILY FROM MALNUTRITION IN NORTH KOREA CAMP

6 January 1947

FROM:
KOBAYASHI Shigeru
Shizuyama, Ebi-machi,
Gifu-ken, (Japan)

TO:
KOBAYASHI Shizu & others
Minami 11-sen, Onnebetsu,
Kamikawa-gun, Amashio-kuni,
Hokkaido, (Japan)

Writer states:

"My brother arrived at the neighborhood of Vladivostok around the end of May in a train jam packed with sick repatriates, from where they were transported to Chiongju, Korea, on board a Russian military ship. After working for about a month there, they were transferred to an internment camp in the mountains, some fifteen (15) ri away from Chiongju, where about fifteen thousand (15,000) Japanese were interned. They were compelled to work every day, but were given only two (2) meals a day, which consisted of one (1) go of kaoliang and Indian corn. The consequences were that they all became so weak that about eight (8) out of one hundred (100) died every day."

Comment by (P38 J-4168)

MALTREATMENT OF JAPANESE IN NORTHERN KOREA

15 January 1947

FROM:
SATO Yoshimi
c/o TANAKA JIMUSHO, NIKKEI,
GENBA (Tanaka Office, Floor of
Nippon Meter)
KUDO GUMI SHUCHOJO
(Agency of Kudo Co.)
Mikka-machi, Hachinoe-shi,
Aomori-ken, (Japan)

TO:
MATSUMOTO Naoe
6, Tenjin-machi, Hachioji-shi,
(Tokyo-to, Japan)

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2 - (Continued)

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Writer states:

"At the time of the Japan's surrender I was in the OCHI Unit, Hayabusa 19154 Unit, which was stationed in P'yong-Yang. On 23 August 1945, we were disarmed by Russian Forces, and on 26 August we were taken to the POW camp at Sangori, Pyong-Yang, where the officers, the non-commissioned officers and the privates were separated from each other.

"The condition of the camp was very miserable. We were permitted to put on only one suit of clothing. Like the cattle on the pasture, we had no bed to lie on, and no roof to sleep under, but had to couch on the bed of grass at night. As to food, there was a terrible dearth there, because we were given only seven (7) or eight (8) pieces of cracker every day.

One day in September I ran away from the camp together with several others. I had wandered about the mountain district for the succeeding three (3) days and nights, when I was arrested by the military policemen of the Soviet troops. For three (3) days I was detained in the guard-house with neither food nor water. Meanwhile, they tortured me in the attempt to make me own that I was a soldier. But I had insisted to the end that I was a civilian and was set free at last. Then after many days of hard experiences I could reach Seoul, almost naked.

Comment by (P42 J-1481)

MANCHURIA: JAPANESE KEMPEI FORCED TO WORK IN CHINCHU, MANCHURIA

27 December 1946

FROM:
AKIYAMA Masuzo
Araki, Araki-mura, Kitasaitama-gun,
Saitama-ken, (Japan)

TO:
HIRATA Shotaro
447, Ichikawa, Ichikawa-shi,
Chiba-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"The soldiers above 'Jotohei' (superior private) of the DAIREN KEMPEI TAI were locked up for three (3) weeks after the occupation of the U.S.S.R.Army.

"After being freed we were forced to work under the U.S.S.R.Army at the site of the MANSHU JUKI-KAISHA (Manchuria Heavy Machine Co.) in Chinchu (Manchuria)."

Comment by (P33 J-1278)

COURSE OF REPATRIATE FROM MANCHURIAN BORDER

4 January 1947

FROM:
IWAHASHI Kumao
Mizuhara-machi,
Kitakambara-gun, Niigata-ken,
(Japan)

TO:
SHINOHARA Kazuji
2651, Kotake-cho, Itabashi-ku,
Tokyo-to, (Japan)

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

Writer states:

"I heard several roars of cannons every day before 9 August 45 when the war broke out, and it notified us that the crisis was near at hand. Just about six o'clock in the morning that day we were attacked by four or five Soviet planes, and we knew that the fight had already begun in the frontier. When the war broke out, all communications between Huto and Tsinho, where we lived were interrupted, so I had no news from Huto.

"The Japanese force in Huto seemed too poor to keep the position, so it might have been an hour's fight at best before they were defeated. Soon after the defeat, there seemed to have been a landing of Soviet tank units, for the trains that had left Tsinho for Huto, came back from Shuika, next station of Tsinho.

"At 8:30 a.m. we, members of the Land Development Group, received an order that women and children should leave the place, and again at 2:30 p.m. another for all of us. We, seven hundred and fifty (750) in all, left there at 4:00 p.m. It is believed that most Japanese in Huto, civilians as well as soldiers, have died on the occasion.

"On the way home we had to wander for about forty days escaping from the pursuit of Soviet tanks and at last we were robbed by Manchurians of all we had. Thus, only thirty five (35) arrived at the homeland in safety out of seven hundred and fifty members of the group."

Comment by (P35 J-3405)

HARDSHIPS OF RETURNEES FROM ANTUNG

29 December 1946

FROM:
SHIMURA Torako
c/o SHIROIWA Mitsuru
Kamihoshikawa, Hodogaya-ku,
Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken,
(Japan)

TO:
AOYAMA Kumeo
28, Maruyamakita-machi,
Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"On October 25th, early in the morning, giving up all our belongings, we left Antung with a rucksack on the back with other five thousand (5,000) Japanese. As you know, traffic was almost entirely tied up, we asked Koreans to take us to some safe place. It took even thirteen (13) days to go to some part in Korea at the risk of our lives after paying five thousand yen (¥ 5,000.-) a head for our passage-fare and twenty seven thousand yen (¥ 27,000.-) including extra payment for us five. Then we walked many ri (Ex: 1 ri = 2.440 miles) of mountain path, sleeping in the fields, and keeping off hunger with sweet potatoes and radishes only which we got at the sacrifice of our clothes and other things. It was after more than forty (40) days that we arrived at Inch'on from Auntung. When we were sent to Pusan by the favor of the American Forces, we were only about two thousand and four hundred (2,400.-) in all, and at last on 18th, December we returned home safely on board the repatriation ship."

