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MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: Yes, sir. MR. CHAIRMAN, gentlemen:

First of all, I must say that the discussion and solution of the problem of the repatriation of the Japanese from the Soviet territory is not within the purview of the Allied Council for Japan.

Between the Soviet representative for Japan and GHQ, SCAP has been concluded a special agreement in accordance with which both parties have established a definite order and plan for the repatriation of the Japanese from the USSR determined by transport, technical and other facilities. This plan has been not only fulfilled but over-fulfilled by the Soviet side, which is borne out by the fact that since the beginning of the repatriation of the Japanese from the USSR and the areas controlled by the USSR the Soviet repatriation authorities sent to Japan, up to October 25, 1947, 562,542 Japanese which is an average quota over 50,000 people per month.

In the light of the above-mentioned facts, I cannot understand the contention of MR. CHAIRMAN that the average quota of the repatriates from the Soviet Union is below 50,000 people per month.

Therefore, the attempt of GHQ, SCAP to put this subject again on the agenda of the Allied Council cannot be understood otherwise as dictated by definite political considerations. In this new attempt of GHQ, SCAP I see a tendency to make use of this issue for the purpose of diverting the attention of the Japanese people from the causes of the deplorable state of the repatriates who, on their arrival in Japan, get no proper assistance from the Japanese Government and Occupation authorities with regard to getting employment and who are virtually left to the mercy of fate.

Numerous excerpts from Japanese newspapers and the statements of the repatriates themselves as to their deplorable state in Japan may serve as an illustration of the foregoing contention. I do not wish to take the time of the Members of the Allied Council by giving all the examples from Japanese newspapers as the Members of the Council themselves had an opportunity of seeing them in Japanese newspapers. I shall confine myself only to a few characteristic examples.

TOKYO TIMES, January 17, 1947: "Sibaki Kunihiro, 35 years of age, former captain of the Japanese Army and former editor-in-chief of the Japanese information and cultural magazine in Manchuria, was interned in the POW camp in Arkemovsk region. He states: 'When we returned and when we were left to ourselves, we very sharply felt the merits of the USSR.'"

JIRON MAGAZINE, 1 February, 1947: "An official survey reveals that the number of unemployed totalled 5,595,000 at the end of December, 1947. This included 2,000,000 or 40% of the estimated oversea repatriates. The unemployment rate of the ex-servicemen was the highest with 74% or 2,520,000 of the 3,410,000 repatriated ex-servicemen still out of jobs."

The MAINICHI, June 10, 1947: "On June 9 the head of the all-Japanese society of the repatriates, Abe, visited the residence of the Prime Minister and, on behalf of five millions of repatriates, demanded that urgent measures be taken with regard to the arrangement of the life of the repatriates. He demanded that all the burden of the consequences of the war shouldn't be laid only on the shoulders of the repatriates."

The MAINICHI, October 12, 1947: "Minato Ryo, Shiomi Ryo, and others are the repatriates' home in Hakodate. For instance the house of Minato Ryo which is said to be the best of all

repatriates' homes. In this home there are 1,466 occupants. The winter has come. There are no stoves or any other heating apparatus to warm the 1,466 occupants. All the coal is on sale at 1,200 yen per ton, but nobody can afford to buy it. Two infants have died during October due to malnutrition. The most pathetic sight of all are the children scorned as beggars by the neighboring school children because they are so shabbily dressed. The repatriates of the Minato Ryo have come to realize that they have nobody to rely on but themselves."

Such statements could be given in great numbers.

On the other hand, in the placing of the subject of repatriation on the agenda of the Allied Council is obviously seen a tendency to use this issue for the purpose of inciting unfriendly feelings among the Japanese toward the Soviet Union. However, this attempt is foredoomed to failure as the Soviet authorities are making efforts to fulfill the repatriation agreement and, as I have already mentioned, have been carrying out their commitment to repatriate 50,000 Japanese per month despite transport, technical and other difficulties.

In connection with this, I cannot but point out the fact that, as is known, the Japanese repatriated from the Soviet Union are healthy and provided with all necessities, including shoes and clothing. There have been no complaints on that account.

On the contrary, the members of GHQ, SCAP and the SUPREME COMMANDER himself repeatedly told Soviet representatives about their satisfaction with the progress and organization of the repatriation as well as with the physical condition of the repatriates.

In this connection I would like to refer to GENERAL MacARTHUR's statement on this subject made by him during the

conference with GENERAL DEREVYANKO held on June 28, 1947. GENERAL MacARTHUR stated on that occasion that the repatriation of Japanese POW's from the USSR was proceeding well, that the Japanese POW's returned from the USSR in very good condition, and added that the Japanese were very much afraid that the prisoners of war would return in bad condition whereas, as a matter of fact, their fear was not justified and the POW's returned in good condition, and that that showed good work and good organization on the part of the competent Soviet authorities.

However, in spite of all this, the Japanese press, as well as separate organizations and individuals, have been carrying on propaganda hostile to the Soviet Union with regard to the repatriation. This propaganda is encouraged and supported by American Occupation authorities. Highly significant proof of this are the actions of American censorship in Japan which encourages in every way the publication in the Japanese press of fantastic stories about the status of Japanese POW's and civilian internees in the USSR and, in general, the spread of slanderous information concerning the situation in the Soviet Union, the policy of the Soviet Union, and the actions of American authorities encouraging the organization of demonstrations, meetings, exhibitions, et cetera, hostile to the Soviet Union.

In accordance with all said about it, I insist that measures be taken to discontinue the propaganda hostile to the Soviet Union in Japan in general and in the press in particular. The conduct of such propaganda against the countries which are members of the Allied Council for Japan and the Far Eastern Commission is inadmissible and, as is known, is prohibited by appropriate directives of the SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.

In connection with the statement made by MR. CHAIRMAN today, I would like to refer to two points.

First, MR. CHAIRMAN referred to some statements in the Soviet press in which statements Anglo-American authorities in Japan were accused of delaying the repatriation. It seems to me there is an obvious confusion here because such statements were often published in the Soviet Union as far as the repatriation from the Western countries was concerned -- the repatriation of Soviet citizens from the West.

Second, I categorically deny the charge made by MR. CHAIRMAN that the Soviet authorities indoctrinate anti-American and anti-Occupation ideas to the Japanese POW's in the USSR. These contentions are unfounded and have absolutely no basis of fact.

THE CHAIRMAN: Anything further?

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: That's all.

THE CHAIRMAN: There are a number of points which the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER has raised in his reply. The first and, I think, most important is his statement that this subject is not within the purview of the Allied Council for Japan. If a subject, which so deeply affects the lives of so many Japanese and which is the cause of so many spontaneous rallies and calls, so many millions of petitions, cannot be discussed by the Allied Council for Japan as a proper subject, I think we may as well all go home. If it is true, as the Japanese press has reported, that the SOVIET MEMBER has only recently received 4,000,000 petitions, I wonder if a subject which has such widespread appeal and such interest among the Japanese people is not one that should be discussed here to see how we can solve it.

In my statement I have not once referred to the treatment of Japanese prisoners by the Soviet authorities in Siberia or other Soviet-controlled areas. I think that is a matter for the Soviets themselves to solve. On the other hand, as that problem impinges on the Japanese people at large and, specifically, upon Allied aims and promises towards the Japanese people, I think this Council has full authority and jurisdiction to discuss the question. Do I understand that the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER is attempting to gag this Council? I know of nothing in the Terms of Reference which prohibits or prevents this Council from discussing the question of repatriation.

Another point which the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER raised was the question of the agreement of December 19, 1946 entered into between the Soviet authorities and General Headquarters. There may be some rightful misunderstanding concerning how we should read this agreement, whether 50,000 per month means over a period of two years or whether it means a minimum of 50,000 per month. I have no cavil with the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER's view that it means the former, but we here are dealing with human lives, we are dealing with untold misery, we are dealing with dark misfortune. I consider it inappropriate that we, here in our comfortable surroundings, should quibble about the meaning of words.

The ACTING SOVIET MEMBER has stated that General Headquarters has raised this subject with a view to political considerations. I must confess I do not understand that statement.

The ACTING SOVIET MEMBER has cited a number of examples from the Japanese press which allegedly give the views of returned repatriates. At least those repatriates were able to present their views, and their views were duly printed in the

Japanese press. But, while presenting such views which, I say, were printed in a press which is relatively free, I think it is dangerous to argue from the specific to the general. I cannot consider that the statements of a few isolated individuals proves anything..

In effect, the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER has pleaded for preferential treatment for repatriates and specifically for ex-servicemen, unless I misunderstood what was said. I believe that it was the consensus of this Council at a previous meeting, at which the matter was very fully discussed, that no preferential treatment should be given to repatriates or to ex-servicemen but that these classes should be treated as part of the entire welfare problem as it appertains to the Japanese people as a whole.

The ACTING SOVIET MEMBER has stated that this subject was placed on the agenda -- has stated in effect that this subject was placed on the agenda -- in order to incite the Japanese people to be unfriendly towards the Soviet Union. If the facts as I have stated them give rise to an unsavory odor, I would suggest that the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER look to the cause rather than to the effect.

The ACTING SOVIET MEMBER has made reference to a statement made by GENERAL MacARTHUR. Unfortunately, I was not present at the meeting. I, therefore, cannot reply.

I must categorically deny that the Occupation authorities have done anything to sponsor these various meetings which are taking place in an endeavor to accelerate the repatriation of Japanese from Soviet-controlled areas. That is a statement which lacks foundation.

The ACTING SOVIET MEMBER has stated that the articles from which I have quoted referred to Western Europe. The quotations

which I have cited were taken from a Japanese propaganda sheet published under the aegis of the Soviet authorities, and printed in the Japanese language. The quotation which I gave from a radio broadcast was taken from a broadcast which is one of five daily beamed towards Japan in the Japanese language.

The ACTING SOVIET MEMBER has said that I have made charges. I have made no charges. I have stated facts, I have made a proposal, and I have expressed a hope.

GENERAL SHANG, do you have any comment?

GENERAL SHANG: MR. CHAIRMAN, I believe all of us will agree that the problem of repatriation is a highly important one. It is gratifying to note that GHQ, SCAP's program of repatriation has practically been brought to a successful completion. China, on her part, has faithfully fulfilled her obligation under the provision of the Potsdam Declaration. With the valuable assistance of the United States, the Chinese Government has, with only certain exceptions, almost completely repatriated the Japanese nationals to their homeland.

In this connection, I am very happy to state that throughout there has not been a single unpleasant incident reported, and the Japanese repatriates on the whole have shown gratitude for the fair treatment accorded them. The numerous letters of appreciation received from the Japanese by the Chinese Mission testify to the good work so far accomplished.

There are, however, only a small number of Japanese who now still remain in China. They are chiefly technicians and their dependents who have voluntarily stayed behind and offered their services to industrial establishments in various parts of China. The Chinese Government has, as far as conditions permit, provided them with adequate facilities.

Regarding those Japanese now still remaining in North-eastern Provinces, that is, Manchuria, under Government-controlled areas, there are approximately 14,000 in toto. It is earnestly hoped that as soon as transportation facilities can be made available immediate steps will be taken to have them repatriated to Japan.

For the Japanese who, for one reason or another, are now still remaining in certain regions and eagerly awaiting repatriation, about which I have also been receiving numerous petitions from their families and friends, the Chinese Government hopes that for the fulfillment of our commitment and for humanitarian reasons prompt action will be taken to enable these people to return to their native land at the earliest practicable date.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, GENERAL SHANG. As I have already indicated, the SUPREME COMMANDER shares with the Chinese Government the wish that these unfortunate people may be brought back to Japan as quickly as possible. As I have also indicated, General Headquarters is ready and willing to supply ample shipping to complete this entire repatriation program within a period of five months.

MR. SHAW, do you have any comments or recommendations you may care to make?

MR. SHAW: MR. CHAIRMAN, as I see it, our formal obligations to repatriate these Japanese prisoners of war stems back to the Potsdam Proclamation of the 26th of July 1945, signed on behalf of Britain, the United States and China, Section 9 of which states specifically that the Japanese military forces after being completely disarmed shall be permitted to return to their homes with the opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives. The Proclamation, of course, was accepted by the

Japanese Government and their acceptance was written into the Terms of the Instrument of Surrender of 2 September 1945.

Furthermore, the Moscow Conference of 27 December 1945, in the Terms of Reference of the Allied Council for Japan, specifically states that, inter alia, the Council shall be established for the purpose of consulting with and advising the SUPREME COMMANDER in regard to the implementation of the Terms of Surrender and other matters.

So far as territories under the control of the British Commonwealth countries are concerned, the program of repatriation is almost complete. From Southeast Asia there are a few thousand whose repatriation should be completed by the end of this year.

Within Australian-controlled areas, there are only 227 Japanese, who are all convicted war criminals, and there are no ordinary prisoners at present being held.

With reference to the position of Japanese prisoners still held in Soviet-controlled territory, my only comment is that there are the strongest humanitarian grounds for urging the speeding up of the program for their return. There is little that I can offer in the way of practical suggestions for helping that work, but I would like to urge that every effort be made to insure the earliest possible return of as great as possible a number. It is to be hoped that some agreement to this end can be reached, perhaps on the lines of the plan which you have submitted on behalf of the SUPREME COMMANDER.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, MR. SHAW, for your very constructive remarks.

I would like to make one correction. You stated there are still a few thousand in Southeast Asia, and that their repatria-

tion would be completed by the end of the year. As a matter of fact, as this table shows, the total to be evacuated from Southeast Asia was 2,739. They have all been embarked aboard ship and are now water-borne and on their way back to Japan, leaving zero to be repatriated.

GENERAL KISLENKO, do you have any further remarks?

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: Yes, sir. I believe that the discussion and solution of matters not connected with the territory of Japan proper are not within the purview of the Allied Council for Japan.

I must state that the Soviet authorities are doing their best to fulfill the repatriation agreement and to bring the repatriation to a speedy termination on the basis of transport and technical facilities available. I believe that there are many other important matters which are connected with the problem of implementation of the Terms of Surrender and the policy of the Allied Powers in Japan.

I believe the problem to which I had to invite the attention of the Members of the Allied Council is worthy of attention. That is the problem of the arrangement of life and the provision with employment of the repatriates and other Japanese as well, and then the necessity of taking measures --

THE CHAIRMAN: May I ask, is the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER proposing a subject for discussion?

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: No, sir.

May I complete the sentence?

THE CHAIRMAN: Please.

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: -- as to the discontinuance of Japanese propaganda against the countries which are Members of the Allied Council for Japan and of the Far Eastern Commission.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is that all?

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: With reference to other problems, of which the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER has just mentioned two, the purpose of the Council is to give helpful and constructive advice to the SUPREME COMMANDER. I know of no reason why the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER cannot place these items on the agenda if he wishes to have a discussion thereof. I don't think we have ever -- no one has ever raised any objection to discussion of any item which the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER has placed on the agenda.

If there is no further discussion, the meeting is adjourned.
(The meeting adjourned at 1158 hours.)

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SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND
SUGGESTIONS FOR SCAP

ITEM I - "Report by the Chairman on the Establishment of an Exchange Rate for Japan."

GENERAL SHANG suggested that the entire subject of foreign exchange rate be referred to a committee of experts to be designated by Member Nations with the American nominee serving as Chairman; that upon completion of its assignment the committee would submit a report to the Council for consideration and approval.

MR. SHAW suggested that consideration be given to the possibility of fixing a rate which could be varied in accordance with changing conditions in Japan.

