

SCHEDULE OF SCAJAP SHIPPING

SCAJAP COALERS

Passenger Spaces Available Immediately (48 Hours)

<u>Port</u>	<u>Total Spaces</u>	<u>Spaces Operational</u>	<u>Trips/month</u>	<u>Total Spaces/month</u>
Nahodka	46,600	37,280	2.5	93,300
Maoka	<u>15,900</u>	<u>12,720</u>	3.0	<u>38,200*</u>
	62,500	50,000		131,500

Sufficient Additional Space Available in 30 days to increase to monthly rate of:

160,000\*\*

\* Due to limited harbor facilities, only small vessels can be used in lifting from Maoka. Though all ships providing the passenger spaces listed above can be accommodated at Nahodka, only those specifically listed for Maoka can lift from that port.

\*\* The monthly rate of 160,000 can be maintained until all Japanese remaining in Soviet areas are repatriated (maximum estimated remaining on 9 October 1947 - 776,557).

41  
I



more space  
→

SCATAP COALERS

Available Immediately (48 hours)

<u>Port</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Operational</u>	<u>Trips/month</u>	<u>Total</u>
Nahodka	46,600	37,280	2.5	93,300 ✓
Maoka	15,900	12,720	3.0	38,200 *
	<u>62,500</u>	<u>50,000</u>		<u>131,500</u>

Additional Spaces Available in 30 Days.

Nahodka	30,000		2.0	60,000 ✓
Maoka	6,000		3.0	18,000

Additional Spaces Available in 45 Days.

Nahodka	10,000		2.0	20,000
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Additional Spaces Available in 60 Days.

Nahodka	15,000		2.0	30,000
Maoka	6,000		3.0	18,000

Additional Spaces Available in 90 Days.

Nahodka	15,000		2.0	30,000
Maoka	6,000		3.0	18,000



COPY

COALERS

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<u>Port</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Operational</u>	<u>Trips/month</u>	<u>Total</u>
Nahodka	46,600	37,280	2.5	93,300
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	62,500	50,000		131,500

## Additional Spaces Available in 30 Days.

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Maoka	6,000	3.0	18,000

41  
COPY



Russian  
File  
MJY/tn  
15 October 1947

MEMO for RECORD:

1. <sup>1380</sup> BASIC ACTION: C/N, G-2 to G-3, dated 13 Oct 47 which inclosed ltr ~~1380~~, Member for USSR, Allied Council for Japan, dated 13 October 47. Subject ltr stated 2000 Japanese concentrated Maoka and requests shipping to repat aforesaid by 17 Oct 47.

2. Soviet ltr #1322 dated 25 Aug 47, stated (in part) that in the future, there would be no schedule for shipping from Maoka due to transportation difficulties there, but that requests for ships would be made as repats were made available.

3. Our agreement with Soviets calls for 2 weeks between date request is made to SCAP and date ships are desired.

4. This request was received by phone 13 Oct 47. SCAJAP has been requested to sail ships for requested lift at earliest date consistent with adequate preparation for the voyage. The following ships (with capacities) have been ordered to sail from Japan 15 Oct 47, ETA Maoka 17 Oct 47, to lift 2000 repats:

Soya Maru	1300
Mamiya Maru	1000
	<u>2300</u>

5. The Actg. Mbr for USSR, Allied Council for Japan has been notified of the schedule (para 4 above) thru G-2 (Foreign Ln).

6. RECOMMENDED ACTION: None

7. CONCURRENCE: SCAJAP (Comdr Reinhardt) <sup>1380</sup>

8. RECOMMENDATION: That Soviet ltr No. ~~1380~~ dated 13 October 47 be filed without action.

9. COMPLETION: This completes action on G-2 C/N which enclosed Soviet ltr No. ~~1380~~ <sup>1380</sup>

Young 26-5945



034.33

G-2

Dispatch of Repatriation Ship to Maoka

G-3 Repatriations

GB/DLW/ld

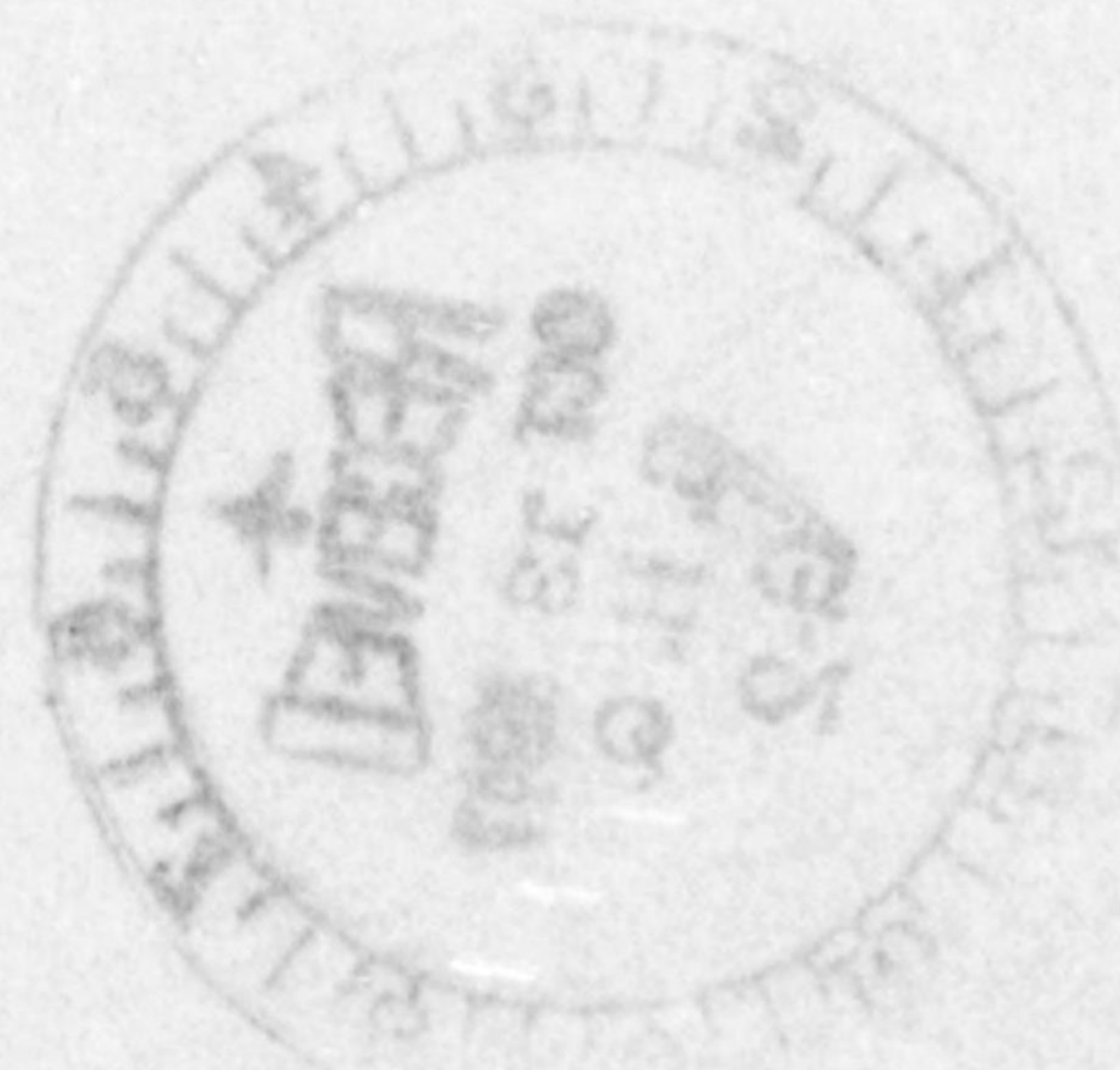
13 Oct 1947

1

Forwarded as a matter pertaining to your section.

1 Incl:  
Soviet ltr No. 1380,  
13 Oct 47.

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



40



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:

Request that a ship with the necessary capacity be  
dispatched to the port of Maoka for the removal of 2000  
Japanese citizens. The date of the ship's arrival at  
Maoka to be the 17 October 1947.

Respectfully yours,

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

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

13 October 1947  
No. 1380

Rec'd 1200 Hrs, 13 Oct. 47  
Trans 1405 Hrs, 13 Oct. 47

Disp. 1515 Hrs, 13 Oct. 47.

TRANSLATED FROM RUSSIAN BY:

J. M. Senko  
Capt., Inf.  
G-2, General Liaison



*Russian*

MJY/tn  
15 October 1947

MEMO for RECORD:

1. BASIC ACTION: C/N, G-2 to G-3, dated 13 Oct 47 which inclosed ltr No. 1372, Member for USSR, Allied Council for Japan, dated 11 October 47. Subject ltr stated 2000 Japanese concentrated Maoka and requests shipping to repat aforesaid by 15 October 47.
2. Soviet ltr No. 1322 dated 25 Aug 47, stated (in part) that in the future, there would be no schedule for shipping from Maoka due to transportation difficulties there, but that requests for ships would be made as repats were made available.
3. Our agreement with Soviets calls for 2 weeks between date request is made to SCAP and date ships are desired.
4. This request was received by phone 11 Oct 47. SCAJAP has been requested to sail a vessel for requested lift at earliest date consistent with adequate preparation for the voyage. The Unzen Maru with capacity 2000 has been ordered to sail from Japan 13 Oct 47, ETA Maoka 15 Oct 47, to lift 2000 repats.
5. The Actg. Mbr for USSR, Allied Council for Japan has been notified of the schedule (para 4 above) thru G-2 (Foreign Ln).
6. RECOMMENDED ACTION: None
7. CONCURRENCE: SCAJAP (Comdr Reinhardt)
8. RECOMMENDATION: That Soviet ltr No. 1372 dated 11 October 47 be filed without action.
9. COMPLETION: This completes action on G-2 C/N which enclosed Soviet ltr No. 1372.

Young 26-5945

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024.93

Dispatch of Repatriation Ship to Maoka

G-2

G-3 Repatriations

GL/DLW/ld  
13 Oct 1947

1

Forwarded as a matter pertaining to your section.

1 Incl:  
Soviet ltr No. 1372,  
11 Oct 47.

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



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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 PAUL MUELLER

Dear General,

In the Port of Maoka there are 2000 Japanese citizens  
awaiting repatriation.

I request that you send a ship of adequate capacity  
to Maoka, with its expected time of arrival at Maoka as  
15 October 1947.

Respectfully yours,

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

/s/ N. Beznosikov

/t/ N. Beznosikov

Lt. Colonel

11 October 1947  
No. 1372

Rec'd 1630 hrs, 11 Oct 47  
Trans 1100 hrs, 13 Oct 47

Disp 1615 hrs, 13 Oct 47

TRANSLATED FROM RUSSIAN BY:

R. M. Herron  
1st Lt, Sig C  
G-2, General Liaison



*Raw  
FILE*

**CONFIDENTIAL**

MJY/fp *luff*  
13 October 1947

MEMO for RECORD:

1. At 1030, 13 October 1947 a telephone call was received in G-3 Section, Repatriation Branch (Capt Young) from G-2 Foreign Liaison (Capt Senko). He relayed a telephoned message from Capt 1st Rank Ohrimenko which:

a. Requested 1 SCAP ship to arrive at Maoka (Karafuto) 17 October to lift 2,000 repats.

b. Stated that a provisional schedule had been set up for repat from Maoka during November, which requested 1 SCAP vessel capacity 2,000 every 2 days during November (total of 30,000 for month).  
*NAITOKA*

2. The request, para 1 a brings to 5,500 the total repat shipping spaces requested for Maoka by the Soviets for the month of October. Figures for previous months as follows:

June, 1947	49,125
July, 1947	46,564
August, 1947	30,418
September, 1947	36,182

3. SCAJAP (Comdr Reinhardt) has been informed of the request para 1 a and is setting up a ship for this lift. SCAJAP was informed of the contents of para 1 b for planning purposes, but instructed that this info was not to be given to the Japanese (CMMC) until so notified by a G-3 representative.

*Young*  
Young  
26-5945

*Telephone call  
1330 from G-2 Foreign  
amends request for  
Maoka to NAITOKA*

*BA*

**CONFIDENTIAL**



COPY

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC**

**CHECK SHEET**

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No: AG 014.33

Subject: Repatriation Data

Note  
No.

From: G-2

To: G-3 Repatriations

Date: GL/DLW/lđ  
13 Oct 1947

1. Forwarded as a matter pertaining to your section.
2. Lt. Col. Snoddy, Secretary General Staff's office, furnished an advance copy of the translation at 0900 hours, 13 October 1947.

1 Incl:  
Soviet ltr No. 1377,  
11 Oct. 47.

/s/ D.L.W.  
for

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

37  
COPY



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

*Russian  
file*

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

Dear General:

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

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

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

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

Respectfully yours,

/s/ Kislenko  
/t/ Kislenko  
Major General

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

11 October 1947  
No. 1377

Rec'd 1630 hrs, 11 Oct 47  
Trans 1000 hrs, 13 Oct 47

Disp 1400 hrs, 13 Oct 47.

TRANSLATED FROM RUSSIAN BY:

O. H. Kor  
1st Lt, Sig C  
G-2, General Liaison

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**COPY**  
*Rushing file*

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
SUPREME COMMANDER, ALLIED POWERS

October 11, 1947

FROM: CHIEF OF STAFF

TO: G-3

Hold pending consideration of discussion in Allied Council proposed for the near future. G-3 should assist Mr. Sebald in preparing paper on subject.

PAUL J. MUELLER  
Major General, G.S.C.  
Chief of Staff

/i/ PJM

**COPY** 36

*Incl 3.*



DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

*Recappé*

Date:

*10/11*

Initials

*EMA*



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No: AG 014.33 (6 Oct 47) GC-0 Subject: Repatriation from Soviet and Soviet-Controlled Areas.

Note No.

From: G-3

To: C/S

Date: 6 October 1947

Recommend approval of the following letter and press release and return to G-3 for dispatch:

"SUBJECT: Repatriation from Soviet and Soviet-Controlled Areas.

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

"1. Reference is made to:

a. Letter from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 014.33 (30 Aug 47) GC-0, dated 30 August 1947, subject: Repatriation from Karafuto. (also 19 Sept)

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

c. Letter from Member for U.S.S.R., Allied Council for Japan, No. 1340, dated 10 September 1947.

"2. Since May 1947 the number of Japanese repatriated in accordance with the Agreement, reference paragraph 1 b above, has fallen consistently below the rate specified in subject agreement. Records of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers indicate that total numbers repatriated for this period are as follows:

June, 1947	49,125
July, 1947	46,564
August, 1947	30,418
September, 1947	36,182

— more than expectations!  
AM

"3. Information is requested as to when a reply may be expected to the letter from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, reference paragraph 1 a above.

"4. In the event that the offer proposed in the letter, reference paragraph 1 a above, does not succeed in bringing the



**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
CHECK SHEET**

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

(Cont'd)  
File No: AG 014.33 (6 Oct 47) **CC-0** Subject: Repatriation from Soviet and Soviet-Controlled Areas.

