

B. Mr. Ichiro Hayasaka, former professor at the Taihoku Imperial University and Mr. Hisato Yanagi, former chief director of the Puoli-kung⁵au (Glass-Manufacturing Company), both of whom returned from Formosa to Sasebo aboard the Nippon-maru on Aug. 15 were principal speakers at a meeting held in the Foreign Office at 2 p.m. on Aug. 24, 1949, and the main points of their talks are as follows:

Mr. Hayasaka:

(1) Formosans: before and after the February 28 incident

After the end of the war the Japanese residents have suffered not a small damage to their property. For instance, many Japanese residents were looted by Formosans on the pretext of requisition. Soon after the war's end, I was forced to leave the official residence for some time, but as soon as I was requested by Chinese Authorities to stay at my post, I was permitted to return to the official residence. Except for this I suffered no damage to speak of.

Since the incident of February 28, 1947, however, the Formosans' attitude towards Japanese residents had changed definitely for the better. The February 28 incident may be taken as an expression of widespread friction between continental Chinese and Formosans.

It was immediately after the war's end that Chairman Chen-Yi dispatched from the Nationalists Government was so benign and encouraged Formosans, that they came to imagine they would be happier under the Chinese Nationalists Administration. But to their dis-

appointment.

appointment, they were not given practically any important posts in the political, economic and cultural fields, as they expected. Their discontent only grew worse by seeing nepotism, among Chinese Nationalists. But they could not speak out against the Chinese Nationalists which alone has the military power.

It happened in Taipei under these circumstances that a Chinese soldier shot to death an old woman selling tobacco, causing wholesale clashes between Formosans and the Chinese Nationalists at Keelung, Taihoku, Taishu, and Tainan. This incident was settled for the time being, but since then an irreparable antagonism between Formosans and the Chinese Nationalists has remained as the undercurrent of apparent peace in Formosa. With regard to Japanese casualties in connection with this incident one Japanese resident was shot to death by mistake, and another Japanese who was connected with the control of gun-powder magazine was arrested and killed on a charge of supplying the rioters with gun-powder. These two were the only Japanese victims of the incident. It seems that since the February 28 Incident the feeling of Formosans towards Japanese residents have remarkably been improved. Many Formosans became more friendly and even told Japanese residents the truth of the corruption of the Nationalists.

(2) University Life

When Taipei University was requisitioned, practically no

disturbance

disturbance was caused in the school administration. In spite of the shortage of budgetary allotments, scientific researches could be carried on as we wanted. But as was common in other fields, Chinese professors gradually increased in number, the scholastic standard of the faculty was rapidly lowered. Besides, the Chinese professors hated laborious experimental works and this was another setback to research works.

(3) Communists in Formosa

Little has been heard of the organized activities of the Communists in Formosa. They do not seem to be powerful enough to stand against the Nationalists. Chairman Chen Chang have kept close watch over communists and have been strict and stern in handling them when any others were found plotting. Both nationalists and Formosans seems to be most seriously concerned with how to protect Formosa from the infiltration of the continental Chinese Communists.

(4) Desires of remaining Japanese

The Japanese who are remaining in Formosa cannot send money to support their dependents in Japan. They are eagerly hoping for the reopening of channels or means of remittance to Japan.

Mr. Yanagi:

(1) Situation of Japanese technicians and productive efficiency

I was requested by Chinese authorities to serve at the Construction Office. The leaders of the Nationalists kept everything secret towards

the

the Japanese technicians.

Generally speaking, the Japanese technicians are neither employed effectively nor are allowed to take part in planning, but are ordered to do partial work, and they are complaining not a little about it. On the other hand, the Chinese technicians take everything easy, and do not work hard, so that production of all factories has fallen by half; some of the factories have been closed and part of their machinery sold. The Nationalists are increasing government-controlled enterprises, but they seem to be merely sponging on the factory equipment in idleness instead of rebuilding enterprises.

At the sugar-refineries, the increase in personnel expenses as well as fall in productive capacity raised "cost of production"; the cheap Formosan sugar is a thing of the past.

The Formosan Glass-Manufacturing Company were requisitioned. They had been making even clinical thermometers, but stopped making them since the requisition.

There was a plan for machine manufacturing of bottles at the cost of 6,000,000,000 yen, but I don't know what has become of it.

The aluminum factory and the soda factory at Takao were destroyed. A small part of the pottery at Hokuto still remains. They began making fire-bricks recently, but the heat-resisting qualities are so poor, that it will seriously affect the industries of Formosa.

Materials for repair of the electric power plants were to be obtained from America, but there now seems to be no hope for them.

Because

Because of a fall in the electric pressure a 100 watt bulb throws out light of a 50 watt bulb.

Raw cotton is not coming from Canton, and cotton spinning mills cut down operation.

Among smuggled goods are found wiring accessories and electric bulbs. This accounts for a shortage of bulbs. Manufacture of bulbs was started in Taihoku, but the technical standard is low, and the bulbs are not of good quality. They can be used for only a short time; some for only 5 hours, others for 3 months at the longest.

Panama hats used to be exported to America, but the ones made at present are of too poor quality to be exported.

Formosan leaders of manufacturing industries are afraid that unless they secure cooperation of Japan in getting enough technicians, skilled workers and materials from Japan, the industries of Formosa would run down in no time. It is doubtful, however, how far the Chinese technicians sent by the Nationalists will agree to this opinion.

(2) Japanese doctors.

The Chinese do not seem to trust the Chinese doctors. Rich Chinese living in Shanghai frequently fly over to Formosa to consult the Japanese doctors and receive their medical treatment.

(3) Formosans vs. Continental Chinese.

Formosans are given a discriminative treatment. Chinese officials who came from the continent are paid special allowances beside their regular salaries, but the Formosan officials have no means of earning

supplementary

supplementary income. This makes a great difference, which is a cause of antagonism between the two.

(4) Japanese war Criminals.

A petition was presented by representatives of Japanese residents to Chairman Chen for permitting Japanese war criminals, (Lieutenant Miura and 16 others) to serve out their terms in Japan proper, and steps seem to have already been taken to bring it to the attention of the Chinese Defense Department.

(5) Japanese Language.

Since the war's end, it had been forbidden to use the Japanese language, but at present it is being used. The Japanese "kana" is often used in advertisements, and for 15 minutes from 6 o'clock every morning they broadcast in Japanese. This is intended chiefly for the aborigines who know only the Japanese language.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

021009

OUTGOING MESSAGE

FROM: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN
TO: DA WASH DC ROUTINE
INFO: USMILAT SEOUL KOREA ROUTINE

CX 52269 For CSRID. Pass to USAF for info.
Subj is Joint Army-Air Weeka No 48.

JAPAN:

POLITICAL:

REPATRIATION HIGHLIGHTS:

Since enforcement of Ordinance 300 (CINCFE WEEKA 45) repatriation has operated relatively smoothly. A minor change in Soviet tactics consists in having "AKTIV" leaders aboard ships fade into background and maintain control over repatriates through "puppet" leaders. This change avoids early identification at port of "AKTIVES", and permits them to work undetected later in home communities.

Rpts indicate that many Japanese PW's strongly anti-communist until arrival at NAKHODKA Repatriation Center. After seeing thousands of fellow prisoners at Center awaiting repatriation they become convinced of the oft-repeated statements concerning Japanese Govt's refusal to send nec ships. To add further authenticity, Soviet with full knowledge that NAKHODKA is filled to capacity, transport additional prisoners to center and issue apologetic statements to effect Japanese Govt has again failed to fulfill its obligations. Final indoctrination awaiting departure fr NAKHODKA is reported extremely effective.

OFFICIAL:

APPROVED:

R. M. LEVY
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

C. S. MYERS
Colonel, GSC
Executive Officer

Copies to:

C-in-C CofS G-3 JSPOG RMGS
FEAF (Courier) G-2 return G-2 T/Int return G-2 CI Div return

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*Russ
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ppd

INFORMATION ON REPATRIATION 23. as of August 17, 1949.

by the Repatriation
Relief Bureau,
Repatriation Relief Agency.

Activities of Repatriates and Outsiders' Groups after
the Enforcement of the Cabinet Order No. 300.

(1) Governors of Iwate, Miyagi, Niigata, Toyama, Aichi,
Fukui, Kyoto, Wakayama, Nara and Shimane prefectures made
telegraph reports that the repatriates and outsiders' groups
both were quiet and no disturbances were brought about there.

(2) Violating cases of the said Cabinet Order.

The following 3 cases are discovered up to now.

A. Shiojiri cases (reported by the National Rural Police)

Aug. 13, at 2:25 When a repatriation train with
repatriates who returned aboard the Shinano Maru
arrived at Kiso-Fukushima, Gifu Prefecture, an
ex-employee of the National Railway Corporation,
who had been riding the said train and talking with
some the repatriates, was found out by a Railway
Police officer. He was explained of the Cabinet
Order and was demanded to get off the train, but
he refused the demand and changed cars at Narai
Station afterwards. Again he was found out to be
going on board a repatriation train Shiojiri Station
and was checked by a Railway Police officer. This
case is expected to be charged against.

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B. A violation at Chiba Station.

Already stated in the Information 22. A telephone inquiry was made to Governor of Chiba Prefecture, and yet his report has not reached here.

C. When a repatriation train with those returned aboard the Shinano Maru stopped at Odawara Station, a violation of the Cabinet Order was caused by an outsiders' group.

Some suspects were arrented without delay (reported by telegraph from Kanagawa Prefecture).

24 August 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: Colonel Anderson

Mr. Tanabe and Mr. Saigo visited Repatriation Branch today for the purpose of discussing a supplementary budget for 1949 recently approved by the Ministry of Finance in order that implementation of Ordinance 300 could be assured. (See attached copy.) The seven items listed are self explanatory in nature.

Handwritten initials/signature
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Supplementary Budget - 1949
(RRB)

Expenses necessary for the Enforcement of the
Cabinet Order concerning the maintenance of
Order with the Repatriates

1.	Expenses necessary for the regional conference	¥	132,810
2.	Expenses necessary for the printing of cabinet order, etc. <small>-100,000 copies (1 per repat)</small>	¥	50,000
3.	Expenses necessary for the information	¥	408,392
4.	<small>for Hokkaido</small> ← Expenses necessary for the fee of express and semi-express trains for repatriates	¥	8,431,800
>	5. Expenses necessary for the repatriates' costs on food en route home	¥	16,560,000
>	6. Expenses necessary for travelling of prefectural officials	¥	4,287,500
>	7. Expenses necessary for travelling of officials directing repatriates on trains, etc.	¥	15,238,544
Total			<u>¥ 45,109,046</u>

CMMC No.5008.

Major S

[Handwritten signature]

August 11, 1949.

To: Administrator,
Naval Shipping Control Authority
for Japanese Merchant Marine.

Ordinance Relating Maintenance of
Order and Discipline of Repatriates

The Japanese Government has promulgated Ordinance No.300, regarding Maintenance of Order and Discipline of Repatriates, dated 11 August, 1949, which has been put into effect immediately, with a view to ensuring smooth processing, etc., of the repatriates from foreign countries or areas.

While the majority of the provisions relate to maintenance of order and/or discipline of repatriates in the Repatriation Relief Center or during their transportation on land, the Ordinance explicitly provides that the repatriates, while aboard a repatriation vessel, should obey any order or direction given them by the vessel's master (Article 2).

It has been agreed between the Ministry of Welfare and the CMMC that the scope of order and/or direction to be given by the master should include:

- a) Prohibition of act inimical or obstructive to the vessel's operation and to other works to be done aboard;
- b) Direction of daily schedule of procedures, etc., to be followed by the repatriates;
- c) Direction to make out demobilization papers and/or similar documents;
- d) Closing of certain parts of the vessel to repatriates;
- e) Order to dismiss the leaders, deputy-leaders, etc., of the repatriates from their duty or to nominate new leaders, deputy-leaders, etc.

The Ordinance also prohibits any person from pressing, enticing and/or inciting the repatriates to disobey or disregard the order or direction given by the master (Article 4).

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Any violation of the provisions of the Ordinance is subject to under one year of hard labor or a penalty of under 10,000 yen (Article 7).

The Civilian Merchant Marine Committee has arranged to acquaint its masters and crews with the new Ordinance and mode of its application so as to ensure that the repatriates, upon embarkation at Nakhodka, would be informed of the provisions of Ordinance and that the master would handle the whole matter with determination and tact.

I. Watanabe,
Chairman,
Civilian Merchant Marine
Committee.

K.U.

ASST CHIEF OF STAFF. G-3			
B/G WARD H MARIS ✓			
DEPUTY AC/S G-3			
COL W L MITCHELL ✓			
EXECUTIVE		IN	OUT
LT COL K C HAYCRAFT ✓			
ADMINISTRATION			
Maj E H Simpson			
Lt P W Crizer			
CWO H F Judson			

OPERATIONS	IN	OUT
COL C H JARK ✓		
Operations		
Lt Col F G Stritzinger ✓		
Maj W B Todd		
Maj J W Leonard		
Situations & Reports		
Lt Col K J Woodbury ✓		
Lt Col J A Berry ✓		
Maj A D Von Rohr ✓		
Maj E V King ✓		
Repatriation		
Lt Col B L Anderson		
Maj P R Steckla		

TROOP CONTROL	IN	OUT
COL C D DANIEL		
Activities		
Lt Col J A Scott		
Troop Basis		
Lt Col J M Churchill		
Lt Col W E Day		
Lt Col A A Fiedler		
Maj F J Flette		
Maj J A Stahl		
Organization & Equipment		
Lt Col D F Brown		
Maj C Freer		
Maj C L Lucas		

TRAINING	IN	OUT
COL A M PARSONS		
Col R W McNamee		
Col T A Seeley		
Lt Col J M Hightower		
Lt Col C K Warren		
Lt Col J W White		
Lt Col D P Frazier		
Lt Col V M Wallace		
Maj J M Hall		

PLANS	IN	OUT
COL D P ARMSTRONG		
Lt Col L D Smith		
Lt Col T R Hannah		
Lt Col T H Barfield		
Maj J R Oswalt		

*Statement of Jap. Govt
and Cabinet Order 300*

NECESSARY ACTION _____

INFORMATION ✓ _____

APPROVAL _____

SIGNATURE _____

RET TO ADM *Repub* _____

DIST DESIRED _____

FILE ADM _____

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STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT CONCERNING THE MAINTENANCE
OF ORDERLY CONDUCT BY REPATRIATES

11 August 1949

Article 9 of the Potsdam Declaration states, "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." To return to their respective homes in a speedy and orderly manner repatriates who are returned to Japan by the Allied Powers in accordance with this article is a stern obligation placed upon Japan by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. It is therefore necessary to confirm at this time the fact that the demobilization of repatriates is completed only when they return to their homes.

We are compelled to acknowledge with great regret the recent conduct and behavior of repatriates on board transport vessels and while en route home which deviate from the course of normal behavior, frequently giving rise to unwarranted incidents. The Government has, therefore, been obliged to enforce, by means of a Cabinet Order, special measures for the maintenance of orderly conduct by repatriates.

The present measure consists of five points: (1) that repatriates shall, pursuant to the directions of the Government, conduct themselves in a peaceful manner from the time they board ship until they arrive at home; (2) that repatriates shall return to their homes on designated trains; (3) that the boarding of designated trains by any except the families of repatriates shall be restricted; (4) that entrance into railway station premises and bringing into such premises flags, etc. for purposes of reception and/or send-off shall be restricted; and (5) that oppression of repatriates shall be prohibited.

That repatriates are recently in such a condition is not due by any means to the voluntary will of the majority of them. There is no doubt but that these incidents are due to the influence of the special environment in which they were placed during their internment and to the workings of a small minority among them and of outside elements. The purpose of the present measure, therefore, is none other than to remove these disquieting machinations and oppression and to facilitate the return of the repatriates to their individual homes in a speedy and orderly manner.

The Government continues to have always an unchanging sense of gratitude and sympathy toward the repatriates who for four long years have endured hardships under a life of internment in isolation in a strange land. In other words, the Government, with the assistance of all the people, not to mentioned the families of repatriates, has over a long period tried all possible measures to facilitate the repatriation program. The present measure has been taken with the desire to hand over to their families safely and speedily the repatriates who have at last come back into the folds of their native land.