Comment by (P27 J-3385)

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INTERNEES TREATED WELL BY SOVIETS IN MANCHURIA

31 December 1946

FROM:
UCHIDA Tsuneko
Obune, Hachiri-mura,
Naka-gun, Ibaragi-ken,
(Japan)

TO:
WATABIKI Yoshio
843, -1, Inage-cho,
Chiba-shi, Chiba-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"The 834nd Corps were stationed at Pinanchen, Lungkiang Province, (twenty-five kilometers west of Paichengtzu), Manchuria. With the outbreak of war Russian tank corps invaded there from the Arushan district. We escaped southward with families of our troops, arriving at Changchung on August 15th, when the war came to an end. We assembled at Kunchuling by military command and stayed there till September 13th. On the next day, an order came from the Russian Army and we started marching without knowing the place of destination. However, we arrived at Harbin on September 17th, and, crossing the river via Heiho, reached Blagovestchensk in the Russian territory on 30th. We left the train at Irkuttsuk on October 9th and entered the detention camp.

"Life at the Irkuttsuk camp:
1. Temperature was about the same as in Manchuria; 55 degrees below zero at the coldest. However fine weather continued.
2. We cooked for ourselves with foodstuffs given by the Russian Army. We were served three meals every day, which consisted of rice, kaoliang, soys, red beans, oats etc. together with side dishes of pickles and fish. Thus we enjoyed better food than that we have now in Japan. However, army surgeons were apprehensive of the want of vitamine C because of vegetable shortage. Butter was given now and then, 300 grams of bread a day, and a few spoonfuls of sugar every day; there were no wine at all but tobaccoes, though coarse in quality, were rationed.

"Most officers and soldiers went out to factories and other places to work in the morning. The army surgeons stayed in the camp to take care of patients. At first we did nothing but to talk of repatriation and eating, but as the time of repatriation neared, we became quite accustomed to the life there and almost every Sunday we had variety shows among ourselves."

Comment by (P39 J-104)

450 SAID STILL IN SAN-KIANG, MANCHURIA

Date: Illegible
FROM:
HORI Tadao
Kumatejima,
Nakahirata-mura,
Akumi-gun, Yamagata-ken,
(Japan)

TO:
MUNE Mitsuhiko
c/o Self-Promotion Society of
Manchuria Exploitation
Volunteers' Relief Association
4-19, Ichiban-cho, Kojimachi-ku,
Tokyo-to, (Japan)

Writer states:

"Most of the pioneers who lived in Tungpehsien (Hsingan Tunsheng, Manchuria) have been repatriated already. However, there are still about four hundred and fifty (450) men and women between sixteen (16) and thirty-five (35) years old, who were sent to the Chiku Mine (San Kiang, Manchuria), and are still there."

Comment by (P5 J-2101)

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FORMER CADET FLEES FROM MANCHURIA

7 January 1947

FROM:
ABE Michio
c/o OTSUBO Wakichi
85, Nitta-machi,
Morioka-shi,
(Iwate-ken, Japan)

TO:
ABE Koichi
1309, Hanazono-cho,
Chiba-shi, (Chiba-ken, Japan)

Writer states:

"When the Soviet Army crossed the frontier, our company retired to Chichihaehr, where we accepted the challenge of Russian fighters and bombers. With one half of the soldiers killed, we were obliged to go down southward to Harbin, from where we had a narrow escape to Mukuden by a bombing plane. We were disarmed soon after we landed there because of the remarkably speedy advance of the Russian Army, and were imprisoned in the Peiling POW Camp north of Mukden. For about half a year, I was treated well because of my being a driver, though I suffered from plague. Before long, almost all of the other companies were sent to Siberia, but I fortunately remained there, and escaped from prison at a good opportunity. I went into business concealing my former position of being a soldier. While I was preparing for my return home last October, a woman whom I employed as an agent for my business reported me to the authorities, and my former position was brought to light, and I was constantly watched by the Chinese Army. I was arrested by them on the 25th of October and again imprisoned in the Shenyang Prison where I chanced upon our former company commander. Thanks to his explanation that I was a mere merchant, I was released on the 20th of December and at last returned home with other demobilized soldiers."

Comment by (P39 J-104)

MILD TREATMENT ACCORDED 18,000 JAPANESE BY U.S.S.R. IN MARITIME PROVINCE

7 January 1947

FROM:
SENGOKU Ryozo
c/o KAWATA Ryozo
167, Kaminumata-machi,
Adachi-ku, Tokyo-to,
(Japan)

TO:
INUI Ikujiro
Umaide, Ichinomoto-machi,
Soegami-gun, Nara-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"Surrounded by wire entanglements, 18,000 of us, ex-members of 135th Division personnel, camped out in a desolate plain called Harori, northwest of Vorshilov, from September 3 till October 17, 1945. We mowed herbs, gathered firewoods, reaped soy-beans, and harvested potatoes. Those who were weak were engaged in cooking and other light labor. On October 17 our camps were removed to Rokashio village, 2 ri (Ex: 1 ri = 2.440 miles) distant from Harori.