Date: 6 October 1947

Note No.

From: G-3

To: C/S

total number of Japanese repatriated up to the agreed monthly rate of 50,000, then the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers is prepared to furnish at Nahodka sufficient shipping, in addition to the current 20,000 spaces per month, to compensate for the decrease from Karafuto and the Kuriles. This proposal is made to assure continuance of the agreed rate of repatriation and to prevent shipping, reserved for repatriation from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, from remaining idle in Japan."

Copies to:

G-2  
DS  
COMNAVFE

Concurrence:

Diplomatic Section (see C/N 2, Dst 6-3-473)

1 Incl to C/N - Press Release

-W.H.M.-

10/11/47

*No action at this time*

*WJM*

CHIEF OF STAFF APP
INITIALS _____



TAB A  
Proposed  
press  
Release

36



DATA FOR PRESS RELEASE

Soviets fail to meet their agreement to repatriate 50,000 Japanese per month.

Official records of SCAP for repatriation from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas reveal the following totals:

June, 1947	49,125
July, 1947	46,564
August, 1947	30,418
September, 1947	36,182

On 19 December 1946, fifteen months after Japan's surrender and after approximately one-half year of extended negotiations, an agreement was consummated between the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the Member for U.S.S.R., Allied Council for Japan for the repatriation of Japanese nationals from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas. Throughout these negotiations SCAP representatives offered shipping to lift any and all Japanese made available at Soviet ports up to 360,000 persons per month. However, the agreement that was finally acceptable specified a rate of 50,000 per month, to be lifted in SCAP shipping, with fuel and operating personnel to be provided by the Japanese Government. As the number of repatriates made available in the months immediately following the signing of the agreement exceeded the rate of 50,000, it was hoped the figure of 50,000 per month would be merely a minimum rate. However since May 1947, repatriation has fallen consistently below this 50,000 figure. A portion of the SCAP shipping, specifically provided to lift the 50,000 per month of the agreement of 19 December 1946, therefore lies in idle readiness in Japan. *by the Soviet*

Since May 1947 to the present, SCAP has consistently provided shipping spaces 10% in excess of the Soviet's requests in hopes of accelerating the flow of Japanese repatriates through Soviet ports to their homeland. These repatriation ships have been returned regularly to Japan, however, with 10% of their passenger space unused.

The Soviets have stated that the reason for their failure to meet the terms of their agreement has been rail transportation difficulties on the island of Karafuto. In an effort to assist in overcoming these rail transportation difficulties the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has offered to supply shipping at other Soviet ports. To date, these offers have neither been accepted nor acknowledged. There has never been



a shortage of SCAP shipping available for repatriation from U.S.S.R. areas.

As of 30 September 1947, 538,450 of the estimated 1,614,947 Japanese under ~~Russian~~ <sup>Soviet</sup> control at the end of the war have been repatriated through Soviet ports. In addition, 293,938 Japanese have crossed the 38° parallel into Southern Korea and thus repatriated themselves. At present, there remain approximately 555,801 Japanese (largely POWs) in Siberia, 220,710 in Karafuto and the Kurile Islands, 3,000 in the Dairen-Port Arthur area, and 1,048 in North Korea. It is interesting to note, more than two years after V-J Day, approximately 780,559 Japanese remain in Soviet or Soviet-controlled areas. Excluding the winter months during which the Soviets have, in the past, claimed their ports to be inoperative, it is estimated that, even at the full rate of 50,000 per month, mass repatriation will continue until the end of 1949.

CONCURRENCE: DS (See c/N 2, DS to G-3 - *Cal for WTS*)

*no & used*

CHIEF OF STAFF APPROVED
INITIALS _____



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

**CHECK SHEET**

(Do not remove from attached sheets) DS WJS/lh

File No.: S 701.32  
AG 014.33

Subject: Repatriation from Soviet and Soviet-Controlled  
Areas

Note No.: From: DS To: G-3 Date: 8 Oct 47

2. 1. DS has no objection to the proposed action, but in view of the Chief of Staff's comment to a recently proposed memorandum addressed to the Acting Soviet Member, ACJ, it is believed that the entire problem of repatriation from Soviet-controlled areas is due for an airing in the Allied Council for Japan. This problem is of great social significance and directly affects Allied objectives in Japan. For this reason it is felt that no objection could legitimately be made to the discussion of this subject in the Allied Council.

Incl  
n/c

WJS

DS C/N  
DS Con-  
currence







**Diplomatic Section**

**September 30, 1947.**

**MEMORANDUM**

There is quoted below, for the information of the Soviet Member of the Allied Council for Japan, the pertinent portion of a communication from the Japanese Government dated September 23, 1947, on the subject of the repatriation of Japanese nationals remaining in the Soviet Union:

"Recently various prefectural, town and village assemblies have passed resolutions that the repatriation of Japanese nationals remaining in Soviet Russia should be accelerated, and in many places, at the same time, mass meetings for acceleration of the repatriation of Japanese nationals detained in Soviet areas are being held. All of them aim to urge the Japanese Government to do its best so that a speedy completion of the repatriation be realized."

There are forwarded herewith, at the request of the Japanese Government, (1) a list of local assemblies and organizations which passed such resolutions and (2) a typical resolution from among those passed.

**Enclosures:**

1. List of assemblies and organizations which passed resolutions.
2. Copy of resolution, June 28, 1947, by Iwate Prefectural Assembly.

(copy)

Not used.

This subject will be referred to Dip. Sec. by C/S later, with possible recommendation for consideration by Allied Council.

PJM  
C/S

To the  
Soviet Member, Allied Council for Japan,  
Tokyo.



COPY

Local Assemblies and bodies which passed a vote of hastening repatriation,  
from June to the present.

(1) Gunma Prefectural Assembly	3 June
Saga Prefectural Assembly	4 June
Ibaraki Prefectural Assembly	20 June
Yamaguchi Prefectural Assembly	26 June
Iwate Prefectural Assembly	28 June
Nagano Prefectural Assembly	June
Osaka Prefectural Assembly	21 June
Kochi Prefectural Assembly	25 July
Nawa Village Assembly, Saha-gun Gunma Prefecture	23 June
Osawa Village Assembly, Matsumae-gun Hokkaido	July
Meeting of headmen of towns and villages in Saitama prefecture	30 July
Suginami Ward Assembly, Tokyo	12 August
Omashi Town Assembly, Miye Pref.	13 August
Meeting of headmen of towns and villages in Iwate Pref.	12 August
Mito Municipal Assembly	31 August
(2) Mass meeting at Nagasaki City	4 June
Mass meeting at Isahaya City	15 June
Mass meeting of Sasebo district	20 June
Young men's association of Ohama- cho Hakikai-gun, Aichi Prefecture	20 June
Mass meeting at Tayui Village, Ki- tatakaku-gun, Nagasaki Prefecture	25 June



Mass meeting at Shimabara City	29 June
Repatriates' Restarting Association of Hiroshima Prefecture	15 July
Mass meeting of residents of Saga Prefecture	15 July
Mass meeting of residents of Kumamoto Prefecture	15 July
Mass meeting of women for hastening repatriation of Japanese nationals abroad at Sakai City, Kagawa Prefecture	15 July
All-Japan meeting for hastening repatriation at Tokyo	15 July
Mass meeting of residents of Kagoshima Prefecture	23 July
All-Hokkaido meeting for hastening repatriation of Japanese nationals in Soviet Areas	6 August
Mass meeting for hastening repatriation of Japanese nationals in northern areas at Iwafune-gun, Niigata Prefecture	15 August
Repatriates' Restarting Association of Shimane Prefecture	19 August



COPY

**Memorial concerning Acceleration of  
Repatriation of Japanese Nationals  
Remaining Overseas (excerpt)**

A resolution for acceleration of repatriation of Japanese nationals remaining overseas was passed on June 28, 1946 in the plenary session of the House of Representatives and the whole nation was deeply moved at that time.

Now a year has elapsed thenceforth, but the results of the repatriation during that period fall short of the expectation of the Japanese people at large. At present there are still more than 1,000,000 Japanese ex-service-men and civilians both detained in Soviet areas and about 100,000 ex-service-men in British and Dutch-controlled areas.

They are all leading a life of privation and submission, heartily concerned over the miserable plight of their fatherland, thinking of their poor families, and longing for the day of repatriation. This is more than we, their fellow-countrymen, can stand.

In this connection it is earnestly hoped that the Japanese Government will ask for renewed consideration and assistance on the part of the General Headquarters and will concentrate all its efforts on the acceleration of repatriation of Japanese nationals still remaining overseas. The above is submitted as a memorial in accordance with Paragraph 2, Article 99, Local Self-Government Law.

June 28, 1947

Junpei Murakami, President  
of Iwate Prefectural Assembly

Mr. Tetsu Katayama, Prime Minister

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MJY/fp *[Signature]*  
6 October 1947

MEMO for RECORD:

1. BASIC ACTION: Initiated in G-3. Calls attention of the Soviets to their failure to meet the agreed repatriation rate of 50,000 per month.
2. The number of repatriates furnished at Maoka (Karafuto) each month has declined since May 1947: (May - 30,020; Jun 27,867; Jul - 24,825; Aug - 10,355; Sep - 16,057). Since the rate from Nahodka (Siberia) has remained constant (approx. 20,000 per month), it is assumed that the monthly rate which the Soviets are trying to attain from Maoka is 30,000 repatriates. (Allegedly, rail transportation difficulties are making this impossible. Soviet ltr No. 1322 dated 25 August 47, Tab B).
3. Soviet ltr No. 1340, dated 10 Sep 47 (Tab D) requested shipping to lift 20,000 from Nahodka for month of Oct. Ltr was completely silent concerning any Oct lift from Maoka. To date, requests for only 1,500 shipping spaces at Maoka during Oct have been received from the Soviets.
4. Initially (early 1947), the Soviets expedited the evacuation of Japanese from the Dairen-Port Arthur area. When 218,179 of an originally estimated 221,179 Japanese had been repatriated from this area, Dairen was closed to foreign shipping. Since December 46, including the large group of repats from Dairen, the monthly average for the entire period has been 53,845. However, by falling below the agreed rate of 50,000 (Tab C) for four consecutive months, and apparently intending to continue this practice during the fifth month (Oct), the Soviets have caused SCAP to hold in idle readiness shipping of a capacity to accommodate approximately 15,000 - 20,000 repats. This shipping could have been utilized for cargo service.
5. In the past, action on the Russian's failure to meet the 50,000 monthly rate of Agreement (Tab C) has taken the form of a letter to Maj Gen A. Kislenko, file AG 014.33 (30 Aug 47)GC-0, subj: Repat from Karafuto (Tab E) which stated that, to aid in repat and alleviate rail transportation difficulties in Karafuto, SCAP is willing to dispatch repat ships to Otomari, Esutoru, Shikuka or any other ports (including Kurile Island ports), in addition to Maoka, so that the 50,000 monthly rate can be maintained.
6. The above letter, para 5, was followed up by SCAP ltr, file AG 014.33 (19 Sep 47)GC-0 (Tab F), querying as to when reply could be expected. To date, no reply nor acknowledgement has been received to either letter.
7. To ascertain if the Soviets are sincere in their desire to reach the 50,000 rate, it is proposed to offer shipping at Nahodka (Siberia) to lift an increased number from that port to compensate for the decrease at Maoka. SCAJAP has immediately available shipping to lift 50,000 monthly from Nahodka alone and adequate reception



facilities are in operation to receive this number. This action would have the added advantage of increasing the proportion of POWs repatriated as almost all Japanese in Siberia are POWs.

8. Two recent pieces of Soviet propaganda concerning repatriation which have been brought to the attention of SCAP are:

a. G-2 Spot Intelligence report (Tab G), subj: Moscow Broadcast POW Messages to Japan, dated 22 Sep 47, relates a Japanese language broadcast from Moscow. Broadcast amplified following opening statement -- "Former officers and men of the Japanese Army detained in Soviet camps have been repatriated to Japan whenever transportation has been available. From now on Radio Moscow will take part of its broadcast time to read messages from former officers and men of the Japanese Army now in Soviet camps to relatives and friends in Japan."

b. Extract from a Japanese language paper dated 26 Jul 47, published at Khabarovsk for repatriates held in labor camps in Siberia (taken from a repatriation upon his arrival in Japan, forwarded thru JG channels) (Tab H) which states: Railway transport of U.S.S.R. not responsible for delay in repatriation; Soviet ports are over-crowded with repatriates awaiting SCAP controlled shipping, "a fact so patent that even Stars & Stripes, organ of the Allied Occupation forces cannot gainsay it"; mentions agreed 50,000 rate, and states that number repatriated has exceeded this figure each month; states only 10% of SCAP ships operational due to coal shortage in Japan; states that JG "Board of Repatriation" has emphasized that the numbers to be repatriated from Soviet controlled areas are too large to be accommodated in Japan; that Allied Occupational forces have utterly failed in providing facilities equal to the reception of repatriates so considerable in number.

9. With reference to para 8, SCAP has given repatriation from Soviet controlled territories and the reasons for its delay almost no publicity in the past. It is possible that above propaganda reaching relatives or unrepatriated Japanese might be given some credence. A comprehensive press release will serve to counter this false information. It is felt that para 8 indicates that the Soviets are anxious to create a favorable attitude among the Japanese masses and hence are more sensitive to Japanese public opinion than to SCAP letters, which remain unanswered and unacknowledged.

10. RECOMMENDED ACTION: a. Approval and dispatch of attached letter to Maj Gen Kislenko, Acting Member for U.S.S.R., Allied Council for Japan.

b. Approval of attached press release (Tab A).

11. CONCURRENCES: Diplomatic Section: ( Mr. Sebald )

12. RECOMMENDATION: Approval and dispatch of attached C/N to C/S.

13. COMPLETION: This completes initiated action, but does not complete action on this subject.



TOKYO  
OFFICE OF THE MEMBER  
FOR  
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

COPY

Tab B  
Soviet ltr  
No. 1322

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, Supreme Commander Allied Powers, Pacific  
CHIEF OF STAFF, MAJOR GENERAL MUELLER

DEAR GENERAL:

1. In September 1947, through the port of Nahodka there will be repatriated 20,000 Japanese prisoners of war. Request instructions be issued for the dispatch of ships to Nahodka with the date of arrival on each of the following days of September 1947: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27 and 30. One ship on each date with capacity for 2,000 persons.

2. Via the port of Maoka; in view of the difficulties connected with the transport of repatriates, the declarations for the month of September will be given by us, as the repatriates are concentrated in this port.

Respectfully yours,

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

/s/ BEZNOSIKOV

/t/ BEZNOSIKOV  
Lt. Colonel

No. 1322  
25 August 1947

Rec'd 26 Aug 47, 0930 hrs  
Trans 26 Aug 47, 1010 hrs  
Disp 1100 hrs, 26 Aug 47

TRANSLATED FROM RUSSIAN BY:  
J. M. SENKO, Capt.  
G-2, General Liaison

COPY



INCOMING MESSAGE

NOV 19 1946

Tab C  
Agreement, 19 Dec 46



COPY

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

TAB D  
Soviet ltr  
No. 1340

COPY



COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500  
30 August 1947

AG 014.33 (30 Aug 47)GC-0

SUBJECT: Repatriation from Karafuto.