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Although in connection with the reception and send-off of repatriates restrictions have been imposed upon the people in general, the Government earnestly desires that they fully understand the above intentions, cooperate in the execution of the measures and in the future also receive the repatriates with an even greater warmth of spirit, without losing sight of the true feelings of the majority of them by observing only their outward behavior.

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Cabinet Order No. 300

11 August 1949

Cabinet Order concerning the Maintenance of Order
with the Repatriates

In accordance with the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945 concerning the Orders to be issued in consequence of the Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration, the Cabinet establishes the present Cabinet Order.

Article 1. (Purpose of this Cabinet Order)

The purpose of this cabinet order is to insure the speedy and orderly return home of army and navy personnel being repatriated from areas outside of Japan to the Japanese homeland (these persons shall be hereinafter referred to as the repatriates) and to insure smooth execution of repatriation business conducted by the state and by local public bodies.

Article 2. (Peaceful Conduct)

The repatriates shall, from the time they embark the repatriation vessels until they reach home (home shall mean hereinafter the place of residence of the family members of the repatriates, or in the case of the repatriates who have no family member, the place where such repatriates report at the local repatriation reception center they intend to reach), obey the directions issued by persons designated below in execution of the purpose indicated in the foregoing article, and shall conduct themselves in a peaceful manner.

- (1) On board the repatriation vessel, the captain thereof.
- (2) From the time of disembarkation at the port of landing to the time of departure therefrom, the chief of the local repatriation reception center of the port of landing or any person designated by him.
- (3) After the departure from the port of landing until detraining or disembarkation from the railway train or ferry boat which has been designated under the provisions of Article 3, any person designated by the president of the Repatriation Relief Agency, the president of the Japanese National Railway Corporation or the governor of To, Do, Fu or prefecture.

Article 3. (Return Home on Designated Train, etc.)

The repatriates shall return to their homes on trains or carriages designated by the president of the Japanese National Railway Corporation (hereinafter to be called the designated train) or on ferry boat designated by the same (hereinafter to be called simply the ferry boat) covering the route designated by the same.

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Article 4. (Prohibition of Acts of Intimidation, etc of the Repatriates)

No person shall intimidate, entice or instigate the repatriates to violate the foregoing two articles.

Article 5. (Restrictions on Persons to Ride on the Designated Train)

Excepting persons mentioned in Article 2, item (3), other persons designated by the president of the Repatriation Relief Agency, the president of the Japanese National Railway Corporation or the governor of To, Do, Fu or prefecture, and family members of the repatriates bearing certificates issued by the mayor of the city; town or village (in the case of ward in Tokyo-to, the chief of ward) in which they reside, no one shall be permitted to ride on the designated train.

Article 6. (Restrictions on Entry and Carrying Flags, etc. into Railway Station Premises)

Excepting persons designated by the president of the Repatriation Relief Agency, the president of the Japanese National Railway Corporation or the governor of To, Do, Fu or prefecture and the family members of the repatriates mentioned in the foregoing article, no person shall be permitted to enter the railway station premises or ferry landing premises, where the designated train or the ferry boat stops and leaves, for the purpose of reception or send-off of the repatriates.

Persons receiving or sending-off the repatriates shall not carry into the railway station premises or the ferry landing premises, where the designated train or the ferry boat stops and leaves, any flags or banners, advertisement billboards, propaganda billboards or any other emblems which may be used for propaganda purposes, except the Japanese national flag.

Article 7. (Penal Provisions)

Any person violating the provisions of the foregoing five articles shall be sentenced to penal servitude for not more than one year or to a fine of not more than 10,000 Yen.

Supplementary Provisions

This cabinet order shall become effective from the day of its promulgation.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
G-3 Section

GC-0 PRS/jyn

typed: 15 Aug 49

Handwritten: 15 Aug 49

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Chief of Staff, FEC

SUBJECT: Soviet Repatriation Letter of August 1949

1. Reference paragraph 3a, enclosed G-2 memorandum to the Chief of Staff, it is felt that the phrase "nationals who do not voluntarily repatriate" is consistent with the provisions and phraseology of Section I of the SCAP-Soviet Repatriation Agreement which provides for the repatriation of Japanese prisoners of war and nationals from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas. Inasmuch as the Agreement unequivocally states that the repatriation of Japanese nationals is made on a voluntary basis, reference to the Soviets for interpretation is deemed unnecessary and inadvisable. In this connection, it is noted also that Soviet letters (TABs A, B and C) requesting repatriation shipping in 1949 employed the term "eligible for repatriation" while similar letters (TABs D, E and F) prior to this year utilized the expression "subject to repatriation." No particular significance is attached to the Soviet terminology although the latter phrase is in consonance with the text of the Agreement.

2. Reference paragraph 3b, above cited memorandum, it is believed that a request to the Soviets for a report on "Japanese nationals who do not desire repatriation on a voluntary basis" and "how many civilians have been held in Soviet territory since 1945," would go unheeded. SCAP's most recent effort (19 April 1949, TAB G) to obtain vital statistics concerning Japanese prisoners of war detained by the Soviets remains unanswered to date. In addition, previous inquiries to secure similar data have not been acknowledged.

3. An attempt to secure information pertaining to the above in piecemeal fashion might advertently provide the Soviets with an opportunity to further obscure the predominate issue, i.e. completion of the SCAP repatriation program.

4. G-3 concurs with comments contained in Diplomatic Section checknote, subject, "Repatriation for the Month of August," dated 8 August 1949, and is of the opinion that discussion in the Allied Council for Japan of recommendations included in G-2 memorandum is appropriate and more liable to resolution.

7 Tabs
As indicated

W. H. M.

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DEPUTY
CHIEF OF STAFF
FEC

9 August 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: G-3

Please comment on recommendations contained in par 3,
attached memo.

DOYLE O. HICKEY
Major General, GSC
Deputy Chief of Staff, FEC

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

5 August 1949

MEMORANDUM TO: Chief of Staff

SUBJECT: Repatriation for the Month of August

1. The letter from the Soviets to the Chief of Staff, No. 1262, 1 August, includes two interesting items:

- a. Note phraseology "Japanese eligible for repatriation."
- b. The delivery for August are on nine days only, or a total of 18,000 which again falls below the stipulated monthly total of 50,000.

The phraseology "eligible for repatriation" if not deliberate, suggests a secondary division into "non-eligibles?" It is possible that, alarmed by adverse publicity of discrepancy in the Japanese repatriation totals, the Soviets are seeking some escape to hide additional numbers. It may also have a bearing on a similar "precautionary" clause of the SCAP Soviet repatriation agreement, 9 December 1946; in Section I, the Russians stipulated:

Following persons are subject to repatriation:

- a. Japanese Prisoners of War and
- b. Japanese Nationals.

This phraseology makes a distinction possible between military personnel (POW) and civilians (Nationals). It is noted that there is further evasive clause, that, "repatriation of Japanese nationals from the territory of the USSR is made on a voluntary basis."

2. This shyster lawyer's language of "voluntary basis" and the Soviet letter "eligible for repatriation" suggests the following:

- a. The Russians are holding sizable numbers of civilian technicians now.
- b. They are hiding people under the provisions of "nationals on voluntary repatriation."
- c. They will explain the discrepancy in repatriation figures on that basis.

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d. They will not be able to meet the entire discrepancies, however.

3. Recommendation:

a. With a view to preventing the Soviets from quoting "Nationals who do not voluntarily repatriate", the Diplomatic Section query the Soviet Mission as to the meaning of the phrase.

b. A report be demanded from the Soviet Mission by the Diplomatic Section on "Japanese Nationals who do not desire repatriation on a voluntary basis" and "how many civilians have been held in Soviet territory since 1945."

1 Incl
Ltr fr Soviets
dtd 1 Aug 49

C. A. W.

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Repatriation for Month of August

DS

Deputy Chief of Staff
FEC

8 August 1949

1. It is my view that no useful point would be served at this time by addressing the queries recommended in paragraph 3 of the attached memorandum to the Soviet Member, ACJ.

2. The phraseology employed is of course of interest. It is felt, however, that the points raised by General Willoughby should be held in reserve for such time as the entire problem of repatriation will be made a subject for discussion in the Allied Council for Japan. At that time full advantage will be taken of the use of the phrases "voluntary basis" and "eligible for repatriation."

1 Incl:
Memorandum to
Chief of Staff

-----W. J. S.-----

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PRS/jyn
15 August 1949

MEMO FOR RECORD:

1. **BASIC ACTION:** Informal memo from the Deputy C/S to G-3 which requests comments on recommendations contained in par 3 of enclosed G-2 memo to the C/S, subject, "Repatriation for the Month of Aug," dated 5 Aug 49.

2. **REFERENCES:** Soviet letters of 20 Jun 49 (TAB A), 9 Jul 49 (TAB B), 1 Aug 49 (TAB C), 10 Sep 47 (TAB D), 30 Apr 48 (TAB E), 11 Nov 48 (TAB F) and SCAP letter to the Soviet Member, ACJ, 19 Apr 49 (TAB G).

3. **DISCUSSION:**

a. Basic action refers to recommendations included in G-2 memo to the C/S which states that the Soviets should be queried by DS in order to prevent the Soviets from quoting the clause "nationals who do not voluntarily repatriate," and that a report be demanded from the Soviet Mission on "Japanese nationals who do not desire repatriation on a voluntary basis," and "how many civilians have been held in Soviet territories since 1945."

b. Clause 9 of the Potsdam Declaration states: "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."

c. Section I of the SCAP-Soviet Agreement (which is in implementation of the Potsdam Declaration) states in part: "Following persons are subject to repatriation from territory of the USSR and territories under the control of the USSR: (a) Japanese prisoners of war and (b) Japanese nationals (repatriation of Japanese nationals from territory of the USSR is made on a voluntary basis)."

d. Examination of the underscored portions of the above instruments reveals a definitive and inherent weakness in the verbiage thereof, which in the case of SCAP-Soviet Agreement may possibly be predicated upon Soviet premeditated intent to create evasive clauses. For example, it is noted in this Agreement that: (1) Japanese POWs are "subject to repatriation" -- mandatory compliance is not indicated, although in accordance with long established SCAP interpretation and generally accepted concepts of the international Rules of Land Warfare, the repatriation of POWs has been considered obligatory; (2) Japanese nationals also "are subject to repatriation;" and (3) it is stated unequivocally that repatriation of Japanese nationals is to be "made on a voluntary basis." In the instance of the Potsdam Declaration, it is noted that only "Japanese military forces" (no mention is made of Japanese nationals) shall be permitted to return to their homes.

e. In this connection, Soviet letters dated 10 Sep 47, 30 Apr 48 and 11 Nov 48 which requested repatriation shipping have abided categorically with the phraseology of the SCAP-Soviet Agreement by employing the clause, "subject to repatriation" (TABs D, E and F).

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PRS/jyn
15 August 1949

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b. Clause 9 of the Potsdam Declaration states: "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."

c. Section I of the SCAP-Soviet Agreement (which is in implementation of the Potsdam Declaration) states in part: "Following persons are subject to repatriation from territory of the USSR and territories under the control of the USSR: (a) Japanese prisoners of war and (b) Japanese nationals (repatriation of Japanese nationals from territory of the USSR is made on a voluntary basis)."

d. Examination of the underscored portions of the above instruments reveals a definitive and inherent weakness in the verbiage thereof, which in the case of SCAP-Soviet Agreement may possibly be predicated upon Soviet premeditated intent to create evasive clauses. For example, it is noted in this Agreement that: (1) Japanese POWs are "subject to repatriation" -- mandatory compliance is not indicated, although in accordance with long established SCAP interpretation and generally accepted concepts of the international Rules of Land Warfare, the repatriation of POWs has been considered obligatory; (2) Japanese nationals also "are subject to repatriation;" and (3) it is stated unequivocally that repatriation of Japanese nationals is to be "made on a voluntary basis." In the instance of the Potsdam Declaration, it is noted that only "Japanese military forces" (no mention is made of Japanese nationals) shall be permitted to return to their homes.

e. In this connection, Soviet letters dated 10 Sep 47, 30 Apr 48 and 11 Nov 48 which requested repatriation shipping have abided categorically with the phraseology of the SCAP-Soviet Agreement by employing the clause, "subject to repatriation" (TABs D, E and F).

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

Similar Soviet letters, dated 20 Jun 49, 9 Jul 49 and 1 Aug 49, have requested repatriation shipping by utilizing the phrase "for embarking Japanese eligible for repatriation from..." (TABs A, B and C). The remaining portions of all the cited Soviet letters, the contents of which are fundamentally identical, indicate the Soviet ports, dates of arrival, number and capacity of vessels, and other routine coordinating information. No particular significance is attached to the Soviet-revised phraseology of the letters of 1949.

f. Reference par 3b, G-2 memo to the C/S, it is firmly believed that a DS request to the Soviets for information concerning repatriation of Japanese nationals and for the number of Japanese detained in the USSR since 1945, would, as in previous attempts of a similar nature, go unheeded. The most recent SCAP letter, dated 19 Apr 49 (TAB G), requested information concerning vital statistics of Japanese POWs held by the Soviets. To date, this letter remains unanswered.

g. In view of the above, it is felt that a SCAP request for data pertaining to Japanese nationals (civilians) and Soviet interpretation of the phrase referred to in par 3a is inappropriate and untimely. Though the Soviets may be detaining civilian technicians and may attempt to explain the discrepancies between SCAP and USSR repatriation figures by claiming that a large number of Japanese nationals are not desirous of repatriation, an arrant opportunity will be afforded the Soviets for further intransigence and delay of the repatriation program. It is not unlikely that the predominate issue, i.e., consummation of SCAP's repatriation objectives, would consequently be further obstructed.

4. INDICATED ACTION: Inform Deputy C/S that (1) G-3 does not concur in recommendations contained in G-2 memo to the C/S and (2) that G-3 concurs with comments of DS.

5. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Memo to Deputy C/S adhering to actions indicated in par 4 above.

6. COORDINATION: None required.

7. RECOMMENDATION: Approval and dispatch of attached memo to the Deputy C/S.

8. CONCURRENCE: None required.

9. COMPLETION: This completes G-3 action on informal memo of the Deputy Chief of Staff.

Steckla, 26-5945

COPY

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 E. ALMOND

Dear General:

For embarking Japanese eligible for repatriation from the Ports of Nahodka and Kholmsk (Maoka) during the month of June 1949, it will be necessary to dispatch vessels according to the following order:

To the Port of Nahodka - one vessel, with passenger capacity of 2,000 men, scheduled for arrival in Nahodka on each of the following days - 25, 27, 29, and 30 June 1949

To the Port of Kholmsk - one vessel, with passenger capacity of 2,000 men, to be scheduled for arrival in Kholmsk on 28 June 1949.

The passenger capacity of the vessels must correspond to the norms indicated by days, that is for indicated ports on designated days for 2,000 persons each.

The captains of the Japanese vessels must have authorization for receipt of the repatriates.

Request we be informed names of vessels, radio call signs, dates of departure from Japan and arrival at rendezvous point, and also the names of the captains.

The system of communication with the shore, meeting of the vessels to Soviet waters, and escorting of Japanese vessels remains as heretofore.

Respectfully,

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

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

20 June 1949
No 1223

COPY 44

COPY

Distr:

G-3 Action
CinC
C/S
G-2 Adm
CI Div
DS (2)
Gen Willoughby
T/Int
FL

TRANSLATED FROM RUSSIAN BY:

E. B. KRYLOFF
Maj, FA
G-2 Foreign Liaison

Rec'd 20 Jun 49 1055 hrs
Trans 20 Jun 49 1130 hrs
Disp 20 Jun 49 1200 hrs

COPY

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

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
CHIEF OF STAFF, MAJOR GENERAL E. ALMOND

Dear General:

For embarking Japanese eligible for repatriation from the ports of Nahodka and Kholmsk (Maoka) during the month of July 1949, it will be necessary to dispatch vessels in accordance to the following order:

To the Port of Nahodka - one vessel with passenger capacity of 2,000 persons, scheduled for arrival in Nahodka on each of the following days, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29 and 31 July 1949. The vessel designated for 31 July, must be a hospital ship.