"On November 16 sick soldiers and some weak civilians, among whom I was, were repatriated to the Tungman Province, Manchuria.

"Throughout our internment, the Soviets never treated us with brutality, but they took away our articles of value such as watches, fountain-pens etc. They talked to us with signs in a friendly manner. Rationing was enough to keep us away from hunger, and we could even take a bath sometimes."

Comment by (P12 J-189)

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SIBERIA: 600,000 JAPANESE SAID STILL IN SIBERIA

4 January 1947
FROM:
TAKEUCHI Keitaro
493, Urasato, Yokosuka-shi,
(Kanagawa-ken, Japan)

TO:
KOBAYASHI Shintaro
Morinaga Company house,
Yorii-machi,
Ozato-gun, Saitama-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"A son of my friend repatriated from Siberia. He told me that six hundred thousand (600,000) Japanese were still working there. They are suffering from severe cold and malnutrition. As a result a considerable number of them have died."

Comment by (P4 J-234)

FAVORABLE REPORT ON CONDITION OF JAPANESE IN RUSSIA

31 December 1946
FROM:
TSUCHIYA Sanae
c/o KOHAMA
5-chome, Ura, Mito-shi,
(Ibaragi-ken, Japan)

TO:
YOSHIDA Kushi
c/o SUZUKI Chimato
Sogo, Hirotsu-mura, Imba-gun,
Chiba-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"According to Mr. SHIBATA who recently came back from Russia as the head of a repatriate group, there is nothing to worry about regarding the condition of the Japanese people awaiting repatriation there. The situation may differ in the various places but, there, an eight (8) hour labor system was used; rationed food was plentiful at times and everything was quite favorable. Large-scale repatriation will not be carried out before next spring because winter clothing to protect them from the cold would be needed."

Comment by (P11 J-2142)

IDENTIFICATION OF THREE JAPANESE BATTALIONS IN SIBERIA ASSIGNED TO MINE WORK AND LUMBER FELLING NEAR VLADIVOSTOK

7 January 1947
FROM:
FUJIWARA Yasuhiko
c/o ARAI
3757, 1-chome,
Osawa-machi, Minami Saitama-gun,
Saitama-ken, (Japan)

TO:
ITO Yukio
165, Usakuchi-mura,
Higashi Yatsushiro-gun,
Yamanashi-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"After the conclusion of the Operation SHUREI(秀嶺) No.1 (1 May 1945-29 May, 1945), our regiment garrisoned at Yuting, Shantung Province, North China, established a position in the vicinity of Tsinan City. To move into Korea, we departed from Licheng in June, 1945, and, by way of Shanhaikwan-Antung route, arrived at Hamhung, South Hamgyong Province, North Korea, late in June, where we learned of the termination of war.

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The Battalions Nos. 42, 43 and 44 got on board a Soviet oil-tanker (40-ton class) and were sent down to Vladivostok late in September, 1945.

"Battalion No. 44 was kept in at Vladivostok. The Battalions Nos. 42 and 43 walked for two (2) days and arrived at Archom, a mining town, population of two hundred thousand (200,000), sixty (60) kilometers (Ex: 1 kilometer = 0.6 mile) north of Vladivostok. Commanding officer KUSANO, some officers and non-commissioned officers, railroad engineers and sicknen were detained at Hungnam (Ex: near Hamhung, North Korea). Toll of death was large in the march from Hungnam to Archom.

"Archom 2nd Internment Camp:

Monitor: 1st Lt. KONISHI, formerly commanding 2nd Company, 43rd Battalion
Members: two thousand (2,000) men

A detachment of five hundred (500) strong was dispatched to lumber felling. Almost all members were working at near-by mines. Some were engaged in building work above ground.

"This state continued for fifteen (15) months. Late in November, 1946, four hundred (400) men were transferred from Archom 2nd Camp to Nakhotka (Ex: a port near Vladivostok) Camp. Five thousand (5,000) men, gathered from various camps, sailed from the port of Nakhotka on board S.S. Taikyo Maru on 5 December, 1946, and arrived at Maizuru (Ex: Kyoto Prefecture, Japan) on 8 December, 1946. Six hundred thousand (600,000) Japanese, however, are still engaged in road repair work or coal-mining."

Comment by (P15 J-196)

HEAVY WORK, LITTLE FOOD FOR JAPANESE IN SIBERIA

6 January 1947

FROM:

KITAYAMA Shoichi
Ichinichi-shi, Hanamaki-machi,
(Hienuki-gun), Iwate-ken,
(Japan)

TO:

KITAYAMA Ryosuke
358, Tsurumi-machi,
Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama-shi,
(Kanagawa-ken, Japan)

Writer states:

"Masazo of KIKUYA, who had been captured by the Soviet Army in the Kurile Islands, told me about the treatment during his captivity. He was employed in railway construction in the Maritime Provinces of Siberia working twelve hours a day, living only on millet and kaoliang till July of last year. After that he was employed in loading and unloading of cargo in North Korea living on soy beans and kaoliang till the end of November. Then, at last, he was sent home because of malnutrition. Further he told that he was still in poor health owing to the severe toil of one year and a half."

Comment by (P26 J-3637)

MANCHURIA 1219TH CORPS UNDER FORCED LABOR IN KOMSOMOLSK, SIBERIA SERIOUSLY UNDERNOURISHED

7 January 1947

FROM:

KAMIYAMA Waichi
Shimokawarada, Naka-mura,
Shimotsuga-gun, Tochigi-ken,
(Japan)

TO:

SAKAI Shigeru
Yoshida, Yoshida-mura,
Katori-gun, Chiba-ken,
(Japan)

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

Writer states:

"I belonged to the Manchuria 1219th Corps attached to the INOUE Unit, the transportation company. From June, 1945, the corps rushed entrenchment work in Ninjan Prefecture, Mutankiang Province. In one week after the Soviet invasion of Manchuria, however, we knew that Japan had surrendered, and we were disarmed at Tungking.