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

1. Reference is made to

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

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

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

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

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

Copies to:

G-1  
G-2  
G-3  
G-4  
PH&W  
ESS  
TRANS SECT  
COMNAVFE  
DS

TAB E  
SCAP ltr  
30 Aug 47

COPY  
34



COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500  
19 September 1947

AG 014.33 (19 Sep 47)GC-0

SUBJECT: Repatriation from Soviet and Soviet-controlled Areas.

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

1. Reference is made to:

a. Letter from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 014.33 (30 Aug 47)GC-0, dated 30 August 1947, subject: Repatriation from Karafuto.

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

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

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

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

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

TAB F  
SCAP ltr  
19 Sep 47

COPY

36



COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 014.33 (19 Sep 47)GC-0  
APO 500  
19 September 1947

SUBJECT: Repatriation from Soviet and Soviet-controlled Areas.

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

1. Reference is made to:

a. Letter from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 014.33 (30 Aug 47)GC-0, dated 30 August 1947, subject: Repatriation from Karafuto.

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

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

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

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

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

TAB F  
SCAP ltr  
19 Sep 47

COPY

36



CONFIDENTIAL

SPOT INTELLIGENCE

CAW/RSB/CFG/wc

**COPY**

Hour: 1645  
Date: 22 Sept 47

SUBJECT: Moscow Broadcast POW Messages to Japan

TO : Chief of Staff

1. Information:

a. The Foreign Broadcast Information Branch Intercept Station located in Hawaii monitored the following program which was broadcast from Moscow in Japanese to Japan at 2245 hours (JCT), 10 Sept 47. This broadcast is considered significant because it is obviously a device being utilized by the Russian propagandists in an effort to expand the Japanese listening audience and insure that a large number of Japanese will await eagerly the Russian broadcasts.

(1) "Former officers and men of the Japanese Army detained in Soviet camps have been repatriated to Japan whenever transportation has been available. From now on Radio Moscow will take part of its broadcast time to read messages from former officers and men of the Japanese Army now in Soviet camps to relatives and friends in Japan.

"This broadcast will be given twice daily, at 6:00 and 10:45 p.m. Tokyo time, and will consist of news, commentaries and personal messages. Those who have officers and men in the Japanese Army who have not yet returned, among their relatives and friends, please listen carefully to this broadcast. Anyone who happens to come across names of those whom they know, please notify the family members of such persons. Also, please notify others who do not know that Radio Moscow is making this broadcast.

"The address of persons in Soviet camps will be given with the broadcast. Those wishing to write to any former officer or enlisted man of the Japanese Army should use the addresses given over this station.

"We will now broadcast messages from former officers and men of the Japanese Army now living in Soviet camps to relatives and friends in Japan. Radio listeners of Japan, please listen attentively. Messages will be read twice daily, at 6:00 a.m. and 10:45 p.m., Tokyo time.

"Today's messages will be from those persons whose address is: Section Five, P.O. Box 16, Vladivostok postoffice, Soviet Union. The message is as follows: 'We are all fine, please do not worry. We will be coming home very soon. How are you? Are you fine too? Regards to all.' From Seiji Tokuda - Section Five, P.O. Box 16, Vladivostok postoffice, Soviet Union. To father Tsunezo Tokuda - No. 3137 Taida Machi, Tateno Gun, Kyoto-Fu."

2. Action: Following agencies notified: ADC, Deputy Chiefs of Staff FEC and SCAP, CI & E, G-3 and Diplomatic Section.

C.A.W.

Tab G  
Spot Intel  
Report

**COPY**

CONFIDENTIAL

**COPY**



**COPY**

The present material is an extract from the July 26, 1947, issue of a Japanese newspaper published at KHABAROVSK.

"Reality of the Case as Told by a Repatriate who has been Disillusioned of Japan with the Emperor Institution."

Who causes the delay of repatriation?

A portion of Japanese newspaper men, and especially those special correspondents from America staying in Japan, are conducting counter-propaganda saying that it is the Soviet Union that is causing obstruction to the repatriation of Japanese prisoners of war, but the fact is exactly the reverse.

The Soviet Union is vigorously pushing on the transport of those prisoners. As was stated in the Report (273) made by those prisoners who had returned from the concentration camps, railway transport of the Soviet Union is not to be held responsible for the delay in repatriation. The Soviet Union, since the time when it made an agreement with SCAP, has been scrupulous in its fulfillment of the responsibility for our repatriation. As a matter of fact the concentration points are overcrowded with people impatiently waiting for the arrival of ships from the home country. This is a fact so patent that even the Stars and Stripes, organ of the Allied occupation forces, cannot gainsay.

The journal has the following to say in this connection:

According to an agreement concluded with the Soviet authorities on Jan. 12, 1947, 50,000 prisoners are to be repatriated monthly from the Soviet areas. As a report of the spokesman of the Allied Headquarters, says, however, the scheduled number has shown an excess each month since the time of conclusion of the agreement.

Tab H  
Extract  
from  
Newspaper

The Tokyo Times says:

At present the Japanese Government has at its disposal, 84 vessels available for repatriation purposes, but because of fuel shortage only 10% of the shipping is actually being in operation .. Moreover, the Board of Repatriation says with emphasis that the number of repatriates is too large to effect a speedy repatriation. Such being the case, the organizations having for its aim the speeding up of repatriation should attend to making appropriate stipulations for the repatriates prior to proceeding with the measures of their rapid transportation.

Such is the reality of the case. The Soviet Union has not been slow-moving in railway transportation of repatriates. It is to be noted that even a "bourgeois" newspaper has to admit that the Allied occupation authorities and the Japanese Government have utterly failed in providing facilities equal to the reception of repatriates so considerable in number.

**COPY**

**COPY**

39



SECRET

Russian  
file COPY

No. 1911

CIVIL INTELLIGENCE

3. Repatriates' Activities:

(a) Communists Active in Repatriates' Dormitory: Communist Party members and sympathizers form a large percentage of repatriates from China who are quartered in Nisshin Hall (Nisshin Kan), a repatriates' dormitory in Tokyo. The hall was subleased from the Japanese Government through the chief repatriates' federation, the National Federation of Repatriates' Unions (Hikiage Sha Dantai Zenkoku Rengokai), which also has offices in the building. Three Communist organizations for repatriates have headquarters there, and attempt to induce repatriates to join the Communist Party by contacting those living in the hall, and by mailing literature and news of their activities to other repatriates from China living outside. These groups are the Association for Repatriates from Chinese Communist Territory, the Young Communist League, and the Dairen Repatriates' Association. The federation has protested Communists' use of space in the building for offices instead of for repatriates' housing. These two groups are said to be negotiating to set policy on future use of the building. (a)

(b) Dairen Repatriates Not Joining: Communist organizers have been sending questionnaires to all persons listed on rosters of repatriates from Dairen in an attempt to develop Dairen Repatriates' Association branches in each prefecture, according to Japanese police reports (b), but repatriates from Chinese Communist and Soviet territories apparently have shown indifference to joining organizations for repatriates. This is reflected in a letter written by a member: "From what I have seen and heard since landing at Sasebo, it seems that due to living difficulties, democrats whom we trusted in Dairen surprisingly withdrew without contacting us, and those who were considered mediocre have held out earnestly." Another letter indicates that monthly meetings of the group were suspended from Dec 46 until Jul 47.

A former official of the Dairen Labor Union, in a letter to the preparatory meeting for the Dairen Repatriates' Association in Tokyo similarly complains that the sharp criticism of union officials by former members is obstructing the organizing of Dairen repatriates in Japan. "I think it quite necessary for us to act very carefully hereafter," he said, presumably referring to the need for a less obvious tie between the proposed association and the Japan Communist Party. (a) In Kyoto, another former official of the Dairen Union reportedly has become discouraged with repatriates' lack of enthusiasm and has given up plans to organize a branch of the Dairen Repatriates' Association there. (c)

(c) Organization Divides Loan: Each member received 2,000 yen as a gift from the Tokyo Branch of the Association of Repatriates from Chinese Communist Territory. The organization reportedly has obtained a bank loan of 160,000 yen, half of which is supposed to be distributed directly to members, and the other half to be invested in a metal pressing business to be operated by members. (d)

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(d) Communist Agents Reported Arriving: According to unevaluated information from a repatriate, 20 members of the Soviet-directed New Japan Youth League (Shin Nippon Seinen Domei) (Intell. Summary 1910) in Nahodka, Siberia, were scheduled to return to Japan recently. These men were said to have been in charge of Communist indoctrination and also of detecting and removing former Kempei Tai and Tokumu Kikan personnel from internee groups about to be shipped from the Nahodka repatriation center. (e).

COMMENT: This information, if true, indicates that the Soviets may be continuing to include among repatriates groups of specially trusted Japanese Communists, such as the Advance Group (Sen Ken Tai) sent from Dairen early this year, to co-ordinate activities of repatriate groups with the Japan Communist Party, and possibly to conduct espionage for the Soviets in Japan.

- 
- (a) M/R, "Chinese Communist Party (Repatriate Office)," CIC Area 25
  - (b) CIS-CCD-JP/TOS/1422
  - (c) M/R, "Dairen Repatriation Society," CIC Area 10
  - (d) M/R, "Society of Repatriates from Chinese Communist Areas,"  
CIC Area 25
  - (e) S/I, "Japanese Repatriates from Russian Occupied Areas," CIC Area 12

SECRET

COPY



*Russian File*

MJY/fp  
7 October 1947

MEMO for RECORD:

1. BASIC ACTION: C/N, G-2 to G-3, dated 3 Oct 47 which inclosed letter 1359, Member for USSR, Allied Council for Japan, dated 2 Oct 47. Subject letter stated 1,500 Japanese concentrated Maoka and requests shipping to repat aforesaid by 7 Oct 47.
2. Soviet letter #1322 dated 25 Aug 47, stated (in part) that in the future, there would be no schedule for shipping from Maoka due to transportation difficulties there, but that requests for ships would be made as repats were made available.
3. Our agreement with Soviets calls for 2 weeks between date request is made to SCAP and date ships are desired.
4. This request was received by phone 3 Oct 47. SCAJAP has been requested to sail a vessel for requested lift at earliest date consistent with adequate preparation for the voyage. The Choun Maru, capacity 1,500, has been ordered to sail from Japan 5 Oct 47, ETA Maoka 7 Oct 47, to lift 1,500 repats.
5. The Acting Member for USSR, Allied Council for Japan has been notified of the schedule (para 4 above) thru G-2 (Foreign Ln).
6. Reference para 3, G-2 C/N, Lt Col Sackton, SGS, has stated that routine dispatch of ships as above, is considered a recurrence of a previously approved action and need not be submitted to the C/S.
7. RECOMMENDED ACTION: None
8. CONCURRENCES: SCAJAP (Comdr Reinhardt)
9. RECOMMENDATION: That Soviet letter #1359 dated 2 Oct 47 be filed without action.
10. COMPLETION: This completes action on G-2 C/N which enclosed Soviet letter #1359.

Young,  
26-5945



~~30124~~

GL/BFP/JMS/mw

Request for Dispatch of Repatriation Ship to Macka

C-2

C-3 Repar.

3 October 1947

- 1
  - 1. Forwarded as a matter pertaining to your section.
  - 2. Request that reply be prepared within your section.
  - 3. The C/S has directed that the reply be processed through his office.

1 Incl:  
 Transl Sov Ltr  
 No. 1359, 2 Oct 47

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





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

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

Dear General:

For the purpose of transporting a group of Japanese repatriates from the port of Maoka, I request that a vessel with sufficient passenger capacity to accommodate 1,500 persons be dispatched in time to arrive at the indicated port on 7 October 1947.

Request that we be informed of the name of vessel, radio call sign, date of arrival, and the name of the captain.

Respectfully yours,

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

Lt. Colonel /s/ N. BEZNOSIKOV

/t/ N. BEZNOSIKOV

2 October 1947  
No. 1359

Rec'd 2 Oct 47, 1600 hrs  
Trans 2 Oct 47, 1730 hrs  
Disp 3 Oct 47, 1445 hrs

TRANSLATED FROM RUSSIAN BY:

A. J. JAVROTSKY  
G-2, General Liaison



SECRET

Russian file

CIVIL INTELLIGENCE

No. 1910

2. Soviet Counterintelligence in POW Camps:

Comment: The information below comes from interrogations of Japanese repatriates from Siberia. Reliability of the sources is undetermined, and the content is rated 6.

(a) Youth Action Corps Investigates Nakhodka POWs: At the big Nakhodka, Siberia, repatriation center Soviet agents and their Japanese Communist underlings ferret out anti-Soviet Japanese to prevent or delay their repatriation to Japan, CIC reports reveal. No expense nor labor is spared to separate these "nonco-operative" Japanese from the rest of the returnees, and to indoctrinate the entire group in communism.

Repatriates report that prisoner groups entering the area for repatriation processing are checked by the investigation section of the Nakhodka Democratic Group's Youth Action Corps. Corps branches operate in each of the three Nakhodka branch POW camps. Discreetly conducted investigations determine the degree of political education each incoming unit has assimilated. Units insufficiently indoctrinated either are sent back to "undesirable" POW camps in Siberia or are placed in labor battalions at Nakhodka POW Camp No. 53, about five miles from the repatriation center.

(b) Classifications Detained: Former Japanese police or intelligence personnel and ranking Government and Manchurian Railway officials are detained. This may be because they are considered to possess information vital to the Soviets, or because many of them have shown antipathy to communism by their behavior in camp.

The Youth Action Corps' propaganda section carries out the investigation section's recommendations on the amount of further indoctrination necessary for each group. A two-hour lecture is given to prisoners at Camp No. 1. When they move into Camp No. 2, where they stay for only two days, more extensive efforts are made to win them to communism. The lecture program is stepped up while anti-U.S. and anti-capitalist plays, cartoons, and posters are shown. A well-stocked Communist library is available to the prisoners during their leisure. Youth Action Corps investigators intensify their work here, using informants and undercover men in the barracks and on labor details.

At Camp No. 3, prisoners are processed for return to Japan. They are not allowed to leave this compound until they are loaded onto trucks and driven to the docks to board ship. Loading is handled so rapidly, repatriates say, that ships need be in dock for only three hours. (a)

Inspectors check repatriates' personal baggage and confiscate all documents and newspapers. Prisoners are warned that anyone attempting to smuggle pamphlets or other literature aboard ship will forfeit his right to repatriation, but considerable quantities of newspapers are brought back, nevertheless. Most of them apparently are kept by returnees for use as wrapping or cigarette paper.