END

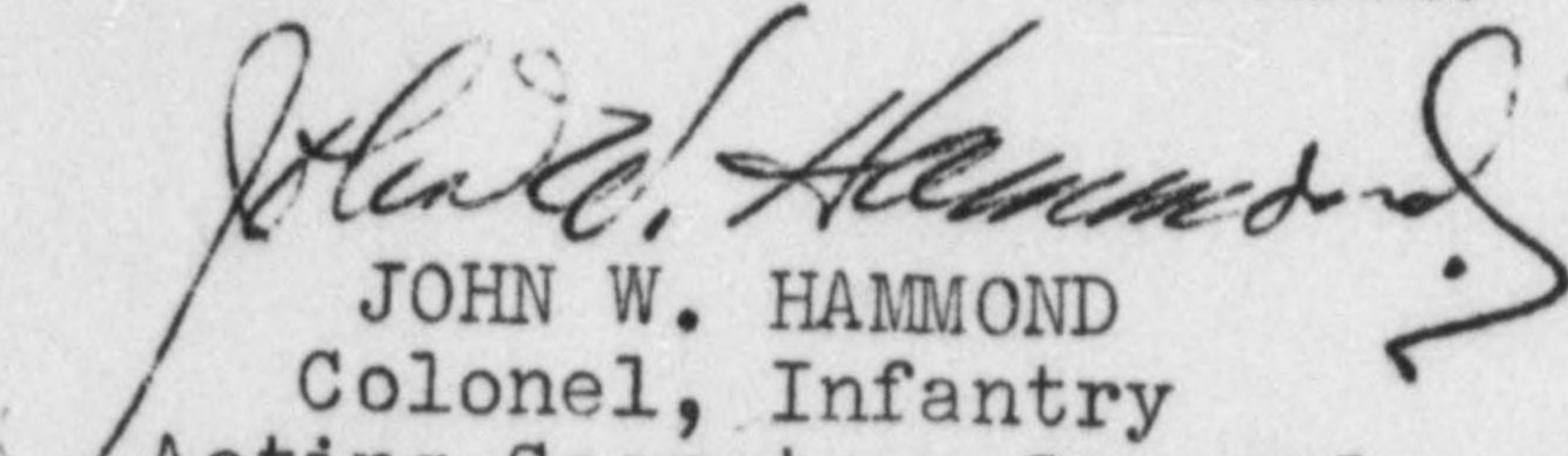
44-1029

AGENDA
for the
FORTY-FOURTH MEETING
ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

To be held in the Meiji Building, Tokyo
Wednesday, 29 October 1947, at 1000 Hours

- I APPROVAL OF THE CORRECTED VERBATIM MINUTES OF THE FORTY-THIRD MEETING (1 Session, Numbered 43-1015).
- II PROCEDURAL MATTERS
- None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.
- III OFFICIAL MATTERS
1. Report by the Chairman on the Establishment of a Foreign Exchange Rate for Japan. (Inclosure #1).
 2. Report by the Chairman on the Problem of Repatriation. (Inclosure #2).

By Direction of the Chairman:


JOHN W. HAMMOND
Colonel, Infantry
Acting Secretary-General

- 2 Incls.
1 - Agenda Item 43-1015-1 (Revised)
2 - Agenda Item 44-1029-1

24 October 1947

*FW 740. 2519 Central (Japan) / 10-3147
Spec. to Insp. 1363 from Tokyo*

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
Proposed Discussion Agenda

- I AGENDA ITEM NO. 43-1015-1 (Revised 24 October 1947).
- II PROPOSED BY: THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.
- III SUBJECT PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION: Report by the Chairman on the Establishment of a Foreign Exchange Rate for Japan.
- IV DATE PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION: Wednesday, 29 October 1947.
(Held over from Forty-third Meeting at request of the British Commonwealth Member).

Inclosure #1

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
Proposed Discussion Agenda

- I AGENDA ITEM NO. 44-1029-1
- II PROPOSED BY: THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.
- III SUBJECT PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION: Report by the Chairman on the Problem of Repatriation.
- IV DATE PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION: Wednesday, 29 October 1947.

Inclosure #2

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
Proposed Discussion Agenda

- I AGENDA ITEM NO. 44-1029-1
- II PROPOSED BY: THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.
- III SUBJECT PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION: Report by the Chairman on the Problem of Repatriation.
- IV DATE PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION: Wednesday, 29 October 1947.

Inclosure #2

44-1029

CORRECTED
VERBATIM MINUTES
of the
FORTY-FOURTH MEETING
ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Meiji Building, Tokyo, Wednesday, 29 October 1947, at 1000 Hours

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr. William J. Sebald, Deputy for the Supreme Commander, Chairman,
and Member for the United States

His Excellency, General Shang Chen, Member for China

Mr. Patrick Shaw, Member representing jointly the United Kingdom,
Australia, New Zealand and India

Major General A. P. Kislenko, representing the Member for the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

ACTING
SECRETARY-GENERAL

Colonel John W. Hammond

Office of the Secretariat
Allied Council for Japan
30 October 1947

THE CHAIRMAN: The meeting will please come to order.

The Corrected Verbatim Minutes of the Forty-third Meeting have been circulated, and in the absence of objection (Pause) will stand approved.

Under official matters, "Report by the Chairman on the Establishment of a Foreign Exchange Rate for Japan," held over from the Forty-third Meeting--MR. SHAW, do you have any comments or recommendations that you would like to make?

MR. SHAW: MR. CHAIRMAN, I have only a few brief further comments to add to the remarks I made last week on the paper you read about the fixing of the foreign exchange rate. At our last meeting I mentioned briefly the advantages which would accrue to Japan's foreign trade from the establishment of a stable foreign exchange rate for yen. I pointed out that a link between Japanese and world prices was essential for the smooth conduct of the foreign trade, and as a yardstick by which the efficiency of Japan's industry could be measured.

In the meantime we have had an opportunity of studying your interesting paper which dealt with the background to the fixing of an exchange rate, and also with the difficulties standing in the way of an immediate fixing of such a rate.

Notwithstanding the difficulties which you have mentioned as standing in the way of fixing a rate soon, it is our view that the establishment of a uniform rate is perhaps a practicable proposition and should be attempted at an early date. If the fixing of a rate is to be left until budgetary equilibrium and general economic stability is achieved in Japan, it might be postponed needlessly.

I would suggest, then, that we consider the possibility of fixing a rate which could be varied in accordance with changing conditions in Japan. With such flexibility in the rate, coupled

with stringent control over dealings in foreign exchange and import licensing, it might be possible to avoid any aggravation of Japanese instability. In fact, a carefully controlled and adjusted uniform rate might materially assist in the administration of stability in the Japanese economy.

At the moment, I have no more detailed suggestions to put forward, but I submit these remarks as maybe a further contribution to study on this subject.

THE CHAIRMAN: I take it you are not prepared to make further recommendations as to how your suggestion could be carried out?

MR. SHAW: Not at this moment, but we might be prepared to have further discussions about it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would you like to hold it over a second time, or would you prefer to leave it, in the meantime?

MR. SHAW: I prefer to leave it, in the meantime.

THE CHAIRMAN: GENERAL SHANG, do you care to make any comments or recommendations on this subject?

GENERAL SHANG: MR. CHAIRMAN, I have no further comment to make at this time. As I have stated at the last Council meeting, this subject is highly technical. I am inclined to think that it would be advisable to refer the matter to a committee of experts to be designated by Member nations present for detailed study.

If this idea is acceptable, I would then suggest that each Member nominate an expert to the committee with the American nominee serving as chairman. Upon the completion of its assignment, the committee is to submit a report to the Council for consideration and approval.

THE CHAIRMAN: Anything further, GENERAL?

Careful consideration will be given to your proposal,

GENERAL SHANG, and the Members informed in due course.

GENERAL KISLENKO, do you have any comments or recommendations?

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: I will continue to study this subject and I hope that I will be able to make a statement at the next meeting of the Council.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do I understand that the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER wishes to hold over the subject?

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: At the request of the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER, the subject will therefore be hold over for further discussion at the next meeting.

Under official matters the second item on the Agenda is the "Report by The CHAIRMAN on the problem of Repatriation," proposed for discussion by the SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.

It will be recalled that the question of repatriation of Japanese from abroad was touched upon at the Eighth Meeting of the Council on June 26, 1946 in the discussion relating to the subject, "Integration of Repatriates into the National Life of Japan." At that time, reference was made to the provision in the Potsdam Declaration which provides that:

"The Japanese military forces, after being completely disarmed, shall be permitted to return to their homes with the opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives."

It was also stated at that meeting that the SUPREME COMMANDER, at the outset of the Occupation, instituted the repatriation program for Japanese abroad, including civilians, and that excellent progress, as of the time of the meeting, had been made. Furthermore, the progress made indicated that the Allied

authorities of Australia, China, France, The Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippine Republic, the United Kingdom, and the United States offered prompt and full cooperation to the SUPREME COMMANDER in the implementation of the repatriation program.

Since that time, the repatriation program has continued and, with the exception of those Japanese in Soviet-controlled areas, is practically completed. As of October 23, 1947, a total of 5,765,244 Japanese have been repatriated from all areas. As of that date, there remained some 8,500 Japanese to be returned from China, including Dairen; 2,739 from Southeast Asia areas; and a few hundred from Formosa. From Manchuria, it is estimated that some 67,000 remained unrepatriated. Finally, from Soviet-controlled areas, it is estimated that more than 761,000 still remained to be repatriated.

In addition, as part of the repatriation program which has already been accomplished by SCAP, more than 1,170,000 Chinese, Koreans, and Ryukyans were repatriated from Japan, none remain for return to their respective areas.

I will table for inclusion in the minutes a complete tabulation of all repatriation accomplished as of October 23, 1947. (See insert following page 12).

The discussion today must of necessity be largely limited to the repatriation problem as it relates to Japanese presently awaiting repatriation in Soviet-controlled areas. Repatriation from Southeast Asia is, for practical purposes, completed; repatriation from China and its northern provinces, Manchuria, is largely subject to the special considerations of difficulties of transportation due to disturbed political conditions and the fact that the Chinese Government is unable, for reasons beyond its control, adequately to bring repatriates from outlying areas to ports of embarkation.

As of December 1, 1946, no Japanese had been repatriated from Soviet-controlled areas. Pursuant to an agreement dated December 19, 1946 and signed by MAJOR GENERAL PAUL J. MUELLER, as Representative for SCAP, and LIEUTENANT GENERAL K. N. DEREVYANKO as Member of the Allied Council for Japan from the USSR, repatriation of Japanese from specified Soviet ports was begun at an established rate of 50,000 persons per month--copy of this agreement has been tabled. Actual repatriation from Soviet-controlled areas was begun during the period December 3 to 15, 1946, when some 28,000 Japanese were returned. It should be noted that the conservative figure of 50,000 per month was established partly as a result of the limitations imposed by confining the flow of repatriates to smaller Soviet ports and the necessity for using coal-burning ships exclusively. Had the use of oil-burning ships been feasible, a much greater rate of repatriation would have been possible, but the Soviet authorities were unwilling to furnish fuel oil from Soviet sources for this purpose. All coal which is used in the coal-burning vessels presently employed in the repatriation program consequent upon the agreement of December 19, 1946 is furnished by the Japanese Government.

Between December 3, 1946 and November 1, 1947, including requests for lifts not yet completed, due largely to early mass evacuation from Dairen, the average monthly rate of repatriation from all Soviet-controlled areas is 49,454. However, from June 1, 1947 to September 30, 1947, that is, for four consecutive months, the number of Japanese repatriated from Soviet-controlled areas was below 50,000 per month, with a low of 30,418 for August 1947. This has caused SCAP to hold in idle readiness shipping of sufficient capacity to accommodate an additional 15,000 to 20,000 repatriates per month, shipping which could otherwise have been utilized for cargo service. Furthermore, since May 1947, SCAP

has consistently provided shipping space ten per cent in excess of the request made by the Soviet authorities in the hope of accelerating the flow of Japanese repatriates through Soviet ports to Japan. These repatriation ships, however, have been regularly returned to Japan with an average of more than ten per cent of their passenger space unused.

With a view to overcoming certain reported transportation difficulties on Karafuto, and to restore the monthly rate of 50,000, General Headquarters, SCAP, by letter dated August 30, 1947--copy has been tabled--addressed to the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER, offered to provide repatriation shipping at any other port in Karafuto, or the Kurile Islands, which the Soviet authorities might choose. No reply had been received to this offer by September 19, 1947, and a follow-up letter dated September 19, 1947--copy has been tabled--was therefore dispatched. By a letter dated October 11, 1947--copy has been tabled--the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER replied in effect that the Soviet authorities do not consider appropriate the emphasis placed by General Headquarters on that portion of the agreement which provides for the repatriation of 50,000 persons per month and that the monthly average since the beginning of repatriation has been above this figure. It was further stated that the measures suggested in the letter of August 30, 1947 from General Headquarters cannot be undertaken for transportation and technical reasons.

It should be noted that the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER's reply indicates that the rate of 50,000 repatriates per month is to be an over-all average monthly rate and not the minimum per month. Even at the latter rate, it would have required some 32 months to repatriate all Japanese who were in Soviet-controlled areas at the time of the surrender. As more than 218,000 were evacuated from Dairen and more than 293,000 from north of the 38 degree parallel in Korea who fled to South Korea, it is estimated that

more than 15 months will elapse before all those remaining are returned. By letter dated October 18, 1947, the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER requested five additional ships each having a capacity of 2,000 persons for arrival at Nahodka between October 23 and 29--copy has been tabled. A similar letter dated October 20, 1947, requests one vessel with capacity for 1,500 persons, to arrive at Maoka on October 25, 1947--copy has been tabled. A letter dated October 13, 1947--copy has been tabled--from the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER lists shipping requirements at Nahodka for the month of November 1947 at 16 lifts of 2,000 each, totaling 32,000 repatriates for the month, whereas formerly only 10 lifts of 2,000 were requested for Nahodka; this suggests a contemplated increase of 12,000 per month, although at this time the intention of the relevant Soviet authorities in this respect is not clear.

SOVIET INTERPRETER: Would you mind repeating that sentence, sir?

(The last sentence was repeated by the CHAIRMAN.)

THE CHAIRMAN (Continuing): In any event, shipping schedules suggest that the current monthly rate may not reach 50,000.

The above background has been presented to the Members with a view to clarifying certain aspects of this problem which have been the cause of considerable apprehension and uneasiness among the Japanese people. It has come to the attention of General Headquarters that certain propaganda organs of the USSR have attempted to place direct blame for the slow rate of repatriation from Soviet-controlled areas upon the Occupation authorities, specifically, "high officials of the Anglo-American Occupational Headquarters." The editorial in which this statement appears was headlined, "The Displaced Persons Problem Exposed; Why do the United States and Great Britain Obstruct the Repatriation Program?" Another comment emanating from a Soviet-controlled area repeated

this theme under the headline, "Who is Causing the Repatriation Delay?" by stating: "All the camps are now overcrowded and everyone is eagerly awaiting the arrival of his repatriation ship from Japan." A third article alleges, among other provocative and mendacious statements which are unworthy of repetition, that "because the ability to receive returnees in Japan is very much limited, it is difficult to repatriate large groups immediately." A recent broadcast from Moscow stated: "Former officers and men of the Japanese Army detained in Soviet camps have been repatriated to Japan whenever transportation has been available." No useful purpose could be served here by citing numerous further examples of similar statements from Soviet media of information.

The real fact is, that at the time of negotiation of the agreement of December 19, 1946, this Headquarters offered to furnish sufficient shipping, including oil burners, to return 360,000 repatriates from Soviet-controlled areas each month. This offer was declined by the Soviet authorities. I am now authorized to state that SCAP, as of this moment, can and will, upon agreement by the Soviet authorities, carry out the following repatriation schedule from Soviet-controlled areas:

SOVIET INTERPRETER: Please repeat that statement, sir.

(The last statement was repeated by the CHAIRMAN.)