"Boarding a train at Mutankiang we left for Siberia. On September 20 we arrived at Komsomolsk, some four hundred (400) kilometers (Ex: 1 kilometer = 0.6213 miles) north of Khabarovsk, where we were to stay until our order of repatriation would come.

"In Komsomolsk, we were employed in such kinds of work as deforestation, brick-baking, farming, etc. Many died from the advanced stage of malnutrition there. I left this hell on account of critical undernourishment toward the end of last February to be transferred from one camp to another till I came home among the first repatriates' group from the Soviet-controlled areas."

Comment by (P12 J-189)

INTERNMENT LIFE IN IRKUTSK, SIBERIA

11 January 1947

FROM:

OKEDA Masaharu
51-2, Maeda, Hanno-machi,
Iruma-gun, Saitama-ken,
(Japan)

TO:

SHIMEZAKI Noriko
c/o MATSUI Nagamasa
35, Mitokoro-machi,
Kanazawa-shi,
Ishikawa-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"I was repatriated from Siberia on 28 December last year. Though I was taken to a POW camp in Irkutsk, west of Lake Baikal, I was allowed to return home as one of the twenty-three (23) patients from among two thousand (2,000) people. We started Irkutsk on 5 June, and passing through north Korea, landed at Sasebo (Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan).

"There, the temperature falls down to forty (40) to fifty (50) degrees below jero at present, but the work was comparatively easy. Though I heard that the death amounted to half of a unit in other places, our camp was far from such a disaster. We had few dead or cases of frost-bite."

Comment by (P35 J-197)

CONDITIONS IN CAMP NIKOLAJEVSK, SIBERIA

10 January 1947

FROM:

OIKAWA Yugo
Yanaizu-machi, Motoyoshi-gun,
Miyagi-ken, (Japan)

TO:

SAKAKIBARA Isoji
234, Namamugi-machi,
Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama-shi,
(Kanagawa-ken, Japan)

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

Writer states:

"My old classmate Yasusuke returned lately home from Siberia and talked to me about the conditions there.

"In October 1945 he was sent with his comrades to Nikolajevsk, Siberia. The prisoners were classified into four (4) classes according to their physical strength. Those of the first and the second classes were set to work in the mines, those of the third class worked on the ground and those of the fourth class (invalids) cleaned the camps. They worked eight (8) hours a day. At seven (7) o'clock in the morning there was a roll-call, and at ten (10) o'clock at night the lights were put out. Talking about food, one (1) or one and a half (1½) go (Ex: 1 go = 0.381 pint) of cereals such as wheat beans, red beans and surghum were supplied twice a day, that is at breakfast and supper and bread at lunch. He was greatly astonished by the low state of the Soviet soldiers' culture and wondered how the Soviet Union had won the victory with neither any military discipline nor morality. They didn't beat Japanese prisoners unreasonably, and earnest mine-workers were paid from two hundred (200) to three hundred (300) yen a month."

Comment by (P31 J-2233)

TREATMENT RECEIVED BY JAPANESE AT IRKUTSK, SIBERIA

9 January 1947

FROM:
OKEDA Masaji
51-2, Maeda, Hanno-machi,
Iruma-gun, Saitama-ken,
(Japan)

TO:
KOSHIBE Akutaro
c/o SEKINE Ryusaku
3-chome, Sakado-machi,
Saitama-ken, (Japan)

Writer states,

"I was asked directly by 1st Lieut. KOSHIBE to forward this inclosed letter to you, but as we had several examinations by the U.S.S.R. Army, I sewed it in my collar.

"I returned home from Siberia on 28 Dec last year. I was in the POW camp in Irkutsk City to the north-west of Lake Baikal, but out of about two thousand (2,000) ex-servicemen, I and twenty-two (22) other weak men left Siberia on 5 June last year for Heong Nam, in North Korea, where we experienced many hardships.

"Our task at Irkutsk was unexpectedly easy and there were no frost-bitten patients and few deaths, while in other camps half of the POWs died."

Writer, in the inclosed letter, states:

"After my arrival at Irkutsk at the beginning of October last year, I had been engaged in cooking as a member of the cooking section but now I have been engaging in thrashing rice necessary for our camp as a chief of the thrashing section since the beginning of this year."

Comment by (P63 J-3787)

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

Confidential

JF/TO:/35172

RETURNEE FROM SAKHALIN REPORTS EXPERIENCES IN LABOR BATTALION

5 January 1947
FROM:
KUZUYA Mikio
8, Otsu, Kami-cho, Tomioka-machi,
Kita-Kanra-gun, Gunma-Ken,
(Japan)

TO:
FUJITA Toshu
Nakahara-Kami, Nakiishi-mura,
Katsu-gun, Okayama-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"I was disarmed by the Soviet Forces at Oya Air-station in Sakhalin on August 23rd after the termination of the war. I was engaged in labor service at Ochisi and Rutaka in Sakhalin for about a month. Then we were sent from Odomari to Navotka in Soviet territory a trade port a hundred kilometers (Ex. 1 kilometer = 0.6213 mile) north of Vladivostok on November 10th and were engaged in labor again for about one year. We were subjected to many kinds of task there such as carpentry or plastering and we were not given enough food. Fortunately, however, joining the first batch of five thousand (5,000) repatriates, I came back from Siberia on December 9th."