To the Port of Kholmsk - one vessel with passenger capacity of 2,500 persons, to be scheduled for arrival in Kholmsk on 20 July 1949.

The passenger capacity of the vessels must correspond to the norms indicated by days, that is, for indicated ports on designated days - for Nahodka - 2,000 persons, for Kholmsk - 2,500 persons.

The captains of the Japanese vessels must have authorization for receipt of the repatriates.

Request we be informed of the names of vessels, radio call signs, dates of departure from Japan and arrival at rendezvous point, and also the names of the captains.

The system of communication with the shore, meeting of vessels in Soviet waters, and escorting of Japanese vessels remains as heretofore.

Respectfully,

9 Jul 1949
No. 1244

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

Distr:

G-3 Action	CinC
Gen Willoughby	C/S
CI Div	DS (2)
D/Int	G-2 Admin

Lieut Colonel /s/ N. Beznosikov
/t/ N. BEZNOSIKOV

TRANSLATED FROM RUSSIAN BY:

E. B. KRYLOFF
Major, FA
G-2 Foreign Liaison

Rec'd 9 Jul 49 1440 hrs.
Trans 9 Jul 49 1520 hrs.
Disp 9 Jul 49 1630 hrs.

COPY

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
CHIEF OF STAFF, MAJOR GENERAL E. ALMOND

Dear General:

For embarking Japanese eligible for repatriation from the USSR during the month of August 1949, it will be necessary to dispatch vessels to the Port of Nahodka in accordance with the following order: one vessel each day with passenger capacity of 2,000 persons, scheduled for arrival at the designated port on 5, 7, 9, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, and 31 August 1949.

The passenger capacity of the vessels must correspond to the norms indicated by days, that is, 2,000 persons each.

The captains of the Japanese vessels must have authorization for receipt of the repatriates.

Request we be informed of the names of vessels, radio call signs, dates of departure from Japan and arrival at rendezvous point, and also the names of the captains.

The system of communication with the shore, meeting of vessels in Soviet waters, and escorting of Japanese vessels remains as heretofore.

Respectfully,

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

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

TRANSLATED FROM RUSSIAN BY:
E. B. KRYLOFF
Maj. PA
G-2 Foreign Liaison

1 Aug 49
No. 1262

Distr:

G-3 Action	G-2 Adm
CinC	C/S
Gen Willoughby	CI Div
DS (2)	T/Int
FL	

Rec'd 1 Aug 49 1045 hrs.
Trans 1 Aug 49 1110 hrs.
Disp 1 Aug 49 1200 hrs.

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

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

Dear General:

1. In the port of Maoka are 3,000 Japanese citizens who are subject to repatriation. Request vessels be dispatched with sufficient passenger capacity to receive these repatriates. It is desirable that these vessels reach the port of Maoka on 15 September 1947.

2. Request that orders be issued for vessels with passenger capacity of 2,000 persons each to be sent during the month of October, 1947 to the port of Nahodka, so scheduled that one vessel at a time will arrive at the port of Nahodka on the following dates: October 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27 and 30.

3. Request that you inform us of the necessary navigational data of the vessels. The rendezvous point for the vessels arriving at the port remains unchanged.

Respectfully yours,

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

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

10 September 1947
No. 1340

Rec'd 10 Sept 47, 1045 hrs.
Trans 11 Sept 47, 1045 hrs.

TRANSLATED FROM RUSSIAN BY:
A. J. JAVROTSKY,
G-2 General Liaison

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

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

Dear General,

For the removal of Japanese subject to repatriation from the ports of Nahodka and Maoka during May 1948, request the dispatch of vessels with departures based upon the following estimates:

To the port of Nahodka - one vessel, each with a passenger capacity of 2,000 persons, with estimated arrival at Nahodka on: 17, 19, 21, 23, 25 and 27 May.

To the port of Maoka - one vessel, each with a passenger capacity of 1,500 persons, with estimated arrival at Maoka on: 17, 19, 21, 23, 25 and 27 May.

It must be kept in mind that each ship will, in regard to its passenger capacity, conform to the maximum possible daily norm given in the notification, i.e. for Nahodka on the designated days, 2,000 persons, for Maoka 1,500 persons.

The captains of the Japanese vessels must have full authority for the acceptance of contingents of repatriates.

Request that you furnish the names of the vessels, radio call signs, data on the departure from Japan and the arrival at the place of rendezvous and the last names of the captains.

Procedure of communication with the shore, reception of vessels in Soviet waters and escort of the Japanese vessels remains as before.

Respectfully yours,

30 April 1948
No. 2100

FOR THE MEMBER, ALLIED COUNCIL
FOR JAPAN FROM THE USSR

Rec'd 1330 hrs, 30 Apr 48
Trans 1430 hrs, 30 Apr 48
Disp 1700 hrs, 30 Apr 48

Lt Col /s/ N. Beznosikov
/t/ N. BEZNOSIKOV

TRANSLATED FROM RUSSIAN BY:

Joseph M. Senko
Capt, Inf.
G-2, Foreign Liaison

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

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

Dear General,

For the movement of Japanese subject to repatriation from the ports of NAHODKA and KHOLMSK during November 1948 it is necessary to dispatch vessels to arrive on the following dates:

Port of NAHODKA - one vessel, each with passenger capacity of 2,000 persons with dates of arrival at NAHODKA on 28, 29, and 30th of November 1948.

Port of KHOLMSK - one vessel, each with passenger capacity of 1,500 persons with dates of arrival at KHOLMSK on 28, 29, and 30th of November 1948.

The vessels, in regard to their passenger capacity, must correspond with the rates per day given in this request, i.e., 2,000 persons for Nahodka and 1,500 persons for Kholmsk on each of the designated dates.

Captains of Japanese vessels must have written authority for the acceptance of contingents of repatriates.

Request that names of the vessels, radio call signs, dates of departure from Japan and arrival at the place of rendezvous as well as the names of the masters.

Procedure of ship-to-shore communication, meeting of vessels in Soviet waters and escort of Japanese vessels remains the same.

Respectfully yours,

11 Nov 48
No. 2282

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

Rec'd 11 Nov 48 1430 hrs
Trans 12 Nov 48 0910 hrs
Disp 12 Nov 48 1030 hrs

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

Distr:
G-3 Rep Action G-2 (Adm)
G-2 CIS (2) DS (2)
FL

TRANSLATED FROM RUSSIAN BY:
S. SAVITSKY
G-2 Foreign Liaison

COPY

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Diplomatic Section

Tokyo, April 19, 1949

Lieutenant General K. N. Derevyanko,
Soviet Member,
Allied Council for Japan
Tokyo

Dear General Derevyanko:

Reference is made to the discussion on the problem of repatriation at the forty-fourth meeting of the Allied Council for Japan on October 29, 1947. Specifically, your attention is invited to those remarks pertaining to appropriate information concerning records of death, disappearance, or serious illness of Japanese prisoners of war.

It is a matter of grave concern to the Supreme Commander in his implementation of the Terms of Surrender and, by reference, of the Potsdam Declaration, that the Japanese people be kept informed concerning matters of vital importance to them, such as the pertinent data mentioned above. As you are no doubt aware, there has at no time been any report whatsoever from the Soviet authorities concerning Japanese prisoners of war held in the Soviet Union or in territories under the control of the Soviet Union, nor is it apparent from information available to the Supreme Commander that any effort is being made by the Soviet authorities so to apprise the Supreme Commander as the sole executive authority for the Allied Powers in Japan. Such information would be of interest not only to the Japanese people and particularly to the families of the individuals concerned, but, it is believed, also to the member nations of the Far Eastern Commission charged with the formulation of policy pertaining to the Occupation of Japan.

It is therefore requested, in conformity with the normal dictates of international law, that you approach your Government with a view to obtaining all available information concerning vital statistics of Japanese prisoners of war, with especial reference to names, units and/or last recorded places of domicile or residence, nearest relatives, date and place of decease or serious illness, and such other information and data as might be of interest to the families of the individuals concerned.

Sincerely yours,

W. J. Sebald

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*Asst. Chief of Staff G-3
Repatriation*

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - MIS - GHQ - SCAP

JP/OSA/88537

INTERCEPT:

From:

KOYAMA Kogo (小山 幸吾)
Narazaki, Okita, Okita-mura,
Higashi-Iwai-gun,
Iwate-ken, (Japan)
(岩手県東磐前郡隈田村沖田字奈良崎)

To:

MIURA Yusaku (三浦 勇作)
Ozaki, Tenno-mura,
Minami-Akita-gun,
Akita-ken, (Japan)
(秋田県南秋田郡天王村字大崎)

LIST:

LIST:

Type:

TEXT

Postcard

REPATRIATION: 20,000 POWS AT NAKHODKA
AWAITING REPATRIATION

Dated:

C: None
P: 31 Jul 49

Writer, repatriated from Siberia in July 1949, states:

Language:

Japanese

"The reception centers in Nakhodka are overcrowded with some 20,000 Japanese prisoners."

Disposition:

Passed

Examiner's Note: Another communication containing similar information from same sender was also intercepted but not reported.

Relevant Records:

Examiner:

F-23 J-11444

Prep. Date:

11 Aug 49

2D

Eval-Alloc:

212-15-8

DISTRIBUTION:

441 CIC

Passed

similar information from same sender was also intercepted but not reported.

Relevant Records:

Examiner:

F-23 J-11444

Prep. Date:

11 Aug 49

2D

Eval-Alloc:

212-15-8

DISTRIBUTION:

441 CIC

CIOC/JPPB
GC

NOTICE: Distribution of the information contained in this document obtained from private communication will be confined solely to those military and or civilian officials who are authorized to receive such information.

CONFIDENTIAL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMM. J
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

JA
pjd

INCOMING MESSAGE

AFA

UNCLASSIFIED
ROUTINE

12 Aug 49

FROM : DA (CSPID) WASHINGTON DC

TO : CINCPAC TOKYO JAPAN

INFO : CHIEF KMAG SEOUL KOREA, CINCAL FT RICHARDSON ALS,
CINCARIB QHTS CZ, CG USARPAC FT SHAFTER TH, CG
USARCARIB FT AMADOR CZ, CHIEF JUSMAG PHIL MANILA

NR : WCL 34072

Wash News, UP 11 Aug: A new move to bring Gen Douglas MacArthur home for questioning on the China Issue, up for decision today in the Senate. Its sponsors predicted that this time they would put it over.... The "bring MacArthur home" campaign is no new thing on Capitol Hill. Legislators seeking a more positive American stand in the Far East have sought such action a half dozen times... (But this time Sen Knowland predicted the move would succeed)...

New York Times correspondent Lindsey Parrott, Tokyo 10 Aug: The Japanese Govt is preparing to crack down on Communized Repatriates from the Soviet Union who have been creating a series of violent incidents here with the encouragement of the Japanese Communist Party since the Repatriation Program was resumed last June.... If occupation approval is granted, penalties will be imposed up to a 10,000 yen fine and 1 year imprisonment for violations, according to one source.

Baltimore Sun, Wash 10 Aug: President Elpidio Quirino of the Philippines prepared tonight to leave Wash "empty handed" but, as he also said "full hearted."...

Washington Star, AP New York 11 Aug: One of America's top Communist leaders, who fought with the American Army in the Pacific, was rebuked by a federal judge yesterday for commenting on the witness stand that his former commander, Gen Douglas MacArthur, "was not a liberal man."...

(over)
ROUTINE
UNCLASSIFIED

99570



00210

RECEIVED
HOLLIS

UNCLASSIFIED
ROUTINE

FROM : DA _____ NR : WCL 34072 _____ 12 AUG 49 _____ CONT'D

Radio Commentator George Thomas Folster from Tokyo, NBC
10 Aug: In the middle of this over hot day Gen MacArthur
took time out to visit with a group of Japanese who are
leaving for the States tomorrow. The general invited the 6
members of Japan's swimming team to his ... office here in
Tokyo. These Japanese swimmers are the first Japanese to be
so honored-to be invited by Gen MacArthur to come and see him....
It's the most down right human gesture Gen MacArthur has done
during the occupation....

Radio Commentator Gabriel Heatter, NBC Aug: Stand by for big
news on China if Gen MacArthur is called back to Wash to testify....
The chances are they'll call him back. People generally have
violent opinions about Gen MacArthur.... (But you've got to
admit one thing; Douglas MacArthur stands out tonight as just
about the only man the Russians never rooked in their inter-
national poker game.)...

POPE

INFORMATION : COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-3,
AG, PUBLIC INFORMATION, GOVT, CIV I & E,
DIPLOMATIC, JSPOG

99570

ROUTINE
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO : 112303 Z
MCN : AUD 27/12

Open
1 Cy Routed to Exec & Admin File

Clarification of SCAP Demobilization Directives.

SGS

G-3

9 August 1949

1.

The attached copy of Chief of Staff memo approved by the Commander-in-Chief 9 August 1949, is now being implemented by G-2 and is furnished for your information.

1 Incl:
Cy CofS Memo,
dtd 9 Aug 49.

cc: DC/S FEC
G-4
TRANSPORTATION

J. H. C.

MAM

10/14



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9 August 1949

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Clarification of SCAP Demobilization Directives and Interpretation Thereof by the Japanese.

1. The Demobilization Board and police authorities, alarmed at the recalcitrant attitude of repatriates en route, requested an interview Saturday morning with the Public Safety Div/G-2 and G-2/Demobilization Group for clarification of the problem involved, particularly as regards the status of repatriates en route to their home stations. They claim that the repatriate obtains civilian status at the Port, and that they are unable therefore to control his movements to home stations, which has lead to public disorders en route. This is contrary to past practice, since the previous Demobilization process for the years 1945/46/47/48 was well understood, until the calculated disturbances of Soviet indoctrinated repatriates this year.

2. G-2, Public Safety and Demobilization Groups indicated to the Japanese Demobilization Board Chief (Mr. ^{De.} Saito) and the Chief of the Japanese Rural Police (Mr. Saito) that there was ample authority in SCAP directives issued in 1945 and 1946 to insure the complete demobilization of repatriates with dispatch and without disorder, and in a general way emphasized the situation and authority set forth in paragraph 4a, b, and c, below.

3. At 1045 this morning, the CG Eighth Army called the Chief of Staff, GHQ, to say that he considered it essential that SCAP issue a new directive without delay requiring the Japanese Government to process the repatriates from the port of debarkation to their respective homes. General Walker was informed that this headquarters considered the directives now existing could and should be interpreted by the Japanese Government and its Demobilization Board to require the desired movement from debarkation port to places of residence, but that the subject would immediately be taken under consideration, and the CinC informed of his request with the promise of an early reply thereto.

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4. The Chief of Staff assembled the Section Chiefs concerned, and after discussion, it was decided to call another meeting between G-2 and the Japanese Chiefs of Demobilization and Rural Police, at which a representative of the Eighth Army would be present, and informally to advise the Japanese officials that the general position of General Headquarters is as follows:

a. Observation of a series of recent incidents aboard repatriation vessels, in repatriation centers and the conduct of repatriates en route to their homes, involved general obstructionist tactics to an orderly movement of personnel, unauthorized interruption of travel, public disorder in railway stations en route which reveals an unmistakable pattern of calculated public disturbance.

b. The Japanese Government is charged with the responsibility of taking the necessary measures to insure that repatriates will be transported speedily and in an orderly manner upon return to Japan and that the repatriation processing is carried out smoothly under the provisions of SCAP Directives No. 1 and 2, Sept 2 and 3d, 1945, SCAPINS 137, 10 Oct 1945 and 993, 1 June 1946 respectively.

c. The military and demobilization status of repatriates are not terminated until they have reached their home town, under control of the Demobilization authorities.