(c) Security Aboard Ships: Soviet intelligence officers, apparently fearing entrance into Nakhodka of a U.S. agent among the Japanese crew members, have maintained fairly rigid security over crews of repatriation vessels. Since the number of such ships is limited, Soviet officers closely

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(a) S/I, "Nakhodka PW Repatriation Screening Camp." CIC Area 10, Maizuru Repat. Team

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SECRET

scrutinize each new crew member. All optical equipment aboard is placed under guard in a cabin until the ship is ready to sail. The ship is thoroughly searched, and special attention is given to toothbrushes, cigarettes and matches bearing "Made in U.S.A." labels. (b)

(d) Japanese Woman MVD Interpreter: Soviet intelligence work among Japanese POWs in Dairen was described to CIC by a woman repatriate who worked as interpreter in MVD interrogations. POWs suspected of being former Kempei Tai or Tokumu Kikan personnel were brought in for routine questioning. The former Kempei Tai men were questioned about their attitude toward the war, the Soviet administration and American democracy as contrasted with communism, and were asked to give information on comrades who had escaped Soviet capture or who might be planning subversive activities against the Soviets. Former Tokumu Kikan officers were offered jobs locating Chinese, Japanese and Koreans who might be spying for Americans. If these former officers refused such work, they were sent to the Soviet Union. (c)

Comment: A special detachment of former Dairen Labor Union officials known as the "Advance Group" (Sen Ken Tai) believed to have been sent to Japan to co-ordinate activities of repatriates and the Japan Communist Party and possibly to perform espionage work for the Soviets was reported previously (Intell. Summary 1775). CIC observance of this group's activities is continuing.

- 
- (b) S/I, "Foreign Intelligence; Security Measures Taken at the Port of Nakhodka, Siberia," CIC Area No. 10, Maizuru Repat. Team  
(c) S/I, "Japanese Repatriates From Russian Occupied Areas," CIC Area 20

SECRET

33



*Russian  
file*

MJY/fp

AG OL4.33 (2 Oct 47)GC-0

Repatriation from Siberia

G-3

G-2 (Foreign Liaison)

*17 October*  
2 October 1947

Request following information be transmitted to Maj. Gen. A. Kislenko with the least practicable delay. It pertains to the sailing of repatriation ships from Japan to the port of Nahodka.

1. Reference is made to the letter from the Acting Member for U.S.S.R., Allied Council for Japan, No. ~~1240~~ <sup>1379</sup> dated ~~10 September~~ <sup>13 October</sup> 1947.

2. Concerning ~~paragraph 2~~, reference paragraph 1 above, the following information concerning shipping to sail to the port of Nahodka during the ~~last 15 days of October~~ is furnished:

*First 15 days of October*

<u>Ship</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Estimated Date of Departure</u>	<u>Estimated Date of Arrival</u>
Takasago Maru	2500	15 Oct 47	18 Oct 47
No. 1 Daitaku Maru	2500	18 Oct 47	21 Oct 47
Ezan Maru	2500	21 Oct 47	24 Oct 47
Enshu Maru	2500	24 Oct 47	27 Oct 47
Shinyo Maru	2500	27 Oct 47	30 Oct 47

3. The above schedule is subject to change. Confirmation or amending notifications will be furnished for each ship, containing radio call sign and frequency, and shipmaster's last name.

----- W. H. M. -----

32



MJY/fp  
2 October 1947

MEMO for RECORD:

1. **BASIC ACTION:** Initiated in G-3, to inform Soviets of shipping to lift repats at Nahodka for the last 15 days of October.
2. **C/N, G-2 to G-3** dated 11 Sep 47 enclosed Soviet ltr No. 1340, dated 10 Sep 47, which requested shipping to lift 20,000 repats from Nahodka during October (2,000 each on 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27 and 30).
3. **RECOMMENDED ACTION:** Informing Maj. Gen. Kislenko of the tentative shipping schedule for last 15 days of October.
4. **CONCURRENCE:** SCAJAP (Comdr Reinhardt)
5. **RECOMMENDATION:** Approval and dispatch of attached C/N to G-2 (Foreign Liaison).
6. **COMPLETION:** This completes initiated action, but does not complete action on this subject.

Young,  
26-5945



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*Russian*

MJY/tp

AG 014.33 (30 Sep 47)GC-0

Moscow Broadcast POW Messages  
to Japan.

G-3

Thru: D C/S  
G-2

30 Sep 1947

1. With reference to your memorandum (Tab A), which forwarded a copy of G-2 Spot Intelligence Report, subject: Moscow Broadcast POW Messages to Japan (Tab B). G-3 intends to counter this propaganda in early October. The factors influencing this proposed action are as follows:

a. The number of repatriates furnished at Maoka (Karafuto) each month has steadily declined since April 1947 (Apr - 30,468; May - 30,020; Jun - 27,867; Jul - 24,825; Aug - 10,355). Since the rate from Siberia has not changed (20,000 per month), it is assumed that the monthly rate which the Soviets are trying to attain from Maoka is 30,000 repatriates. Allegedly, rail transportation difficulties are making this impossible. (Soviet letter No. 1322, dated 25 August 1947, Tab C).

b. By 4 October, the complete repatriation records for September will be available. The present trend of these figures indicate the Russians will have fallen approximately as far below the agreed 50,000 during this month as they did in August.

2. Using the figures of paragraph 1 a and 1 b, it is proposed to initiate a letter to Major General A. Kislenko in early October calling attention to the drop in the rate of repatriation. In this letter a proposal will be made to provide shipping at Nahodka, above the 20,000 monthly rate usually requested, to compensate for the drop at Maoka below the normal 30,000 monthly rate (paragraph 1 a and 1 b).

3. Concurrently with the above letter, a press release will be proposed pointing out that:

a. The Soviets have failed to provide the agreed 50,000 repatriates per month.

b. SCAP shipping, specifically provided for this purpose, lies in idle readiness in Japan. If transportation shortages have existed, they have existed only within Soviet controlled areas. There has never been a shortage of SCAP shipping in the repatriation service.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

31



CONFIDENTIAL

(Continued)

Moscow Broadcast POW Messages to  
Japan.

G-3

Thru:

D C/S  
G-2

30 Sep 47

c. Offers have been made in the past to overcome Soviet rail difficulties by having SCAP shipping call at other Soviet ports.

d. Estimated number of Japanese retained by the Soviets (approximately 792,639 as of 26 September 1947).

e. Probable time required to complete repatriation at present existing rate.

3 Incls:

Tab A - Memo fr D C/S

Tab B - Copy of G-2 Spot Intel. Rpt.

Tab C - Soviet ltr No. 1322

-----W.H.M.-----

CONFIDENTIAL

21.



CONFIDENTIAL

MJY/tn  
26 September 1947

MEMO for RECORD:

1. **BASIC ACTION:** Memo, D C/S to G-3, dated 24 Sept, which forwarded G-2 Spot Intelligence report, subject: Moscow Broadcast POW Messages to Japan (paragraph 2). Memo stated "This implies that lack of transportation causes delay in repatriation. What counter except our letters to Derevyanko which remain unanswered?"

2. G-2 Spot Intelligence report, <sup>(Tab G)</sup> subject: Moscow Broadcast POW Message to Japan, dated 22 Sept 47, relates a Japanese language broadcast from Moscow which was intercepted in Hawaii by the Foreign Broadcast Information Branch Intercept Station. Broadcast amplified following opening statement - "Former officers and men of the Japanese Army detained in Soviet camps have been repatriated to Japan whenever transportation has been available. From now on Radio Moscow will take part of its broadcast time to read messages from former officers and men of the Japanese Army now in Soviet camps to relatives and friends in Japan."

3. Memo from G-3 to the G-3 Opns Div, dated 24 Sept 47, initiated by Col Burkart, and received before the basic action C/N from D C/S, forwarded the intelligence report of paragraph 2, and stated, "Hold until end of Sept, then use as basis for proposed press release which should accompany a proposed letter to Soviets re repatriating less than 50,000 per month for August and September."

4. **RECOMMENDED ACTION:** Outlining for D C/S the recent background shaping SCAP policy on repat from Soviet controlled areas, and the proposed action directed in paragraph 3 above.

5. **RECOMMENDATION:** Approval and dispatch of attached memo to D C/S.

6. **COMPLETION:** This completes action on memo from D C/S, but does not complete action on this subject.

Young 26-5945

CONFIDENTIAL

31



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
PACIFIC EAST COMMAND  
**SECRET**  
**CHECK SHEET**

**COPY**

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: Repatriation from Soviet and  
Soviet controlled Territory

Note  
No.

From: C/S

To: G-3

Date: 21 August 1947

(1)

1. In view of the fact that the U.S.S.R. has fulfilled the agreement of 19 December 1946 by repatriating fifty thousand (50,000) persons per month, the enclosed action is not deemed advisable at this time.

2. If, in the future, the U.S.S.R. fails to repatriate the agreed number of persons per month, then a letter based upon their failure to fulfill the agreement will be considered.

3. Request that a study be made of the present shipping and other facilities assigned to this project with a view to recommending adjustments, where appropriate, to insure maximum utilization.

-----P. J. M.-----

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**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND**

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File No: AG 014.33 (18 Sep 47)GC-0 Requirements for Repatriation  
Shipping and facilities

Note  
No.

From: G-3

To: C/S

Date: 18 September  
1947

Recommend approval of the following letter:

"AG 014.33 ( Sep 47)GC-0

SUBJECT: Repatriation Shipping Requirements.

TO: Commander, Naval Activities Japan.

"1. Letter, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 014.33 (20 Aug 47)GC-0, dated 20 August 1947, subject as above, is rescinded, except insofar as it rescinds other letters.

"2. It is requested that shipping assignments for repatriation purposes be revised as follows, effective at once:

<u>Type Ships</u>	<u>Total Spaces Required</u>	<u>Operational Spaces Required</u>	<u>Area to Service</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Japanese Coal burners	47,300	38,710	U.S.S.R.	Presently Assigned
Japanese Coal burners	8,700*	8,700	SEA	Presently Assigned
Japanese Oil burners	9,700**	9,700	SEA	Presently Assigned
Japanese Oil burners	4,400	4,400	(Korea,)	Presently Assigned
Coal burner	3,000	3,000	(Ryukyus, (etc. )	
TOTAL	73,100	64,510		

\* Taian Maru and Chorán Maru

\*\* Bogota Maru, Kizan Maru, Nippon Maru and Kaio Maru (last two ships to be held in reserve after completion of present voyages).

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND

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File No: AG 014.33 (15 Sept 47) GC-0 Requirements for Repatriation  
(Continued) Shipping and Facilities

Note  
No.

From: G-3

To: C/S

Date: 15 September  
1947

"3. Request:

- a. Sufficient shipping be retained in the repatriation service to meet the requirements listed in paragraph 2 above.
- b. Shipping excess to the repatriation requirements be released from the repatriation service and assigned to other duties.

"4. The foregoing does not constitute authority to return to the United States any United States owned Japanese manned ships not previously authorized for return by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers."

----- W. H. M. -----

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TAB E  
Staff Study

31



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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
G-3 Section

STAFF STUDY

REQUIREMENTS FOR REPATRIATION SHIPPING AND FACILITIES

THE PROBLEM

1. To determine requirements for shipping and other facilities assigned to repatriation, to insure maximum utilization (see Tab A).

FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM

2. a. Repatriation of Japanese has been completed except for: those listed below; stragglers from Pacific Ocean areas, Ryukyus, North Korea (via South Korea), etc; and war criminals and witnesses in the various areas.

<u>Area</u>	<u>To be Evacuated (Approx)</u>
Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas	808,000
Southeast Asia Areas	15,000
Manchuria	76,000
China and Formosa	8,000
TOTAL	<u>907,000</u>

b. Repatriation of non-Japanese from Japan has been completed except for Ryukyuan and Korean stragglers, and Korea illegal immigrants.

3. In the agreement signed with Lt. Gen. Derevyanko on 19 December 1946, the rate of repatriation from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas was established at 50,000 persons per month (Tab B).

4. On 20 August 1947, a proposed letter to Maj. Gen. Kislenco offering to increase the rate mentioned in paragraph 3 above to 160,000 repatriates per month was forwarded to the Chief of Staff for approval (see paragraph 13 below).

5. Repatriation from Southeast Asia will be completed by approximately 2 November 1947, except for 700 suspected war criminals (see Tab C). These 700 will be repatriated as available on British shipping (see Tab D).

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6. To accomplish the above, a letter was sent to COMNAVFE on 20 August 1947, which requested 116,400 passenger spaces in shipping be retained in the repatriation service (Tab E).

ASSUMPTIONS

7. Repatriation from Soviet and Soviet-controlled territory will continue at a rate of 50,000 persons per month. Japanese coal burning ships capable of reaching those areas will continue in the repatriation service. No oil burning ships will be used in this traffic (see paragraph 13 below).

8. The Chinese Government will repatriate in Chinese shipping the bulk of the Japanese being retained in China proper and Formosa (see paragraph 17 below).

9. The Chinese Government will not be able to furnish shipping to repatriate 50,000 Koreans from Manchuria to Korea, and this repatriation will be conducted in SCAP shipping during November or December 1947 (see paragraph 16 c below).

10. The French Government will request SCAP to furnish shipping to repatriate 111 Japanese and Koreans from French Indo-China.

11. Japanese nationals, now in northern Korea and eastern Manchuria, will continue to drift into the U.S. zone in Korea until repatriation from those areas is completed.

12. Korean and Ryukyuan stragglers in Japan will continue to move to Sasebo for repatriation for the remainder of 1947. In addition, small numbers of Koreans and Ryukyans will be received in Japan for transshipment until repatriation from Southeast Asia is completed.

DISCUSSION CONCERNING SHIPPING

13. Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas. The proposal mentioned in paragraph 4 above was disapproved (see Tab A). Therefore, shipping to meet the rate of 50,000 per month (Tab B) must be continued (plus enough shipping to meet any additional requirements. Although the present rate is below 50,000 repatriates per month, and there is no immediate prospects of it even attaining this prescribed rate (Tab F), adequate shipping, however, (Tab G) must be held in reserve for the following reasons:

a. A letter has been sent to Maj. Gen. Kislenko offering to send shipping to ports in Karafuto other than Maoka (Tab H).

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b. In the event repatriation from Karafuto continues far below 30,000 persons per month, an offer will be made to furnish additional shipping at Nahodka (Siberia), to insure a monthly rate of 50,000 repatriates.

c. In the past, the Soviets have on occasion requested shipping in excess of 50,000 passenger spaces per month (Tab I).

14. Southeast Asia. Adequate shipping has been scheduled to evacuate all Japanese from Southeast Asia by the end of October 1947 (Tab C) except for approximately 700 suspected war criminals, who will be repatriated in British shipping (Tab D). However, two ships (Kaio Maru and Nippon Maru upon completion of present voyages) must be held in reserve in case of breakdown of other shipping.

15. French Indo-China. The French have requested a ship to lift 100 Japanese and 11 Koreans from French Indo-China (see Tab J). SCAP offered the Kishin Maru, provided the French furnish the oil (Tab K). To date, no reply has been received but in case SCAP is called upon to meet his offer, shipping has to be held.