THE CHAIRMAN (Continuing):

(a) Within forty-eight hours after receipt of notice, SCAP is prepared to accelerate the rate of lift from Soviet-controlled areas to assure the return of 131,500 repatriates during the first month;

(b) In thirty days, sufficient additional shipping can be provided to increase this rate of flow to 160,000 per month, the entire lift being in coal-burning ships;

(c) Within five months, SCAP is prepared to return to

Japan every Japanese now in Soviet-controlled areas. No further negotiations are necessary, no additional arrangements are required. All that is needed is Soviet agreement and assurance that the repatriates in the numbers stated are available at the ports and that the ports are operable.

In the interest of clarification and for the purpose of demonstrating how deeply this problem is interwoven in the over-all task of carrying out Allied objectives in Japan, the following comments are made for the information of the Council:

1. Between July 1, 1946 and September 30, 1947, 85 major petitions have been received by General Headquarters from federations, mass meetings, and large groups of next-of-kin of unrepatriated Japanese. Many of these petitions are accompanied by signatures of interested persons, such signatures aggregating an estimated 960,000 names. During the same period, an estimated additional 420,000 petitions were received by General Headquarters from interested individuals specifically requesting repatriation of next-of-kin presumed to be in Soviet-controlled territory. In addition, numerous delegations of all kinds, from widespread localities in Japan, have called upon General Headquarters in an endeavor to accelerate repatriation from Soviet-controlled areas.

2. Reference has already been made to shipping which is idle as a result of failure on the part of the Soviet authorities to carry out their agreement to repatriate Japanese at the rate of 50,000 persons each month. These ships and their crews are a dead loss to the Japanese economy.

3. In view of the continued repatriation problem, it is necessary to keep operating repatriation centers at

Hakodate, Maizuru, and Sasebo. In addition, large numbers of personnel are required in the central offices of the bureaus handling administrative work in connection with repatriation.

4. Local Assistance Offices under the Welfare Departments of the Prefectural Governments must maintain large staffs to handle final pay adjustments of ex-servicemen, payment of dependent allotments to unrepatriated servicemen's families, and similar matters. As of October 1, 1947, these personnel aggregated 7,623.

5. Considerable uneasiness is prevalent throughout Japan concerning the fate of ex-servicemen who have not been repatriated. To date, the Soviet authorities have not supplied the SUPREME COMMANDER with any statistics whatsoever concerning the numbers, names, condition, or location of Japanese ex-servicemen. To date, not one single notice of death of former servicemen originally captured by Soviet forces has been received by General Headquarters, although rumors estimate a death rate of 20 per cent to 30 per cent.

6. In the absence of information furnished by the Soviet authorities, it is impossible to anticipate when or how any individual Japanese will be repatriated. Information available to General Headquarters suggests that Japanese are repatriated by the Soviet authorities in the following order: Destitute persons, unemployed, poverty-stricken city dwellers, poor laborers, other city dwellers, farmers, those uncooperative toward the Soviet repatriation effort, and so-called "obstructionists and reactionary elements."

7. Statistics concerning repatriation by the Soviet authorities of former Army officers reveal that as of September

30, 1947, only 2,005 former commissioned officers have been repatriated. During August 1947, only three officers were returned as against 19,659 enlisted men.

SOVIET INTERPRETER: Will you please repeat that statement, sir?

(The last sentence was repeated by the CHAIRMAN.)

THE CHAIRMAN (Continuing): Except for one former Rear Admiral and one former Lieutenant General, both of whom enjoyed diplomatic status, no former general officers have yet been repatriated. It is known that several hundred Japanese general officers and some tens of thousands of commissioned officers were captured by Soviet forces in Manchuria when the Kwantung Army surrendered.

8. Considerable information is available to indicate that the Soviet authorities are carrying out intense efforts to indoctrinate selected Japanese prisoners in anti-American and anti-Occupation feelings. Ample evidence also indicates that priority in repatriation is premised to some degree on the extent to which the Japanese in question have responded to this indoctrination.

These facts have been related, not with a view of engaging in controversy before this Council, but rather in the hope that the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER will immediately take up this entire question with his Government in an effort to bring to an end a problem which, in its larger aspects, is directly opposed to Allied promises and aims in the Occupation of Japan. The problem, though simple of solution, is far-reaching in its effect. It is one which reaches into almost every hamlet of Japan; it is one which cannot but help breed apprehension, suspicion, hatred, and misunderstanding. To reiterate, it is the hope of the SUPREME COMMANDER that the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER will do what he can,

immediately, to urge upon his Government the necessity for promptness in completing the commitment for repatriation as enunciated in the Potsdam Declaration.

* * * * *

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AFPO 500
24 October 1947

SUBJECT: Status of Repatriation

1. The following tabulations for the periods indicated, show the status of repatriation of Japanese and other nationals:

a. Status of repatriation of Japanese nationals for the period from 17 October through 23 October 1947:

Area	Original Strength (Approx)	Evacuated This Period	Evacuated To Date	To be Evacuated (Approx)
Australian Areas	138,983	1,859	138,654	339
China	1,500,668		1,495,159	5,509
Dairen	221,179		218,179	3,000
Formosa	478,800		478,161	639
Hawaii	3,411		3,411	0
Hong Kong	19,197		19,197	0
Karafuto & Kuriles	372,016	4,265	157,237	214,779
Korea	321,752		320,710*	1,042
North of 38°	593,026		593,026	0
South of 38°	1,105,837	1,900	1,038,358	67,479
Manchuria	62,389		62,389	0
Nearby Islands	14,841		14,841	0
NEI	797		797	0
New Zealand	31,583		31,583	0
North Indo-China	130,915	5	130,880	35
Pacific Ocean Areas	132,958		132,732	225
Philippine Islands	67,760		67,760	0
Ryukyus	700,000	4,046	154,261	545,739
Siberia	710,658	5,000	707,919	2,739
SEA Areas	6,606,770	17,075	5,765,214	841,526
TOTAL				

*Includes 293,944 repatriated via S. Korea.

Breakdown of Japanese nationals repatriated 17 October through 23 October 1947:

Area	Army	Navy	Civilian	Total
China			1,859	1,859
Karafuto & Kuriles	63	0	4,202	4,265
Manchuria			1,900	1,900
POA			5	5
Siberia	3,914	30	102	4,046
SEA	4,778	215	7	5,000
TOTAL	8,755	245	8,075	17,075

b. Status of Repatriation Between Areas Outside of Japan.

From	Repatriates	Original Strength	Repatriated 17-23 Oct 47	Repatriated To Date	To Be Repat'd
Australian Areas	Formosans	6,584		6,584	0
	Koreans	3,051		3,051	0
China	Koreans	58,579		58,579	0
	Chinese	2		2	0
Dairen-Port Arthur	Chinese	1		1	0
	Koreans	3,449		3,449	0
Formosa	Koreans	17,048		17,048	0
	Ryukyuan	11		11	0
Hawaii	Chinese	25		25	0
	Formosans	2,646		2,646	0
	Koreans	2,322		2,322	0
	Ryukyuan	2,800		2,800	0
Hong Kong	Formosans	302		302	0
	Koreans	12		12	0
	Ryukyuan	42		42	0
Korea (No. of 38°)	Chinese	1,559		1,559	0
	Formosans	91		91	0
(So. of 38°)	Ryukyuan	274		274	0
	Koreans	3,157		3,157	0
Manchuria	Formosans	82		82	0
	Koreans	386		386	0
Netherlands East Indies	Natives of POA	6		6	0
	Formosans	15		15	0
North Indo-China	Koreans	118		118	0
	Chinese	146		146	0
Pacific Ocean Areas	Formosans	578		578	0
	Koreans	14,010		14,010	0
	Ryukyuan	26,004		26,004	0
Philippine Islands	Chinese	5,993		5,993	0
	Formosans	11,996		11,996	0
	Koreans	1,406		1,406	0
	Formosans	21		21	0
Ryukyu Islands	Koreans	1,755		1,755	0
	Formosans	17,980		17,980	0
Southeast Asia Areas	Koreans	7,362		7,362	0
	Ryukyuan	122		122	0
	TOTAL	189,935	0	189,935	0

c. Status of repatriation from Japan:

Repatriates	Original Strength	Evacuated 17 Oct - 23 Oct	Evacuated To Date	To be Evacuated
Chinese	31,700		31,700	0
Formosans	33,435		33,435	0
Koreans				
North of 38°	351		351	0
South of 38°	937,323		937,323	0
Natives of POA	161		161	0
Ryukyuan	169,149		169,149	0
TOTAL	1,172,119	0	1,172,119	0

d. Status of Koreans who have attempted illegal entry into Japan for the period 17 October through 23 October 1947:

Total Number Apprehended	No. returned to S. Korea 17-23 Oct	No. returned to S. Korea to date	No. to be Returned
20,975	0	20,863	112

e. Recapitulation of repatriation from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
No. Shipping spaces requested by U.S.S.R.	Period	Shipping spaces furnished by SCAP	No. Japanese repatriated	% which Col 3 exceeded Col 1	Comparison Col 4 with 50,000 monthly rate
25,500	3-15 Dec 46	33,200	28,421	30%	--
86,000	1-31 Jan 47	86,700	83,438	1%	33,438
60,000	1-28 Feb 47	67,100	63,693	12%	13,693
90,700	1-31 Mar 47	104,700	90,606	15%	40,606
50,000	1-30 Apr 47	62,700	58,083	25%	8,083
50,400	1-31 May 47	51,920	51,920	0%	1,920
52,200	1-30 Jun 47	53,400	49,125	2%	- 875
52,300	1-31 Jul 47	59,000	46,564	15%	- 3,436
30,000	1-31 Aug 47	35,900	30,418	20%	- 19,582
35,000	1-30 Sep 47	41,400	36,181	18%	- 13,819
17,000	1-20 Oct 47	20,300	17,994	-	--
549,100		618,800	556,443	12.7%	--

f. Status of repatriation from SEA for ships arriving Japan subsequent to 17 October 1947:

Area	Ship	Scheduled Lift	ATD/ETD SEA	ATA/ETA Japan	Lift		Total enroute or repat'd
					Enroute	Debarked	
Singapore	Choran Maru	5,000	25 Sep	19 Oct		5,000	707,919
	Kizan Maru	4,000	26 Oct	5 Nov			

Total to be evacuated from SEA - 2,739
Capacity of ship departing SEA 26 Oct 47 - 4,000
Approximate number to be repatriated after 26 Oct - 0

23 October 1947

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 014.33 (30 Aug 47)GC-0

APO 500
30 August 1947

SUBJECT: Repatriation from Karafuto

TO: Major General A. Kislenko, Acting Member for U.S.S.R.,
Allied Council for Japan.

1. Reference is made to:

a. Letter from the Acting Member for U.S.S.R., Allied Council for Japan, No. 1317, dated 21 August 1947.

b. Paragraph 2, Section II of Agreement Reached Concerning Repatriation of Japanese Prisoners of War and Japanese Nationals from Territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and from Territories Under the Control of the U.S.S.R. to Japan, as well as Korean Nationals from Japan to Korea North of the 38^o North Latitude, dated 19 December 1946.

2. To aid in repatriation and to alleviate rail transportation difficulties in Karafuto, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers is willing to dispatch repatriation ships to Otomari, Esutoru, Shikuka or any other ports (including the Kurile Islands) designated in addition to Maoka, which can harbor ships with draught of at least 6 meters, so that the rate established as 50,000 per month in the agreement, reference paragraph 1 b above, will be maintained.

3. In the event the proposal contained in paragraph 2 above is given favorable consideration, it is requested that the following information be furnished concerning each port selected; depth of channels and berths; daily harbor capacity; rendezvous point; radio call sign and frequency of the maritime agency at the port, and hours that radio observation of the sea is maintained.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

R. M. LEVY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG C14.33 (19 Sep 47)GC-0

APO 500
19 September 1947

SUBJECT: Repatriation from Soviet and Soviet-Controlled Areas.

TO: Major General A. Kislenko, Acting Member for U.S.S.R.,
Allied Council for Japan.

1. Reference is made to:

a. Letter from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG C14.33 (30 Aug 47)GC-0, dated 30 August 1947, subject:

b. Agreement Reached Concerning Repatriation of Japanese Prisoners of War and Japanese Nationals from Territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and from Territories Under the Control of the U.S.S.R. to Japan, as well as Korean Nationals from Japan to Korea North of the 38^o North Latitude, dated 19 December 1946.

c. Letter from the Member for U.S.S.R., Allied Council for Japan, No. 1317, dated 21 August 1947.

2. Since May 1947 the number of Japanese repatriated in accordance with the Agreement, reference paragraph 1 b above, has fallen increasingly below the rate specified in subject agreement.

3. During the period, June 1947 to the present, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has held in idle readiness shipping to lift the difference between the 50,000 agreed upon and the numbers actually made available at the ports of Nahodka and Maoka. For this reason, information is requested as to when a reply to the letter from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, reference paragraph 1 a above, can be expected.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

R. M. LEVY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

COPY
TRANSLATION

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO
OFFICE OF THE MEMBER
FOR
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
CHIEF OF STAFF, MAJOR GENERAL PAUL MUELLER

Dear General:

Pertaining to the questions in Memorandum, GHQ, SCAP to the Member, Allied Council for Japan from the U.S.S.R., AG 014.33, 20 September 1947 GC-0, dated 20 September 1947, and in Memorandum, AG 014.33 (30 Aug 47)GC-0, dated 30 August 1947, I have the honor to inform you of the following:

1. According to our information for the period, January to September of this year, the Soviet authorities have repatriated to Japan over 492,000 Japanese.

Therefore, we do not consider appropriate the emphasis by General Headquarters on paragraph 2 of section II of the repatriation agreement as the above-mentioned number of repatriates certifies that the monthly average was above the quota agreed to in the mentioned paragraph of the agreement.

2. Requested measures concerning paragraph 2, Memorandum GHQ, 30 August 1947, which is mentioned above, cannot be realized due to transportation and technical reasons.

Respectfully yours,

/s/ Kislenko
/t/ Kislenko
Major General

Acting Member, Allied Council
for Japan from the U.S.S.R.

11 October 1947
No. 1377

COPYTRANSLATION

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO
OFFICE OF THE MEMBER
FOR
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
CHIEF OF STAFF, MAJOR GENERAL MUELLER

Dear General:

I request that you send ships (each with a capacity of 2000 persons) to transport Japanese prisoners of war from the port of Nahodka, so scheduled that one ship will arrive at Nahodka on each of the following days of November: 1,3,5,7,9,11,13,15,17,19,21, 23,25,27,29 and 30. I request that you inform us: names of the ships, radio call signs, departure and arrival dates, and names of the captains of the ships.

Respectfully yours,

For the Member, Allied Council
for Japan from U.S.S.R.

/s/ N. Beznosikov
/t/ N. Beznosikov
Lt. Colonel

13 October 1947
No. 1379

COPY

TRANSLATION

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO
OFFICE OF THE MEMBER
FOR
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
CHIEF OF STAFF, MAJOR GENERAL LUELLER

Dear General:

I request that, in addition to the ships we requested to be sent to the port of Nahodka by our letter No. 1340, of 10 October, you send five additional repatriation ships, each having a capacity of 2000 persons, so scheduled that one ship will arrive at Nahodka on each of the following dates: 23, 25, 26, 28 and 29 October.

This letter confirms the statement made by telephone by Captain First Rank Ohrimenko to Captain Senko at 1100 hours on 18 October.

I request you to confirm this agreement to fulfill this declaration and to furnish me the necessary data concerning the ships to be dispatched to Nahodka.

Respectfully yours,

For the Member, Allied Council
for Japan from the U.S.S.R.

/s/ N. Beznosikov
/t/ N. Beznosikov
Lt. Colonel.

18 October 1947
No. 1388

COPY

TRANSLATION

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO
OFFICE OF THE MEMBER
FOR
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER ALLIED POWERS
CHIEF OF STAFF, MAJOR GENERAL MUELLER

Dear General:

Request that one vessel with a passenger capacity of 1,500 persons be dispatched to arrive at the port of Mooka on 26 October 1947 for the purpose of transporting repatriates.