5. It was also decided that, based upon the pronouncement of the views, that SCAP considered instructions already issued as being sufficient for the Japanese Demobilization and Police authorities to take whatever measures were necessary for an orderly, speedy, and complete demobilization to be made, that the Commanding General, Eighth Army, in his contacts with the Demobilization authorities, could insist on the general conditions set forth as follows:

a. The repatriates will obey the directives of the Japanese Government Demobilization and Railroad authorities, and act peacefully from the time they embark on the repatriation vessels, until the time they reach home towns or villages.

b. The repatriates will take only the scheduled train or carriage home as designated by the Japanese Government.

c. Entry into the designated train or carriage or into the railway station grounds will be forbidden to persons other than the family members of the repatriates or persons authorized by the Japanese Government.

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d. It will be forbidden for any person to carry into the railway station grounds flags and propaganda articles in meeting with the repatriates other than the Japanese national flag and other items authorized by the Japanese Government.

6. If the foregoing is approved, a prompt conference will be held by G-2, Eighth Army representative and the Japanese early on 10 August, and the Commanding General, Eighth Army will be so informed.

(Signed)

E. M. A.

APPROVED BY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
9 AUGUST 1949

RESTRICTED

ASST CHIEF OF STAFF, G-3	
B/G WARD H MARIS	
DEPUTY AC/S G-3	
COL W L MITCHELL	
EXECUTIVE	IN OUT
LT COL K C HAYCRAFT	
ADMINISTRATION	
Maj E H Simpson Lt P W Crizer CWO H F Judson	

OPERATIONS	IN	OUT
COL C H JARK		
Operations		
Lt Col F G Stritzinger		
Maj W B Todd		
Maj J W Leonard		
Situations & Reports		
Lt Col K J Woodbury		
Lt Col J A Berry		
Maj A D Von Rohr		
Maj E V King		
Repatriation		
Lt Col B L Anderson		
Maj P R Steckla		

TROOP CONTROL	IN	OUT
COL C D DANIEL		
Activities		
Lt Col J A Scott		
Troop Basis		
Lt Col J M Churchill		
Lt Col W E Day		
Lt Col A A Fiedler		
Maj F J Flette		
Maj J A Stahl		
Organization & Equipment		
Lt Col D F Brown		
Maj C Preor		
Maj C L Lucas		

TRAINING	IN	OUT
COL A M PARSONS		
Col R W McNamee		
Col T A Seeley		
Lt Col J M Hightower		
Lt Col C K Warren		
Lt Col J W White		
Lt Col D P Frazier		
Lt Col V M Wallace		
Maj J M Hall		

PLANS	IN	OUT
COL D P ARMSTRONG		
Lt Col L D Smith		
Lt Col T R Hannah		
Lt Col T H Barfield		
Maj J R Oswalt		

NECESSARY ACTION _____

INFORMATION

SIGNATURE _____

DIST DESIRED _____

APPROVAL _____

③ RET TO ~~ADM~~ Report

FILE ~~ADM~~ Report

Col Anderson

Restricted

Information - Repatriation No. 5

1200, 3 Aug. 1949.
Repatriation Relief Agency.

At Maizuru

1. Procedures on board Meiyu Maru was just about completed on 1 Aug. By order from the Commander of Division, however, landing did not take place on 2 Aug. Instead, Takasago Maru arriving at 0900 will disembark passengers first.

(Radio from Maizuru 0900)

2. Eiho Maru entered port at 1535 on 1 Aug. Repatriates on board this vessel was influenced by the demonstrations of repatriates on board Meiyu Maru at first. However, they listened to explanations of the Reception Center officials, and completed landing by 1830.

Takasago Maru entered port at 0930 on 2 Aug. The repatriates on board this vessel show a tendency for trouble.

(Radio from Maizuru 0900)

In Tokyo

1. Out of 12 repatriates (11 as reported previously was a wrong figure) off Eihiko Maru, 3 went home by 1810 train, and 9 are still staying at Women's Home at Ueno.

2. All of the 92 repatriates off Yamazumi Maru arriving in Tokyo yesterday and who did not take the regular train, took 1810 train to go home.

3. 12 patients arrived in Tokyo by train No. 8022. They are expected to take the scheduled train home bound.

Other areas

1. Sit down demonstration of repatriates off Yamasumi Maru in Okayama City.

Approximately 300 repatriates off Yamazumi Maru left train at Okayama Station on 1 Aug. They joined the mob in front of the station, went to the City Office, and conducted a sit down demonstration demanding the city police to release 3 persons arrested on 27 July at the time of disturbance at Okayama Station.

Negotiation was discontinued without satisfactory conclusion to the demonstrators, and the repatriates took 0515 train on 2 Aug. at Okayama Station home bound.

(Telegram from Okayama Prefecture,
3 Aug.)

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2. Arrest of repatriates off Enshu Maru at Okayama Station.

Repatriates whose homes are in Okayama Prefecture off Enshu Maru reached Okayama Station at 2327 on 27 July. Soon after the train left Okayama Station, a mob of approximately 100 Koreans and Japanese who had come to meet the repatriates conducted a sit down demonstration outside the RTO office.

The station master asked the mob to leave on the grounds they were interfering with the execution of official duties but the mob did not comply. At 2300 hours, 200 policemen from Okayama Public Safety Commission, Okayama City Police HQ, and from East and West Police Stations tried to break up the demonstrators. After 30 minutes the mob was forced out of the station grounds but during the course of this beer bottles, stones etc. were hurled by the mob and some used sticks to resist the police action. More than 15 policemen and commissioners suffered injuries while the number of injured persons among the mob is not known.

Rinichi Shigihara, no job, Kin-Tai-Chin, chief, general affairs Depart'm, Okayama Branch, Koreans Association and Go-itsu, Principal of Koreans Association School were arrested on possible charges of interference with execution of public duties and causing injuries. Sticks, broken bits of bottles, wooden clogs, bricks, etc. were seized as evidences. The mob remained gathered on the road in front of the station. At 0200 on 28 July the mob dispersed after sending their delegation to the Police HQ.

The cause for this trouble was the arrest, the night before of Yoshihiro Tokuyama, construction worker. This person was released at 0100 on 28 July.

Okayama District Prosecutor's Office took over the case of Shigihara, Kin and Go who were arrested as stated above. Investigation is under way.

(In lieu of official report, the above account is taken from the Sanyo news.)

Restricted

Information on Repatriation No. 6.

3 August 1949, 1700 hrs.
Repatriation Relief Agency.

At Maizuru

1. Shinyo Maru case (Kangaroo court).

Preliminary investigation of 53 repatriates was completed and warrant of arrest was issued against 4 (J. Itagaki, H. Takarada, Y. Yamada and C. Yamada) on 2 Aug. These persons were confined in Higashi Police Station at Maizuru and will be transferred to Kyoto District Prosecutor's Office on 3 Aug. The remaining 49 left the center for home in the morning of 3 Aug.

(Radio from Maizuru, 3 Aug.)

2. Disembarkation from Meiyu Maru will start at 1300 on 3 Aug. with the use of launches. Movement of launches will be directed by the U.S. military personnel. After settling in quarters, leaders will be sorted out. Processing will take the usual time length of stay for 4 nights and 5 days.

Other areas

1. Sit down demonstration of repatriates off Keizan Maru at Okayama Station.

Out of the repatriates on board the train reaching Okayama Station at 2127, all of approximately 300 repatriates bound Hiroshima and westward left the train. They formed a scrimmage in the underground passage and joined in the demonstration of the mob welcoming them. Police and railway public safety officials urged them to take the train home, and the earnest efforts of the former caused the latter to board the train which left the station 45 minutes behind scheduled time.

~~Restricted~~

Information on Repatriation No. 7.

4 August 1949, 1700 hrs.
Repatriation Relief Agency.

In Tokyo

1. Repatriates staying overnight.

Out of 7 repatriates (2 out of 9 were discovered to be illegal entrant and repatriate from Saghalin who had no relative or friend), 3 went home on 1810 train on 3 Aug. 4 (3 off Eihiko Maru, 1 off Shinyo Maru) are still staying at Women's Home at Uyeno.

2. 21 repatriates off Shinyo Maru who had been detained at Maizuru for investigation in "kangaroo court" case reached Tokyo on train No. 8022. 6 out of these went home and 14 went to visit the headquarters of the Communist Party.

Miscellaneous

1. Conference on Shinyo Maru (Kangaroo court) case.

At 1400 hrs on 3 Aug., a conference was held in the office of the Chief, Prosecution Bureau, Attorney General's Office, for exchange of views on Shinyo Maru case. Attending the meeting were Chief, Prosecution Office; Chief, Criminal Affairs Section; Chief, Labor and Social Section; Chief, Transportation Section of the Maritime Transportation Office; Chief, Repatriation Transportation Section, CMMC; Chief, Relief Bureau and Chief, Relief Section of Repatriation Relief Agency.

2. Special Committee of Upper House on Compatriots Abroad and Repatriation met at 1000 on 3 Aug.

3. The League for the Protection of Livelihood of the Repatriates from USSR, the League for the Protection of Democracy, and the representatives of the repatriates off Shinyo Maru will sue Mr. J. Hayashi, Minister of Welfare, Mr. S. Saito, President of Repatriation Relief Agency, Mr. Uno, Vice-Director of Maizuru Reception Center, the Chief of Demobilization of Maizuru Reception Center, Chief, Higashi-Maizuru Police Station on charges of violation of the Japanese Constitution for conducting ideological and military investigation at Maizuru Reception Center.

(Excerpt from the "Akahata")

~~Restricted~~

Information on Repatriation No. 8.

5 August 1949, 1200.
Repatriation Relief Agency.

In Tokyo

1. Movement of repatriates off Eiho Maru arriving in Tokyo on 5 Aug.

- a. Train No. 12.

All but one out of 108 repatriates reaching Shinagawa either got off train to go home accompanied by welcoming family members or took the regular train further to go home. One went to visit the headquarters of the communist party.

Number of those who met the repatriates with red flags was rather small at all three stations in Tokyo.

At Maizuru

1. Repatriates off MeiyuMaru objected to filling in cards and to ban on mass singing and dancing. However by 3 Aug. they became softer in their stand, made representations that they will comply. At 1300 on 3 Aug. the disembarkation started under direction of the U.S. military personnel and ended by 2350.

72 leaders were sorted out by the police and were isolated.

39

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3 August 1949

MEMORANDUM TO: Chief of Staff

SUBJECT: Repatriation for the Month of August

1. The letter from the Soviets to the Chief of Staff, No. 1262, 1 August, includes two interesting items:

- a. Note phraseology "Japanese eligible for repatriation."
- b. The delivery for August are on nine days only, or a total of 18,000 which again fails below the stipulated monthly total of 50,000.

The phraseology "eligible for repatriation" if not deliberate, suggests a secondary division into "non-eligibles?" It is possible that, alarmed by adverse publicity of discrepancy in the Japanese repatriation totals, the Soviets are seeking some escape to hide additional numbers. It may also have a bearing on a similar "precautionary" clause of the SCAP Soviet repatriation agreement, 9 December 1946; in Section I, the Russians stipulated:

Following persons are subject to repatriation:

- a. Japanese Prisoners of War and
- b. Japanese Nationals.

This phraseology makes a distinction possible between military personnel (POW) and civilians (Nationals). It is noted that there is further evasive clause, that, "repatriation of Japanese nationals from the territory of the USSR is made on a voluntary basis."

2. This shyster lawyer's language of "voluntary basis" and the Soviet letter "eligible for repatriation" suggests the following:

- a. The Russians are holding sizable numbers of civilian technicians now.
- b. They are hiding people under the provisions of "nationals on voluntary repatriation."
- c. They will explain the discrepancy in repatriation figures on that basis.
- d. They will not be able to meet the entire discrepancies, however.

3. Recommendation:

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a. With a view to preventing the Soviets from quoting "Nationals who do not voluntarily repatriate," the Diplomatic Section query the Soviet Mission as to the meaning of the phrase.

b. A report be demanded from the Soviet Mission by the Diplomatic Section on "Japanese Nationals who do not desire repatriation on a voluntary basis" and "how many civilians have been held in Soviet territory since 1945."

1 Incl:
ltr fr Soviets
dtd 1 Aug 49

C. A. W.

RESTRICTED

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To Repat RESTRICTED

3 August 1949

WLD
SA

MEMORANDUM TO G-3

SUBJECT: Communist Diet Member at Maizaru Repatriation Center

1. General Willoughby was on intercom at 1410 to invite attention to 1330 "Spot Intel" (not yet received in G-3), which reports that a Communist Diet Member from Osaka presented himself at the Maizaru Repatriation Center, claiming he had clearance and authority from Capt Guida of SCAP Government Section to enter the center.

2. General Willoughby stated that G-2 had granted no clearances to any diet members to enter the center and was anxious to ascertain if G-3 had given any clearances. I told him definitely that G-3 had not done so nor had G-3 any knowledge of any clearances being granted by Government Section.

3. I thereupon called Capt Guida of Government Section and ascertained that he had not granted any clearances or authority, but was under the impression that Government Section had knowledge that the visit by the Communist Diet Member was contemplated.

Anderson
ANDERSON
Duty Officer

(W)
WLM

Noted
Jark

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37

23661

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HEADQUARTERS
441st COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

C I C S P O T R E P O R T

WBD
Hour: 1330 ✓
Date: 3 Aug 49

SUBJECT: Repatriate Activities
TO : Chief, CIS

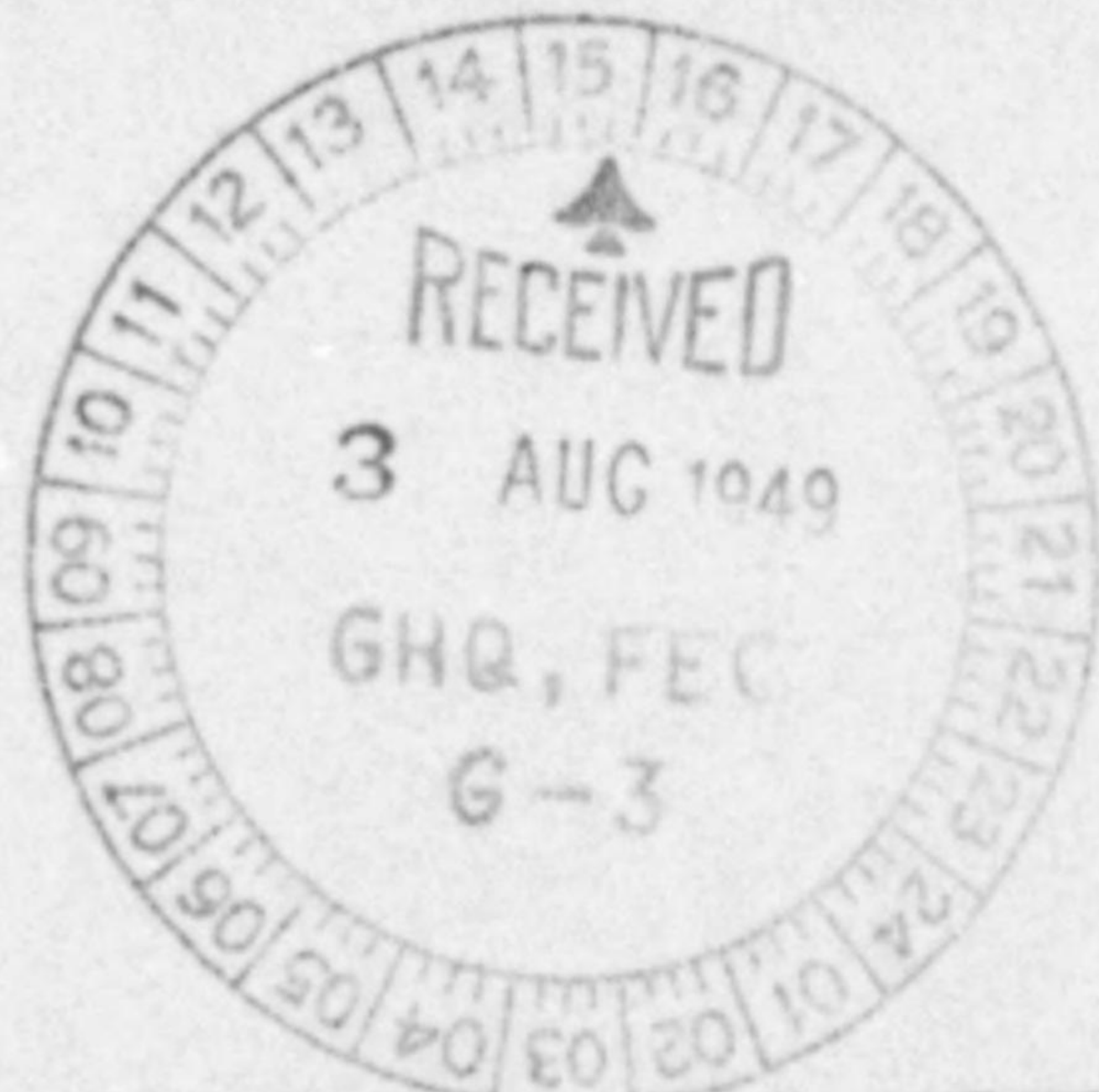
1. Details

a. Maizuru Sub-detachment of Kyoto CIC Area learned from Maizuru Port Commander that Yokata Jintara, Communist Diet member from Osaka, arrived at Higashi-maizuru Railway Station at 1115, 3 Aug 49, and claimed to have permission from Capt Kida (phonetic) of GHQ Legal and Government Section to enter Taira Repatriation Center to investigate Shinyo-maru and Meiyu-maru incidents. Validity of his authority to visit center is unknown. Since Yokata has not made direct application to enter center, Port Commander has made no decision on whether or not to allow Yokata to enter.

b. Maizuru Sub-detachment of Kyoto CIC area learned from Maizuru Port Commander that, as of 1015, 3 Aug 49, repatriates aboard Meiyu-maru were in process of completing Phase # 1 Cards and, if no change in attitude occurred, debarkation was to start at approximately 1200, 3 Aug 49. Repatriates were separated into nine groups to receive instructions necessary to completion of cards; there were no demonstration and attitude seemed cooperative.