16. From Manchuria.

a. Repatriation of 10,000 Japanese from Manchuria plus 1,000 from North China is now being scheduled in SCAP shipping. The Chinese have been told that the repatriation of these Japanese is their responsibility (Tab L). However, in view of opinion of AAG Nanking that possibility of Chinese furnishing shipping is remote (Tab M), SCAP lift is being provided (Tab N).

b. The majority of the Japanese remaining in Manchuria after 5 October 1947 (66,000), are in Communist controlled territory, so that their dates of availability for repatriation cannot be predicted.

c. AAG Nanking has reported that the Chinese intend to repatriate 50,000 Koreans from China and Manchuria to Korea, and probably SCAP would be called upon to furnish the shipping (Tab O). Nanking has been requested to furnish more information (Tab P). It will probably be late October before this phase of repatriation could be started by the Chinese.

17. China and Formosa. The 8,000 Japanese now in China proper and Formosa have been retained for the convenience of the Chinese Government, and their return to Japan is a responsibility of that government. To date, the bulk of such persons

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have been repatriated in Chinese shipping, and it is anticipated the remainder will be repatriated in a similar manner.

18. From Japan. Korean and Ryukyuan stragglers in Japan are being evacuated at a present rate of about 400 each per week. When this phase will be completed cannot be predicted, but it is anticipated it will continue for the remainder of this year.

19. From South Korea. Japanese nationals from North Korea and Manchuria continue to drift into South Korea. At the present time, the rate is very small, and these Japanese can be returned to Japan on the same shipping which carries Koreans from Japan to Korea (paragraph 18 above).

#### DISCUSSION CONCERNING RECEPTION CENTERS

20. At the present time, there are 5 active reception centers: Hakodate, Kure (Ujina), Maizuru, Nagahama and Sasebo.

21. Hakodate and Maizuru. Each of these centers is now set up to receive 1,500 repatriates daily. Hakodate has been receiving 30,000 repatriates per month from Karafuto until recently when the rate has decreased due to rail transportation difficulties in Karafuto. Maizuru is receiving 20,000 repatriates per month from Siberia. The daily capacities of these ports can not be decreased, since the repatriates arrive in large groups.

22. Sasebo is now set up to receive 1,500 repatriates daily. The bulk of its traffic now is from Southeast Asia, Ryukyus, South Korea and Manchuria. In addition, Ryukyans and Koreans (including Korean illegal immigrants) are assembled at Sasebo for shipment to the Ryukyus and Korea. The daily capacity of this port cannot be decreased.

23. Kure (Ujina) is now set up to receive 1,500 repatriates daily. Action has been initiated to close Ujina by 30 October 1947 (see Tab Q).

24. Nagahama is now set up to receive 100 repatriates daily. This center processes repatriates received on U. S. shipping from the United States, and stragglers from other areas (Pacific Ocean Areas, Philippines, etc.) being repatriated on ships destined Yokohama. The capacity of the center cannot be further reduced and still have the center function.

#### CONCLUSIONS

25. Shipping now assigned to repatriation is in excess of actual requirements (see Tab R).

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26. Reception center facilities in Japan cannot be further reduced, other than action already initiated (paragraph 23 above).

RECOMMENDATIONS

27. Recommend that:

- a. Necessary shipping spaces, as indicated in Tab S, be retained in the repatriation.
- b. Excess shipping be released for utilization in other tasks.

CONCURRENCES

G-1 ( )  
G-4 ( )  
COMNAVFE ( )  
Transportation Section ( )

WARD H. MARIS,  
Brigadier General, GSC  
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-3.

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*Russian file*

SPOT INTELLIGENCE

CAW/RSB/CFG/wc

Hour: 1645

Date: 22 Sept 47

SUBJECT: Moscow Broadcast POW Messages to Japan

TO: Chief of Staff

1. Information:

a. The Foreign Broadcast Information Branch Intercept Station located in Hawaii monitored the following program which was broadcast from Moscow in Japanese to Japan at 2245 hours (JCT), 10 Sept 47. This broadcast is considered significant because it is obviously a device being utilized by the Russian propagandists in an effort to expand the Japanese listening audience and insure that a large number of Japanese will await eagerly the Russian broadcasts.

(1) "Former officers and men of the Japanese Army detained in Soviet camps have been repatriated to Japan whenever transportation has been available. From now on Radio Moscow will take part of its broadcast time to read messages from former officers and men of the Japanese Army now in Soviet camps to relatives and friends in Japan.

"This broadcast will be given twice daily, at 6:00 and 10:45 p.m. Tokyo time, and will consist of news, commentaries and personal messages. Those who have officers and men in the Japanese Army who have not yet returned, among their relatives and friends, please listen carefully to this broadcast. Anyone who happens to come across names of those whom they know, please notify the family members of such persons. Also, please notify others who do not know that Radio Moscow is making this broadcast.

"The address of persons in Soviet camps will be given with the broadcast. Those wishing to write to any former officer or enlisted man of the Japanese Army should use the addresses given over this station.

"We will now broadcast messages from former officers and men of the Japanese Army now living in Soviet camps to relatives and friends in Japan. Radio listeners of Japan, please listen attentively. Messages will be read twice daily, at 6:00 a.m. and 10:45 p.m., Tokyo time.

"Today's messages will be from those persons whose address is: Section Five, P.O. Box 16, Vladivostok post office, Soviet Union. The message is as follows: 'We are all fine, please do not worry. We will be coming home very soon. How are you? Are you fine too? Regards to all.' From Seijiro Tokuda - Section Five, P.O. Box 16, Vladivostok post office, Soviet Union. To father Tsunezo Tokuda - No. 3137 Taida Machi, Tateno Gun, Kyoto-Fu."

2. Action: Following agencies notified: ADC, Deputy Chiefs of Staff FEC and SCAP, CI & E, G-3 and Diplomatic Section.

CONFIDENTIAL

C.A.W.

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Russian file

NJI/tn  
20 September 1947  
15 October

MEMO for RECORD:

1947 1. BASIC ACTION: C/N, G-2 to G-3, dated 19 Sep 47 which inclosed ltr 1347, Member for USSR, Allied Council for Japan, dated 17 Sep 47. Subject letter stated 3,000 Japanese concentrated Maoka and requests shipping to repat aforesaid by 22 Sep 47.

2. Soviet ltr #1322 dated 25 Aug 47, stated (in part) that in the future, there would be no schedule for shipping from Maoka due to transportation difficulties there, but that requests for ships would be made as repats were made available.

3. Our agreement with Soviets calls for 2 weeks between date request is made to SCAP and date ships are desired.

4. This request was received by phone 18 Sep 47. SCAJAP has been requested to sail ships for requested lift at earliest date consistent with adequate preparation for the voyage. The following ships, (with capacities) have been ordered to sail from Japan 20 Sep 47, ETA Maoka 22 Sep 47, to lift 3,000 repats:

2000	Tokujin Maru	2,000	Saya	1300
	Shinko Maru	1,500	Maniwa	1000
		3,500		2300

5. The Actg. Mbr for USSR, Allied Council for Japan has been notified of the schedule (para 4 above) thru G-2 (Foreign Ln).

6. RECOMMENDED ACTION: None

7. CONCURRENCES: SCAJAP (Comdr Reinhardt)

8. RECOMMENDATION: That Soviet ltr 1347 dated 17 Sep 47 be filed without action.

9. COMPLETION: This completes action on Soviet ltr #1347. 1947

G-2 C/N which enclosed

Reference para 3, G-2 CM

Young 26-5945

~~6. Lt. Sackton, SCS, has stated that the dispatch of ships as above, is considered a reumance of a previously approved action and need not be submitted to the C/S.~~



FAR EAST CO ND  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, ~~U.S. ARMY FORCE~~ PACIFIC  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE  
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

VWD  
ear

# INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED  
ROUTINE

18 Sep 47

FROM : WAR (WDCSA)

TO : CINCFE, CG FEAF, FARELF

NR : WCL 22282

ZI armies notified direct. Dissemination A. Changes in terminology and procedures contained in WD Cir 225 cs become effective 180401 Z Sep 47. Notify subordinate commands.

NO SIG

DISTRIBUTION: STAFF

NOTE: This message has been passed to Signal Center for re-dispatch to CG EIGHTH ARMY, CG USAFIK, CG PHILRYCOM, CG MARBO, CG RYKOM, CG PAC DIV ATC, CO 43D WEA WING, and CO 7TH AACS for info.

53280

ROUTINE  
UNCLASSIFIED



31



GL/BTP/pt

Request for Repatriation Vessel

G-2

G-3

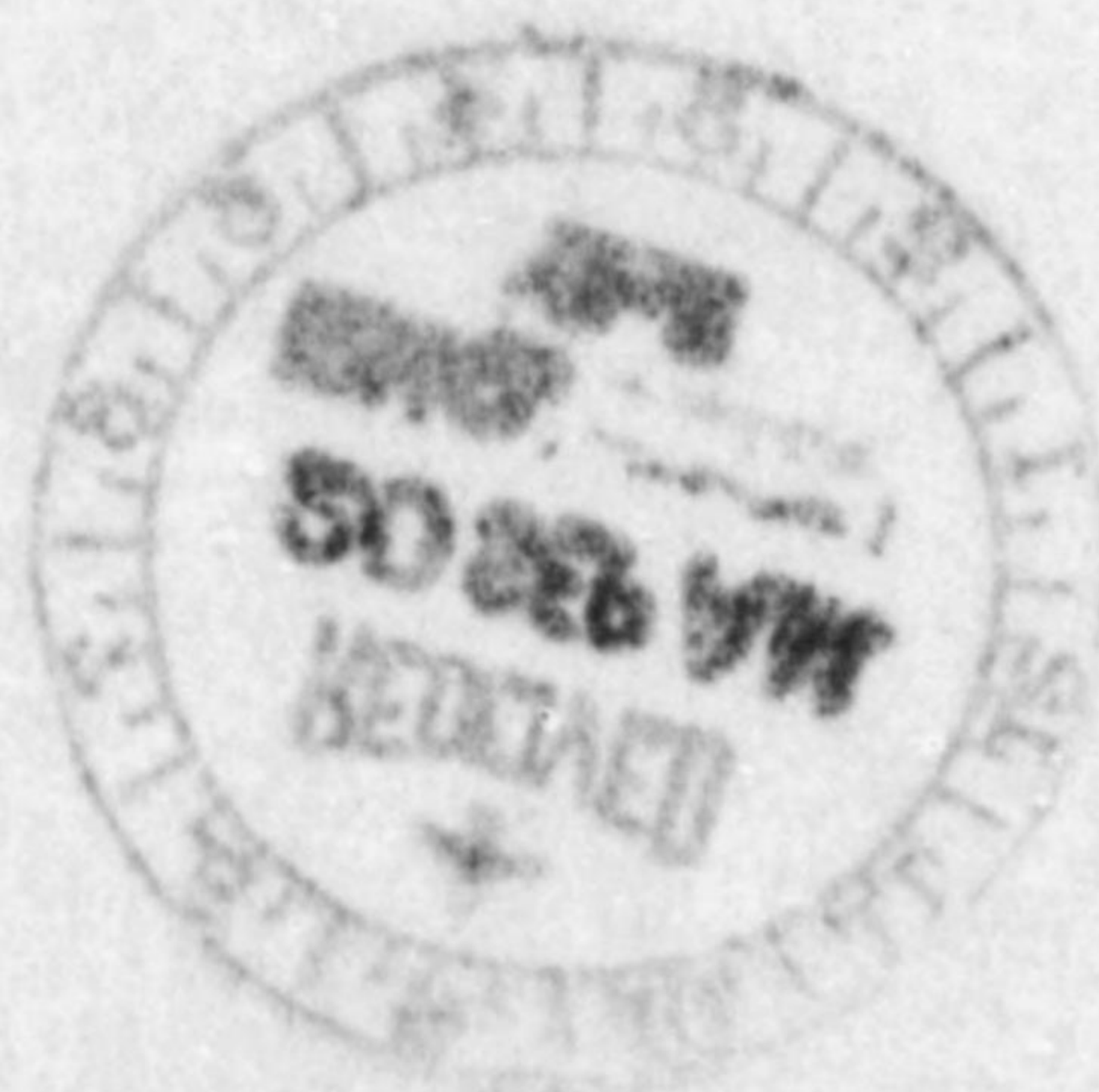
19 Sept 47

1. Forwarded as a matter pertaining to your section.

1 Incl:  
Soviet Translation,  
No. 1347, 17 Sept 47

C.A.W.

---





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:

Besides the vessels "Soya-Maru" and "Undzen-Maru" arrival of which is expected on 20 September at Maoka, it is requested that additional vessels with a total capacity of 3,000 passengers be dispatched to Maoka where the repatriates are now located. It is desired that the vessels arrive in Maoka on 22 September 1947.

Respectfully yours,

For the Member of Allied Council  
for Japan from USSR

/s/ N. BEZNOSIKOV

/t/ N. BEZNOSIKOV,  
Lt. Colonel

No. 1347  
17 September 1947

Rec'd 17 Sept 47, 1630 hrs.  
Trans 18 Sept 47, 1530 hrs.

Disp 0930 hrs 19 Sept 47.

TRANSLATED FROM RUSSIAN BY:

A. IVANOV,  
Major, A C  
G-2, Gen. Liaison

29



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:

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Respectfully yours,

For the Member of Allied Council  
for Japan from USSR

/s/ N. BEZNOSIKOV

/t/ N. BEZNOSIKOV,  
Lt. Colonel

No. 1347  
17 September 1947

Rec'd 17 Sept 47, 1630 hrs.

Trans. 18 Sept 47, 1530 hrs.

Disp. 0930 hrs. 19 Sept 47.

TRANSLATED FROM RUSSIAN BY:

A. IVANOV,  
Major, A C  
G-2, Gen. Liaison

29



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

*Russians*  
GC-0 MJY/tn

AG 014.33 (19 Sep 47)GC-0

APD 500  
19 September 1947

SUBJECT: Repatriation from Soviet and Soviet-Controlled Areas.

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

1. Reference is made to:

a. Letter from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 014.33 (30 Aug 47)GC-0, dated 30 August 1947, subject: Repatriation from Karafuto.

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

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

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

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

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

Copies to:

G-2  
COMNAVFE

*Ltr. dispatched  
1700 hrs. 19 Sept.*

Concurrence: SCAJAP (Comdr Reinhardt)

*28*



*Russian  
File*

MJY/tn

AG 014.33 (15 Sep 47)GC-0

Repatriation from Soviet and  
Soviet-Controlled Areas.

G-3

C/S

15 September  
1947

Recommend approval of the following letter and return to  
G-3 for dispatch:

"AG 014.33 ( Sep 47)GC-0

SUBJECT: Repatriation from Soviet and Soviet-Controlled Areas.