Comment by (FIC J-2354)

CONFUSION IN SAKHALIN AFTER SURRENDER

3 January 1947
FROM:
CHIBA Yuzo
c/o Honkoji-temple
109, Sakae, Iwanai-mura,
Sapporo-gun, Hokkaido,
(Japan)

TO:
KAWAMATA Eiko
Yamataga, Yamatsma-mura,
Kitasoma-gun,
Ibaraki-ken, (Japan)

Writer states:

"At 6 a.m. on the 20th of August, 1945, the Russian Army landed at Maoka (Ex: in Sakhalin) with bombardments from war-ships. All the Japanese in the town were confined in warehouses. At the same time Russians set fire here and there. First of all, they attacked the police station. The assistant police inspector was killed, some policemen surrendered, while others escaped toward Toyohara. The fire of the police station spread toward the northern part of the town. The Japanese detained in warehouses rushed to put out the fire, but those who wore military clothes or policeman's uniforms were shot to death.

"We had been allowed to go home ten days later. Rapes, robberies and murders by the Russian soldiers took place every night. Soldiers or policemen were taken away as captives, and so half of the police fled under the disguise of civilians.

"Under U.S.S.R. administration, labor is the first principle. Sabotage is unpardonable. If we are found out in the act of sabotage, we are at once jailed. Punishment for stealing a piece of bread was six months' imprisonment, and even for a trifling black marketing, ten years'. Especially the Japanese were punished severely."

Comment by (IC J-1760)

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

Confidential

JD/TOK/35172

FORMOSA:

RECENT CHANGE OF ATTITUDE OF FORMOSANS TOWARD JAPANESE

9 January 1947

FROM:
TAKAZOE Fumimaro
c/o SEKI Yoshizo
78-2, Nishiki-cho,
Tachikawa-shi,
Tokyo-to, (Japan)

TO:
TAKAZOE Akira
c/o MATSKAWA
25-1, Shinohara Kita-machi,
Nada-ku, Kobe-shi,
(Hyogo-ken, Japan)

Writer, in an inclosed letter, states:

"Towards the end of the war, Formosans caused a great disturbance out of excitement and their attitudes towards Japanese and Japanese-Formosans were very bad. This was due to a sort of reaction when they were released all at once from a yoke which bound them for a long time or feeling that they had the freedom of action and they regarded the government as their slave, misinterpreting 'Three Principles of the People' or agitations by the Leftists.

"However the minds of the people have gradually been settled and recently they begun to yearn for the Japanese saying that Japanese government was good and their attitudes towards us changed into kindness."

Comment by (P22 J-6)

HOMESICK TECHNICIAN IN FORMOSA CRITICIZED TREATMENT

17 December 1946

FROM:
OUCHI Hisashi & Shigeko
c/o MIYAZAWA
4, Nishinagano, Nagano-shi,
Nagano-ken, (Japan)

TO:
MIURA Iwao
5136, Kumisawa-cho,
Totsuka-ku, Yokohama-shi,
(Kanagawa-ken, Japan)

Writer, in letter written in Formosa, states:

"Four hundred and seventy-three (473) of us Japanese who are retained here partly by the special order of the Japanese Government and partly by the invitation - - superficially very courteous - - of the Chinese Government, are now in a position to do nothing according to our own will. We are rendering reparations service, so to speak.

"Though, in my case, I am given by the Japanese Government the title of professor at the Imperial University with Imperial appointment abroad, and by the Chinese Government, consultant of the Hygeine Bureau, chief technician of the Provincial Quarantine Station, and lecturer at the Training Institute for administrators of the province, I must unconditionally obey the order of the Chinese Government. Besides, there is no knowing when we shall be sent home.

"The disturbance of the public order here is beyond description. Thieves and robbers are rampant even in broad daylight. No reason will be heard. And everything is settled by money.

"For some time to come, no ship will set sail for Japan, though I hear there are many unauthorized ships plying between here and Japan."

Comment by (Pol J-3785)

Confidential

(Continued)

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Confidential

JP/TOK/30172

OKINAWA: REPATRIATES TO OKINAWA REGRET THEIR RETURN HOME

24 November 1946

FROM:
KUNIYOSHI Tomobiro
Branch of Sekoh Bank
Kushi-mura, Okinawa

TO:
MACHIDA Muneyoshi
4110, Dekino-cho,
Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa-ken,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"Okinawa has now become an utterly uninteresting land to us, so we had better go back to Japan again. Most of the repatriates from Japan to Okinawa regret they had ever come back here. Speaking of food conditions, we see uncertain distribution. Sometimes the distribution continues for several days and sometimes no distribution is made at all for two (2) weeks. The minimum of staple food sufficient to sustain our livelihood is given us. Of course, we cannot live on the distributed food only and naturally we cannot help buying black market food. The reckless snatching by government officials and employees (the leaders of neighborhood associations or the distribution station employees) of food is too obvious. These posts are proudly occupied by the men who remained in Okinawa during the war. I doubt where our liberty and equality is. We can see only incompleteness of organization and negligence of duty. The military government is active and cooperative, but only the upper offices of the civil government keep pace with the action of the military government."

Comment by (P36 J-2199)

PHILIPPINES: INTERNEES TREATED WELL IN PHILIPPINES

3 January 1947

FROM:
NAKAJIMA Kinematsu
Shinsho, Chujo-mura,
Naka-Uonuma-gun,
Niigata-ken, (Japan)

TO:
OKUMURA Sakechika
22, Kotsuka-cho, Inatsuki-cho,
Oji-ku, Tokyo-to,
(Japan)

Writer states:

"We were transferred, as POW's, from one camp to another in the Philippines, having both pleasant and unpleasant experiences. Differing from the time you were there, American Occupation Forces would not be able to do any work satisfactorily without us POWs. As a result their attitude toward us changed very much. They treated us as superior people rather than POWs. At every office, they left all tasks entirely to us on our own responsibilities. For our amusement, a fine stage was set up to present a real music show with American musical instruments. Every Saturday and Sunday, we had base-ball matches with them."