2. Remarks: Ref: CIC Spot Report, Code no 2836.

3. Action Taken: Kyoto CAT and G-2, 25th Div, cognizant. Maizuru Sub-detachment of Kyoto CIC Area continues to observe. Information contained in this report telephoned to CIS DO by 441st CIC Det DO at 1250 and 1305, 3 Aug 49.



R. G. D.

Code no 2840

RESTRICTED

G-3 (Repatriation Br)

RESTRICTED

HEADQUARTERS
441st COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

C I C S P O T R E P O R T

Hour: WED 1530 ✓
Date: 3 Aug 49

SUBJECT: Repatriates Activities.

TO : Chief, CIS

1. Details

a. Maizuru Sub-detachment of Kyoto CIC Area learned from Maizuru Port Commander that first group of 224 repatriates from Meiyu-maru debarked at Taira Repatriation Center at 1355, 3 Aug 49. If no incidents occur after this group has passed through first stage of processing, debarkation will continue.

b. Maizuru Sub-detachment of Kyoto CIC Area learned from Maizuru Port Commander that CG 25th Div informed Mr Ono, Chief of Taira Repatriation Center that Yakota Jintaro (previously reported as Yokata Jintaro) should reapply for permission to visit center on afternoon of 4 Aug 49 since Yakota did not have any GHQ clearance with him.

2. Remarks: Ref: CIC Spot Report, Code no 2840.

3. Action Taken: Kyoto CAT and G-2, 25th Div, cognizant. Maizuru Sub-detachment attempting to determine when and to whom Yakota first applied for permission to enter center. Information contained in this report telephoned to CIS DO by 441st CIC Det DO at 1410 and 1440, 3 Aug 49.

R. G. D.

Code no 2841

RESTRICTED

G-3 (Repatriation Branch)

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HEADQUARTERS
441st COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

C I C S P O T R E P O R T

WBD
Hour: 1815
Date: 3 Aug 49

SUBJECT: Repatriate Activities

TO : Chief, CIS

1. Details:

a. Maizuru Sub-detachment of Kyoto CIC Area learned from Maizuru Port Commander that, no incidents having occurred during processing of first group of repatriates from Meiyu-maru second lighter was loaded with repatriates and arrived at Taira Repatriation Center dock at 1540, 3 Aug 49.

b. Maizuru Sub-detachment of Kyoto CIC Area learned from Maizuru Port Commander that repatriates aboard Takasago-maru agreed, at 1430, 3 Aug 49, to accept typhus shots and medical personnel have gone aboard vessel to give inoculations.

c. Maizuru Sub-detachment of Kyoto CIC Area learned from Maizuru Port Commander that debarkation of repatriates from Meiyu-maru is proceeding without incident. As of 1645, 3 Aug 49, three groups had debarked and Port Commander was planning to continue until debarkation was complete or some incident occurred. As each group completes first stage of processing, all known or suspected leaders are segregated and placed in separate barracks. Repatriates are quiet, marching like soldiers from one processing point to next, with practically no conversation. Port Commander is making sure each group is completely clear before ordering debarkation of next group.

d. Maizuru Sub-detachment of Kyoto CIC Area learned from Maizuru Port Commander that immunization of repatriates aboard Takasago-maru was completed at 1650, 3 Aug 49. Phase 1 Cards are being completed in sketchy manner, but progress is being made. It is planned that if no incidents occur debarkation will be started on 4 Aug 49.

2. Remarks: Ref: CIC Spot Report, Code no 2841.

3. Action Taken: Kyoto CAT and G-2, 25 Div, cognizant. Maizuru Sub-detachment continues to observe. Information contained in this report telephoned to CIS DO by 441st CIC DO at 1715, 1735, 1750 and 1800, 3 Aug 49.

RESTRICTED

R. G. D.
Code no 2842

Rec G-3
19:10 3 Aug
37

G-3 (Repatriation Div)

2
3
6
7
2

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

GC-0

1 August 1949

Lieutenant General Kusma N. Derevyanko
The Soviet Member
Allied Council for Japan

Dear General,

Reference is made to letter from the Member for the U.S.S.R., Allied Council for Japan, No. 1262, of 1 August 1949.

As requested in reference letter, the following repatriation shipping has been scheduled:

To the Port of Mahodkas:

See
G-3 CN
to G-2
of 2 AUG

<u>Ship</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Departure</u> <u>Japan</u>	<u>Arrival</u> <u>Mahodkas</u>	<u>Ship</u> <u>Captain</u>	<u>Call</u> <u>Sign</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
No. 1 Daitaku Maru	2500	2 Aug 49	5 Aug 49	Kanawa	JYGB	500 Kcs
Eitoku Maru	2500	4 Aug 49	7 Aug 49	Oda	JUGV	500 Kcs
Shinano Maru	2500	6 Aug 49	9 Aug 49	Sawamura	JSHD	500 Kcs
Daiku Maru	2500	18 Aug 49	21 Aug 49	Saito	JLOU	500 Kcs
Ehiko Maru	2500	20 Aug 49	23 Aug 49	Takatsugu	JYOV	500 Kcs
Enshu Maru	2500	22 Aug 49	25 Aug 49	Fukui	JIZD	500 Kcs
Kaan Maru	2500	24 Aug 49	27 Aug 49	Shimura	JVHL	500 Kcs
Yamasui Maru	2500	26 Aug 49	29 Aug 49	Noda	JPTV	500 Kcs
Haiyu Maru	2500	29 Aug 49	31 Aug 49	Kanata	JLYD	500 Kcs

Ship captains will have in their possession the authorization for receipt of the repatriates.

Ships will be scheduled to arrive at port of destination during daylight. The information regarding the exact time of arrival of ships at rendezvous point will be given by radio from the ships six hours prior to arrival.

The contents of the last paragraph of your letter referring to continuation of previous methods of communication with the shore, meeting of the vessels in Soviet waters, and escorting of Japanese vessels have been noted and will be carried out.

Respectfully

FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

John H. Chiles
Lt Col, GSC
Secretary, General Staff

Copies to:
CinC C/S G-2 DS (2) AG

36A

COPY

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
AND
FAR EAST COMMAND
Office of the Chief of Staff**

Date: 1 August 1949

MEMORANDUM TO: G-3

1. Reference the Japanese POW repatriation letter received this date.
2. The Chief of Staff desires that reply to reference letter be prepared in the same form (and for signature of SGS) as the recent letter on the same subject which was prepared for the signature of Lt Col LaPage

**JOHN H. CHILES
Lt. Colonel, GSC
Secretary, General Staff**

COPY 36A

FL/KPB/AVD/tu

Schedule for Repatriation of Japanese
for Month of August 1949

G-2

G-3

1 Aug 49

1

Forwarded as a matter pertaining to your section.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

1 Incl
Ltr, Soviet trans No 1262
1 Aug 49

----- K. P. B. -----



36A

~~COPY~~

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED FORCES
CHIEF OF STAFF, MAJOR GENERAL E. ALMOND

Dear General:

For embarking Japanese eligible for repatriation from the USSR during the month of August 1949, it will be necessary to dispatch vessels to the Port of Nahodka in accordance with the following order: one vessel each day with passenger capacity of 2,000 persons, scheduled for arrival at the designated port on 5, 7, 9, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, and 31 August 1949.

The passenger capacity of the vessels must correspond to the norms indicated by days, that is, 2,000 persons each.

The captains of the Japanese vessels must have authorization for receipt of the repatriates.

Request we be informed of the names of vessels, radio call signs, dates of departure from Japan and arrival at rendezvous point, and also the names of the captains.

The system of communication with the shore, meeting of vessels in Soviet waters, and escorting of Japanese vessels remains as heretofore.

Respectfully,

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

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

TRANSLATED FROM RUSSIAN BY:

E. S. KRYLOFF
Maj, PA
G-2 Foreign Liaison

1 Aug 49
No 1262

Distr:

- G-3 Action
- CinC
- C/S
- Gen Willoughby ✓
- G-2 Adm
- CI Div
- DS (2)
- T/Int
- VL

Rec'd 1 Aug 49 1045 hrs
Trans 1 Aug 49 1110 hrs
Disp / Aug 49 / 200 hrs

RECEIVED
1 AUG 1949
GHC, TFC
G-3

~~COPY~~

364

PRS/jyn
1 August 1949

MEMO FOR RECORD:

1. BASIC ACTION: Memorandum from SGS, dated 1 Aug 49, which refers to Soviet letter No. 1262 of 1 Aug 49, requesting SCAP repatriation shipping for Aug 49.

2. REFERENCE: None.

3. DISCUSSION:

a. Soviet letter requests: (1) SCAP to schedule repatriation shipping for the month of Aug as follows: 18,000 passenger spaces for the port of Nahodka, Siberia; (2) that "the passenger capacity of the vessels must correspond to the norms indicated by days, that is, 2,000 persons each;" (3) that Japanese shipmasters have authorization for receipt of the repatriates; (4) that the Soviets be informed of the names of vessels, radio call signs, dates of departure from Japan, dates of arrival at rendezvous point, and names of ships' captains; and (5) that the system of communication with the shore, meeting of the vessels in Soviet waters, and escorting of Japanese vessels remain as heretofore.

b. The schedule of the SCAJAP shipping to be forwarded to the Soviets in response to request contained in basic action was furnished G-3 by SCAJAP (Lt Comdr Ingham).

c. There is no reasonable or legitimate basis for the request that passenger capacities of repatriation vessels comply with the rates furnished by the Soviets. So long as SCAP furnishes adequate shipping to promptly accomplish all lifts, the Soviets have no just ground for comment.

d. It is noted that basic Soviet letter requests that shipping be made available only for the port of Nahodka. Two previous Soviet shipping requests this year included to the port of Maoka one vessel with 2,000 spaces on 26 Jun and one vessel with 2,500 spaces on 20 Jul with 2710 Japanese being repatriated.

4. INDICATED ACTION: Soviet Member, ACJ, be advised of SCAJAP repatriation shipping schedule as established per basic request.

5. RECOMMENDED ACTION: As indicated in par 4 above.

6. COORDINATION: G-2 ATIS (Lt Col Kinne).
8th Army CAff Sec, Repatriation Br (Maj Rousseau).

7. RECOMMENDATION: Approval and dispatch of the attached letter to the Soviet Member, ACJ.

8. CONCURRENCE: SCAJAP (Lt Comdr Ingham).

9. COMPLETION: This completes action on basic memorandum from SGS and enclosed Soviet letter No. 1262, 1 Aug 49, but not on the subject.

Steckla, 26-5945

3CA

File:
Serial: ()

COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES, FAR EAST
Tokyo, Japan

*For
Major
Steckla*

REPATRIATION VESSELS ASSIGNED
TO SOVIET CONTROLLED AREA

1 August 1949.

TO NAHODKA

<u>VESSEL</u>	<u>ETD MAIZURU</u>	<u>ETA NAHODKA</u>	<u>ETA MAIZURU</u>	<u>LIFTING CAPACITY</u>	<u>CALL SIGN</u>	<u>MASTER</u>
SHINANO	2 Aug.	5 Aug.	7 Aug.	2,500	JSND	SAWAMURA
EITOKU	4 "	7 "	10 "	2,500	JUGV	ODA
#1 DAITAKU	6 "	9 "	12 "	2,500	JYSB	KANZAWA
DAIKU	18 "	21 "	24 "	2,500	JLOU	SAITO
EHIKO	20 "	23 "	26 "	2,500	JYOV	TAKATSUGU
ENSHU	22 "	25 "	28 "	2,500	JNZZ	FUKUI
EZAN	24 "	27 "	30 "	2,500	JVHL	SHINMURA
YAMAZUMI	26 "	29 "	1 Sept.	2,500	JPVT	NODA
MEIYU	28 "	31 "	3 "	2,500	JLYD	KAZUTA
EIHO				2,500	JTLJ	KATO
TAKASAGO				2,500	JJUL	IMOTO
SHINYO				2,500	JJGN	UCHIKAWA

TO MAOKA

<u>VESSEL</u>	<u>ETD OTARU</u>	<u>ETA MAOKA</u>	<u>ETA HAKODATE</u>	<u>LIFTING CAPACITY</u>	<u>CALL SIGN</u>	<u>MASTER</u>
MAMIYA				1,000	JIGC	NISHIDA
CHITOSE				1,500	JCEA	SHIMA

CONFIDENTIAL

Asst Chief of Staff B-3

TSS

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - MIS - GHQ - SCAP

JP/TOK/TLC/35415

Repatriation

INTERCEPT:

From:

UNEIKAI
(Shipping Management Ass'n)
Transportation Dept.
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo-to,
(Japan)

To:

UNEIKAI
(Shipping Management Ass'n)
Maizuru Office
Maizuru-shi,
(Kyoto-fu, Japan)

ppw
BA

LIST:

LIST:

Type:

TEXT

Telegram

Dated:

26 Jul 49

Language:

Japanese

Disposition:

Post
Reviewed

Relevant Records:

Examiner:

J-5249
TOS 27

Prep. Date:

28 Jul 49
27-27-057

Eval-Alloc:

212-29-7

DISTRIBUTION:

REPATRIATION: REPATRIATES CAUSE TROUBLE

"1876//

The telephonic confusion is so bad that we can believe nothing. If it is true that on board the 'Shinyo Maru' the Captain and his subordinates suffered violence at the hands of the repatriates or were obstructed in discharging their duties as crew, take procedures for bringing a suit against the whole group of the repatriate. You shall know more after our further detailed investigation."

Post
Reviewed

Relevant Records:

Examiner:

J-5249
IOS 27

Prep. Date:

28 Jul 49
27-27-057

Eval-Alloc:

212-29-7

DISTRIBUTION:

CIOC/JPPB
GO

MAIZURU RC

GIC 441

charging their duties as crew, take procedures for bringing a suit against the whole group of the repatriates. You shall know more after our further detailed investigation."

NOTICE: Distribution of the information contained in this document obtained from private communication will be confined solely to those military and or civilian officials who are authorized to receive such information.