Respectfully yours,

for the Member, Allied Council
for Japan from U.S.S.R.

Lt. Colonel /s/ N. Beznosikov

/t/ N. Beznosikov

20 October 1947
No. 1389

AGREEMENT

Reached Concerning Repatriation of Japanese Prisoners of War and Japanese Nationals from Territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and from Territories under the Control of the U.S.S.R. to Japan, as well as Korean Nationals from Japan to Korea North of the 38° North Latitude.

All sections of this agreement have been concurred in by the Member of the Allied Council for Japan from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the representative of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, whose signatures appear at the end of this document.

Section I - Persons Subject to Repatriation

1. Following persons are subject to repatriation from Territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and territories under the control of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

- a. Japanese prisoners of war.
- b. Japanese nationals (repatriation of Japanese nationals from territory of U. S. S. R. is made on voluntary basis).

2. Subject to repatriation from the territory of Japan are Koreans numbering 10,000 persons, who previously resided in Korea north of the 38° north latitude and who were born in the afore-mentioned part of Korea.

Section II - Ports and Rates of Movement

1. The following ports will be used for repatriation of Japanese from the territory of the U.S.S.R. and territories under the control of the U. S. S. R.: Nahodka, Macka, Genzan, Kanko and Dairen (Dalny) Repatriation of Koreans referred to in paragraph 2, Section I, from Japan will be made through the port of Sasebo.

2. The rate of movement of Japanese from the above-mentioned Soviet ports is established as 50,000 persons per month.

3. Repatriation of Koreans from Japan to northern Korea will be made simultaneously, by means of shuttle operations, and after 10,000 Japanese have been repatriated from northern Korea to Japan.

4. Both parties of this agreement respectively reserve the right, to change the ports designated for repatriation and the rates of movement or temporarily suspend the repatriation in case of unforeseen circumstances (climatic conditions, icing, difficulties encountered under winter conditions in transporting repatriates to ports of embarkation, etc.).

Section III - Embarkation Procedure and Transportation

1. Transportation facilities, for repatriation of persons indicated in Section I of this agreement from all ports designated for this purpose, will be provided by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan. No passengers, other than the persons of the above-mentioned categories, will be transported on ships assigned for repatriation.

2. The responsibility for assembling persons, subject to repatriation, in ports as well as the responsibility for their embarkation, rests with the authorities directing the repatriation from that particular port. These authorities are also charged with the responsibility over all the details concerning selection of repatriates to be placed on board each ship, planning of the order of embarkation and supervision of same.

3. When dispatching ships for repatriation of repatriates to the Soviet ports, indicated in paragraph 1, Section II, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan will select ships whose rated capacity will accommodate the number to be lifted as shown in the notification, as mentioned in paragraph 2, Appendix 1, below. Under these conditions ships will be loaded to their full capacity. Ships will arrive in Soviet ports indicated in paragraph 1 of Section II for repatriation of repatriates not later than fourteen days after the notification is submitted by the Soviet representatives to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan.

4. At the Soviet ports and ports which are under the control of the U. S. S. R., Japanese repatriates will be transferred by representatives of the Soviet authorities, according to rosters and acts written in the Russian language, to the masters of ships arriving from Japan for repatriates. Upon arrival of ships bearing Koreans from Japan at Genzan and Kanko (Northern Korea), the repatriates will be transferred by the master of the ships, according to rosters and acts written in the English language, to the Soviet authorities.

5. In the waters of the Soviet Union and in those under the control of the U. S. S. R., ships operating under the control of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and used in repatriation will follow routes and regulations prescribed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as stated in Appendix I.

6. Regular navigation communications will be maintained in accordance with the regulations, stated in Appendix 2.

Section IV - Supply for Repatriates and Ships Assigned for Repatriation

1. It is the responsibility of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan to see that the following is provided by the Japanese Government:

a. All food supply necessary for the feeding of repatriates from the time of embarkation until their arrival to the port of destination.

b. Medical service and supply for repatriates for the entire length of trip aboard ship.

c. Ship stores, including fuel, etc. as well as fresh water supply for ships sailing for the port of Nahodka, for the entire round trip and the time while ships are docked or harbored at ports of embarkation.

2. All expenses connected with the repatriation of Japanese prisoners of war and Japanese nationals from the territory of the Union of Soviet-Socialist Republics and from territories under control of U.S.S.R., as well as the expenses covering repatriation of Koreans from Japan, will be charged against the account of the Japanese Government.

3. The Soviet party agrees to render in case of emergency (damaged ship), possible assistance and aid to the damaged ship which arrived for repatriates. On such cases, the masters of the ships must sign the bills presented for the rendered assistance, which shall be paid without any delay in United States dollars by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Section V - Sanitation and Medical Measures

1. Both parties are bound to fulfill in their respective ports the following requirements for medical processing of all repatriates.

a. Small-pox vaccination to be given to all repatriates.

b. Typhoid vaccine to be given to all repatriates.

c. Cholera vaccine to be given to all repatriates (either in spring or fall).

d. Disinfestation of all repatriates and disinfestation of their baggage.

2. No repatriates with contagious diseases will be allowed to embark.

3. The fulfillment of all the above mentioned measures must be stated in a clause written into the act covering the transfer and acceptance of repatriates which is signed by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the captain or master of the ship.

4. Ships assigned for repatriation will be cleansed and disinfested in Japan.

Section VI - Possessions of Repatriates

1. Japanese prisoners being repatriated are permitted to take with them such personal belongings, in hand baggage, as are allowed for exportation by customs regulations.

2. Japanese nationals subject to repatriation, will be permitted to bring with them their personal belongings not exceeding 100 Kilograms per persons, with the exception of such items as are not allowed for exportation by customs regulations.

3. Japanese prisoners of war and Japanese nationals will be permitted to bring with them their personal papers as well as Japanese yen not exceeding the following amounts per person: 500 yen for officers; 200 yen for soldiers; and 1,000 yen for nationals. All repatriates will be permitted to bring with them their personal postal savings pass books, bank pass books and other personal documents, issued by Japanese financial institutions, which are payable in Japan.

4. Koreans being repatriated from Japan will be permitted to bring with them, unimpeded and duty-free, their personal things and household belongings not exceeding 200 kilograms per person, as well as some light machinery and handicraft equipment belonging to them, in excess of not more than 1,000 kilograms per person.

5. Korean repatriates returning to northern Korea will also be permitted to bring with them the following:

- a. 1,000 yen per person.
- b. Postal savings pass books and bank pass books issued by financial institutions in Japan and Korea.
- c. Insurance policies issued in Japan and Korea.
- d. Checks, drafts and certificates of deposit drawn on and issued by financial institutions in Japan, payable in Japan.

Section VII

This agreement is made or written in the English and the Russian language. In interpreting this agreement, both texts are considered being identical and authentic.

K. N. Derevyanko, Lt. Gen.
Member of the Allied Council
for Japan from the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics

19 December 1946
Tokyo, Japan

Paul J. Mueller, Maj. Gen. GSC
Representative for the Supreme
Commander for the Allied Powers

19 December 1946
Tokyo, Japan

Appendices.

- Appendix 1 - Procedure Covering Harboring of Ships in Soviet Ports
and in Ports Under Control of U. S. S. R.
- Appendix 2 - Navigation Communications

Appendix 1 - Procedure Covering Harboring of Ships in Soviet Ports and in Ports under Control of U. S. S. R.

1. Harboring facilities at the ports.

a. Port of Nahodka can harbor ships of any tonnage with draught up to 7 meters. The daily harboring capacity is 1 - 2 ships simultaneously.

b. Port of Maoka can harbor ships with draught up to 6 meters. Daily harbor capacity is 2 - 3 ships simultaneously.

c. Ports of Genzan and Kanko (Northern Korea) can harbor ships up to 10,000 tons. Daily harbor capacity of each of these ports is 2 ships simultaneously.

d. Port of Dairen can harbor ships up to 10,000 tons. Daily harbor capacity is 3 ships simultaneously.

2. The notification that a contingent is ready for repatriation and the ships may be dispatched from Japan for their transportation, will be given to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers each time in advance through the Member of the Allied Council for Japan from the U. S. S. R., indicating name of the port from which repatriates are to be repatriated, the number to be repatriated, the approximate time of repatriation, and the exact location of the point (with indication of latitude and longitude) where ships enroute to ports of embarkation will be met by Soviet craft and will proceed further under their escort into the ports.

3. Taking into account the statements in paragraph 2 above, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will notify the Member of the Allied Council for Japan from U. S. S. R. in advance of each ship leaving Japan on a repatriation trip, giving the estimated date of departure, name of the ship, type, estimated time of arrival in the port of destination and the shipmaster's last name.

Appendix 2 - Navigation Communications

1. Navigation messages may be received by means of establishing communications with the following radio stations:

a. Maritime agency of foreign navies in Vladivostok via radio station in Nahodka Bay. This radio station maintains observation of the sea from 0100 to 0500 hours, from 0600 to 1000 hours, from 1100 to 1300 hours and from 1500 to 1700 hours (Moscow time). Call sign is UKI. Frequency 500 KC.

b. Maritime agency at the port of Maoka. Call sign is UFO; frequency 500 KC. Observation of the sea maintained 24 hours per day.

c. (1) Port of Kenko - radio station will maintain observation of the sea 24 hours a day. Call sign - UNG - 2; frequency 500 KC.

(2) Port of Genzan - radio station will maintain observation of the sea 24 hours a day. Call sign - UNU - 2; frequency 500 KC.

d. Port of Dairen - radio station maintains observation of the sea (Moscow time) from 0100 to 0200; from 0230 to 0300; from 0330 to 0500; from 0530 to 0900; from 0930 to 1600; from 1630 to 1900 and from 2000 to 2400. Call sign - UWC; frequency - 500 KC.

2. Russian language will be used in all navigation messages issued by Soviet ports and ports controlled by U. S. S. R.

3. English language will be used in all navigation messages issued from aboard ships, arriving at repatriation ports in Soviet or Soviet-controlled areas.

* * * * *

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: Yes, sir. MR. CHAIRMAN, gentlemen:

First of all, I must say that the discussion and solution of the problem of the repatriation of the Japanese from the Soviet territory is not within the purview of the Allied Council for Japan.

Between the Soviet representative for Japan and GHQ, SCAP has been concluded a special agreement in accordance with which both parties have established a definite order and plan for the repatriation of the Japanese from the USSR determined by transport, technical and other facilities. This plan has been not only fulfilled but over-fulfilled by the Soviet side, which is borne out by the fact that since the beginning of the repatriation of the Japanese from the USSR and the areas controlled by the USSR the Soviet repatriation authorities sent to Japan, up to October 25, 1947, 562,542 Japanese which is an average quota over 50,000 people per month.

In the light of the above-mentioned facts, I cannot understand the contention of MR. CHAIRMAN that the average quota of the repatriates from the Soviet Union is below 50,000 people per month.

Therefore, the attempt of GHQ, SCAP to put this subject again on the agenda of the Allied Council cannot be understood otherwise as dictated by definite political considerations. In this new attempt of GHQ, SCAP I see a tendency to make use of this issue for the purpose of diverting the attention of the Japanese people from the causes of the deplorable state of the repatriates who, on their arrival in Japan, get no proper assistance from the Japanese Government and Occupation authorities with regard to getting employment and who are virtually left to the mercy of fate.

Numerous excerpts from Japanese newspapers and the statements of the repatriates themselves as to their deplorable state in Japan may serve as an illustration of the foregoing contention. I do not wish to take the time of the Members of the Allied Council by giving all the examples from Japanese newspapers as the Members of the Council themselves had an opportunity of seeing them in Japanese newspapers. I shall confine myself only to a few characteristic examples.

TOKYO TIMES, January 17, 1947: "Sibaki Kunihiko, 35 years of age, former captain of the Japanese Army and former editor-in-chief of the Japanese information and cultural magazine in Manchuria, was interned in the POW camp in Arkemovsk region. He states: 'When we returned and when we were left to ourselves, we very sharply felt the merits of the USSR.'"

JIRON MAGAZINE, 1 February, 1947: "An official survey reveals that the number of unemployed totalled 5,595,000 at the end of December, 1947. This included 2,000,000 or 40% of the estimated oversea repatriates. The unemployment rate of the ex-servicemen was the highest with 74% or 2,520,000 of the 3,410,000 repatriated ex-servicemen still out of jobs."

The MAINICHI, June 10, 1947: "On June 9 the head of the all-Japanese society of the repatriates, Abe, visited the residence of the Prime Minister and, on behalf of five millions of repatriates, demanded that urgent measures be taken with regard to the arrangement of the life of the repatriates. He demanded that all the burden of the consequences of the war shouldn't be laid only on the shoulders of the repatriates."

The MAINICHI, October 12, 1947: "Minato Ryo, Shiomi Ryo, and others are the repatriates' home in Hakodate. For instance the house of Minato Ryo which is said to be the best of all

repatriates' homes. In this home there are 1,466 occupants. The winter has come. There are no stoves or any other heating apparatus to warm the 1,466 occupants. All the coal is on sale at 1,200 yen per ton, but nobody can afford to buy it. Two infants have died during October due to malnutrition. The most pathetic sight of all are the children scorned as beggars by the neighboring school children because they are so shabbily dressed. The repatriates of the Minato Ryo have come to realize that they have nobody to rely on but themselves."

Such statements could be given in great numbers.

On the other hand, in the placing of the subject of repatriation on the agenda of the Allied Council is obviously seen a tendency to use this issue for the purpose of inciting unfriendly feelings among the Japanese toward the Soviet Union. However, this attempt is foredoomed to failure as the Soviet authorities are making efforts to fulfill the repatriation agreement and, as I have already mentioned, have been carrying out their commitment to repatriate 50,000 Japanese per month despite transport, technical and other difficulties.

In connection with this, I cannot but point out the fact that, as is known, the Japanese repatriated from the Soviet Union are healthy and provided with all necessities, including shoes and clothing. There have been no complaints on that account.

On the contrary, the members of GHQ, SCAP and the SUPREME COMMANDER himself repeatedly told Soviet representatives about their satisfaction with the progress and organization of the repatriation as well as with the physical condition of the repatriates.

In this connection I would like to refer to GENERAL MacARTHUR's statement on this subject made by him during the

conference with GENERAL DEREVYANKO held on June 28, 1947.
GENERAL MacARTHUR stated on that occasion that the repatriation of Japanese POW's from the USSR was proceeding well, that the Japanese POW's returned from the USSR in very good condition, and added that the Japanese were very much afraid that the prisoners of war would return in bad condition whereas, as a matter of fact, their fear was not justified and the POW's returned in good condition, and that that showed good work and good organization on the part of the competent Soviet authorities.

However, in spite of all this, the Japanese press, as well as separate organizations and individuals, have been carrying on propaganda hostile to the Soviet Union with regard to the repatriation. This propaganda is encouraged and supported by American Occupation authorities. Highly significant proof of this are the actions of American censorship in Japan which encourages in every way the publication in the Japanese press of fantastic stories about the status of Japanese POW's and civilian internees in the USSR and, in general, the spread of slanderous information concerning the situation in the Soviet Union, the policy of the Soviet Union, and the actions of American authorities encouraging the organization of demonstrations, meetings, exhibitions, et cetera, hostile to the Soviet Union.

In accordance with all said about it, I insist that measures be taken to discontinue the propaganda hostile to the Soviet Union in Japan in general and in the press in particular. The conduct of such propaganda against the countries which are members of the Allied Council for Japan and the Far Eastern Commission is inadmissible and, as is known, is prohibited by appropriate directives of the SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.

In connection with the statement made by MR. CHAIRMAN today, I would like to refer to two points.