Comment by (P36 J-2248)

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JP/OSA/42229

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		Prep. date: 20 Jan 47	Comment by: See Comment	

RECEIVED JAN 29 1947

COMMENT

PRISONERS OF WAR: CONDITIONS, TREATMENT AND ATTITUDES

RUSSIA

From:	To:	Type & Date of Comm:
HAYASHI Fumio 1, Ikaino-naka 4-chome, Ikuno-ku, Osaka-shi, (Japan)	NISHIOKA Juzo Deyashiki, Kurahashi, Sakurai, Isoki-gun, Nara-ken, (Japan)	Letter 28 Dec 46

TREATMENT OF JAPANESE PRISONERS OF WAR IN VARIOUS CAMPS IN SIBERIA

Writer states:

"On the 15th of August, when we learnt of the surrender, we were undergoing our training as medical soldiers at the Second Army Hospital in Heijo (North Korea). On the 2nd of September, all members of the Heijo Second Reservist (Tai) Company, to which we belonged, were taken into the Sangori (near Heijo) POW Camp. On the 18th of October, we left the camp believing that we were going to be repatriated, but it was not Japan but the Konan POW Camp in Kankyo (North Korea) that we were taken to. There, we were engaged in loading cargoe for Russian ships and making faggots of wood. On the 18th of December, we embarked on board a Russian ship, firmly believing that we were eventually going to

------ (Continued)

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be repatriated; but, alas, it was Nahotoka (present connecting port for repatriates) in Siberia where we landed. From there, we marched to an unknown valley. We camped there for a few days, suffering from biting cold and a poor food supply. Again we left there on foot, and on the 31st of December we arrived at the Artem Second POW Camp (between Vladivostok and Nahotoka). That night, we were transferred by railway to the Kamenoshka POW Camp situated in a valley surrounded by deep mountains.

*Till the 22nd of January, we did not engage in labor at all in order to recover our physical strength. From the 23rd of January, we were daily engaged in the felling of lumber (daily volume per person: 4 cubic metres, (Ex: 1 metre = 3.3 feet); branches and bark removed) and road and railway construction work. On the 18th of June, as it had become warm, the camp was closed; and we, in three groups, were transferred to the Artem First, Second, and Fifth POW Camps respectively. Your son, Shigeyuki, who had remained at the Kamenoshka POW Camp, was transferred to the Sptinka POW Camp around July. I was informed from one of my comrades that the working conditions in the Sptinka POW Camp were almost the same as ours.

* 1) Ration

a) The Sangori POW Camp in North Korea:

Generally speaking, our ration was not so bad. It consisted of dried young fronds of bracken, canned beef, canned vegetables, canned ham, soy-beans, potatoes, Kaoliang, corn, corn-flour, dried vegetables (spinach and pumpkin), wheat-flour, starch and rice. When there was no rice, some of the above-mentioned foods were substituted for it. Besides, to supplement the ration, we could buy baked sweet-potatoes, baked-corn, beef-dumplings, apples and candy from Koreans and Japanese civilians when we went to gather fuel-wood.

b) The Konan POW Camp in North Korea:

For the first few days, we bought various kinds of food in the town as we did in Sangori, but since we began to work on the wharf, we could bring back to the Camp, rice, glutinous rice, soy-beans and fish. On these we could live quite comfortably. Life in this Camp was, I think, the most easy. Later, when we trudged along all the way from Nahotoka to Artem without any supply of food, we could sustain our lives on the rice brought from the Camp.

c) The Kamenoshka POW Camp:

At first the ration was satisfactorily supplied, but with the coming of winter, owing to transportation difficulties, we sometimes had to work all day long without food. Until May, the ration in the Camp had been quite poor. We had lived entirely on watery gruel for about a week, on soy-beans for three days, and on Indian and pink beans for about a month. Generally we were supplied with one third of the mess canteen full of German millet and oats per day and a loaf of 350 or 500 grams of black bread per meal.

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However, in case the efficiency percentage of a person exceeded 100%, his ration was augmented. Since around June, we had been almost daily supplied with one third or sometimes a half of the mess canteen full of rice. Other foodstuffs were as follows; daily 1-2 Go (Ex: 1 Go = 0.35 Lb.) of dried carrot, sausage, horse-flesh, dried herring, salmon, trout and small fish. Vegetables were so scarce that, since arround May, we had eaten every kind of edible weed to be found in the mountains, such as wild leek, kogome (Ex: a kind of edible weed), young brocken and chickweed. Sometimes we ate even snakes, frogs, and snails. Life in this Camp was, I think, the most miserable.

d) The Sptinka POW Camp:

According to what a comrade of mine told me, the ration there was not so bad, because of the existence of a baking factory in the neighborhood. Ration: one third of the mess canteen full of staple food per meal. Sausage, pickles, powdered egg, cabbages, cucumbers, carrots, radishes as side-dishes. A match-boxful of sugar (20 grams) per day, a bit of salt, powdered soy-sauce, bean-mash and fish as seasoning.

*2) Clothing and bedding.