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CCD Form No. 1 - COPY

Russ

CONFIDENTIAL

Asst Chief of Staff G-3
Repatriation

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - MIS - GHQ - SCAP

JP/OSA/879.7

INTERCEPT:

From:
 NOMURA Masazo (野村正造)
 c/o Maizuru Concentration Camp,
 (Kyoto-fu, Japan)
 舞鶴集結地

To:
 FUKUSHIMA Shigeroku (福島茂六)
 Nishisata-mura, Koshiro-gun,
 Fukuoka-ken, (Japan)
 福岡県小城郡西佐多村

LIST:
 Type:
 Postcard
 Dated:
 C. None
 P. 21 Jul 49
 Language:
 Japanese
 Disposition:
 Passed
 Relevant Records:
 Examiner:
 P-23 J-11450
 Prep. Date:
 29 Jul 49
 5C
 Eval-Alloc:
 212-2-8

LIST:
 TEXT
REPATRIATION: 5,500 JAPANESE PRISONERS STILL HELD IN TAISHET
 Writer, repatriated from Russia on 20 Jul 49, states:
 "I came back home from Russia on 20 July. We 4,000 Japanese prisoners were sent to Nakhodka from Taishet district, and 2,000 of them came back home as an advance-party this time. About 5,500 prisoners still remain in Taishet. I was moved to tears by the enthusiastic and warm welcome of the people at home."
Examiner's Note: Three (3) other postcards containing similar information from same sender to different addressees were intercepted, but not reported.

DISTRIBUTION:

Passed

Talshet. I was moved to tears by the enthusiastic and warm welcome of the people at home."

Relevant Records:

Examiner's Note: Three (3) other postcards containing similar information from same sender to different addressees were intercepted, but not reported.

Examiner:
P-23 J-11450

Prep. Date:
29 Jul 49

5C

Eval.-Alloc:
212-2-8

DISTRIBUTION:

441 C IC

CIOC/JPPB
GB/SOC
GC

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5632-FEC Printing Plant-4 49-600M

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - MIS - GHQ - SCAP

INTERCEPT :

From : UNEIKAI (Shipping Management Association) Tokyo Office Refer: Chief of Transportation Section Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo-to, (Japan)	To : UNEIKAI (Shipping Management Association) Maizuru Chapter Maizuru-shi, Kyoto-fu, (Japan)
LIST:	LIST:
Type: Telegram	TEXT
Dated: 28 Jul 49	<p><u>REPATRIATION:</u> OFFICIALS OF REPATRIATION SHIP VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE BY REPATRIATES FROM SIBERIA</p> <p>"As I have wired you, the repatriates who arrived at Maizuru aboard the 'Shinyo Maru' are responsible for the following crimes: <i>Shinyo</i> Act of violence upon ship officials Intimidation Interference with the ship officials in exercising their duty Burglary (of medicines)</p> <p>Why don't you bring a complaint against the repatriates of the 'Shinyo Maru' for the above crimes? Request you take due formalities concerning the law suit before the repatriates start for home."</p> <p><u>Examiner's Note:</u> The 'Shinyo Maru' reached Maizuru at 3:45 p.m. July 25th and was anchored off the coast of Taira. When the officials of repatriation boarded the ship, Captain UCHIKAWA is reported to have told them that he and 3 other officials had been 'tried' by the repatriates during the voyage for an undisclosed reason. (Source: Nippon Times dated July 27th)</p>
Language: Japanese	
Disposition: Post Reviewed	
Relevant Records:	
Examiner: J-5252	
Prep. Date: 1 Aug 49 29-29-042	
Eval-Alloc: 212-2-8	
DISTRIBUTION :	

Post
Reviewed

Relevant Records:

Examiner:

J-5252

Prep. Date:

1 Aug 49
29-29-042

Eval-Alloc:

212-2-8

DISTRIBUTION:

CIOC/JPPB
GC

CIC 441

Intimidation

Interference with the ship officials in exercising their duty

Burglary (of medicines)

Why don't you bring a complaint against the repatriates of the 'Shinyo Maru' for the above crimes? Request you take due formalities concerning the law suit before the repatriates start for home."

Examiner's Note: The 'Shinyo Maru' reached Maizuru at 3:45 p.m. July 25th and was anchored off the coast of Taira. When the officials of repatriation boarded the ship, Captain UCHIKAWA is reported to have told them that he and 3 other officials had been 'tried' by the repatriates during the voyage for an undisclosed reason. (Source: Nippon Times dated July 27th)

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5632-FEC Printing Plant-4 49-000M

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT JP/OSA/87939
CIS - MIS - GHQ - SCAP

INTERCEPT:

From: NAKANO Keizo 中野 慶久
c/o Maizuru Repatriation
Relief Bureau,
Kyoto-fu, (Japan)

京都府舞鶴引揚援護局

To: SAITO Takeo (青森武雄)
95, Yatsurugi-cho, Fukushima-
shi, Fukushima-ken, (Japan)

福島県福島市天鏡町九五

SA

LIST:

LIST:

Type: Postcard

TEXT

Date: None
P. 21 Jul 49

Language: Japanese

Disposition: Discarded

Relevant Records:

Examined: 23 J-11449

Prep. Date: 29 Jul 49

1B

Eval. Alloc: 212-2-8

REPATRIATION: ABOUT TWENTY TO THIRTY THOUSAND JAPANESE PRISONERS CONCENTRATED IN NAKHODKA

Writer, repatriated from Russia on 20th inst., states:

"SAITO was working in a hospital in Komsomolsk, when I was repatriated. About ~~twenty to thirty thousand~~ Japanese POW's are concentrated in Nakhodka (by the goodwill of Soviet) Russia waiting for the arrival of repatriation ships."

DISTRIBUTION:

Relevant Records:

Examined 23 J-11449

Prep. Date:
29 Jul 49

1B

Eval. Alloc:
212-2-8

DISTRIBUTION:

CIOC/JPPB
GB/SOC
GC

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Solomon

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
G-3 Repatriation

PRD

23 June 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: Colonel Jark

SUBJECT: Information Given to Representative of PIO

1. The following information was given to Captain Loomis (PIO) as per verbal instructions of General Wright via inter-office communication system at 1305 hours, this date:

Shipping information concerning vessels arriving Maizuru from Nahodka (USSR)

Vessel	ETA Maizuru
Takasago Maru	27 June 49
Eitoku Maru	30 June 49
No. 1 Daitaku Maru	2 July 49
Shinano Maru	3 July 49

Shipping information concerning vessels arriving Hakodate from Maoka (USSR)

Vessel	ETA Hakodate
Tokuju Maru	30 June 49

2. The PIO representative was further informed that the above dates were estimated times of arrival inasmuch as engine trouble, inclement weather conditions, time required for loading repatriates, etc. were imponderable considerations which precluded determining exact times of arrival of subject vessels.

for PRD
B. L.A.

Copy given Capt Loomis 241405 Jun 49.
Verified by SCWAP (Fryham) PRD

File
Russ Shpg

JPD

TIS/ESP/CJW/vws
12 July 1949

Unsatisfactory Processing
of Repatriates

Central
Interrogation Center

26-7541 Ext. 12
Capt Weeldroyer

G-3 Repatriation - Information Copy
TIS/ESP/CJW/vws

1. In telephone conversation 12 July Lt. Col. Anderson, G-3 Re-
patriation stated:

"The repatriation vessel Tokuju Maru arrived at Hakodate
30 June carrying 2,245 repatriates. The repatriates were
interrogated on board ship until 1500 hours 3 July, and
released 4 July. Last repatriate was actually debarked
on 8 July."

2. G-3 Repatriation considers this as unsatisfactory because of
keeping the ship tied up too long and also extremely undesirable to
keep the repatriates on a ship, that is poorly outfitted and ventilated,
for such a length of time when shore facilities exist. The baggage
inspection by Customs Officials was unnecessarily time consuming.

3. G-3 has notified the Japanese Government or appropriate agency
to take corrective action. G-3 Repatriation wants immediate steps
taken by the Intelligence agencies to prevent keeping repatriates re-
stricted to undesirable conditions and to release repatriation ships
more quickly.

MEMO FOR RECORD:

E.S.P.

1. Subject is strictly a matter for 8th Army command channels. Interest
of G-2 and/or ATIS is limited to cooperation from the interrogation standpoint
in speeding up the overall processing period. Captain Shappell (who will take
the next detail to Hakodate) and Lt. Kanaya (who took the initial detail to
Hakodate) were sent to G-2, 8th Army to convey above mentioned sentiment and to
be prepared to agree to Intelligence repatriate processing concurrently with
the balance of the administrative processing, the latter strictly a G-3 respon-
sibility.

2. On Friday, 15 July, a conference was held in ATIS' office with Lt. Col.
Anderson and Major Steckla (both of G-3 Repatriation) and Lt. Col. Kinne, Capt.
Shappell and Lt. Kanaya present. The above information was discussed in detail
and G-3 Repatriation is aware and in complete accord with G-2 thoughts in this
matter. The matter of processing administratively with repatriates concurrent-
ly with the Intelligence program was discussed in telephone conversation on
15 July between Col. Lacey and Lt. Col. Kinne (who is considered to have a pri-
mary interest in these repatriates) had no objections to the G-2 - G-3 concurrent
processing mentioned above.

Col Lacey

(Cont'd)

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TIS/ESP/CJW/vws
12 July 1949

Unsatisfactory Processing
SUBJECT: of Repatriates

FROM: Central
Interrogation Center

TO: CO, TIS

PHONE: 26-7541 Ext. 12
NAME: Capt Weeldreyer

1

MEMO FOR RECORD: (Cont'd)

3. The second subject discussed in the meeting of 15 July, with Col. Anderson present, was to the effect of the importance of adequate handling of repatriate processing at Hakodate because of the possibility of shifting the burden from Maizuru to Hakodate in an emergency. This subject was relayed as a matter of information to G-2, 8th Army, through a personal visit to G-2, 8th Army, by Captain Shappell from Central Interrogation Center, on 18 July.

H. L. K. _____ 26-7838

8 CONFIDENTIAL 8

Staff Visit to Taira Repatriation Receiving Center,
Maizuru

16 July 1949

Major Machesney

CI Opns Control
Attn: Col Smith

26-5663
Major Machesney

1. Introduction:

During the period 27 June - 2 July, 1949 I visited the Taira Repatriate Receiving Center, Maizuru, Japan for the purpose of making a staff inspection of that installation in compliance with verbal orders from Col L.G. Smith, Chief, Civil Intelligence Operations Control. I observed a complete four day cycle of activities for a ship load of repatriates.

1.

I arrived 27 June 1949 at the Taira Repatriate Receiving Center, Maizuru, and reported to the Commanding Officer, Col. Harold Doud; Executive Officer, Lt. Col. Theodore J. Heatt; Operations Officer, Capt. R. W. Pedlow; and the Repatriate Information and Education Officer Capt. Kiyoshi K. Sakamoto. All of the above officers and the others with whom I had contact were most cooperative and assisted me in all possible ways to accomplish my mission. The commanding Officer, Maizuru Port CIC Det., Maj. P.B. Mountjoy, provided me with interpreters, office space and transportation which was of great assistance to me.

Interim reports of my observations were telephoned daily to Lt. Col. F. L. Pfeiffer, JPPB, GIS Opns Control.

2. Narrative

The repatriate, hospital ship "Takasayo Maru" arrived at Maizuru, Japan about 0800 hours, 27 June 1949 with 2000 Japanese repatriates on board. While Japanese members of the boarding party were making welcome speeches on board the ship, the repatriates applauded, stopped clapping, and sang a Communist youth song in a manner that seemed to indicate that their actions were being directed in some subtle manner by their leaders. The repatriates are brought ashore in two steam lighters. The above information was obtained from U.S. members of the ship boarding party.

On the short march from the pier to the camp area, the repatriates sang Communist "youth songs", possibly to show the Japanese people standing along the road that they were in good spirits. They displayed no outward emotion when they passed a group of crying Japanese women who presented them with flowers but accepted the proffered flowers, and continued marching and singing.

The repatriates were healthy and well nourished. Their clothing and equipment was worn and shoddy but not threadbare. About thirty percent wore well-patched, leather boots and the remainder were shod in various types of leather foot gear.

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Staff Visit to Taira Repatri-
ation Receiving Center,
Maizuru

16 July 1949

Major Machesney

CI Opns Control

26-5663

Attn: Col Smith

Major Machesney

When the second repatriate ship, the "EITOKU MARU", entered the harbor on 30 June 1949, I boarded her at 0900 hours, with the other members of the boarding party. There were about thirty people in the boarding party which included the Repatriation Center Commander, his Executive Officer, military representatives from various higher headquarters, CIC, U. S. interpreters, Japanese reception committee and members of the Japanese press. The repatriates were in formation on deck. While the welcome home speeches were being made by Japanese members of the boarding party, the repatriates were quiet although some appeared to be sullen. They, however, cooperated with the Japanese authorities and filled out the forms that were passed out to them. At 1100 hours just when this operation was completed an unknown person on shore suddenly displayed a large, red banner and another person waved a small, red flag attached to a long staff. The repatriates aboard the ship, apparently determined this display of flags as a signal and about ninety (90) percent of them began to demonstrate by singing and dancing. Leaders worked-up to a high pitch the frenzy among most of the repatriates. A small minority sang the songs and went through the dance motions in a bored, lackadaisical manner. These demonstrations continued until the time arrived for the repatriates to disembark which they did in a quiet and orderly fashion.

1 (Cont'd)

The first group of repatriates went through their processing in an orderly manner. Inclosure one (1) details the processing schedule. They applauded enthusiastically the entertainment provided by Maizuru school children. The Japanese motion pictures provided were also enjoyed by this group and their laughter and applause indicated clearly their pleasure. The group from the second ship to arrive did not like the school children's performance and "booed" them. The second group seemed to enjoy the motion pictures that were exhibited but I have subsequently heard that the repatriates would prefer a more serious type of picture. For example some considered the picture showing women playing baseball to be ridiculous.

Orientation photographs depicting present day life in Japan, the newspapers, and pictures placed on the bulletin boards by Japanese authorities were read and studied with interest by the repatriates. An information building which housed exhibits of pictures, magazines, letters, etc, from each prefecture was usually filled. In this building representatives of the various prefectures met and talked with repatriates in an effort to give them current news and familiarize them with present day conditions in Japan.

The Japanese have provided an equivalent to our Post Exchange where spectacles, canvas traveling bags, candy, and cigarettes were sold to the repatriates at forty (40) to sixty (60) percent below existing market prices.

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Staff Visit to Taira Repatriation Receiving Center,
Maizuru

16 July 1949

Major Machesney

CI Opns Control
Attn: Col Smith

26-5663
Major Machesney

All clothing and equipment issued was new, clean and apparently seemed to be of typical Japanese quality. Issues were made without thought to sizing however, the repatriates appeared to obtain clothing that fitted properly by making exchanges among themselves. 1 (Cont'd)

The food served appeared to be adequate in quality and quantity and the cooked dishes were still warm when the repatriates commenced to eat them. Menus were varied. Repatriates questioned indicated that the mess was "all right." However, some said they received "just as good" food while they were in the USSR.

Recorded music played over an amplifier system at various periods throughout the day lost effectiveness because of poorly toned, low volume speakers. Although the repatriates were not heard criticising this activity, it seems to me that the best results were not being obtained from an excellent reorientation medium.

On the second day 500 man groups of the repatriates attended an orientation lecture presented by speakers from the Japanese Ministry of Education. I interviewed these speakers and found that they felt that the repatriates' were shaken in their blind belief in Communism as a result of the lecture. Booklets were distributed to the repatriates who were observed reading them but it was not possible to ascertain their reactions. Numerous repatriates were seen carrying the booklets in their pockets but none were seen discarded about the area, indicating that much interest at least. The titles of the booklets were: a. the necessities of repatriate (toward a new life), b. democratic politics and non-democratic politics, c. story of democracy. During their second day the repatriates were occupied with administrative details, issuance of the balance of their clothing and equipment, and assistance in locating their families. Each repatriate was allowed to send two free telegrams.

The third processing day was devoted primarily to interrogations. U. S. interrogation teams found that the repatriates were uncooperative and reluctant to give out much information of value. Evidence of coaching by the Soviets was noted. In order to accomplish the mission, interrogators were forced to extend the time allotted to each interview, thereby reducing the number of interviews that could be conducted on the scheduled day.