First, MR. CHAIRMAN referred to some statements in the Soviet press in which statements Anglo-American authorities in Japan were accused of delaying the repatriation. It seems to me there is an obvious confusion here because such statements were often published in the Soviet Union as far as the repatriation from the Western countries was concerned -- the repatriation of Soviet citizens from the West.

Second, I categorically deny the charge made by MR. CHAIRMAN that the Soviet authorities indoctrinate anti-American and anti-Occupation ideas to the Japanese POW's in the USSR. These contentions are unfounded and have absolutely no basis of fact.

THE CHAIRMAN: Anything further?

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: That's all.

THE CHAIRMAN: There are a number of points which the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER has raised in his reply. The first and, I think, most important is his statement that this subject is not within the purview of the Allied Council for Japan. If a subject, which so deeply affects the lives of so many Japanese and which is the cause of so many spontaneous rallies and calls, so many millions of petitions, cannot be discussed by the Allied Council for Japan as a proper subject, I think we may as well all go home. If it is true, as the Japanese press has reported, that the SOVIET MEMBER has only recently received 4,000,000 petitions, I wonder if a subject which has such widespread appeal and such interest among the Japanese people is not one that should be discussed here to see how we can solve it.

In my statement I have not once referred to the treatment of Japanese prisoners by the Soviet authorities in Siberia or other Soviet-controlled areas. I think that is a matter for the Soviets themselves to solve. On the other hand, as that problem impinges on the Japanese people at large and, specifically, upon Allied aims and promises towards the Japanese people, I think this Council has full authority and jurisdiction to discuss the question. Do I understand that the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER is attempting to gag this Council? I know of nothing in the Terms of Reference which prohibits or prevents this Council from discussing the question of repatriation.

Another point which the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER raised was the question of the agreement of December 19, 1946 entered into between the Soviet authorities and General Headquarters. There may be some rightful misunderstanding concerning how we should read this agreement, whether 50,000 per month means over a period of two years or whether it means a minimum of 50,000 per month. I have no cavil with the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER's view that it means the former, but we here are dealing with human lives, we are dealing with untold misery, we are dealing with dark misfortune. I consider it inappropriate that we, here in our comfortable surroundings, should quibble about the meaning of words.

The ACTING SOVIET MEMBER has stated that General Headquarters has raised this subject with a view to political considerations. I must confess I do not understand that statement.

The ACTING SOVIET MEMBER has cited a number of examples from the Japanese press which allegedly give the views of returned repatriates. At least those repatriates were able to present their views, and their views were duly printed in the

Japanese press. But, while presenting such views which, I say, were printed in a press which is relatively free, I think it is dangerous to argue from the specific to the general. I cannot consider that the statements of a few isolated individuals proves anything.

In effect, the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER has pleaded for preferential treatment for repatriates and specifically for ex-servicemen, unless I misunderstood what was said. I believe that it was the consensus of this Council at a previous meeting, at which the matter was very fully discussed, that no preferential treatment should be given to repatriates or to ex-servicemen but that these classes should be treated as part of the entire welfare problem as it appertains to the Japanese people as a whole.

The ACTING SOVIET MEMBER has stated that this subject was placed on the agenda -- has stated in effect that this subject was placed on the agenda -- in order to incite the Japanese people to be unfriendly towards the Soviet Union. If the facts as I have stated them give rise to an unsavory odor, I would suggest that the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER look to the cause rather than to the effect.

The ACTING SOVIET MEMBER has made reference to a statement made by GENERAL MacARTHUR. Unfortunately, I was not present at the meeting. I, therefore, cannot reply.

I must categorically deny that the Occupation authorities have done anything to sponsor these various meetings which are taking place in an endeavor to accelerate the repatriation of Japanese from Soviet-controlled areas. That is a statement which lacks foundation.

The ACTING SOVIET MEMBER has stated that the articles from which I have quoted referred to Western Europe. The quotations

which I have cited were taken from a Japanese propaganda sheet published under the aegis of the Soviet authorities, and printed in the Japanese language. The quotation which I gave from a radio broadcast was taken from a broadcast which is one of five daily beamed towards Japan in the Japanese language.

The ACTING SOVIET MEMBER has said that I have made charges. I have made no charges. I have stated facts, I have made a proposal, and I have expressed a hope.

GENERAL SHANG, do you have any comment?

GENERAL SHANG: MR. CHAIRMAN, I believe all of us will agree that the problem of repatriation is a highly important one. It is gratifying to note that GHQ, SCAP's program of repatriation has practically been brought to a successful completion. China, on her part, has faithfully fulfilled her obligation under the provision of the Potsdam Declaration. With the valuable assistance of the United States, the Chinese Government has, with only certain exceptions, almost completely repatriated the Japanese nationals to their homeland.

In this connection, I am very happy to state that throughout there has not been a single unpleasant incident reported, and the Japanese repatriates on the whole have shown gratitude for the fair treatment accorded them. The numerous letters of appreciation received from the Japanese by the Chinese Mission testify to the good work so far accomplished.

There are, however, only a small number of Japanese who now still remain in China. They are chiefly technicians and their dependents who have voluntarily stayed behind and offered their services to industrial establishments in various parts of China. The Chinese Government has, as far as conditions permit, provided them with adequate facilities.

Regarding those Japanese now still remaining in North-eastern Provinces, that is, Manchuria, under Government-controlled areas, there are approximately 14,000 in toto. It is earnestly hoped that as soon as transportation facilities can be made available immediate steps will be taken to have them repatriated to Japan.

For the Japanese who, for one reason or another, are now still remaining in certain regions and eagerly awaiting repatriation, about which I have also been receiving numerous petitions from their families and friends, the Chinese Government hopes that for the fulfillment of our commitment and for humanitarian reasons prompt action will be taken to enable these people to return to their native land at the earliest practicable date.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, GENERAL SHANG. As I have already indicated, the SUPREME COMMANDER shares with the Chinese Government the wish that these unfortunate people may be brought back to Japan as quickly as possible. As I have also indicated, General Headquarters is ready and willing to supply ample shipping to complete this entire repatriation program within a period of five months.

MR. SHAW, do you have any comments or recommendations you may care to make?

MR. SHAW: MR. CHAIRMAN, as I see it, our formal obligations to repatriate these Japanese prisoners of war stems back to the Potsdam Proclamation of the 26th of July 1945, signed on behalf of Britain, the United States and China, Section 9 of which states specifically that the Japanese military forces after being completely disarmed shall be permitted to return to their homes with the opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives. The Proclamation, of course, was accepted by the

Japanese Government and their acceptance was written into the Terms of the Instrument of Surrender of 2 September 1945.

Furthermore, the Moscow Conference of 27 December 1945, in the Terms of Reference of the Allied Council for Japan, specifically states that, inter alia, the Council shall be established for the purpose of consulting with and advising the SUPREME COMMANDER in regard to the implementation of the Terms of Surrender and other matters.

So far as territories under the control of the British Commonwealth countries are concerned, the program of repatriation is almost complete. From Southeast Asia there are a few thousand whose repatriation should be completed by the end of this year.

Within Australian-controlled areas, there are only 227 Japanese, who are all convicted war criminals, and there are no ordinary prisoners at present being held.

With reference to the position of Japanese prisoners still held in Soviet-controlled territory, my only comment is that there are the strongest humanitarian grounds for urging the speeding up of the program for their return. There is little that I can offer in the way of practical suggestions for helping that work, but I would like to urge that every effort be made to insure the earliest possible return of as great as possible a number. It is to be hoped that some agreement to this end can be reached, perhaps on the lines of the plan which you have submitted on behalf of the SUPREME COMMANDER.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, MR. SHAW, for your very constructive remarks.

I would like to make one correction. You stated there are still a few thousand in Southeast Asia, and that their repatria-

tion would be completed by the end of the year. As a matter of fact, as this table shows, the total to be evacuated from Southeast Asia was 2,739. They have all been embarked aboard ship and are now water-borne and on their way back to Japan, leaving zero to be repatriated.

GENERAL KISLENKO, do you have any further remarks?

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: Yes, sir. I believe that the discussion and solution of matters not connected with the territory of Japan proper are not within the purview of the Allied Council for Japan.

I must state that the Soviet authorities are doing their best to fulfill the repatriation agreement and to bring the repatriation to a speedy termination on the basis of transport and technical facilities available. I believe that there are many other important matters which are connected with the problem of implementation of the Terms of Surrender and the policy of the Allied Powers in Japan.

I believe the problem to which I had to invite the attention of the Members of the Allied Council is worthy of attention. That is the problem of the arrangement of life and the provision with employment of the repatriates and other Japanese as well, and then the necessity of taking measures --

THE CHAIRMAN: May I ask, is the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER proposing a subject for discussion?

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: No, sir.

May I complete the sentence?

THE CHAIRMAN: Please.

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: -- as to the discontinuance of Japanese propaganda against the countries which are Members of the Allied Council for Japan and of the Far Eastern Commission.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is that all?

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: With reference to other problems, of which the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER has just mentioned two, the purpose of the Council is to give helpful and constructive advice to the SUPREME COMMANDER. I know of no reason why the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER cannot place these items on the agenda if he wishes to have a discussion thereof. I don't think we have ever -- no one has ever raised any objection to discussion of any item which the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER has placed on the agenda.

If there is no further discussion, the meeting is adjourned.

(The meeting adjourned at 1158 hours.)

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SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND

SUGGESTIONS FOR SCAP

ITEM I - "Report by the Chairman on the Establishment of an Exchange Rate for Japan."

GENERAL SHANG suggested that the entire subject of foreign exchange rate be referred to a committee of experts to be designated by Member Nations with the American nominee serving as Chairman; that upon completion of its assignment the committee would submit a report to the Council for consideration and approval.

MR. SHAW suggested that consideration be given to the possibility of fixing a rate which could be varied in accordance with changing conditions in Japan.

END

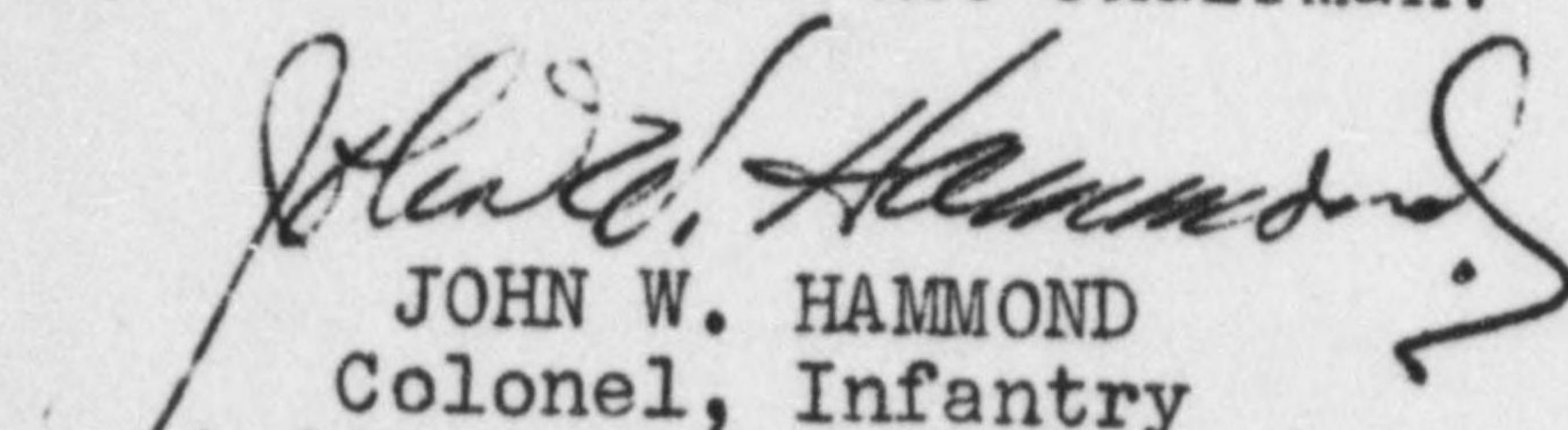
44-1029

AGENDA
for the
FORTY-FOURTH MEETING
ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

To be held in the Meiji Building, Tokyo
Wednesday, 29 October 1947, at 1000 Hours

- I APPROVAL OF THE CORRECTED VERBATIM MINUTES OF THE
FORTY-THIRD MEETING (1 Session, Numbered 43-1015).
- II PROCEDURAL MATTERS
None held over or submitted as subjects for this Agenda.
- III OFFICIAL MATTERS
1. Report by the Chairman on the Establishment of a Foreign
Exchange Rate for Japan. (Inclosure #1).
 2. Report by the Chairman on the Problem of Repatriation.
(Inclosure #2).

By Direction of the Chairman:


JOHN W. HAMMOND
Colonel, Infantry
Acting Secretary-General

- 2 Incls.
1 - Agenda Item 43-1015-1 (Revised)
2 - Agenda Item 44-1029-1

24 October 1947

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPANProposed Discussion Agenda

- I AGENDA ITEM NO. 43-1015-1 (Revised 24 October 1947).
- II PROPOSED BY: THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.
- III SUBJECT PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION: Report by the Chairman on the Establishment of a Foreign Exchange Rate for Japan.
- IV DATE PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION: Wednesday, 29 October 1947.
(Held over from Forty-third Meeting at request of the British Commonwealth Member).

Inclosure #1

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
Proposed Discussion Agenda

- I AGENDA ITEM NO. 44-1029-1
- II PROPOSED BY: THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.
- III SUBJECT PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION: Report by the Chairman on the Problem of Repatriation.
- IV DATE PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION: Wednesday, 29 October 1947.

Inclosure #2

44-1029

CORRECTED
VERBATIM MINUTES
of the
FORTY-FOURTH MEETING
ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

Meiji Building, Tokyo, Wednesday, 29 October 1947, at 1000 Hours

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr. William J. Sebald, Deputy for the Supreme Commander, Chairman,
and Member for the United States

His Excellency, General Shang Chen, Member for China

Mr. Patrick Shaw, Member representing jointly the United Kingdom,
Australia, New Zealand and India

Major General A. P. Kislenko, representing the Member for the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

ACTING
SECRETARY-GENERAL

Colonel John W. Hammond

Office of the Secretariat
Allied Council for Japan
30 October 1947

THE CHAIRMAN: The meeting will please come to order.

The Corrected Verbatim Minutes of the Forty-third Meeting have been circulated, and in the absence of objection (Pause) will stand approved.

Under official matters, "Report by the Chairman on the Establishment of a Foreign Exchange Rate for Japan," held over from the Forty-third Meeting--MR. SHAW, do you have any comments or recommendations that you would like to make?

MR. SHAW: MR. CHAIRMAN, I have only a few brief further comments to add to the remarks I made last week on the paper you read about the fixing of the foreign exchange rate. At our last meeting I mentioned briefly the advantages which would accrue to Japan's foreign trade from the establishment of a stable foreign exchange rate for yen. I pointed out that a link between Japanese and world prices was essential for the smooth conduct of the foreign trade, and as a yardstick by which the efficiency of Japan's industry could be measured.

In the meantime we have had an opportunity of studying your interesting paper which dealt with the background to the fixing of an exchange rate, and also with the difficulties standing in the way of an immediate fixing of such a rate.

Notwithstanding the difficulties which you have mentioned as standing in the way of fixing a rate soon, it is our view that the establishment of a uniform rate is perhaps a practicable proposition and should be attempted at an early date. If the fixing of a rate is to be left until budgetary equilibrium and general economic stability is achieved in Japan, it might be postponed needlessly.

I would suggest, then, that we consider the possibility of fixing a rate which could be varied in accordance with changing conditions in Japan. With such flexibility in the rate, coupled

with stringent control over dealings in foreign exchange and import licensing, it might be possible to avoid any aggravation of Japanese instability. In fact, a carefully controlled and adjusted uniform rate might materially assist in the administration of stability in the Japanese economy.

At the moment, I have no more detailed suggestions to put forward, but I submit these remarks as maybe a further contribution to study on this subject.