In warm seasons, each of us was allowed to wear an undershirt, a pair of short drawers, a uniform and a pair of socks. Of course, these were the ones which we had possessed at the time of surrender. When they were damaged, we had to mend them. No clothes were supplied. In winter, we were allowed to double an undershirt and a pair of socks, and to wear a cap, an overcoat, gaiters, boots, and gloves to protect ourselves against cold weather. We were allowed to use only a sheet of blanket and a straw-matting per head for bedding in temperature which fell 40 or 50 degrees below zero. To protect ourselves against cold, we, in groups of three, slept together under two blankets, with the third spread under us.

*3) Medical and welfare accommodations:

As for hospitals, some camps had good accommodations, and some poor. Generally speaking, those situated near the transportation-line had good hospitals with a lot of medical supplies. At the hospital, the ration was very good (in Russia, inpatients are supplied with first-grade rations), and the patients were given two blankets. They were exempted from their work. When one had a temperature of more than 37.5° C, he was given a day's work off. For those in convalescence or those who were not so seriously ill that they had no need of a day's work off, a light kind of work was assigned. Japanese medical officers under supervision of Russian medical officers examined and gave us medical treatment. Some camps were made of tents, and some of wood. Protection accommodations against cold were mediocre. Perhaps you can imagine how cold it was from the fact that the water in a canteen was frozen in the living quarters. As for welfare accommodations, we were allowed to enjoy a hair-cut every other month, and a shave and a bath every week. We were each given a cake of soap, and our lice-infested clothes were disinfected by steam monthly or bimonthly. After the monthly physical examination, we were divided into four groups, that is, No.1, No.2, No.3, and special. The volume of work assigned to each group was as follows: 100% for No.1, 80% for No.2, 60% for No.3, and light labor for special. Those whose efficiency had exceeded the alloted percentage received a prize or augmented rations.*

(Comment by Plt J--547)

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JI/OSA/42229

From:
MURAOKA Shigeo
Tanigawa, Hikami-gun,
Hyogo-ken, (Japan)

To:
NAKAJIMA Murako
Asahi-cho,
Shimo-nitta-machi,
Kita Kanra-gun,
Gumma-ken, (Japan)

Type & Date of Comm:
Letter
3 Jan 47

DISCLOSURE OF GENERAL CONDITIONS OF JAPANESE DETAINED IN RUSSIA

Writer, in a mimeographed letter addressed to the families of soldiers not yet repatriated from Russia, states:

"The following information has been obtained from the Information Department of the Hyogo Prefectural Office.

'Including 850,000 Kwantung Army personnel, the Japanese who were sent to Russia from Manchuria totalled 1,450,000. By March, 1946, however, about 30% of them died from disease or malnutrition, 10,000 were killed by the Russians, and 160,000 escaped from the camps and were missing.

'A camp generally accommodates two, three or five hundred persons and sometimes as many as one thousand. The supply of food, although varying in different places, is generally a little inferior to that served Russian soldiers, but you need not worry much about it. Eight-hours labor system is adopted for the Japanese, and the amusements during their spare time are wrestling, radio, plays or base-ball.

'There are opportunities to escape on the way to the working places, but when they think of the difficulties with food and other problems which might occur on the way to any safe shelter, they do nothing, but remain there resignedly.

'Roughly speaking, 50% of the Japanese are engaged in agriculture, 30% in mining, 10% in special technical tasks and 10% in wood-cutting in the forests or in railway construction work, etc.'"

(Comment by P23 J-336)

From:
KONO Nobuo
26, Nishi Kujo,
Fujinoki-cho,
Shimokyo-ku,
Kyoto-shi, (Japan)

To:
MIZUNO Eisaku
Nishi Sabae,
Funatsu-mura,
Imatachi-gun,
Fukui-ken, (Japan)

Type & Date of Comm:
Letter
29 Dec 46

FAIRLY GOOD TREATMENT ACCORDED JAPANESE PRISONERS IN CAMP IN SIBERIA

Writer, a repatriate from Siberia, states:

"We landed at Nahotuka Port in Soviet territory at the end of last year, 1945. We had only one interpreter for 2,000 soldiers, so we had great difficulty in making ourselves understood. But in the camps we could lead a very pleasant life, as we were able to enjoy entertainments and the military rank-system was relaxed with the democratization of the camp.

- 4 - (Continued)

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Being supplied with sufficient coal, we could sleep comfortably. Recently we were rationed some rice and a moderate amount of bread, although not enough for us. The prisoners-of-war life was not as bad as you feared." (Comment by P41 J-4903)

From:
ABE Masahisa
c/o NAGASAWA Kiyotaka
Honda, Kawazoe-mura,
Kawabe-gun,
Akita-ken, (Japan)

To:
OHARA Rikuji
c/o NEKKA KEISEKI K.K.
(Nekka Fluor-spar Co., Ltd.)
c/o SEIKA KOGYO K.K.
(Seika Mining Industry Co., Ltd.)
22, Kitahama 5-chome,
Higashi-ku,
Osaka-shi, (Japan)

Type & Date of Comm:
Letter
2 Jan 47

HARDSHIPS OF FORCED LABOR IN SIBERIA RECALLED

Writer states:

"I left Siberia on June 13th last year and cleared port near Vladivostok on July 3rd. About the end of July, I arrived at Port Konan in North Korea, and after taking a rest for four months, I left there on December 16th and landed at Sasebo on December 21st. I was able to return safe and sound to Akita on the last day of the year.