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

"1. Reference is made to:

a. Letter from the Supreme Commander for the Allied  
Powers, file AG 014.33 (30 Aug 47)GC-0, dated 30 August 1947,  
subject: Repatriation from Karafuto.

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

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

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

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

Copies to:

G-2

COMNAVFE

-----W.H.M.-----

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MJY/tn  
15 September 1947

MEMO for RECORD:

1. BASIC ACTION: Directed by C/S in C/N to G-3 dated 6 Sep 47 (Tab B), which directed a ltr be prepared on 15 Sep 47 to follow up our ltr of 30 Aug 47 (Tab C) (see para 2 below).
2. SCAP ltr to Maj Gen Kislenco, file AG 014.33 (30 Aug 47)GC-0, subj: Repat from Karafuto (Tab C):
  - a. Referred to Soviet ltr No. 1317, dated 21 Aug 47 (Tab D) (see para 3 below) and para 2, Sect II of Russian-SCAP Agreement, 19 Dec 46 (Tab E) (which establishes rate of repat from Soviet areas as 50,000 per month).
  - b. Stated that, to aid in repat and alleviate rail transportation difficulties in Karafuto, SCAP is willing to dispatch repat ships to Otomari, Esutoru, Shikuka or any other ports (including Kurile Island ports), in addition to Maoka, that can harbor ships with draught of at least 6 meters, so that the 50,000 monthly rate can be maintained.
  - c. Requested, in event proposal given favorable consideration, certain navigational info reference designated ports.
3. Soviet ltr No. 1317 (Tab D) requested (in part) that after 24 Aug 47 dispatch of SCAP repat vessels to Maoka be temporarily stopped due to rail trans. difficulties on Karafuto and stated that in future, requests would be made as repats are available at Maoka.
4. Soviet ltr No. 1322, dated 25 Aug 47 (Tab F); requested shipping for the port of Nahodka (Siberia) to lift 20,000 repats during Sep and stated that re Maoka, in view of trans. difficulties, requests for Sep would be given as repats are concentrated at port.
5. Soviet ltr No. 1340, dated 10 Sep 47 (Tab G), requested shipping for 3,000 repats at Maoka 15 Sep 47 and 20,000 for Nahodka for month of October. Ltr was completely silent concerning any Oct lift from Maoka.
6. The number of repats furnished at Maoka each month has steadily declined since Apr 47 (Apr - 30,468; May - 30,020; Jun - 27,867; Jul - 24,825; Aug - 10,355). Since the rate from Siberia has not changed (20,000 per month), it is assumed that the monthly rate which the Soviets are trying to attain from Maoka is 30,000 repats. Allegedly, rail trans. difficulties are making this impossible.
7. Soviet ltrs 1322 (Tab F) and 1340 (Tab G), paras 4 and 5 above, indicate that the Soviets will continue to fall below the 50,000 rate in the future. During Sep to date, 6,829 repats from Karafuto have been received in Japan, with only the 3,000

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requested in Soviet ltr 1340 scheduled for lift above this figure. As, by agreement, 14 days notice is required on Soviet requests for shipping, it is extremely doubtful that the total repatriated from Maoka will reach even 10,000.

8. The Soviets, by falling below the agreed rate (Tab E) for two consecutive months, and apparently intending to continue this practice during the third month (Oct) have caused SCAP to hold in idle readiness (to lift increments as requested, for this period) shipping of a capacity to accommodate approximately 20,000 repats. This shipping could have been utilized for cargo service.

9. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Querying the Soviets as to when reply can be expected to our ltr of 30 Aug 47.

10. CONCURRENCE: SCAJAP (Comdr Reinhardt)

11. RECOMMENDATION: Approval and dispatch to C/S of attached C/N including the proposed ltr to the Acting Member for U.S.S.R., Allied Council for Japan (Tab A).

12. COMPLETION: This completes action on C/N, C/S to G-3, but does not complete action on subject.

Addendum:

13. Action approved by C/S, 18  
Sep 47.

Young 26-5945

14. RECOMMENDATION: Forwarding of attached letter to AG for signature and dispatch.

15. COMPLETION: This completes action on C/N, C/S to G-3 (para 1), but does not complete action on this subject.

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COPY.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APD 500  
30 August 1947

AG 014.33 (30 Aug 47)GC-0

SUBJECT: Repatriation from Karafuto.

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

1. Reference is made to

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

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

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

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

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

Copies to:

G-1  
G-2  
G-3  
G-4  
PH&W  
ESS  
TRANS SECT  
COMNAVFE  
DS

28  
COPY<sub>e</sub>



COPY

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN  
TOKYO  
OFFICE OF THE MEMBER  
FOR  
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS  
HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR ALLIED POWERS, PACIFIC  
CHIEF OF STAFF, MAJOR GENERAL MUELLER

Dear General:

This is to confirm the verbal statement transmitted through Captain Senko on 19 August by Captain 1st Rank Ohrimenko that the repatriation vessels, which arrived in Maoka 16 August, have received approximately 6500 repatriates.

Changing the original request made by us regarding the repatriation from the port of Maoka during August 1947 up to 24 August, it is requested that instead of the 4 vessels only 3 be dispatched to Maoka, with total capacity sufficient to receive 3500 repatriates. Following that, the dispatch of vessels to Maoka be temporarily stopped. The concentration of the repatriates in Maoka is not accomplished as a result of the difficulty in transporting them by railroad.

In future, as the repatriates will be concentrated in that port, we will advise you each time by separate request for vessels. Until this receipt of the request, it is requested that the vessels shall not be dispatched to Maoka.

Respectfully yours,

/s/ N. BEZNOSIKOV

/t/ N. BEZNOSIKOV  
Lt. Colonel

For the Member,  
Allied Council for Japan  
from the USSR

Translated from Russian by:

A. IVANOFF, Major  
G-2, General Liaison

No. 1317  
21 August 1947  
Rec'd 21 Aug 47, 1400 hrs  
Trans 22 Aug 47, 1000 hrs  
Disp \_\_\_\_\_ hrs \_\_\_\_\_ Aug 47

28  
COPY



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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, Supreme Commander Allied Powers, Pacific  
CHIEF OF STAFF, MAJOR GENERAL MUELLER

DEAR GENERAL:

1. In September 1947, through the port of Nahodka there will be repatriated 20,000 Japanese prisoners of war. Request instructions be issued for the dispatch of ships to Nahodka with the date of arrival on each of the following days of September 1947: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27 and 30. One ship on each date with capacity for 2,000 persons.

2. Via the port of Maoka; in view of the difficulties connected with the transport of repatriates, the declarations for the month of September will be given by us, as the repatriates are concentrated in this port.

Respectfully yours,

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

/s/ BEZNOSIKOV

/t/ BEZNOSIKOV  
Lt Colonel

No. 1322  
25 August 1947

Rec'd 26 Aug 47, 0930 hrs  
Trans 26 Aug 47, 1010 hrs  
Disp \_\_\_\_\_ hrs \_\_\_\_\_ Aug 47

TRANSLATED FROM RUSSIAN BY:

J. M. SENKO, Capt.  
G-2, General Liaison

28

F



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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, Supreme Commander Allied Powers, Pacific  
CHIEF OF STAFF, MAJOR GENERAL MUELLER

DEAR GENERAL:

1. In September 1947, through the port of Nahodka there will be repatriated 20,000 Japanese prisoners of war. Request instructions be issued for the dispatch of ships to Nahodka with the date of arrival on each of the following days of September 1947: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27 and 30. One ship on each date with capacity for 2,000 persons.

2. Via the port of Maoka; in view of the difficulties connected with the transport of repatriates, the declarations for the month of September will be given by us, as the repatriates are concentrated in this port.

Respectfully yours,

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

/s/ BEZNOSEKOV

/t/ BEZNOSEKOV  
Lt. Colonel

No. 1522  
25 August 1947

Rec'd 26 Aug 47, 0930 hrs  
Trans 26 Aug 47, 1010 hrs  
Disp \_\_\_\_\_ hrs, \_\_\_\_\_ Aug 47

TRANSLATED FROM RUSSIAN BY:

J. M. SENEK, Capt.  
G-2, General Liaison



COPY

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

COPY 28



**DRAFT**

AG 014.33 (15 Sep 47)GC-0

Repatriation from Soviet and  
Soviet-Controlled Areas.

G-3

C/S

15 Sept 1947

Recommend approval of the following letter and return to  
G-3 for dispatch:

"SUBJECT: Repatriation from Soviet and Soviet-Controlled Areas.

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

"1. Reference is made to:

a. Letter from the Supreme Commander for the Allied  
Powers, file AG 014.33 (30 Aug 47)GC-0, dated 30 August 1947,  
subject: Repatriation from Karafuto.

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

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

d. Letter from Member for U.S.S.R., Allied Council for  
Japan, No. 1322, dated 25 August 1947.

e. Letter from Member for U.S.S.R., Allied Council for  
Japan, No. 1340, dated 10 September 1947.

**DRAFT** 28



**DRAFT**

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

"3. Information is requested as to when a reply to the letter from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, reference paragraph 1 a above, can be expected.

"4. In event that your action on the letter, reference paragraph 1 a above, does not bring the total Japanese repatriated up to the agreed monthly rate of 50,000, then SCAP is willing to furnish shipping at Nahodka, in addition to the 20,000 spaces per month currently requested, reference paragraph 1 e above. It is expected this offer will result in an increase in the number of Japanese repatriated from Siberia to compensate for the decrease from Karafuto and the Kuriles. This offer is made to assure continuance of the rate of repatriation prescribed in paragraph 2, Section II of reference paragraph 1 b above, and to prevent shipping, reserved for repatriation from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, from being idle in Japan."

Copies to:

G-2  
COMNAVFE

----- W.H.M. -----

**DRAFT** 28



*Russian  
file*

AG 014.33 (18 Sep 47)GC-0

Repatriation from Siberia

MJI/tn

G-3

G-2 (Foreign Liaison)

*2 October*  
18 September 1947

Request following information be transmitted to Maj. Gen. A. Kislenko with the least practicable delay. It pertains to the sailing of repatriation ships from Japan to the port of Nahodka.

1. Reference is made to the letter from the Acting Member for U.S.S.R., Allied Council for Japan, No. 1340 dated 10 September 1947.

2. Concerning paragraph 2, reference paragraph 1 above, the following information concerning shipping to sail to the port of Nahodka during the first 15 days of October is furnished:

<u>Ship</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Estimated Date of Departure</u>	<u>Estimated Date of Arrival</u>	
TAKASAGO MARU	No. 1 Daitaku Maru	2500	15 Oct 47	18
#1 DAITAKU	" Ezan Maru	2500	<del>30 Sep 47</del>	3 Oct 47
EZAN	" Eiho Maru	2500	18 <del>3</del> Oct 47	21 <del>6</del> Oct 47
ENSHU	" Enshu Maru	2500	21 <del>6</del> Oct 47	24 <del>9</del> Oct 47
SHINYO	" Shinyo Maru	2500	24 <del>9</del> Oct 47	27 <del>12</del> Oct 47
	"		27 <del>12</del> Oct 47	30 <del>15</del> Oct 47

3. The above schedule is subject to change. Confirmation or amending notifications will be furnished for each ship, containing radio call sign and frequency, and shipmaster's last name.

-----W.H.M.-----

*✓*



COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. AIR FORCE  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE  
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

MJI/tn  
~~18 September 1947~~  
2 October

MEMO for RECORD:

1. **BASIC ACTION:** Initiated in G-3, to inform Soviets of shipping to lift repats at Nahodka for the first 15 days of October.
2. C/N, G-2 to G-3 dated 11 Sep 47 enclosed Soviet ltr No. 1340, dated 10 Sep 47, which requested shipping to lift 20,000 repats from Nahodka during October (2,000 each on 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27 and 30).
3. **RECOMMENDED ACTION:** Informing Maj. Gen. Kislenko of the tentative shipping schedule for first 15 days of October.
4. **CONCURRENCE:** SCAJAP (Comdr Reinhardt)
5. **RECOMMENDATION:** Approval and dispatch of attached C/N to G-2 (Foreign Liaison).
6. **COMPLETION:** This completes initiated action, but does not complete action on this subject.

Young 26-5945

INFORMATION COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF STAFF, G-3, AG  
AS PER DIV

UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/10/01 BY 10101

229



Russian file

MJY/fp  
16 September 1947

Repat

MEMO for RECORD:

13471. BASIC ACTION: C/N, G-2 to G-3, dated <sup>19</sup> 15 Sep 47 which inclosed ltr #1341, Member for USSR, Allied Council for Japan, dated 12 Sep 47. Subject letter stated 3,000 Japanese concentrated Maoka and requests shipping to repat aforesaid by <sup>22</sup> 20 Sep 47.

2. Soviet letter #1322 dated 25 Aug 47, stated (in part) that there would be no schedule for shipping from Maoka due to transportation difficulties there, but that requests for ships would be made as repats were made available. *IN THE future*

3. Our agreement with Soviets calls for 2 weeks between date request is made to SCAP and date ships are desired.

4. *This request was received by phone 18 Sep 47.* SCAJAP has been requested to sail ships for requested lift at earliest date consistent with adequate preparation for the voyage. The following ships, (with capacities) have been ordered to sail from Japan <sup>20</sup> 18 Sep 47, ETA Maoka <sup>22</sup> 20 Sep 47, to lift 3,000 repats:

TOKUJU	Unzen Maru	2,000
SHINKO	Soya Maru	1,300-1500
		<u>3,300</u>
		3,500

5. Lt Col Sackton, SGS, was contacted reference para 3 of the G-2 C/N. He stated that while the C/S desires to have submitted to him all written communications to the Soviets, routine shipping schedules are considered continuances of previously approved actions and will not be submitted. (G-2 Foreign Ln was also so informed by SGS). *the G-2 (Foreign Ln) ...*

6. The Actg. Mbr for USSR, Allied Council for Japan has been notified of the schedule (para 4 above) thru G-2 (Foreign Ln).

7. RECOMMENDED ACTION: None

8. CONCURRENCES: SCAJAP (Comdr Reinhardt)

9. RECOMMENDATION: That Soviet ltr #<sup>1347</sup> 1341 dated <sup>17</sup> 12 Sep 47 be filed without action.

10. COMPLETION: This completes action on Soviet ltr #<sup>1347</sup> 1341.

Young,  
26-5945

2/5



GL/BTP/pt

Repatriation Ships to Macka

G-2

G-3, Repat.