THE CHAIRMAN: I take it you are not prepared to make further recommendations as to how your suggestion could be carried out?

MR. SHAW: Not at this moment, but we might be prepared to have further discussions about it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would you like to hold it over a second time, or would you prefer to leave it, in the meantime?

MR. SHAW: I prefer to leave it, in the meantime.

THE CHAIRMAN: GENERAL SHANG, do you care to make any comments or recommendations on this subject?

GENERAL SHANG: MR. CHAIRMAN, I have no further comment to make at this time. As I have stated at the last Council meeting, this subject is highly technical. I am inclined to think that it would be advisable to refer the matter to a committee of experts to be designated by Member nations present for detailed study.

If this idea is acceptable, I would then suggest that each Member nominate an expert to the committee with the American nominee serving as chairman. Upon the completion of its assignment, the committee is to submit a report to the Council for consideration and approval.

THE CHAIRMAN: Anything further, GENERAL?

Careful consideration will be given to your proposal,

GENERAL SHANG, and the Members informed in due course.

GENERAL KISLENKO, do you have any comments or recommendations?

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: I will continue to study this subject and I hope that I will be able to make a statement at the next meeting of the Council.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do I understand that the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER wishes to hold over the subject?

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: At the request of the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER, the subject will therefore be hold over for further discussion at the next meeting.

Under official matters the second item on the Agenda is the "Report by The CHAIRMAN on the problem of Repatriation," proposed for discussion by the SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.

It will be recalled that the question of repatriation of Japanese from abroad was touched upon at the Eighth Meeting of the Council on June 26, 1946 in the discussion relating to the subject, "Integration of Repatriates into the National Life of Japan." At that time, reference was made to the provision in the Potsdam Declaration which provides that:

"The Japanese military forces, after being completely disarmed, shall be permitted to return to their homes with the opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives."

It was also stated at that meeting that the SUPREME COMMANDER, at the outset of the Occupation, instituted the repatriation program for Japanese abroad, including civilians, and that excellent progress, as of the time of the meeting, had been made. Furthermore, the progress made indicated that the Allied

authorities of Australia, China, France, The Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippine Republic, the United Kingdom, and the United States offered prompt and full cooperation to the SUPREME COMMANDER in the implementation of the repatriation program.

Since that time, the repatriation program has continued and, with the exception of those Japanese in Soviet-controlled areas, is practically completed. As of October 23, 1947, a total of 5,765,244 Japanese have been repatriated from all areas. As of that date, there remained some 8,500 Japanese to be returned from China, including Dairen; 2,739 from Southeast Asia areas; and a few hundred from Formosa. From Manchuria, it is estimated that some 67,000 remained unrepatriated. Finally, from Soviet-controlled areas, it is estimated that more than 761,000 still remained to be repatriated.

In addition, as part of the repatriation program which has already been accomplished by SCAP, more than 1,170,000 Chinese, Koreans, and Ryukyans were repatriated from Japan, none remain for return to their respective areas.

I will table for inclusion in the minutes a complete tabulation of all repatriation accomplished as of October 23, 1947. (See insert following page 12).

The discussion today must of necessity be largely limited to the repatriation problem as it relates to Japanese presently awaiting repatriation in Soviet-controlled areas. Repatriation from Southeast Asia is, for practical purposes, completed; repatriation from China and its northern provinces, Manchuria, is largely subject to the special considerations of difficulties of transportation due to disturbed political conditions and the fact that the Chinese Government is unable, for reasons beyond its control, adequately to bring repatriates from outlying areas to ports of embarkation.

As of December 1, 1946, no Japanese had been repatriated from Soviet-controlled areas. Pursuant to an agreement dated December 19, 1946 and signed by MAJOR GENERAL PAUL J. MUELLER, as Representative for SCAP, and LIEUTENANT GENERAL K. N. DEREVYANKO as Member of the Allied Council for Japan from the USSR, repatriation of Japanese from specified Soviet ports was begun at an established rate of 50,000 persons per month--copy of this agreement has been tabled. Actual repatriation from Soviet-controlled areas was begun during the period December 3 to 15, 1946, when some 28,000 Japanese were returned. It should be noted that the conservative figure of 50,000 per month was established partly as a result of the limitations imposed by confining the flow of repatriates to smaller Soviet ports and the necessity for using coal-burning ships exclusively. Had the use of oil-burning ships been feasible, a much greater rate of repatriation would have been possible, but the Soviet authorities were unwilling to furnish fuel oil from Soviet sources for this purpose. All coal which is used in the coal-burning vessels presently employed in the repatriation program consequent upon the agreement of December 19, 1946 is furnished by the Japanese Government.

Between December 3, 1946 and November 1, 1947, including requests for lifts not yet completed, due largely to early mass evacuation from Dairen, the average monthly rate of repatriation from all Soviet-controlled areas is 49,454. However, from June 1, 1947 to September 30, 1947, that is, for four consecutive months, the number of Japanese repatriated from Soviet-controlled areas was below 50,000 per month, with a low of 30,418 for August 1947. This has caused SCAP to hold in idle readiness shipping of sufficient capacity to accommodate an additional 15,000 to 20,000 repatriates per month, shipping which could otherwise have been utilized for cargo service. Furthermore, since May 1947, SCAP

has consistently provided shipping space ten per cent in excess of the request made by the Soviet authorities in the hope of accelerating the flow of Japanese repatriates through Soviet ports to Japan. These repatriation ships, however, have been regularly returned to Japan with an average of more than ten per cent of their passenger space unused.

With a view to overcoming certain reported transportation difficulties on Karafuto, and to restore the monthly rate of 50,000, General Headquarters, SCAP, by letter dated August 30, 1947--copy has been tabled--addressed to the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER, offered to provide repatriation shipping at any other port in Karafuto, or the Kurile Islands, which the Soviet authorities might choose. No reply had been received to this offer by September 19, 1947, and a follow-up letter dated September 19, 1947--copy has been tabled--was therefore dispatched. By a letter dated October 11, 1947--copy has been tabled--the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER replied in effect that the Soviet authorities do not consider appropriate the emphasis placed by General Headquarters on that portion of the agreement which provides for the repatriation of 50,000 persons per month and that the monthly average since the beginning of repatriation has been above this figure. It was further stated that the measures suggested in the letter of August 30, 1947 from General Headquarters cannot be undertaken for transportation and technical reasons.

It should be noted that the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER's reply indicates that the rate of 50,000 repatriates per month is to be an over-all average monthly rate and not the minimum per month. Even at the latter rate, it would have required some 32 months to repatriate all Japanese who were in Soviet-controlled areas at the time of the surrender. As more than 218,000 were evacuated from Dairen and more than 293,000 from north of the 38 degree parallel in Korea who fled to South Korea, it is estimated that

more than 15 months will elapse before all those remaining are returned. By letter dated October 18, 1947, the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER requested five additional ships each having a capacity of 2,000 persons for arrival at Nahodka between October 23 and 29--copy has been tabled. A similar letter dated October 20, 1947, requests one vessel with capacity for 1,500 persons, to arrive at Maoka on October 25, 1947--copy has been tabled. A letter dated October 13, 1947--copy has been tabled--from the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER lists shipping requirements at Nahodka for the month of November 1947 at 16 lifts of 2,000 each, totaling 32,000 repatriates for the month, whereas formerly only 10 lifts of 2,000 were requested for Nahodka; this suggests a contemplated increase of 12,000 per month, although at this time the intention of the relevant Soviet authorities in this respect is not clear.

SOVIET INTERPRETER: Would you mind repeating that sentence, sir?

(The last sentence was repeated by the CHAIRMAN.)

THE CHAIRMAN (Continuing): In any event, shipping schedules suggest that the current monthly rate may not reach 50,000.

The above background has been presented to the Members with a view to clarifying certain aspects of this problem which have been the cause of considerable apprehension and uneasiness among the Japanese people. It has come to the attention of General Headquarters that certain propaganda organs of the USSR have attempted to place direct blame for the slow rate of repatriation from Soviet-controlled areas upon the Occupation authorities, specifically, "high officials of the Anglo-American Occupational Headquarters." The editorial in which this statement appears was headlined, "The Displaced Persons Problem Exposed; Why do the United States and Great Britain Obstruct the Repatriation Program?" Another comment emanating from a Soviet-controlled area repeated

this theme under the headline, "Who is Causing the Repatriation Delay?" by stating: "All the camps are now overcrowded and everyone is eagerly awaiting the arrival of his repatriation ship from Japan." A third article alleges, among other provocative and mendacious statements which are unworthy of repetition, that "because the ability to receive returnees in Japan is very much limited, it is difficult to repatriate large groups immediately." A recent broadcast from Moscow stated: "Former officers and men of the Japanese Army detained in Soviet camps have been repatriated to Japan whenever transportation has been available." No useful purpose could be served here by citing numerous further examples of similar statements from Soviet media of information.

The real fact is, that at the time of negotiation of the agreement of December 19, 1946, this Headquarters offered to furnish sufficient shipping, including oil burners, to return 360,000 repatriates from Soviet-controlled areas each month. This offer was declined by the Soviet authorities. I am now authorized to state that SCAP, as of this moment, can and will, upon agreement by the Soviet authorities, carry out the following repatriation schedule from Soviet-controlled areas:

SOVIET INTERPRETER: Please repeat that statement, sir.

(The last statement was repeated by the CHAIRMAN.)

THE CHAIRMAN (Continuing):

(a) Within forty-eight hours after receipt of notice, SCAP is prepared to accelerate the rate of lift from Soviet-controlled areas to assure the return of 131,500 repatriates during the first month;

(b) In thirty days, sufficient additional shipping can be provided to increase this rate of flow to 160,000 per month, the entire lift being in coal-burning ships;

(c) Within five months, SCAP is prepared to return to

Japan every Japanese now in Soviet-controlled areas. No further negotiations are necessary, no additional arrangements are required. All that is needed is Soviet agreement and assurance that the repatriates in the numbers stated are available at the ports and that the ports are operable.

In the interest of clarification and for the purpose of demonstrating how deeply this problem is interwoven in the over-all task of carrying out Allied objectives in Japan, the following comments are made for the information of the Council:

1. Between July 1, 1946 and September 30, 1947, 85 major petitions have been received by General Headquarters from federations, mass meetings, and large groups of next-of-kin of unrepatriated Japanese. Many of these petitions are accompanied by signatures of interested persons, such signatures aggregating an estimated 960,000 names. During the same period, an estimated additional 420,000 petitions were received by General Headquarters from interested individuals specifically requesting repatriation of next-of-kin presumed to be in Soviet-controlled territory. In addition, numerous delegations of all kinds, from widespread localities in Japan, have called upon General Headquarters in an endeavor to accelerate repatriation from Soviet-controlled areas.

2. Reference has already been made to shipping which is idle as a result of failure on the part of the Soviet authorities to carry out their agreement to repatriate Japanese at the rate of 50,000 persons each month. These ships and their crews are a dead loss to the Japanese economy.

3. In view of the continued repatriation problem, it is necessary to keep operating repatriation centers at

Hakodate, Maizuru, and Sasebo. In addition, large numbers of personnel are required in the central offices of the bureaus handling administrative work in connection with repatriation.

4. Local Assistance Offices under the Welfare Departments of the Prefectural Governments must maintain large staffs to handle final pay adjustments of ex-servicemen, payment of dependent allotments to unrepatriated servicemen's families, and similar matters. As of October 1, 1947, these personnel aggregated 7,623.

5. Considerable uneasiness is prevalent throughout Japan concerning the fate of ex-servicemen who have not been repatriated. To date, the Soviet authorities have not supplied the SUPREME COMMANDER with any statistics whatsoever concerning the numbers, names, condition, or location of Japanese ex-servicemen. To date, not one single notice of death of former servicemen originally captured by Soviet forces has been received by General Headquarters, although rumors estimate a death rate of 20 per cent to 30 per cent.

6. In the absence of information furnished by the Soviet authorities, it is impossible to anticipate when or how any individual Japanese will be repatriated. Information available to General Headquarters suggests that Japanese are repatriated by the Soviet authorities in the following order:

Destitute persons, unemployed, poverty-stricken city dwellers, poor laborers, other city dwellers, farmers, those uncooperative toward the Soviet repatriation effort, and so-called "obstructionists and reactionary elements."

7. Statistics concerning repatriation by the Soviet authorities of former Army officers reveal that as of September

30, 1947, only 2,005 former commissioned officers have been repatriated. During August 1947, only three officers were returned as against 19,659 enlisted men.

SOVIET INTERPRETER: Will you please repeat that statement, sir?

(The last sentence was repeated by the CHAIRMAN.)

THE CHAIRMAN (Continuing): Except for one former Rear Admiral and one former Lieutenant General, both of whom enjoyed diplomatic status, no former general officers have yet been repatriated. It is known that several hundred Japanese general officers and some tens of thousands of commissioned officers were captured by Soviet forces in Manchuria when the Kwantung Army surrendered.

8. Considerable information is available to indicate that the Soviet authorities are carrying out intense efforts to indoctrinate selected Japanese prisoners in anti-American and anti-Occupation feelings. Ample evidence also indicates that priority in repatriation is premised to some degree on the extent to which the Japanese in question have responded to this indoctrination.

These facts have been related, not with a view of engaging in controversy before this Council, but rather in the hope that the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER will immediately take up this entire question with his Government in an effort to bring to an end a problem which, in its larger aspects, is directly opposed to Allied promises and aims in the Occupation of Japan. The problem, though simple of solution, is far-reaching in its effect. It is one which reaches into almost every hamlet of Japan; it is one which cannot but help breed apprehension, suspicion, hatred, and misunderstanding. To reiterate, it is the hope of the SUPREME COMMANDER that the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER will do what he can,

immediately, to urge upon his Government the necessity for promptness in completing the commitment for repatriation as enunciated in the Potsdam Declaration.

* * * * *

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
24 October 1947

SUBJECT: Status of Repatriation

1. The following tabulations for the periods indicated, show the status of repatriation of Japanese and other nationals:

a. Status of repatriation of Japanese nationals for the period from 17 October through 23 October 1947:

Area	Original Strength (Approx)	Evacuated This Period	Evacuated To Date	To be Evacuated (Approx)
Australian Areas	138,983		138,644	339
China	1,500,668	1,859	1,495,159	5,509
Dairen	221,179		218,179	3,000
Formosa	478,800		478,161	639
Hawaii	3,411		3,411	0
Hong Kong	19,197		19,197	0
Karafuto & Kuriles	372,016	4,265	157,237	214,779
Korea				
North of 38°	321,752		320,710*	1,042
South of 38°	593,026		593,026	0
Manchuria	1,105,837	1,900	1,038,358	67,479
Nearby Islands	62,389		62,389	0
NEI	14,841		14,841	0
New Zealand	797		797	0
North Indo-China	31,583		31,583	0
Pacific Ocean Areas	130,915	5	130,880	35
Philippine Islands	132,958		132,732	226
Ryukyus	67,760		67,760	0
Siberia	700,000	4,046	154,261	545,739
SEA Areas	710,658	5,000	707,919	2,739
TOTAL	6,606,770	17,075	5,765,244	841,526

*Includes 293,944 repatriated via S. Korea.

Breakdown of Japanese nationals repatriated 17 October through 23 October 1947:

Area	Army	Navy	Civilian	Total
China			1,859	1,859
Karafuto & Kuriles	63	0	4,202	4,265
Manchuria			1,900	1,900
POA			5	5
Siberia	3,914	30	102	4,046
SEA	4,778	215	7	5,000
TOTAL	8,755	245	8,075	17,075

b. Status of Repatriation Between Areas Outside of Japan.