On the fourth day, the repatriates were organized into prefectural groups preparatory to the travel to their homes. At this point, the Repatriation Center appointed new group leaders to take charge of each prefectural group.

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Staff Visit to Taira Repatriation Receiving Center,
Maizuru

16 July 1949

Major Machesney

CI Opns Control
Attn: Col Smith

26-5663

Major Machesney

The early morning hours of the fourth day, a few small groups departed from the Repatriation Center by boat to Maizuru, marched to Higashi Maizuru railroad station and departed for nearby points in special cars attached to regular trains.

1 (Cont'd)

The remainder of the first ship load of 2000 repatriates were broken down into two prefectural groups approximately equal in strength. One group left the Repatriation Center in the morning and the other departed in the afternoon.

When the first large group of repatriates was forming for movement to the Maizuru Station, I learned that Communist trained and indoctrinated sub-leaders were selected by the repatriates or by the Soviets to lead each prefectural sub-group. In addition to this, I was informed by the U. S. interrogator personnel that there were squads in each prefectural groups who had been schooled in Russia to carry out the following activities upon their return to their homes: to carry on strong arm action against the police, to infiltrate labor unions, and to disseminate propaganda and conduct Communist cultural activities.

I observed the first large group boarding the special train at Higashi Maizuru station. The cars, were clean and in comparatively good condition. The repatriates boarded the train in an orderly fashion, stowed away their luggage and took their seats. Within a short time, leaders other than those appointed by the Repatriation Center began to lead the men in singing. No one about the station was able to identify the songs being sung as the "Internationale" or the "Akahata". The motions accompanying the singing of the repatriates became so violent that some of the coaches bounced up and down. In other coaches, individual repatriates leaned out of the window and harangued Japanese railroad workers, Red Cross people and any others permitted on the platform about their experiences in Russia and about the benefits of Communism. If a speaker seemed to falter, a cohort would feed him ideas or take up the talk. This continued during an unnecessarily long thirty to forty minutes period while the train remained fully loaded in the station, prior to departure. The spectators listened attentively to the speakers.

Representatives of the Communist newspaper "Akahata" distributed a limited number of copies of their organ in which were placed application blanks for membership in the Japanese Communist Party.

Before concluding this narrative, I would like to mention two pertinent situations about the personnel engaged in the repatriation program. The Repatriation Center CIC Group informed me that there are at least four (4)

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Staff Visit to Taira Repatri-
ation Receiving Center,
Maizuru

16 July 1949

Major Machesney

CI Opns Control
Attn: Col Smith

26-5663

Major Machesney

Communists working in the Repatriation Center who have not been discharged or placed in non-sensitive duties. After consultation with the Officer in Charge of both the Repatriation Center CIC Group and the town of Maizuru CIC Det, I found that, at this level, no action had been taken to eliminate communistically inclined seamen from the crews of the repatriation vessels. Furthermore, I found no indications at the Maizuru level that precautions were taken to neutralize the operations of Communist couriers on board the repatriation vessels.

1 (Cont'd)

Conclusions:

These healthy, strong, young groups of thoroughly indoctrinated repatriates are apt to cause trouble in the communities where they reside and might incite incidents that could involve the occupation forces. There is a possibility that some of these repatriates may be trained by the Soviets in sabotage and there is a chance that they may resort to such tactics if they become frustrated in their other types of demonstrations and propaganda.

The repatriates displayed only casual appreciation of the physical care and efficiency by which they were treated by the Japanese government in the Repatriation Center. In the field of mental reorientation, the Japanese government, with the able advice and assistance of Mr. John M. Nelson, Adult Education, CI&E Section, developed and put on a program of de-communization for these former prisoners of war. Capt. K.K. Sakamoto, U.S. Army, worked diligently with the Japanese officials in the implementation of the plan. The results of the functioning of the de-communization of the first two groups indicated it created confusion in the minds of the repatriates. They commenced to question the veracity of their Soviet teachings when they learned about the true conditions in Japan and then they were in a quandary regarding just what they should believe.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that screening of the repatriates be conducted in such a manner that Communist leaders and ardent sympathizers will be segregated and held over for further de-communization. It is further recommended that activist leaders and agitators among the repatriates be sent home separately or in very small groups in order that they will be unable to incite disturbances enroute.

To eliminate doubt in the minds of the repatriates about the length of time that they will remain in the Repatriation Center, it is recommended that a large sign be erected at a point where all the repatriates may see it as they enter the Repatriation Center. This sign should be worded in such a manner to convey to the repatriates the idea that their stay in the

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Staff Visit to Taira Repatri-
ation Receiving Center,
Maiguru

16 July 1949

Major Machesney

CI Opns Control

26-5663

Attn: Col Smith

Major Machesney

Repatriation Center will be four days, or whatever the necessary time may be, 1 (Cont'd) provided the repatriates cooperated thoroughly in all the processing activities.

To enhance the value of the visual aids used in the de-communication program, it is recommended that more pictures and stories about the status of the Emperor in present day Japan be displayed about the Repatriation Center. Another subject of deep concern to repatriated farmers is the land reform laws. It is recommended that more emphasis be given to this important subject by illustrating with photographs and short stories the procedures by which an individual may become the owner of his farm. True stories and pictures about former repatriates, who have bought their farms since their repatriation, would lend realism to these displays. It is also recommended that more displays depicting the secret ballot and equal suffrage be put up about the Repatriation Center. Only one photograph on this subject was observed by the writer and it showed a man placing his ballot in the box, no women appeared in the picture.

It is recommended that an efficient loud speaker system with a pleasant tone be put in the camp, especially the dining halls where the repatriates may listen to carefully selected, inspirational music during their meal periods.

1 Incl:

Japanese schedule and
Translation with
original report only

----- H. A. M. -----

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Russ

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*Asst Chief of Staff G-3
Repatriation*

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS - MIS - GHQ - SCAP

JP/CSA/87180

INTERCEPT:

From: MURAMATSU Sugako (村松 和子)
Taga, Kohama-cho,
Fukui-ken, (Japan)

(福井県小浜町多賀)

To: Yukie (雪枝)
c/o HASHIZUME Tomojiro,
Ouchi, Nishi-maizuru-shi,
Kyoto-fu, (Japan)

(西舞鶴市宇太内橋詰川次郎方)

LIST:

LIST:

Type: Letter

TEXT

Dated: 3 Jul 49
P. 3 Jul 49

Language: Japanese

Disposition: Passed

Relevant Records:

Examined: P-23 J-4876

Prep Date: 13 Jul 49

5B

Eval. Alloc: 212-14-7

PRISONERS OF WAR: SOME 20,000 JAPANESE PRISONERS
STILL DETAINED AT TAISHET,
SIBERIA

Writer states:

"I received the 2nd P.O.W. mail from my husband detained in
Siberia on 14 March this year. He is detained at a camp in
Taishet where some 20,000 Japanese are still held."

Relevant Records:

Examining:
P-23 J-4876

Prep Date:
13 Jul 49

5B

Eval. Alloc:
212-14-7

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P/TOS/5151

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
CIS-MIS GHQ-SCAP

*Asst. Chief of Staff
G-3 Repatriation*

INTERCEPT: *Russ*

From:

YOSHIMURA
Nishi Maizuru, (Kyoto-
fu, Japan)

To:

RODO SENSEN HENSHU KYOKU
(Editorial Office for 'The
Labor Front')
c/o SAMBETSU KAIKAN (SAMBETSU Hall)
12, 7-chome, Shimbashi,
(Minato-ku, Tokyo-to, Japan)

LIST:

Type:

Telegram

Dated:

4 Jul 49

Language:

Japanese

Disposition:

Post Reviewed

Relevant Records:

Examiner:

TOS

Prep. Date:

7 Jul 49

Eval-Alloc:

223-11-7

DISTRIBUTION:

TEXT

COMMUNISM: 1,827 REPATRIATES FROM SECOND GROUP
REPORTED TO HAVE JOINED COMMUNIST PARTY

Communication states:

"The second repatriation ship 'EITOKU-MARU' brought home to the port of Maizuru 2,000 repatriates on the 30th (Ex: of June). After spending 4 nights and 5 days in the repatriation center at Maizuru, they took the trains from the Higashi Maizuru Station in the morning and on the afternoon of the 4th. About five hundred (500) persons, including the laborers in the Maizuru District, the members of the KYOSANTO (Japan Communist Party, List: X-76) and general citizens cheered them off. The repatriates left for their respective homes, but prior to their departure, 1,827 of the repatriates including the leader, joined the Communist Party en masse on the evening of the 3rd at the repatriation center. On the occasion of their departure on the morning of the 4th, the report of their entry into the Party was made to the Maizuru District committee of the Japan Communist Party together with their written resolutions."

Examiner's Note: Sender YOSHIMURA is a reporter from RODO SENSEN (Labor Front, an organ of SAMBETSU). (Reference: Examiner's knowledge).

Post Reviewed

Relevant Records:

Examiner:

TOS

Prep. Date:

7 Jul 49

Eval-Alloc:

223-11-7

DISTRIBUTION:

GC
CIOC/JPPB

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Examiner's Note: Sender YOSHIMURA is a reporter from RODO SENSEN (Labor Front, an organ of SAMBETSU). (Reference: Examiner's knowledge).

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*Informal
Rpt*

*To Maj. Steinhilber
From Y. Takano*

Repatriates from Soviet Areas

June - July, 1949

Between June 27 and July 3 some 8,000 Japanese ROWs in Siberia, who embarked successively at Nahodka on board the S.S. Takasago-maru, Eitoku-maru, Daitaku-maru and Shinano-maru, landed at the port of Maizuru. The following is a summary of the impressions and conclusions of a Foreign Office official, who joined the first batch of repatriates at the time their ship, the Takasago-maru entered Maizuru, and accompanied the party on the journey up to Ueno Station, Tokyo.

1. Psychology of Repatriates

A great majority of the repatriates are completely dominated by those who are immersed in the teachings of Marx, Lenin and Stalin and burning with a strong fighting spirit for the emancipation of the Japanese race.

Before they boarded the Takasago-maru at Nahodka, all the repatriates had been instructed to display their hostility by silence toward the ship's crew and the Red Cross nurses on board. Many refused to accept any gifts; and in filling out the questionnaires of their experiences they made it a point to omit everything unfavorable to the Soviet Union, while not a few broke their pencils and threw them overboard. But moved by the sincerity and earnest plea of the head nurse, some relented a little—even looked pleased when greeted by the reception party from shore.

Upon landing, the repatriates were welcomed by the representatives of the government and the Diet, but responded with a hostile glare. For

they

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they had been taught to expect a hearty welcome only from those waving Red flags. It seems considerable care will have to be taken hereafter with regard to the manner and the utterances of the reception committee.

When the representative of the repatriates spoke in reply, he emphasized that they suffered no hardships whatever during their four years in Russia; that they had undergone a complete rebirth; and that they had been spiritually reinforced with the creeds of Lenin and Marx. They declared their determination to fight from the very moment they set foot on home soil.

Though Japanese themselves, they seemed wary of the Japanese who had come to welcome them, and assumed an attitude of sullen aloofness to the grievous disappointment of those who had travelled a long way to meet their long-absent fathers, husbands, or sons.

2. At the Reception Center

At the Reception Center the repatriates cast off their soiled clothes of varied kinds, and all put on the new, neat suits of similar pattern which were furnished to them.

They took a bath, and were given a spraying of DDT for disinfection. Clean, fresh and relaxed, both in body and mind, they were now ready to take a second look at their homeland. The first thing they did was to run to the Home Room, or the Communications Room. In the Home Room, greatly expanded this year and equipped with various facilities, they talked intimately with the officials and people who had been especially dispatched from their native province. Thoughts of home seemed to bring tears into their eyes.

So began

So began life in the Reception Center which lasted four nights and five days - every day crowded with the routine tasks required of every repatriate for clearance.

On the second day, and on the third, a change seemed to take place in the psychology of the repatriates. The stubbornness of heart with which they had armed themselves as if for a landing on enemy shore, now began to melt. Those who had glumly refused to fill in the questionnaires on board the Takasago-maru were now rather cooperative, and listened attentively to the explanations of the officials in charge of such papers.

However, these changes were being noted carefully by leaders of the Soviet Alliance, whose business was to preserve the solidarity of their group. By joining forces with the outside Communists who somehow managed to smuggle themselves inside the Center, they would, before breakfast or after supper, or at any time when there was a chance of assembling the repatriates, sing aloud the songs of revolution, and dance the kholhos dances, in a frantic effort to hold together the heart of homesick souls and lead them into the fold of the Japan Communist Party.

3. Political Complexions of Repatriates

A. Extremist Elements

These consist principally of inexperienced youths in their twenties. Under the tutelage of Soviet Political Division members they have accepted Communism without question, without sensing any inconsistency between its theory and practice.

They were so trained that they came to thank Stalin and swear allegiance to the Soviet Alliance before and after every meal, in coming in or going out of the lager (camp), on starting or quitting their work, without being aware

of the

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of the fact that they were all the while in the Soviet trap. The so called "reactionaries", or the unconverted, fell in line with these young zealots simply for fear of being left out of the repatriation list unless they joined.

Within the lager the initial military organization was quickly replaced by the so-called "democratic" organization; former army officers were brushed aside, to be supplanted by the newly trained Communist youths, who occupied all the important posts such as those of President, Secretary, and members of the Production, Propaganda, Youths, Culture and Life Committees. They were taught the techniques of Communist action. Political instructions were conducted with special rigor in the Nahodka area.

In this wise, these young men never realized Soviet deception, but exulted in the slave labor which denied them the dignity of man and made beasts of them. They were made to believe as though their lager and a small area around it had represented the whole of the Soviet world. They forgot all about the numerous fellow countrymen of theirs who had died of starvation or madness, but were satisfied that in Russia there was neither exploitation nor a privileged class. On their departure for Japan they were ordered to tell all about the good things of the Soviet Alliance, but forbidden to speak anything derogatory.

In the light of the fact that these extremists are utterly ignorant of the real conditions not only of Japan but also of Russia itself under the Soviet regime, we should by no means despair of salvaging them.

B. "The Reactionaries,"

The alleged "Reactionaries," though probably few in number, may be classified into three groups.

Group 1. This group consists of those who simply resented and abhorred the exploitation

exploitation and slave labor to which they were subjected, and who are now only too glad to have come home. They are bitter toward those "Democratization" Committeemen, who only busied themselves with propaganda and never worked.

Group 2. This is a group of intelligentsia, who, cognizant of the good points of capitalism, refused to be taken in by Soviet propaganda.

Group 3. Men of faith constituted this group. They are Christians, or Buddhist priests.

C. Middle-Readers

There was between the Extremists and the Reactionaries a group of Middle-readers.

These men accepted the ideals of Communism, but reserved judgement as to the advisability of introducing into Japan the political formula of Soviet Russia as it actually is. Some were cautious, and reserved judgement until they had confirmed the Soviet-supplied information after their return to Japan.

4. The Soviet Alliance Group and Home Communists

What worried the Soviet Alliance Group most was the impact of human kindness which would shatter the solidarity of the repatriates fostered under the Red flag. So they sang and danced whenever they had the chance to keep alive the revolutionary spirit.

During the five days at the Reception Center they seem to have maintained secret contact with home Communists outside.

From early in the morning on the fifth day they started out on the last spurt of their agitation campaign. While awaiting for bus or truck, riding on the ferry boat, or walking to the East Maizuru railway station, they sang revolutionary songs without a let-up.

Once outside the Reception Center, the Members of the Japan Communist

Party were, needless to say, the ones whom these Soviet Alliances greeted with the wildest enthusiasm, and kept themselves in constant touch.

It seemed the Middle Readers and the Reactionaries were unable to help being drawn into the fanatic mob demonstration of the Reds. On board the train, paper red flags and propaganda hand bills were distributed. On station platforms a band of Communists always occupied the front row of the welcoming crowd. Notwithstanding the strict regulations, red flags always covered one end of the platform. This was because of the connivance of the communists on the station staff.

At Kyoto Station there was a big "People's Rally" every time a repatriation train arrived. It is said that more than 1,700 repatriates enrolled in the Communist Party through its Kyoto Branch. Here the cry was, "Leave home and parents and on to Party Headquarters first!"