"Looking back upon our life of forced labor in Siberia, I recall how unspeakably painful our work in the freezing cold which was beyond human imagination was. Our comrades-in-arms who were frozen to death one after another owing to the labor in such cold, were too numerous to be counted up and amounted to about one hundred every month. It was really fortunate that I could hold out to the last and return to my native place."
(Comment by P36 J-3241)

From:
YOSHIKAWA Kuichi
40, Ishii-machi 2-chome,
Hyogo-ku,
Kobe-shi, (Japan)

To:
INOSHITA Teru
Hana-inamoto-mura,
Onohara-mura,
Mitoyo-gun,
Kagawa-ken, (Japan)

Type & Date of Comm:
Letter
2 Jan 47

SOVIET'S TREATMENT TOWARDS JAPANESE PRISONERS OF WAR IN KASTAMARO CAMP

Writer states:

"According to Mr. OTAGURO Isao, who was repatriated from Siberia on the 30th of last December and who called on me, the next day, Kenji (Ex: apparently writer's relative) is in good health at Kastamaro (Ex: SIC) which is the nearest place to Europe in Siberia. There were at first some 3,000 Japanese soldiers accommodated in a building formerly used as a Russian prison, and now some 1,000 are still remaining there.

- 5 - (Continued)

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

It is very cold there, and it falls 50 degrees below zero on the coldest day. At first the supply of food and clothes was insufficient but it has recently been much improved. A loaf of bread which is 4 inches thick, 1 foot long and 6 inches wide, is supplied for twelve persons for one meal, but cigarettes are not supplied. The work given those soldiers is generally indoor work. The working hour in Russia is 8 hours a day, but actually they work 10 hours a day. Therefore, officers and non-commissioned-officers win favor of the Russians and they intercept all the supplementary supply of food for the overtime work of ordinary privates. Thus they are very selfish and are ignoring their subordinates. Thus, those soldiers who are rather weak, are losing much weight due to malnutrition. All the soldiers are very indignant at their seniors' behavior."

'Comment by P23 J-2538)

From:	To:	Type & Date of Comm:
CHIBA Masayuki c/o CHIBA Tsunejiro Hyuga, Kitasaigo-mura, Mikata-gun, Fukui-ken, (Japan)	FUKUI DISTRICT DEMOBILIZATION OFFICE Accounting Official, Fukui-shi, Fukui-ken, (Japan)	Reg. Letter #579 28 Dec 46

TREATMENT OF JAPANESE IN NAOTOKA CAMP IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Writer, a demobilized soldier, landed at Maizuru on 8 Dec., 1946 from the repatriation ship, "Keizan Maru", reports on the treatment received at an internment camp in Naotoka, situated ten Kilometres south of Vladivostok, Soviet Russia, as follows:

"Presumably about 340 ex-soldiers are now remaining there.

Staple food: Bread-350 grams, rice and other grain-350 grams.

Side-dishes: Salted fish, vegetables and American canned foods.

Working hours: 8 hours per day.

Type of work: Harbor construction, building, repairing automobiles, farming, fishing and other miscellaneous works.

Clothing: Clothes changed in summer and winter.

Sanitary conditions: Generally good. Medicinal facilities available. Drinking water insufficient at the camp, but well supplied at the working place. Fresh water fit for drinking. "

Inclosures: 3
1 letter
2 reports

(Comment by R3 J-1930)

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From:	To:	Type & Date of Corr:
KAWABATA Yoneji Kitakata, Kamito-mura, Tamasu-gun, Ishikawa-ken, (Japan)	SUGIMORI Kazuichi Shita-machi, Miki-cho, Mino-gun, Hyogo-ken, (Japan)	Letter 1 Jan 47

TREATMENT RECEIVED BY JAPANESE PRISONERS OF WAR IN NAPHOTKA CAMP

Writer states:

"From the time we were interned at the Naphotka camp of the Maritime Province in October, 1945, we were awaiting the day of repatriation, encouraging one another and fighting many hardships, but I was the only one of my group who returned home. We were engaged in harbor reconstruction and other general labor at the first camp of Naphotka from October 7 to November 27, and on November 27 we were transferred to the mountain district called Sercgeff for the cutting of lumber. Thinking of our life at that time I realize the mightiness of the vital energy of men, while it makes me shudder when I recall our inexperienced labor, in addition to our daily walk of four or five kilometres along the mountain roads. We greeted the New Year of 1946 in tears. We had nothing but beans, radishes, and dried herring. We descended fortunately from the mountain on March 16 and returned to the second camp of Naphotka again. It was somewhat a relief that spring came to this severely cold place. The mountain life which was like the life of mountain savages was full of hardships disgusting even to think about, but we conquered them. I wish you could just imagine it. Here we labored at house construction, reclamation of land, etc. I returned home on November 29th as one of the first lot of repatriates from the Soviet."

(Comment by P33 J-913)

From:	To:	Type & Date of Corr:
SUGISAKI Tadao c/o ANNAKA Etchuminami-machi, Nagaoka, Momoyama, Fushimi-ku, Kyoto-shi, (Japan)	SUGISAKI Eiichi and SUGISAKI Kazuko Kyushu Imperial University Hospital, 3rd Section of Internal Diseases, Room 'Kita' No.6, Fukuoka-shi, (Fukuoka-ken, Japan)	Letter 30 Dec 46

SUFFERINGS OF JAPANESE IN SUISOEFKA CAMP

Writer states:

"After our surrender, we Japanese soldiers were disarmed by the Russian forces and then forced to march from Mudanchiang (Ex: Manchuria) to Grodekovo in Siberia during the period from September 15th to September 21st, 1945. There, we took a freight train and arrived at the Suisoefka prisoner of war camp on September 23. We began to labor for the U.S.S.R. army on September 24. The work imposed on us during the first one month was to remodel stables into billets. Since the middle of October we began heavy work, which was to load freight cars with timber 2 meters long and 30 centimeters (Ex: 1 centimeter = 0.033 Ft.)

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