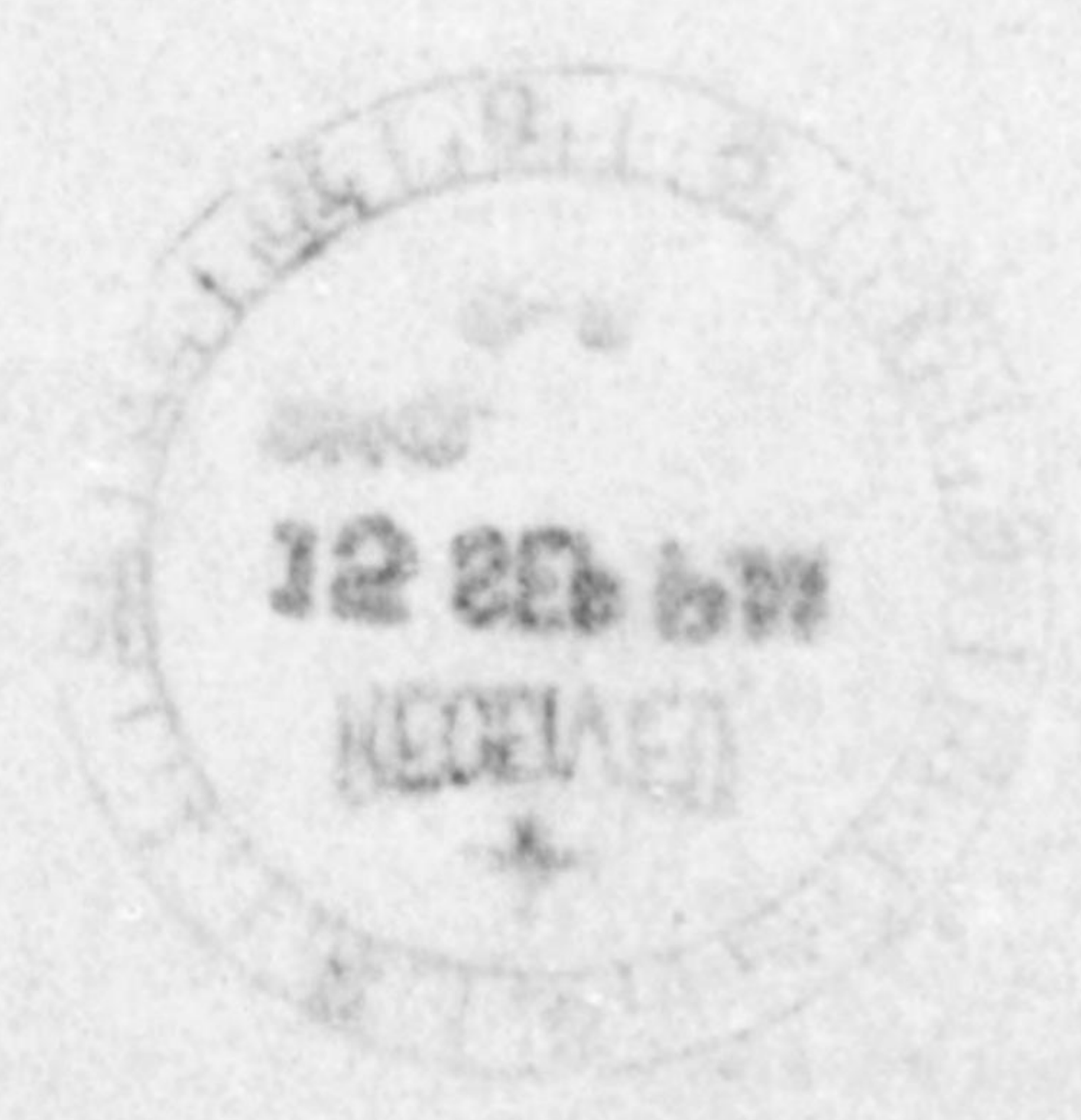
15 Sept 1947

1.
  1. Forwarded as a matter pertaining to your section.
  2. Request reply be prepared within your section.
  3. Chief of Staff has directed that the reply be processed through his office.

1 Incl:  
Soviet Translation  
No. 1341, 12 Sept 47

C.A.W.

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26



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

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

Dear General:

In the port of Maoka there is a group of 3,000 Japanese subjects  
for repatriation.

Request vessels be dispatched to the indicated port for the purpose  
of transporting these repatriates. It is desirable that the vessels  
arrive at the port of Maoka on 20 September 1947.

Request that the necessary navigational data on the dispatched  
vessels be forwarded to us for the information of the port authorities  
at Maoka.

Respectfully yours,

For the Member of the Allied Council  
for Japan from USSR

/s/ N. BEZNOSIKOV

/t/ N. BEZNOSIKOV,  
Lt. Colonel

No. 1341  
12 Sept 1947

Rec'd 12 Sept 47, 1700 hrs.  
Trans 13 Sept 47, 1030 hrs.

Disp \_\_\_\_\_ hrs \_\_\_\_\_ Sept. 47.

TRANSLATED FROM RUSSIAN BY:

A. J. JAVROTSKY,  
G-2, General Liaison



MJY/tn  
13 September 1947

Russian  
file

MEMO for RECORD:

1. BASIC ACTION: C/N, G-2 to G-3 dated 11 Sept 47 which enclosed Soviet ltr No. 1340 dated 10 Sept 47. Para 3, C/N states reply will be processed thru C/S.

a. Stated 3,000 Japanese at Maoka ready for repat; requested vessel to lift 3,000 repats on 15 Sept 47.

b. Requested vessels to lift 20,000 repats during October at port of Nahodka so scheduled to arrive at Nahodka on 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27 and 30 October.

c. Requested necessary navigational data on vessels. Rendezvous point n/c.

2. A verbal request for the 3,000 repats at Maoka (para 1 a above) was received G-3 Repat, 9 Sept 47; Two ships have been ordered to sail to Maoka as follows:

Ship	ETD Japan	ETA Maoka	Capacity
Hokushin Maru	13 Sept	15 Sept	1500
Takakurasan Maru	13 Sept	15 Sept	1500

While present agreements between U.S.S.R. and SCAP require 14 days notice on requests for repat shipping, these ships were standing ready and will arrive Maoka at requested time.

3. Lt Col Willetts, G-2 Foreign Ln was contacted, and stated that para 3 of the G-2 C/N was inserted in consonance with policy that all negotiations with Soviets be submitted to C/S.

4. Lt Col Sackton, SGS, was contacted re para 3 above, and stated that the C/S desires to see all written communications with Soviets, but does not desire to have submitted action to which no answer is deemed necessary, or answer is not in writing, providing subject is a routine matter.

5. The C/S has been informed (in M/R attached to SCAP ltr AG 014.33 (30 Aug 47)GC-O, dated 30 August 1947, subj: Repatriation from Karafuto) that no regular requests are being received from Maoka, and is familiar with the normal monthly request of 20,000 per month from Nahodka.

6. SCAJAP is unable to accurately schedule ships for October at this early date. As soon as this can be done, the Soviets will be notified thru G-2 (Foreign Liaison). Action will be processed thru C/S per para 3, G-2 C/N.

7. RECOMMENDED ACTION: As the info contained in Soviet ltr No. 1340, para 1 above, is routine in nature (para 5 above) and no written reply is contemplated at this time, para 6 above, in compliance with oral instructions, para 4 above, this matter need not be submitted to C/S at this time. No action is required.

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8. CONCURRENCE: SCAJAP (Comdr Reinhardt)
9. RECOMMENDATION: That C/N, G-2 to G-3, dated 11 September 47, be filed without action.
10. COMPLETION: This completes action on C/N, G-2 to G-3, dated 11 Sept 47, but does not complete action on this subject.

Young 26-5945



GL/BTP/fs

Request for Repatriation Vessels

G-2

G-3 Repat.

11 September 1947

1.
  1. Forwarded as a matter pertaining to your section.
  2. Request a reply be prepared by your section.
  3. Chief of Staff has directed that the reply be processed through that office.

1 Incl:  
Trans. Russian ltr.  
No. 1340, 10 Sept 47.

C.A.W.

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**COPY**

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. 1350  
Rec'd 10 Sept 47, 1045 hrs.  
Trans 11 Sept 47, 1045 hrs.

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

**COPY** 26



*Russian file*

TNS/tn  
12 September 1947

MEMO for RECORD:

1. Reference is made to CMMC memorandum number 7418, 11 September 1947, attached hereto.
2. At 1500 hours, 11 September 1947, G-2 Foreign Liaison was asked to:
  - a. Pass the information contained in inclosure to Captain 1st Rank Ohrimenko, representative of Maj Gen Kislenko.
  - b. Query the Soviets if they want the Takasago Maru each month at Nahodka, and if so, on what date.
3. At 1515 hours, 11 September 1947, G-2 Foreign Liaison called and stated Soviets requested no action until they request hospital ship by letter.

*TNS*  
Stewart 26-5945

*SA*



FOR USE IN G-3 AND COMNAVFE ONLY

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
No. Shipping spaces requested by U.S.S.R.	Period	Shipping spaces furnished by SCAP	No. Japanese repatriated	No. which Exceeds (1) is below (5)
25,500	3-15 Dec 46	33,200	28,421	2,921
86,000	1-31 Jan 47	86,700	83,438	-
60,000	1-28 Feb 47	67,100	63,693	3,693
90,700	1-31 Mar 47	104,700	90,606	-
50,000	1-30 Apr 47	62,700	58,083	8,083
50,400	1-31 May 47	54,400	51,920	1,520
52,200	1-30 Jun 47	53,400	49,125	-
52,300	1-31 Jul 47	59,000	46,564	-
6,000	1- 9 Aug 47	7,500	6,001	1
473,100		528,700	477,851	4,751

f. Status of Repatriation from SEA for ships arriving Japan subsequent to 7 August 1947:

Area	Ship	Scheduled Lift	ATD/ETD SEA	ATA/ETA Japan	Lift Enroute	Debarked	Total enroute or repat'd
Rangoon	Taian	3,000	19 Jul	8 Aug		2,700	680,818
	Bogota	1,200	3 Aug	19 Aug	971		681,789
Singapore	Choran	5,500	6 Aug	19 Aug	5,468		687,256
	Kaio	1,000	12 Aug	25 Aug	1,000		688,256
	Strathnaver	1,500	14 Aug				
	Devonshire*	601	15 Aug				
	Kizan	4,000	17 Aug				
	Nippon	1,000	21 Aug				

Total to be repatriated on 14 August	-	24,030
Total now enroute to Japan	-	7,439
Total to be evacuated from SEA	-	16,591
To be evacuated from SEA by about 21 August	-	7,101
Approximate number to be repatriated after 21 August	-	9,490

\*Will clear Rangoon, except for suspected war criminals.

15 August 1947



CMMC No. 7418.

11 September, 1947.

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

Hospital Ship for Nakhodka

According to the master of TAKASAGO MARU (T014), hospital ship in repatriation service, which has returned to Maizuru on 8 September, 1947, from Nakhodka with 2,021 repatriates, the Soviet authorities in Nakhodka requested him, though unofficially, to convey to SCAJAP their desire to have the hospital ship in Nakhodka in the latter part of each month so that they could count on it and assemble and process the required number of sick repatriates for embarkation.

In view of the fact that to have the ship running regularly is the best way to keep up the morale and spirit of the crew, CMMC would like to have your approval to allocate TAKASAGO MARU on the Nakhodka run regularly, at least once in the latter part of each month.

I. Watanabe,  
Chairman,  
Civilian Merchant Marine  
Committee.

25



NAVY COMMAND

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
NAVY CABLE CENTER

*Russian file*

MJY/tn

AG 014.33 (9 Sep 47)GC-0

**Repatriation from Siberia**

G-3

G-2 (Foreign Liaison)

18  
9 September 1947

Request following information be transmitted to Maj. Gen. A. Kislenko with the least practicable delay. It pertains to the sailing of repatriation ships from Japan to the port of Nahodka.

1. Reference is made to the letter from the Acting Member for U.S.S.R., Allied Council for Japan, No. 1322 dated 25 August 1947.

1340 10 SEPTEMBER

2. Concerning paragraph 1, reference paragraph 1 above, the following information concerning shipping to sail to the port of Nahodka during the last 15 days of September is furnished:

FIRST OCTOBER

<u>Ship</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Estimated Date of Departure</u>	<u>Estimated Date of Arrival</u>
Esan Maru	2500	15 Sep 47	18 Sep 47
Eiho Maru	2500	18 Sep 47	21 Sep 47
Shinano Maru	2500	21 Sep 47	24 Sep 47
Shinyo Maru	2500	24 Sep 47	27 Sep 47
#1 Daitaku Maru	2500	27 Sep 47	30 Sep 47

3. The above schedule is subject to change. Confirmation or amending notifications will be furnished for each ship, containing radio call sign and frequency, and shipmaster's last name.

-----W.H.M.-----



# INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED  
PRIORITY

22 Aug 47

FROM : CG USAFIK  
TO : WAR (JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF)  
INFO : CINCPAC  
NR : MGADM 1188

Military Government Daily Report nbr-514 for 21 Aug 1947: Control Symbol QSRS-02:

Part 1. Finance: On 13 Aug, Bank of Chosen notes outstanding totaled 18,928,000,000 won, representing an increase of 69,000,000 won over the previous week.

Part 2. -nil.

Part 3. Press: Extreme Rightist Dong-A Ilbo (Oriental Daily News) reported that Korean officials of the South Korean Interim Government issued a statement asserting that the Soviet Union is attempting to establish a minority government in Korea by excluding "Many Korean patriots" from consultation. Failure of the US-USSR Joint Commission would be regrettable, for the Korean people opposed neither the Moscow Agreement nor the Joint Commission in the hope that an independent government would thereby be established.

Part 4. -nil.

NO SIG

INFORMATION: COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-4, AG, KORYU, STAT & RPTS, CIV I & E, FEAF, COMNAVFE, USAFIK LO

ADDED DIST: G-3 (26 Aug 47)

43404

PRIORITY  
UNCLASSIFIED



FOO : 220035/Z  
MCN : TKEA 25/22



MJI/tn  
9 September 1947

**MEMO for RECORD:**

1. **BASIC ACTION:** Initiated in G-3, to inform Soviets of shipping to lift repats at Nahodka for the balance of Sept.

11 SEP 47

2. C/N, G-2 to G-3 dated ~~26 Aug 47~~ enclosed Soviet ltr No. 1322, dated 25 Aug 47, which requested shipping to lift 20,000 repats from Nahodka during September (2,000 each on 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27 and 30).  
*FIRST 15 DAYS OF OCTOBER, 1340*

10 SEP 47

3. Our C/N, to G-2 (Foreign Ln) dated 28 Aug 47 referred to Soviet ltr No. 1322 (para 2 above) and set up a tentative schedule for the first 15 days of September. This schedule has since been confirmed to the Soviets thru G-2 (Foreign Ln).  
*OCTOBER*

4. **RECOMMENDED ACTION:** Informing Maj. Gen. Kislenko of the shipping schedule for last 15 days of September.  
*FIRST*

5. **CONCURRENCES:** None required. *SCADAP (Comdr Reinhardt)*

6. **RECOMMENDATION:** Approval and dispatch of attached C/N to G-2 (Foreign Liaison).

7. **COMPLETION:** This completes initiated action, but does not complete action on this subject.