From	Repatriates	Original Strength	Repatriated 17-23 Oct 47	Repatriated To Date	To Be Repat'd
Australian Areas	Formosans	6,584		6,584	0
	Koreans	3,051		3,051	0
China	Koreans	58,579		58,579	0
	Chinese	2		2	0
Dairen-Port Arthur	Koreans	1		1	0
	Koreans	3,449		3,449	0
Formosa	Ryukyuan	17,048		17,048	0
	Chinese	11		11	0
Hawaii	Formosans	25		25	0
	Koreans	2,646		2,646	0
	Ryukyuan	2,322		2,322	0
Hong Kong	Formosans	2,800		2,800	0
	Koreans	302		302	0
Korea (No. of 38°)	Formosans	12		12	0
	Ryukyuan	42		42	0
(So. of 38°)	Chinese	1,559		1,559	0
	Formosans	91		91	0
	Ryukyuan	274		274	0
Manchuria	Koreans	3,157		3,157	0
	Formosans	82		82	0
Netherlands East Indies	Koreans	386		386	0
	Natives of POA	6		6	0
	Formosans	15		15	0
North Indo-China	Koreans	118		118	0
	Chinese	146		146	0
Pacific Ocean Areas	Formosans	578		578	0
	Koreans	14,010		14,010	0
	Ryukyuan	26,004		26,004	0
Philippine Islands	Chinese	5,993		5,993	0
	Formosans	11,996		11,996	0
	Koreans	1,406		1,406	0
Ryukyu Islands	Formosans	21		21	0
	Koreans	1,755		1,755	0
Southeast Asia Areas	Formosans	17,980		17,980	0
	Koreans	7,362		7,362	0
	Ryukyuan	122		122	0
TOTAL		189,935	0	189,935	0

c. Status of repatriation from Japan:

Repatriates	Original Strength	Evacuated 17 Oct - 23 Oct	Evacuated To Date	To be Evacuated
Chinese	31,700		31,700	0
Formosans	33,435		33,435	0
Koreans				
North of 38°	351		351	0
South of 38°	937,323		937,323	0
Natives of POA	161		161	0
Ryukyuan	169,149		169,149	0
TOTAL	1,172,119	0	1,172,119	0

d. Status of Koreans who have attempted illegal entry into Japan for the period 17 October through 23 October 1947:

Total Number Apprehended	No. returned to S. Korea 17-23 Oct	No. returned to S. Korea to date	No. to be Returned
20,975	0	20,863	112

e. Recapitulation of repatriation from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
No. Shipping spaces requested by U.S.S.R.	Period	Shipping spaces furnished by SCAP	No. Japanese repatriated	% which Col 3 exceeded Col 1	Comparison Col 4 with 50,000 monthly rate
25,500	3-15 Dec 46	33,200	28,421	30%	--
86,000	1-31 Jan 47	86,700	83,438	1%	33,438
60,000	1-28 Feb 47	67,100	63,693	12%	13,693
90,700	1-31 Mar 47	104,700	90,606	15%	40,606
50,000	1-30 Apr 47	62,700	58,083	25%	8,083
50,400	1-31 May 47	51,920	51,920	8%	1,920
52,200	1-30 Jun 47	53,400	49,125	2%	- 875
52,300	1-31 Jul 47	59,000	46,564	15%	- 3,436
30,000	1-31 Aug 47	35,900	30,418	20%	- 19,582
35,000	1-30 Sep 47	41,400	36,181	13%	- 13,819
17,000	1-20 Oct 47	20,300	17,994	-	--
549,100		618,800	556,443	12.7%	--

f. Status of repatriation from SEA for ships arriving Japan subsequent to 17 October 1947:

Area	Ship	Scheduled Lift	ATD/ETD SEA	ATA/ETA Japan	Lift Enroute	Total enroute or repat'd
Singapore	Choran Meru	5,000	25 Sep	19 Oct	5,000	707,919
	Kizan Maru	4,000	26 Oct	5 Nov		

Total to be evacuated from SEA - 2,739
Capacity of ship departing SEA 26 Oct 47 - 4,000
Approximate number to be repatriated after 26 Oct - 0

23 October 1947

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSAPO 500
30 August 1947

AG 014.33 (30 Aug 47)GC-0

SUBJECT: Repatriation from Karafuto

TO: Major General A. Kislenko, Acting Member for U.S.S.R.,
Allied Council for Japan.

1. Reference is made to:

a. Letter from the Acting Member for U.S.S.R., Allied Council for Japan, No. 1317, dated 21 August 1947.

b. Paragraph 2, Section II of Agreement Reached Concerning Repatriation of Japanese Prisoners of War and Japanese Nationals from Territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and from Territories Under the Control of the U.S.S.R. to Japan, as well as Korean Nationals from Japan to Korea North of the 38^o North Latitude, dated 19 December 1946.

2. To aid in repatriation and to alleviate rail transportation difficulties in Karafuto, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers is willing to dispatch repatriation ships to Otomari, Esutoru, Shikuka or any other ports (including the Kurile Islands) designated in addition to Maoka, which can harbor ships with draught of at least 6 meters, so that the rate established as 50,000 per month in the agreement, reference paragraph 1 b above, will be maintained.

3. In the event the proposal contained in paragraph 2 above is given favorable consideration, it is requested that the following information be furnished concerning each port selected; depth of channels and berths; daily harbor capacity; rendezvous point; radio call sign and frequency of the maritime agency at the port, and hours that radio observation of the sea is maintained.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

R. M. LEVY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG C14.33 (19 Sep 47)GC-0

APO 500
19 September 1947

SUBJECT: Repatriation from Soviet and Soviet-Controlled Areas.

TO: Major General A. Kislenko, Acting Member for U.S.S.R.,
Allied Council for Japan.

1. Reference is made to:

a. Letter from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG C14.33 (30 Aug 47)GC-0, dated 30 August 1947, subject:

b. Agreement Reached Concerning Repatriation of Japanese Prisoners of War and Japanese Nationals from Territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and from Territories Under the Control of the U.S.S.R. to Japan, as well as Korean Nationals from Japan to Korea North of the 38° North Latitude, dated 19 December 1946.

c. Letter from the Member for U.S.S.R., Allied Council for Japan, No. 1317, dated 21 August 1947.

2. Since May 1947 the number of Japanese repatriated in accordance with the Agreement, reference paragraph 1 b above, has fallen increasingly below the rate specified in subject agreement.

3. During the period, June 1947 to the present, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has held in idle readiness shipping to lift the difference between the 50,000 agreed upon and the numbers actually made available at the ports of Nahodka and Maoka. For this reason, information is requested as to when a reply to the letter from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, reference paragraph 1 a above, can be expected.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

R. M. LEVY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

COPY
TRANSLATION

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO
OFFICE OF THE MEMBER
FOR
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
CHIEF OF STAFF, MAJOR GENERAL PAUL MUELLER

Dear General:

Pertaining to the questions in Memorandum, GHQ, SCAP to the Member, Allied Council for Japan from the U.S.S.R., AG 014.33, 20 September 1947 GC-0, dated 20 September 1947, and in Memorandum, AG 014.33 (30 Aug 47)GC-0, dated 30 August 1947, I have the honor to inform you of the following:

1. According to our information for the period, January to September of this year, the Soviet authorities have repatriated to Japan over 492,000 Japanese.

Therefore, we do not consider appropriate the emphasis by General Headquarters on paragraph 2 of section II of the repatriation agreement as the above-mentioned number of repatriates certifies that the monthly average was above the quota agreed to in the mentioned paragraph of the agreement.

2. Requested measures concerning paragraph 2, Memorandum GHQ, 30 August 1947, which is mentioned above, cannot be realized due to transportation and technical reasons.

Respectfully yours,

/s/ Kislenko
/t/ Kislenko
Major General

Acting Member, Allied Council
for Japan from the U.S.S.R.

11 October 1947
No. 1377

COPY

TRANSLATION

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO
OFFICE OF THE MEMBER
FOR
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
CHIEF OF STAFF, MAJOR GENERAL MUELLER

Dear General:

I request that you send ships (each with a capacity of 2000 persons) to transport Japanese prisoners of war from the port of Nahodka, so scheduled that one ship will arrive at Nahodka on each of the following days of November: 1,3,5,7,9,11,13,15,17,19,21,23,25,27,29 and 30. I request that you inform us: names of the ships, radio call signs, departure and arrival dates, and names of the captains of the ships.

Respectfully yours,

For the Member, Allied Council
for Japan from U.S.S.R.

/s/ N. Beznosikov
/t/ N. Beznosikov
Lt. Colonel

13 October 1947
No. 1379

COPY

TRANSLATION

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO
OFFICE OF THE MEMBER
FOR
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
CHIEF OF STAFF, MAJOR GENERAL MUELLER

Dear General:

I request that, in addition to the ships we requested to be sent to the port of Nahodka by our letter No. 1340, of 10 October, you send five additional repatriation ships, each having a capacity of 2000 persons, so scheduled that one ship will arrive at Nahodka on each of the following dates: 23, 25, 26, 28 and 29 October.

This letter confirms the statement made by telephone by Captain First Rank Ohrimenko to Captain Senko at 1100 hours on 18 October.

I request you to confirm this agreement to fulfill this declaration and to furnish me the necessary data concerning the ships to be dispatched to Nahodka.

Respectfully yours,

For the Member, Allied Council
for Japan from the U.S.S.R.

/s/ N. Beznosikov
/t/ N. Beznosikov
Lt. Colonel.

18 October 1947
No. 1388

COPY

TRANSLATION

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO
OFFICE OF THE MEMBER
FOR
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER ALLIED POWERS
CHIEF OF STAFF, MAJOR GENERAL MULLER

Dear General:

Request that one vessel with a passenger capacity of 1,500 persons be dispatched to arrive at the port of Moaka on 26 October 1947 for the purpose of transporting repatriates.

Respectfully yours,

for the Member, Allied Council
for Japan from U.S.S.R.

Lt. Colonel /s/ N. Beznosikov

/t/ N. Beznosikov

20 October 1947
No. 1389

AGREEMENT

Reached Concerning Repatriation of Japanese Prisoners of War and Japanese Nationals from Territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and from Territories under the Control of the U.S.S.R. to Japan, as well as Korean Nationals from Japan to Korea North of the 38° North Latitude.

All sections of this agreement have been concurred in by the Member of the Allied Council for Japan from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the representative of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, whose signatures appear at the end of this document.

Section I - Persons Subject to Repatriation

1. Following persons are subject to repatriation from Territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and territories under the control of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

- a. Japanese prisoners of war.
- b. Japanese nationals (repatriation of Japanese nationals from territory of U. S. S. R. is made on voluntary basis).

2. Subject to repatriation from the territory of Japan are Koreans numbering 10,000 persons, who previously resided in Korea north of the 38° north latitude and who were born in the afore-mentioned part of Korea.

Section II - Ports and Rates of Movement

1. The following ports will be used for repatriation of Japanese from the territory of the U.S.S.R. and territories under the control of the U. S. S. R.: Nahodka, Maoka, Genzan, Kanko and Dairen (Dalny) Repatriation of Koreans referred to in paragraph 2, Section I, from Japan will be made through the port of Sasebo.

2. The rate of movement of Japanese from the above-mentioned Soviet ports is established as 50,000 persons per month.

3. Repatriation of Koreans from Japan to northern Korea will be made simultaneously, by means of shuttle operations, and after 10,000 Japanese have been repatriated from northern Korea to Japan.

4. Both parties of this agreement respectively reserve the right, to change the ports designated for repatriation and the rates of movement or temporarily suspend the repatriation in case of unforeseen circumstances (climatic conditions, icing, difficulties encountered under winter conditions in transporting repatriates to ports of embarkation, etc.).

Section III - Embarkation Procedure and Transportation

1. Transportation facilities, for repatriation of persons indicated in Section I of this agreement from all ports designated for this purpose, will be provided by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan. No passengers, other than the persons of the above-mentioned categories, will be transported on ships assigned for repatriation.

2. The responsibility for assembling persons, subject to repatriation, in ports as well as the responsibility for their embarkation, rests with the authorities directing the repatriation from that particular port. These authorities are also charged with the responsibility over all the details concerning selection of repatriates to be placed on board each ship, planning of the order of embarkation and supervision of same.

3. When dispatching ships for repatriation of repatriates to the Soviet ports, indicated in paragraph 1, Section II, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan will select ships whose rated capacity will accommodate the number to be lifted as shown in the notification, as mentioned in paragraph 2, Appendix 1, below. Under these conditions ships will be loaded to their full capacity. Ships will arrive in Soviet ports indicated in paragraph 1 of Section II for repatriation of repatriates not later than fourteen days after the notification is submitted by the Soviet representatives to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan.

4. At the Soviet ports and ports which are under the control of the U. S. S. R., Japanese repatriates will be transferred by representatives of the Soviet authorities, according to rosters and acts written in the Russian language, to the masters of ships arriving from Japan for repatriates. Upon arrival of ships bearing Koreans from Japan at Genzan and Kanko (Northern Korea), the repatriates will be transferred by the master of the ships, according to rosters and acts written in the English language, to the Soviet authorities.

5. In the waters of the Soviet Union and in those under the control of the U. S. S. R., ships operating under the control of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and used in repatriation will follow routes and regulations prescribed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as stated in Appendix I.

6. Regular navigation communications will be maintained in accordance with the regulations, stated in Appendix 2.

Section IV - Supply for Repatriates and Ships Assigned for Repatriation

1. It is the responsibility of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan to see that the following is provided by the Japanese Government:

a. All food supply necessary for the feeding of repatriates from the time of embarkation until their arrival to the port of destination.

b. Medical service and supply for repatriates for the entire length of trip aboard ship.

c. Ship stores, including fuel, etc. as well as fresh water supply for ships sailing for the port of Nahodka, for the entire round trip and the time while ships are docked or harbored at ports of embarkation.

2. All expenses connected with the repatriation of Japanese prisoners of war and Japanese nationals from the territory of the Union of Soviet-Socialist Republics and from territories under control of U.S.S.R., as well as the expenses covering repatriation of Koreans from Japan, will be charged against the account of the Japanese Government.

3. The Soviet party agrees to render in case of emergency (damaged ship), possible assistance and aid to the damaged ship which arrived for repatriates. On such cases, the masters of the ships must sign the bills presented for the rendered assistance, which shall be paid without any delay in United States dollars by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Section V - Sanitation and Medical Measures

1. Both parties are bound to fulfill in their respective ports the following requirements for medical processing of all repatriates.

a. Small-pox vaccination to be given to all repatriates.

b. Typhoid vaccine to be given to all repatriates.

c. Cholera vaccine to be given to all repatriates (either in spring or fall).

d. Disinfestation of all repatriates and disinfestation of their baggage.

2. No repatriates with contagious diseases will be allowed to embark.

3. The fulfillment of all the above mentioned measures must be stated in a clause written into the act covering the transfer and acceptance of repatriates which is signed by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the captain or master of the ship.

4. Ships assigned for repatriation will be cleansed and disinfested in Japan.

Section VI - Possessions of Repatriates

1. Japanese prisoners being repatriated are permitted to take with them such personal belongings, in hand baggage, as are allowed for exportation by customs regulations.

2. Japanese nationals subject to repatriation, will be permitted to bring with them their personal belongings not exceeding 100 Kilograms per persons, with the exception of such items as are not allowed for exportation by customs regulations.

3. Japanese prisoners of war and Japanese nationals will be permitted to bring with them their personal papers as well as Japanese yen not exceeding the following amounts per person: 500 yen for officers; 200 yen for soldiers; and 1,000 yen for nationals. All repatriates will be permitted to bring with them their personal postal savings pass books, bank pass books and other personal documents, issued by Japanese financial institutions, which are payable in Japan.

4. Koreans being repatriated from Japan will be permitted to bring with them, unimpeded and duty-free, their personal things and household belongings not exceeding 200 kilograms per person, as well as some light machinery and handicraft equipment belonging to them, in excess of not more than 1,000 kilograms per person.