At Maibara, Nagoya, Shizuoka, Hamazu, Atami, Ofuna, and Yokohama the Sun flags were outnumbered and obscured by Red flags, while all programs for welcome prepared by local civic organizations were shoved aside by Red demonstrations.

Nevertheless, even amidst the riotous confusion a few repatriates were noted, who, ignoring Red flags, signaled heartfelt acknowledgement of welcome to the holders of Sun flags alone. These men were the "Reactionaries," and they got off at Shinagawa Station in the face of frantic efforts by Communists to take the entire party to the People's Rally at Ueno Station.

At Shinagawa only family members were on the platform to greet the detraining repatriates, so that here love and affection won the day. But at Ueno, the repatriates in scrimmage formation marched to the rally, paying no attention to their relatives, who stood sorrowfully at a distance, and dared not force

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their way into the marching columns to speak to their dear ones. The parade was so well organized that it is believed months had spent in drills and rehearsals.

5. Counter Measures

1. The repatriates being in a state of intense excitement at the time of landing, it is necessary to pay special attention to the selection of plays and films to be shown. Inasmuch as they are to view them almost exclusively from the proletarian standpoint it will be advisable to choose stories of the sound working class. Bourgeois ^h games and sugary love scenes are liable to arouse resentment.

The pamphlets compiled by the Education Ministry for democratic instruction failed to produce good results - at least, as far as the Takasago-maru repatriates were concerned so prejudiced and irritable the mental state of the repatriates.

2. When the repatriates leave the Reception Center for home, it might be well to detain the extremists for a day or two longer under the pretext of special questioning so that they will not stage mob demonstrations during the journey home. Of course, this plan will involve practical difficulties. Moreover, it will quickly become known at Nahodka, where the Russians are sure to devise a way of defeating it. The point is however, that after landing, repatriates should be allowed as little opportunity as possible to congregate.

3. What is important above all else is that the repatriates are, after their return home, treated with the greatest consideration, understanding and sympathy by all people. In particular, effective assistance should be given with regard to employment and housing; otherwise they will be quickly driven to

Communism.

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Communism, for they have had the personal experience that they are able to live as long as they worked.

II. Evacuees from Saghalien

Report of a Foreign Ministry Official

On the night of June 29 the S.S. Tokuju-maru returned to Hokodate with 2,245 evacuees from Saghalien, All were civilians who used to reside on the west coast of that island.

According to these evacuees, there still remain in Saghalien 2,000 to 4,000 Japanese who like them are mostly farmers. Of course, their farming was forced labor. Besides, they were subject to requisition for work at all times. There was no standard for wages. They were paid a lump sum of ¥100 to ¥400 per month. Payment of wages in arrears before embarkation was merely a matter of form, because all the money they had were taken away anyhow at the time of their departure.

The worst features of their treatment during detention in Saghalien were among others; expropriation of land and property; compulsory labor for women; requisition of men for hard labor at any time without prior notice; and delays and defaults in payment of wages, which rendered living extremely insecure. No special restrictions were placed upon the baggage to be carried by an evacuee, but as only a few hours were allowed between the evacuation notice and the time of embarkation, those living in the interior were obliged to leave behind a substantial portion of their belongings. It seems that since the year before last Communistic indoctrination has been conducted on a collective basis for no more than a week principally

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for school teachers. Moreover, there was no interference with teaching after the teachers returned to their respective schools. According to the report of the leader of the evacuation party there probably was not a single Communist in his group.

The desires of the evacuees, expressed after their arrival at Hakodate, are as follows:

1. Customs examinations were too strict. Although they had brought back only household articles and utensils, the inspectors went to the length of breaking a cake of soap almost to powder. They would like to see the inspection made more lenient.

2. They desire to settle in groups on farm lands.

The reason is that more than 1,800 of the 2,214 evacuees have no relatives. Because in Saghalien they have been accustomed to collective living through mutual aid and assistance, they would like, if possible, to settle down in farming groups. They make no preference regarding the quality of the soil, but they do want land spacious enough for settlement as a community.

It appears that even those evacuees who had wept with joy on boarding ship at the port of Mooka did not exhibit much enthusiasm when they finally reached their homeland because of the long delay in Disembarkation and the too strict customs examination.

ENCLOSURE
of
"Report on Repatriates from Soviet Areas"

Directive No. 347.

2 April 1949.

TO: All Prefectural Committees.

FROM: The Secretariat, Central^o Committee, Japan
Communist Party.

STRENGTHEN YOUR POSITION TO ^RRECEIVE REPATRIATES FROM
SOVIET AREAS

Repatriation will shortly be resumed from the areas of the Soviet Union. The new repatriates have been activated even more than those of last year. The greater part of them are returning with the resolve to participate in the Communist organization and join the struggle.

Although the Government and reactionary organizations are already frantically making preparations to break up these plans, we must protect the new repatriates, who we expect will number over two hundred thousands, from the machinations and cajolery of the enemy and take positive measures for their reception so as to absorb all of them into our party organization. Organs of all levels of the Party will make this thoroughly understood by every Party member. At the same time they will immediately set up concrete plans, collaborate widely with labor unions and other democratic organizations and actively inaugurate a reception struggle and a livelihood protection struggle on a mass scale.

(1) Reception Plans.

(a) Turn out at all railway stations where repatriation trains stop and extend welcome and encouragement. On these occasions care will be taken so that the reception will not become a festivity.

(b) In order to avoid ^uconfusion when entering railway stations, arrangements will be made in advance with the station master and a quota obtained on the number of persons entering.

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- (c) Mobilis^e labor unions and other popular organizations.
- (d) Previous arrangements will be made with the railway authorities with regard to distributing the "Akahata", magazines and other reading matter.
- (e) Tea service and other items necessary for station receptions will be obtained by negotiation with prefectural and municipal authorities.
- (f) Where trains pass through, the Red flag will be waved to extend encouragement.

(2) Riding on Repatriation Trains.

Last year the Students' League rode on repatriation trains and stubbornly carried on reactionary activities and it appears that the same will be repeated this year with the League playing the principal role. Such being the case, in Tokyo the character and fraudulent acts of the Students' League are being exposed and demands are being made upon and negotiations are underway with the Ministry of welfare by the Joint Committee of Democratic Youth (Minshu Seinen Gode Linkai) and the League for the Protection of the Livelihood of Repatriates from the Soviet Union (Soren Kikansha Seikatsu Yogo Domei) with regard to riding on repatriation trains, while the Party is also making demands of its own. Party organs will demand the authorities concerned to accede to our members' riding on repatriation trains and will take actions against the Students' League.

(3) Handling of Membership Applications.

As the families of the repatriates are nearly all anti-Soviet and anti-Communist and as it will be difficult to absorb them into our organization after they settle down, because of the strained condition of their livelihood, efforts must be made this year to absorb them into the Party before they return to their homes.

- (a) Tentative applications for membership of the Party will be accepted as much as possible at the point of landing, but as it is possible for difficulties to arise there, application form for tentative membership will be prepared so that members will surely be obtained at the railway stations where repatriates disembark.

(Pamphlets and application forms for tentative membership will be sent by the party headquarters to ports of landing.)

(b) In cases where membership procedures are difficult at railway stations, the repatriate will immediately be visited at his home and there taken into the Party.

(c) Applications for tentative membership filled out at points of landing or at railway stations shall immediately be sent to the competent party organ.

(d) Organs receiving these applications will immediately contact the applicants and make them enter the Party formally. (Last year there were districts in the Hokkaido and Tohoku regions where application forms sent by the headquarters were put in the local files without contacts being made with the applicants.)

(e) As the greater part of the repatriates are active elements, it is necessary to ascertain them immediately and get them into action, but care will be exercised as it is possible there are spies lurking among them.

(4) Livelihood Protection Struggle.

As repatriates will meet with serious difficulties of living as soon as they return home, all Party organs will organize them and start a basic livelihood protection struggle. At the same time they will work actively as helpers to secure the application of the Livelihood Protection Law, obtain livelihood assistance, vocational assistance and monetary help to start business and give assistance in finding jobs and living quarters.

(5) Education of Repatriates.

Although repatriates have been given a considerably advanced education during the period of their stay in Soviet Russia, they do not know the actual conditions in Japan. Hence, they tend toward a loss of confidence in the face of the difficulties of daily struggle and toward formalism of applying their experiences abroad rigidly to their life here. It is therefore necessary that Party organs of all levels conduct elementary education in a systematic manner.

Report of Japanese Foreign Office
on Repatriates from Soviet Areas

June - July, 1949

July 20th, 1949

Between June 27 and July 2 some 8,000 Japanese POWs in Siberia, who embarked successively at Nahodka on board the s.s. Takasago-maru, Eitoku-maru, Daitaku-maru and Shinano-maru, landed at the port of Maizuru. The s.s. Tokuju-maru returned to the port of Hakodate with 2,244 repatriates on June 29. The following is a summary of the reports of Foreign Office officials, who met the repatriates at the port and accompanied the party on the journey from Maizuru to Ueno Station, Tokyo.

I. Repatriates From Siberia

1. Numbers and Special Aspects of Recent Repatriates.

(1) Numbers of Repatriates.

Date of Arrival at Maizuru.	Name of Ship.	Army Service-men.	Navy Service-men.	Civilians.	Total
June 27	Takasago-maru	1,946	37	17	2,000
June 30	Eitoku-maru	1,980	6	14	2,000
July 2	Daitaku-maru I	1,965	8	27	2,000
July 2	Shinano-maru	1,977	21	2	2,000
Totals		7,868	72	60	8,000

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(2) Special Aspects of Repatriates.

a. The recent repatriates, numbering 8,000, had been concentrated in four internment camps at Nahodka from Khabarovsk, Voroshilov, Chkalov, Vladivostok, Chita, Krasnoyarsk, Tashkent, Ulan Ude, Alma Ata and other points near Nahodka. Those remaining concentrated in the Nahodka camps, as of June 25, are estimated to number about 20,000.

b. The repatriates represent each Prefecture in nearly equal numerical proportion. In Gifu Prefecture, the numerically equal dispersal applies even to each town and village.

c. The repatriates have been deeply and thoroughly indoctrinated ideologically, and have firmly-knit echelon formations among them. They act with remarkable promptitude and in close solidarity under the well-organized direction of activists who are fired by an exceedingly ardent fighting spirit and who exercise complete power of control over them.

d. The Japan Communist Party is taking elaborate action to influence the repatriates by mobilizing the National Railway Workers Union organizations. The Party has directed these organizations to get all the repatriates to join the Party before going to their homes. (See the Communist directive annexed hereto.)

e. Generally speaking, the health of the repatriates seems to be in fair condition, it being only a very few who were hospitalized upon landing. The clothing they wear is perceptibly better than that worn by those who had returned Japan previously.

2. Conditions Aboard Ship.

(a) When the ship was leaving Nahodka, both the departing repatriates and those left behind chorused cheers for "Stalin!", for "Soviet Union!", and for "Japan Communist Party!".

(b) Organization and control are complete. For one thing, meetings organized by different Prefectures were held on board the ship. This is the first time that such meetings have ever been held.

(c) The control exercised by leaders extends perfectly to the lowest strata of the groups.

(d) When newspapers were distributed on board the ship, the repatriates immediately held meetings to criticize the articles. They protested against the absence of the "Akahata" (the Japan Communist Party Press) as indicating an ideological repression.

(e) The repatriates made a show of complain to Concerning the food served on board the ship, but were at heart satisfied with it. The

(f) Before they boarded the Takasago-maru at Nahodka, all the repatriates had been instructed to display hostility by maintaining silence toward the ship's crew and the Red Cross nurses on board. Many refused to accept any gifts; and in filling out the questionnaires of their experiences they made it a point to omit everything unfavorable to the Soviet Union, while not a few willfully broke the pencils supplied and threw them overboard. But moved by the sincerity and earnest pleas of the head nuresse,
Some
of them change their attitudes.

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3. Attitude of Repatriates at the Maizuru Reception Center.

(a) When landing, the repatriates sang the International. They turned a deaf ear to the greetings of "Thank you for your services!" voiced by the general public, but were apparently pleased with the welcome shown by primary-school children.

(b) Each leader endeavored to maintain the solidarity of the repatriates by displaying a complete power of control over them, and they evinced unquestioning obedience to his directions. The leader contrived to give them as little free time as possible, and to seize every possible opportunity of keeping up their concerted action through group singing and dancing.

(c) The repatriates outwardly obeyed official requirements and instructions, but, as organized groups, they were always highly critical of such things.

(d) According to inquiries made by an agency about 600 of the repatriates, 51 percent of them unequivocally declared their intention to join the Japan Communist Party.

(e) When a roundtable conversation was held among the repatriates who had arrived by the Takasago-maru, they expressed the following views by way of asking questions and in other way:

a. It is said that the allocation of paper to the "Akahata" has been reduced, despite the fact that there are so many obscene magazines offered to the public. What is the reason?

b. It is the Japanese Government that is responsible for the delay

in repatriation, because it has put off sending repatriation ⁵ships.

c. The repatriates indulged in arguments ^{in line with "AKAHATA"} ~~akin to those of the~~ "Akehata", with respect to food policy, the relations between administrative retrenchment and delayed repatriation, conditions of inflation, the unemployment problem, etc.

(f) In filling out the questionnaires at the Reception Center, no reply was made with respect to such items concerning the dead, missing persons, those remaining in Soviet areas, etc.

4. Conditions on Trains and at Railroad Stations.

(a) Forms of application for joining the Japan Communist Party, copies of the "Akehata" and other printed matter of agitation were distributed at the principal stations apparently by railroad employees.

(b) At Kyoto, all the repatriates attended the "people's" welcome rally held in front of the station.

(c) On the trains the repatriates refused to see any newspaperman except those of the "Akehata".

(d) From Ueno Station, the repatriates visited the Headquarters of the Japan Communist Party and the Soviet Embassy, and attended the welcome rally held by the leftist Congress of Industrial Trade Unions. Thus, most of them failed to ^{take the trains} especially provided for their trip to their native places or final destinations.

(e) At each station, most of the repatriates avoided seeing their welcoming families, but acted in such a way as Communist agitators told them to do.

(f) The repatriates were welcomed with the most conspicuous display of red flags at each station, and they responded to this welcome most heartily: they sang and danced on the station platforms.

5. Political Complex^{ions} of Repatriates.

A great majority of the repatriates are completely dominated by those who are immersed in the teachings of Marx, Lenin and Stalin, and are burning with an ardent fighting spirit for the "emancipation" of the Japanese race.

Upon landing, the repatriates were welcomed by the representatives of the Government and the Diet, but received their addresses of welcome with an invariable hostile attitude. When the representative of the repatriates spoke in reply, he emphasized that they suffered no hardships whatever during their stay of four years in the Soviet Union; that they had undergone a complete rebirth; and that they had been spiritually reinforced with the creeds of Lenin and Marx. They declared their determination to fight from the very moment they set foot on home soil. It seems, therefore, that considerable care will have to be taken hereafter with regard to the attitude and utterances of the reception committee.

6. However, it is true that the repatriates include some of those who might be called "reactionaries" and "middle-of-the-roads". Explanations may here be added about them.

A. Extremist Elements.

These consist principally of raw, unsophisticated youths in their twenties. Under the tutelage of Soviet Political Division members, they

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have swallowed Communism unquestioningly, without sensing any inconsistency between its theory and practice.

They were so trained that they came to thank Stalin and swear allegiance to the Soviet Union before and after every meal, in coming into or going out of the lager (camp), when starting or quitting their work, without being aware of the fact that they were all the while playing into the Soviet trap. The so-called "reactionaries", or the unconverted, fell in line with these young zealots simply for fear of being left out of the repatriation list unless they joined.

Within the lager, the initial military organization was quickly replaced by the so-called "democratic" organization; former army officers were brushed aside, to be supplanted by the newly-trained Communist youths, who occupied all the important posts such as those of President, Secretary, and members of the Production, Propaganda, Youths, Culture and Life Committees. They were taught the techniques of Communist action. Political instructions were conducted with special rigor in the Nahodka area.

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but