Young 26-5945



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, ~~U.S. ARMY FORG~~ FAR EAST COMMAND AND PACIFIC  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE  
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

ERW  
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# INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED  
ROUTINE

8 Sep 47

FROM : CG 24TH INF DIV

TO : SCAP

INFO : CG RYKOM, CG EIGHTH ARMY, CG I CORPS

NR : KVC 8499

Subj is repatriation. 19 crew members of Toshima Maru  
aboard Kaiwo Maru. ETD Sasebo 071600 I. ETA Naze 081800 I.  
Thence to Buckner Bay 091700 I. 376 Oshima. 305 Okinawa.

LESTER

INFORMATION: G-1, G-2, G-3, AG, COMNAVFE

49119

ROUTINE  
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO : 070211 Z  
MCN : TKEB 3/08





AG 014.33 (6 Sep 47)GC-0

Repatriation from Siberia, Karafuto and the Kurile Islands.

G-3

C/S

6 September 1947

Recommend approval of the following letter and return to G-3 for dispatch:

SUBJECT: Repatriation from Siberia, Karafuto and the Kurile Islands.

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

*NOT SENT*

*1-N  
8/23*

1. Reference is made to letter from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 014.33 (28 Sep 46)GC, dated 28 September 1946, subject: Repatriation from Soviet-Controlled Areas, and letter from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 014.33 (26 Dec 46)GC, dated 26 December 1946, subject: Repatriation, which requested the number of Japanese nationals to be repatriated through the ports of Nahodka and Maoka.

2. No reply nor acknowledgement has been received to date to these letters, insofar as they concern the total number of Japanese to be repatriated through the ports of Nahodka and Maoka.

3. As the program of repatriation of Japanese nationals from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and territories under the control of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proceeds, it becomes more and more necessary for planning purposes that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers be advised as to the total number of Japanese to be repatriated from these areas. Hence, information is requested as to the total number of Japanese yet to be repatriated from Siberia and from Karafuto, including the Kurile Islands.

-W.H.M.-

*To G-3:  
Follow up our  
ltr of 30 Aug by  
15 Sept. RIM*

*Approved  
RAM*



*2)*



MJY/tn  
6 September 1947

MEMO for RECORD:

1. BASIC ACTION: Initiated in G-3.
2. SCAP ltr to Gen Derevyanko, AG 014.33 (28 Sep 46)GC, dated 28 September 1946, subject: Repatriation from Soviet-controlled Areas (Tab A), requested the numbers to be repatriated from N. Korea and through ports of Maoka, Nahodka and Dairen.
3. Verbal replies were received concerning the number to be repatriated from N. Korea and Dairen-Port Arthur area by Nov 46. At that time, Col Moskalev (representative at Russian-SCAP Repat conference) stated the information concerning the number to be repatriated from Maoka and Nahodka would be forthcoming.
4. SCAP ltr to Gen Derevyanko, file AG 014.33 (26 Dec 46)GC, dated 26 December 1946, subject: Repatriation (Tab B), referred to ltr para 2 above and requested information as to when the numbers of repats to be returned through Nahodka and Maoka would be furnished.
5. To date, no reply has been received from the Soviets to either of the two above letters insofar as they pertain to Nahodka and Maoka. The only info available to SCAP is that furnished by the JG and this info is not considered entirely reliable.
6. SCAP ltr to Gen Kislenko, file AG 014.33 (30 Aug 47)GC-0, dated 30 August 1947, subject: Repatriation from Karafuto (Tab C), made offer of shipping to lift repats from any port in Karafuto (such as Otomari, Esutoru, Shikuka) and the Kuriles. Hence, it is considered advisable to have this query concern the number of Japs yet to be repatriated from Siberia and Karafuto (including Kuriles) rather than merely the number to be repatriated through the two ports used to date, Nahodka and Maoka.
7. Maoka is a port of 6 meters depth. This fact, plus its confined harbor space, and lack of tugs has made it necessary for SCAP to provide only smaller ships of shallow draught. The Soviets have, in the past, been unwilling to provide tugs or allow SCAP ships the use of the better harbors in Karafuto. Nahodka, on the other hand, will accommodate the larger ships which are more efficient to operate, both from the standpoint of fuel and passenger capacity.
8. At present, SCAP must hold both shallow and deep draught shipping, plus necessary reserve to replace worn out ships or those in overhaul, to cover the agreed total of 50,000 (Tab D) from either or both ports.



9. The only information available to SCAP concerning the total number of Japanese in Siberia and Karafuto (including the Kuriles) is that furnished by the Japanese Government, based on estimates made in September 1945. If these figures are higher than the actual number yet to be repatriated from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, it will give SCAP a false picture of the length of time it will take to complete the task, and result in the retention of more ships in reserve (paragraph 8 above) than would be actually required. These ships are needed in the cargo service, and if accurate figures are furnished by the Soviets, repatriation shipping requirements could be adjusted accordingly.

10. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Querying Gen Kislenko, Acting Member for U.S.S.R., Allied Council for Japan, again, as to number Japs in Siberia and Karafuto (including Kuriles).

11. CONCURRENCES: SCAJAP (Comdr Reinhardt)

12. RECOMMENDATION: Approval and dispatch of attached C/N.

13. COMPLETION: This completes initiated action, but does not complete action on this subject.

*Young*  
Young 26-5945

*TNS*  
*4/25/45*  
*CC*



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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

GC-0 RJB/mta

APD 500  
28 September 1946

AG 014.33 (28 Sep 46)GC

MEMORANDUM TO: Lieutenant General K. Derevyanko, Member for U.S.S.R.,  
Allied Council for Japan.

SUBJECT : Repatriation from Soviet-Controlled Areas.

Tab A  
Ltr to  
Derevyanko  
28 Sep 46.

1. Reference is made to proposal submitted by General Derevyanko to Chief of Staff, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 26 September 1946.

2. In order to prepare overall operational plans for repatriation to and from Soviet-controlled areas it is essential the vital information requested herein be furnished. In view of the short time available for repatriation before the harbors being used as ports of embarkation become ice bound, it is especially important this information be furnished with the least practicable delay. It is requested in event complete information is not immediately available, fragmentary reports be made, by areas as indicated in paragraph 3 below.

3. The following information is desired to set up shipping schedules.

a. Number of Japanese to be evacuated from Siberia through Nahodka.

b. Number of Japanese to be evacuated through Maoka. It is understood from conference 27 September between representatives, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and General Derevyanko that the Japanese in Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands will be evacuated through Maoka.

c. Number of Japanese and the anticipated rate to be evacuated through Dairen.

d. Number of Japanese, the anticipated rate of evacuation and the ports through which repatriation will be accomplished from North Korea.

e. In order to extend the operation into the winter months it is anticipated that special attention must be paid to ice conditions at Soviet-controlled ports of embarkation. Information is desired as to the extent of this problem at the ports of Nahodka, Maoka, Kanko, Genzan, and Dairen. In this connection, it is understood that the port of Honto, Sakhalin is relatively ice free, whereas the port at Maoka

COPY<sup>3</sup><sub>B</sub>



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averages serious ice conditions from mid-December through March. It is requested that the possibility of substituting Honto for Maoka as port of embarkation from Sakhalin be explored.

f. Any limitation on size of ships that can be employed in the above port areas.

4. Following information, listed by areas as shown in paragraph 3 above, is desired for inclusion in radio communication plan.

a. For sailing dispatches covering movement of ships engaged in repatriation to and from ports under the control of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, radio addressees, operating schedules, call signs and frequencies for ship to shore and shore to shore communications.

b. Radio addressees, including information addressees, operating schedules, call signs and frequencies of headquarters with which command matters will be handled.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APD 500  
26 December 1946

AG 014.33 (26 Dec 46)GC

SUBJECT: Repatriation.

TO: Lieutenant General K. N. Derevynako, Member for  
U.S.S.R., Allied Council for Japan.

1. Reference is made to letter from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 014.33 (28 Sep 46)GC, dated 28 September 1946, subject: "Repatriation from Soviet-Controlled Areas", which requested the number of Japanese nationals to be repatriated from Northern Korea and through the ports of Nahodka, Maoka and Dairen.

2. During the conference of 14 October 1946 and 5 November 1946, concerning repatriation from territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and territories under the control of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Soviet representatives furnished the information concerning the approximate number of Japanese to be repatriated from the Dairen-Port Arthur area and Northern Korea, and stated the approximate number to be repatriated through the ports of Nahodka and Maoka would be furnished at an early date. Information is requested as to when the numbers of repatriates to be returned through Nahodka and Maoka will be furnished.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

Tab B  
Ltr to  
Derevynako  
26 Dec 46

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c



~~RUSSIAN~~  
Russian

AG 095 (5 Sep 47)AG-OS

Return of Son from Siberia

From: AG-OS

To: G-1

Date: 5 September 1947

1. Attention is invited to attached copy of letter dtd 2 Sep 47 from Kozo Kashima, Tokyo.

2. Request information pertinent to request on which to base reply. This request is for information only and is not intended as the basis of any action not in consonance with current SCAP policy.

1 Incl  
as indicated

-----R.G.H.-----

2.

From: G-3

To: AG

Date: 8 September 1947

1. The following information is furnished as a basis for a reply to Incl. #1 of C/N #1.

a. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers is extremely anxious that repatriation be completed from all areas at earliest possible date.

b. Repatriation from U.S.S.R. and territories under the control of the U.S.S.R. is predicated on the "Agreement" culminated between SCAP and the Soviets on 19 December 1947.

c. At the time of the conference that terminated in the agreement (1 b above), SCAP made an offer to lift all repatriates that the Soviets would furnish at any port in Siberia, Dairen-Port Arthur area, North Korea, Karafuto and the Kuriles. However, the Soviets agreed to repatriation at the rate of 50,000 per month only.

d. There are at present, 3,000 repatriates remaining in the Dairen area, 1,048 in North Korea, 236,767 in Karafuto and the Kuriles Islands, and 577,926 in Siberia.

1 Incl: n/c/

-----W.H.M.-----

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, ~~U.S. ARMY FORCE~~ PACIFIC  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE  
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

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# INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED  
ROUTINE

6 Sept 47

FROM : BCOF  
TO : SCAP (ATTN G-3)  
INFO : CG EIGHTH ARMY (ATTN MG)  
NR : GO 19686

Repat report Ujina 040001 I to 042400 I Sep 47. In nil out nil.  
Held 4 Japanese.

NO SIG

INFORMATION : G-1, G-2, G-3, AG, COMNAVFE

NOTE: Duty Officer Signal Message Center states this msg received  
from BCOF via Courier.

48589

ROUTINE  
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO: 051115 I  
MCN: Y 31/05



9



MJY/tn  
8 September 1947

MEMO for RECORD:

1. BASIC ACTION: C/N, AG-OS to G-3 dated 5 Sep 47 which:
  - a. Inclosed a letter from Kozo Kashima (Jap nat'l residing in Tokyo) to Mrs. Douglas MacArthur, requesting that the repat of his son from Siberia be expedited.
  - b. Requested pertinent data on which to base a reply.
  - c. Stated that this request is for info only and is not intended as the basis of any action not in consonance with current SCAP policy.
3. Repat from USSR and territories under control of USSR is based upon an agreement culminated between SCAP and USSR on 19 Dec 1946. At that time, SCAP made offer to lift any number of repats that the Soviets would furnish at ports in Siberia, Karafuto and the Kuriles. This offer was made public by press release. However, the only number that the Russians would agree to furnish was 50,000 per month.
4. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Informing AG-OS by C/N of above facts (unclassified) and others pertinent to the letter of Mr. Kashima.
5. CONCURRENCE: G-1 (Capt Koob)
6. RECOMMENDATION: Approval and dispatch of attached C/N.
7. COMPLETION: This completes action on C/N, AG-OS to G-3 dated 5 Sept 46.

Young -26-5945

22



FAR EAST C AND  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, ~~U. S. ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC~~  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE  
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

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## INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED  
PRIORITY

6 Sep 47

FROM : CG 24TH INF DIV

TO : CINCFE

INFO : CG EIGHTH ARMY (ATTN G-3), CG I CORPS, CO KYUSHU MIL GOVT  
REGION

NR : KVC 8477

Repatriation Shipping Report for period 050001 I to 052400 I  
Sep.

Sasebo. Incoming. None. Outgoing. None.  
On Station Report. 2 Navy. 37 civilians. 928 Koreans.  
2 Chinese. 5 Formosans. 934 Ryukyans.  
Awaiting rail transportation. None.  
Report of illegal Koreans on station. 216.  
Ships quarantined in harbor. None.

NO SIG

INFORMATION : G-1, G-2, G-3, AG, PUBLIC H & W, COMNAVFE

48742

PRIORITY  
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO : 060155 Z  
MCN : TKEB 30/06



24



September 2, 1947

Mrs. Douglas MacArthur,  
The American Embassy, Tokyo

COPY

Dear Madam:

I believe you will forgive me for writing you frequently about the return of Japanese detained in abroad, especially in Siberia and also to prepare my letter by handwriting as I have lost my machine during the war.

To my great joy, I had a happy chance to see my old teacher, Professor Roger Adams of the University of Illinois. He visited this country as the Head of the American Scientific Mission. I stayed in his laboratory in 1924, making a chemical research work. In taking a dinner, we talked about our friends, our works and all things happened during the past twenty years. He became old and so am I. He was however so kind as before. And I told him about my son detained in Siberia, asking him to tell the real present state of the matter, one of the most serious matters in this country, to his friends and American people, if possible. A Japanese ode came out from my lips: Omoikiya, kakaru Shodo in Shinokimi to tachite kataran koto no aritowa (I have not supposed to talk with my teacher standing among such ruins of country).

It was too hot, this summer. But the recent rain gave it the end. You will listen to the chirping of crickets in your garden in the evening. The insects hum reminds us of lonesome feeling. It is now autumn. And winter is following to it. You will easily suppose the severe cold will visit the northern part of Asia. And there are about one million Japanese detained and compelled to heavy work, in extremely bad living conditions. They are becoming sick, nay, passing away one by one. We expected that they will surely returned during the summer. But the expected summer has gone. We do not know where they are, living yet or die. We can not communicate with them. Old parents, weak wives and poor children are however hardly passing their lives, by the only hope of the return of their relatives. Please help and gives lives to these people. I eagerly ask your kind help for the return of these detained Japanese. I have also to mention that there are about thirty thousands Japanese detained in the region of the Chinese Communists, about ten percent of them being women. Where is the humanity? We can not reach them. Will you please think of these helpless people?

Toraware no Ako o omoeba, waga taburu Shiromeshi no ueni Namida suru kamo (when I think of my boy detained in abroad, I can not help to shed tears on the boiled white rive which I am eating).

Ko o omo Oya no Kokoro o kakimidashi, Aki no Nagayo o Korogi no naku (Crickets are singing in grasses during the long Autumn night, disturbing the mind of parents who are thinking of their sons).

Believing you will surely help to bring all Japanese detained in abroad before the severe winter will injure their lives.

I remain,  
Yours very truly,

/s/ Kozo Kashima

41, 1-chome, Kaname-cho  
Toshima-Ku, Tokyo.

COPY

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