5. Korean repatriates returning to northern Korea will also be permitted to bring with them the following:

a. 1,000 yen per person.

b. Postal savings pass books and bank pass books issued by financial institutions in Japan and Korea.

c. Insurance policies issued in Japan and Korea.

d. Checks, drafts and certificates of deposit drawn on and issued by financial institutions in Japan, payable in Japan.

Section VII

This agreement is made or written in the English and the Russian language. In interpreting this agreement, both texts are considered being identical and authentic.

K. N. Derevyanko, Lt. Gen.
Member of the Allied Council
for Japan from the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics

19 December 1946
Tokyo, Japan

Paul J. Mueller, Maj. Gen. GSC
Representative for the Supreme
Commander for the Allied Powers

19 December 1946
Tokyo, Japan

Appendices.

- Appendix 1 - Procedure Covering Harboring of Ships in Soviet Ports
and in Ports Under Control of U. S. S. R.
- Appendix 2 - Navigation Communications

Appendix 1 - Procedure Covering Harboring of Ships in Soviet Ports and
in Ports under Control of U. S. S. R.

1. Harboring facilities at the ports.

a. Port of Nehodka can harbor ships of any tonnage with draught up to 7 meters. The daily harboring capacity is 1 - 2 ships simultaneously.

b. Port of Maoka can harbor ships with draught up to 6 meters. Daily harbor capacity is 2 - 3 ships simultaneously.

c. Ports of Genzan and Kanko (Northern Korea) can harbor ships up to 10,000 tons. Daily harbor capacity of each of these ports is 2 ships simultaneously.

d. Port of Dairen can harbor ships up to 10,000 tons. Daily harbor capacity is 3 ships simultaneously.

2. The notification that a contingent is ready for repatriation and the ships may be dispatched from Japan for their transportation, will be given to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers each time in advance through the Member of the Allied Council for Japan from the U. S. S. R., indicating name of the port from which repatriates are to be repatriated, the number to be repatriated, the approximate time of repatriation, and the exact location of the point (with indication of latitude and longitude) where ships enroute to ports of embarkation will be met by Soviet craft and will proceed further under their escort into the ports.

3. Taking into account the statements in paragraph 2 above, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will notify the Member of the Allied Council for Japan from U. S. S. R. in advance of each ship leaving Japan on a repatriation trip, giving the estimated date of departure, name of the ship, type, estimated time of arrival in the port of destination and the shipmaster's last name.

Appendix 2 - Navigation Communications

1. Navigation messages may be received by means of establishing communications with the following radio stations:

a. Maritime agency of foreign navies in Vladivostok via radio station in Nahodka Bay. This radio station maintains observation of the sea from 0100 to 0500 hours, from 0600 to 1000 hours, from 1100 to 1300 hours and from 1500 to 1700 hours (Moscow time). Call sign is UKI. Frequency 500 KC.

b. Maritime agency at the port of Maoka. Call sign is UFO; frequency 500 KC. Observation of the sea maintained 24 hours per day.

c. (1) Port of Kenko - radio station will maintain observation of the sea 24 hours a day. Call sign - UFG - 2; frequency 500 KC.

(2) Port of Genzan - radio station will maintain observation of the sea 24 hours a day. Call sign - UFW - 2; frequency 500 KC.

d. Port of Dairen - radio station maintains observation of the sea (Moscow time) from 0100 to 0200; from 0230 to 0300; from 0330 to 0500; from 0530 to 0900; from 0930 to 1600; from 1630 to 1900 and from 2000 to 2400. Call sign - UWC; frequency - 500 KC.

2. Russian language will be used in all navigation messages issued by Soviet ports and ports controlled by U. S. S. R.

3. English language will be used in all navigation messages issued from aboard ships, arriving at repatriation ports in Soviet or Soviet-controlled areas.

* * * * *

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: Yes, sir. MR. CHAIRMAN, gentlemen:

First of all, I must say that the discussion and solution of the problem of the repatriation of the Japanese from the Soviet territory is not within the purview of the Allied Council for Japan.

Between the Soviet representative for Japan and GHQ, SCAP has been concluded a special agreement in accordance with which both parties have established a definite order and plan for the repatriation of the Japanese from the USSR determined by transport, technical and other facilities. This plan has been not only fulfilled but over-fulfilled by the Soviet side, which is borne out by the fact that since the beginning of the repatriation of the Japanese from the USSR and the areas controlled by the USSR the Soviet repatriation authorities sent to Japan, up to October 25, 1947, 562,542 Japanese which is an average quota over 50,000 people per month.

In the light of the above-mentioned facts, I cannot understand the contention of MR. CHAIRMAN that the average quota of the repatriates from the Soviet Union is below 50,000 people per month.

Therefore, the attempt of GHQ, SCAP to put this subject again on the agenda of the Allied Council cannot be understood otherwise as dictated by definite political considerations. In this new attempt of GHQ, SCAP I see a tendency to make use of this issue for the purpose of diverting the attention of the Japanese people from the causes of the deplorable state of the repatriates who, on their arrival in Japan, get no proper assistance from the Japanese Government and Occupation authorities with regard to getting employment and who are virtually left to the mercy of fate.

Numerous excerpts from Japanese newspapers and the statements of the repatriates themselves as to their deplorable state in Japan may serve as an illustration of the foregoing contention. I do not wish to take the time of the Members of the Allied Council by giving all the examples from Japanese newspapers as the Members of the Council themselves had an opportunity of seeing them in Japanese newspapers. I shall confine myself only to a few characteristic examples.

TOKYO TIMES, January 17, 1947: "Sibaki Kunihiko, 35 years of age, former captain of the Japanese Army and former editor-in-chief of the Japanese information and cultural magazine in Manchuria, was interned in the POW camp in Arkemovsk region. He states: 'When we returned and when we were left to ourselves, we very sharply felt the merits of the USSR.'"

JIRON MAGAZINE, 1 February, 1947: "An official survey reveals that the number of unemployed totalled 5,595,000 at the end of December, 1947. This included 2,000,000 or 40% of the estimated oversea repatriates. The unemployment rate of the ex-servicemen was the highest with 74% or 2,520,000 of the 3,410,000 repatriated ex-servicemen still out of jobs."

The MAINICHI, June 10, 1947: "On June 9 the head of the all-Japanese society of the repatriates, Abe, visited the residence of the Prime Minister and, on behalf of five millions of repatriates, demanded that urgent measures be taken with regard to the arrangement of the life of the repatriates. He demanded that all the burden of the consequences of the war shouldn't be laid only on the shoulders of the repatriates."

The MAINICHI, October 12, 1947: "Minato Ryo, Shiomi Ryo, and others are the repatriates' home in Hakodate. For instance the house of Minato Ryo which is said to be the best of all

repatriates' homes. In this home there are 1,466 occupants. The winter has come. There are no stoves or any other heating apparatus to warm the 1,466 occupants. All the coal is on sale at 1,200 yen per ton, but nobody can afford to buy it. Two infants have died during October due to malnutrition. The most pathetic sight of all are the children scorned as beggars by the neighboring school children because they are so shabbily dressed. The repatriates of the Minato Ryo have come to realize that they have nobody to rely on but themselves."

Such statements could be given in great numbers.

On the other hand, in the placing of the subject of repatriation on the agenda of the Allied Council is obviously seen a tendency to use this issue for the purpose of inciting unfriendly feelings among the Japanese toward the Soviet Union. However, this attempt is foredoomed to failure as the Soviet authorities are making efforts to fulfill the repatriation agreement and, as I have already mentioned, have been carrying out their commitment to repatriate 50,000 Japanese per month despite transport, technical and other difficulties.

In connection with this, I cannot but point out the fact that, as is known, the Japanese repatriated from the Soviet Union are healthy and provided with all necessities, including shoes and clothing. There have been no complaints on that account.

On the contrary, the members of GHQ, SCAP and the SUPREME COMMANDER himself repeatedly told Soviet representatives about their satisfaction with the progress and organization of the repatriation as well as with the physical condition of the repatriates.

In this connection I would like to refer to GENERAL MacARTHUR's statement on this subject made by him during the

conference with GENERAL DEREVYANKO held on June 28, 1947. GENERAL MacARTHUR stated on that occasion that the repatriation of Japanese POW's from the USSR was proceeding well, that the Japanese POW's returned from the USSR in very good condition, and added that the Japanese were very much afraid that the prisoners of war would return in bad condition whereas, as a matter of fact, their fear was not justified and the POW's returned in good condition, and that that showed good work and good organization on the part of the competent Soviet authorities.

However, in spite of all this, the Japanese press, as well as separate organizations and individuals, have been carrying on propaganda hostile to the Soviet Union with regard to the repatriation. This propaganda is encouraged and supported by American Occupation authorities. Highly significant proof of this are the actions of American censorship in Japan which encourages in every way the publication in the Japanese press of fantastic stories about the status of Japanese POW's and civilian internees in the USSR and, in general, the spread of slanderous information concerning the situation in the Soviet Union, the policy of the Soviet Union, and the actions of American authorities encouraging the organization of demonstrations, meetings, exhibitions, et cetera, hostile to the Soviet Union.

In accordance with all said about it, I insist that measures be taken to discontinue the propaganda hostile to the Soviet Union in Japan in general and in the press in particular. The conduct of such propaganda against the countries which are members of the Allied Council for Japan and the Far Eastern Commission is inadmissible and, as is known, is prohibited by appropriate directives of the SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.

In connection with the statement made by MR. CHAIRMAN today, I would like to refer to two points.

First, MR. CHAIRMAN referred to some statements in the Soviet press in which statements Anglo-American authorities in Japan were accused of delaying the repatriation. It seems to me there is an obvious confusion here because such statements were often published in the Soviet Union as far as the repatriation from the Western countries was concerned -- the repatriation of Soviet citizens from the West.

Second, I categorically deny the charge made by MR. CHAIRMAN that the Soviet authorities indoctrinate anti-American and anti-Occupation ideas to the Japanese POW's in the USSR. These contentions are unfounded and have absolutely no basis of fact.

THE CHAIRMAN: Anything further?

MAJOR GENERAL KISLENKO: That's all.

THE CHAIRMAN: There are a number of points which the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER has raised in his reply. The first and, I think, most important is his statement that this subject is not within the purview of the Allied Council for Japan. If a subject, which so deeply affects the lives of so many Japanese and which is the cause of so many spontaneous rallies and calls, so many millions of petitions, cannot be discussed by the Allied Council for Japan as a proper subject, I think we may as well all go home. If it is true, as the Japanese press has reported, that the SOVIET MEMBER has only recently received 4,000,000 petitions, I wonder if a subject which has such widespread appeal and such interest among the Japanese people is not one that should be discussed here to see how we can solve it.

In my statement I have not once referred to the treatment of Japanese prisoners by the Soviet authorities in Siberia or other Soviet-controlled areas. I think that is a matter for the Soviets themselves to solve. On the other hand, as that problem impinges on the Japanese people at large and, specifically, upon Allied aims and promises towards the Japanese people, I think this Council has full authority and jurisdiction to discuss the question. Do I understand that the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER is attempting to gag this Council? I know of nothing in the Terms of Reference which prohibits or prevents this Council from discussing the question of repatriation.

Another point which the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER raised was the question of the agreement of December 19, 1946 entered into between the Soviet authorities and General Headquarters. There may be some rightful misunderstanding concerning how we should read this agreement, whether 50,000 per month means over a period of two years or whether it means a minimum of 50,000 per month. I have no cavil with the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER's view that it means the former, but we here are dealing with human lives, we are dealing with untold misery, we are dealing with dark misfortune. I consider it inappropriate that we, here in our comfortable surroundings, should quibble about the meaning of words.

The ACTING SOVIET MEMBER has stated that General Headquarters has raised this subject with a view to political considerations. I must confess I do not understand that statement.

The ACTING SOVIET MEMBER has cited a number of examples from the Japanese press which allegedly give the views of returned repatriates. At least those repatriates were able to present their views, and their views were duly printed in the

Japanese press. But, while presenting such views which, I say, were printed in a press which is relatively free, I think it is dangerous to argue from the specific to the general. I cannot consider that the statements of a few isolated individuals proves anything.

In effect, the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER has pleaded for preferential treatment for repatriates and specifically for ex-servicemen, unless I misunderstood what was said. I believe that it was the consensus of this Council at a previous meeting, at which the matter was very fully discussed, that no preferential treatment should be given to repatriates or to ex-servicemen but that these classes should be treated as part of the entire welfare problem as it appertains to the Japanese people as a whole.

The ACTING SOVIET MEMBER has stated that this subject was placed on the agenda -- has stated in effect that this subject was placed on the agenda -- in order to incite the Japanese people to be unfriendly towards the Soviet Union. If the facts as I have stated them give rise to an unsavory odor, I would suggest that the ACTING SOVIET MEMBER look to the cause rather than to the effect.

The ACTING SOVIET MEMBER has made reference to a statement made by GENERAL MacARTHUR. Unfortunately, I was not present at the meeting. I, therefore, cannot reply.

I must categorically deny that the Occupation authorities have done anything to sponsor these various meetings which are taking place in an endeavor to accelerate the repatriation of Japanese from Soviet-controlled areas. That is a statement which lacks foundation.

The ACTING SOVIET MEMBER has stated that the articles from which I have quoted referred to Western Europe. The quotations

which I have cited were taken from a Japanese propaganda sheet published under the aegis of the Soviet authorities, and printed in the Japanese language. The quotation which I gave from a radio broadcast was taken from a broadcast which is one of five daily beamed towards Japan in the Japanese language.

The ACTING SOVIET MEMBER has said that I have made charges. I have made no charges. I have stated facts, I have made a proposal, and I have expressed a hope.

GENERAL SHANG, do you have any comment?

GENERAL SHANG: MR. CHAIRMAN, I believe all of us will agree that the problem of repatriation is a highly important one. It is gratifying to note that GHQ, SCAP's program of repatriation has practically been brought to a successful completion. China, on her part, has faithfully fulfilled her obligation under the provision of the Potsdam Declaration. With the valuable assistance of the United States, the Chinese Government has, with only certain exceptions, almost completely repatriated the Japanese nationals to their homeland.

In this connection, I am very happy to state that throughout there has not been a single unpleasant incident reported, and the Japanese repatriates on the whole have shown gratitude for the fair treatment accorded them. The numerous letters of appreciation received from the Japanese by the Chinese Mission testify to the good work so far accomplished.

There are, however, only a small number of Japanese who now still remain in China. They are chiefly technicians and their dependents who have voluntarily stayed behind and offered their services to industrial establishments in various parts of China. The Chinese Government has, as far as conditions permit, provided them with adequate facilities.

Regarding those Japanese now still remaining in North-eastern Provinces, that is, Manchuria, under Government-controlled areas, there are approximately 14,000 in toto. It is earnestly hoped that as soon as transportation facilities can be made available immediate steps will be taken to have them repatriated to Japan.

For the Japanese who, for one reason or another, are now still remaining in certain regions and eagerly awaiting repatriation, about which I have also been receiving numerous petitions from their families and friends, the Chinese Government hopes that for the fulfillment of our commitment and for humanitarian reasons prompt action will be taken to enable these people to return to their native land at the earliest practicable date.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, GENERAL SHANG. As I have already indicated, the SUPREME COMMANDER shares with the Chinese Government the wish that these unfortunate people may be brought back to Japan as quickly as possible. As I have also indicated, General Headquarters is ready and willing to supply ample shipping to complete this entire repatriation program within a period of five months.

MR. SHAW, do you have any comments or recommendations you may care to make?

MR. SHAW: MR. CHAIRMAN, as I see it, our formal obligations to repatriate these Japanese prisoners of war stems back to the Potsdam Proclamation of the 26th of July 1945, signed on behalf of Britain, the United States and China, Section 9 of which states specifically that the Japanese military forces after being completely disarmed shall be permitted to return to their homes with the opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives. The Proclamation, of course, was accepted by the