

Russian Conf No 2
19 Dec 46

AGREEMENT

19 Dec 1946
Russian Conf. No 2

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

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

Section I - Persons Subject to Repatriation

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

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

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

Section II - Ports and Rates of Movement

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

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

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

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

Section III - Embarkation Procedure and Transportation

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

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

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

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

5. In the waters of the Soviet Union and in those under the control of the U. S. S. R., ships operating under the control of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and used in repatriation will follow routes and regulations prescribed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as stated in Appendix 1.

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

Section IV - Supply for Repatriates and Ships Assigned for Repatriation

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section V - Sanitation and Medical Measures

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

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

b. Typhoid vaccine to be given to all repatriates.

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

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

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

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

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

Section VI - Possessions of Repatriates

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section VII

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

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

19 December 1946
Tokyo, Japan

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

19 December 1946
Tokyo, Japan

Appendices.

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

Appendix 2 - Navigation Communications

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

1. Harboring facilities at the ports.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 2 - Navigation Communications

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IN THE CLEAR

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSSIGNAL CORPS MESSAGE

GC-O TNS/fp

17 DECEMBER 1946

FROM: SCAP

TO : *WDCSN (and pass to State Department)*
WARGOS PRIORITYINFO: CHIEF ARMY ADVISORY GP. CHINA (PASS TO
GENERAL MARSHALL) . . . ROUTINE*COM 7TH FLT* ROUTINE*CG PEIPING GP* ROUTINE*CG XXIV CORPS* ROUTINE(*Com Nav Jap*) Repatriation from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas is subject. Urad W 85006 of 7 November not to all or needed refers.

On December General Derevyanko, Member of Allied Council for Japan from U.S.S.R. signed a comprehensive agreement *this 10-4* for repatriation of Japanese from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas and for repatriation of approximately 10,000 Koreans from Japan to Northern Korea. This concludes negotiations that have been in progress since 26 September 1946.

Under terms of agreement ~~and~~ Japanese prisoners of war ~~and~~ *Civilians* ~~and~~ *and* other Japanese who so elect will be returned to Japan at rate of 50,000 per month. Soviets agree to deliver repatriates to ports of Maoka (Karafuto), Nahodka (Siberia), Dairen (Manchuria) and Kanko and Genzan (Korea). SCAP agrees to accept all responsibilities incident to return of repatriates to Japan from time of embarkation.

New subject. Under interim agreement of 26 November, reported in ourad C 67650 of 28 November not to all or needed, Japanese were *have* been repatriated from the above mentioned ports.

Copies to:

C-in-C	G-2 (3)	Dip Sec (2)	SCAJAP
C/S	G-3 (4 return)	Govt Sec	PH & W
G-1 (3)	G-4 (3)	COMNAVJAP	ESS

IN THE CLEAR

DRAFT 3 4

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
G-3 Repatriation

11 December 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: Colonel Russell

SUBJECT : Repatriation

1. Forwarded herewith "Agreements 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 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to Japan, as well as Korean Nationals from Japan to Korea North of the 38° North Latitude", which have been returned by General Derevyanko without signature.

2. Mr. Savitsky, G-2 Foreign Liaison, states Colonel Moskalev telephoned 11 December, in regard to these Agreements, substantially as follows:

a. The two copies of Agreements given to the Soviets at the 5 December meeting, bearing General Mueller's signature, are not acceptable in their present form due to the changes made in paragraph 3 Section IV.

b. A meeting was held between General Mueller and General Derevyanko, Monday, 9 December, at which General Mueller agreed to withdraw the provisos that SCAP request was necessary before repairs could be effected to repatriation ships and that payment for repairs would be made at SCAP expense. However, General Mueller requested assurance from General Derevyanko that no repairs on repatriation ships will be started without prior approval by SCAP except in dire emergency; and that in this emergency, the Soviet will render help immediately.

c. It was further agreed that the procedure for signing agreements should be:

- (1) Copies without signature should be furnished both parties for the purpose of study and amendment.
- (2) When both sides find that the Agreements are acceptable, a meeting should be held between General Mueller and General Derevyanko, at which time they will be signed by both parties.

3. None of the above comments have been received in writing in G-3 Repatriation and are not expected in view of telephonic report by Colonel Moskalev to Mr. Savitsky.

2 Incls:

Incl 1 - Agreements 22 Nov. 1946

Incl 2 - Agreements 5 Dec. 1946

RB
for J.F.H.

Tokyo, Japan

22 November 1946

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

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

Section I - Persons Subject to Repatriation

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

a. Japanese prisoners of war.

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

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

Section II - Ports and Rates of Movement

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

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

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

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

Section III - Embarkation Procedure and Transportation

1. Transportation facilities, for repatriation of persons indicated in Section I of this agreement from all ports designated for this

purpose, will be provided by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan. No passengers, other than the persons of the above-mentioned categories, will be transported on ships assigned for repatriation.

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

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

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

5. In the waters of the Soviet Union and in those under the control of the U. S. S. R., ships operating under the control of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and used in repatriation will follow routes and regulations prescribed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as stated in Appendix 1.

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

Section IV - Supply for Repatriates and Ships Assigned for Repatriation

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

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

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

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

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

Section V - Sanitation and Medical Measures

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

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

b. Typhoid vaccine to be given to all repatriates.

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

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

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

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

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

Section VI - Possessions of Repatriates

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

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

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

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

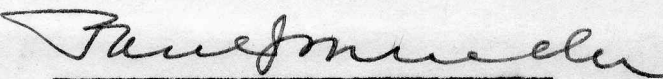
5. Korean repatriates returning to northern Korea will also be permitted to bring with them the following:

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

Section VII

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

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


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

Appendices:

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

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

1. Harboring facilities at the ports.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 2 - Navigation Communications

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

a. Maritime agency of foreign navies in Vladivostok via radio station in Nahodka Bay. This radio station maintains observation of the sea from 0100 to 0500 hours, from 0600 to 1000 hours and from 1500 to 1700 hours (Moscow time). Call sign is UI - 2 or UKI. Frequency 500 KC.

b. Maritime agency at the port of Maoka. Call sign is UFL - 3; frequency 500 KC. Observation of the sea maintained 24 hours per day, frequency KC from 0300 to 0400 hours, from 0700 to 0900 hours, from 1100 to 1400 hours, from 1430 to 2130 hours and from 2200 to 2400 hours (Moscow time).

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

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

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

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

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

Repat action

GC-0

RJB/tn

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
G-3 Section

APD 500
6 December 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief of Staff

SUBJECT : Repatriation to and from Soviet-controlled Areas.

1. Forwarded herewith, stenographic notes of conference held with representative of the Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Allied Council for Japan, at General Headquarters, Friday, 6 December.

2. The latest revision of "Agreements 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 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to Japan, as well as Korean Nationals from Japan to Korea North of the 38° North Latitude" was discussed. It was pointed out that all changes as requested by the Soviet representatives had been incorporated. Also, prior to furnishment of emergency supplies and services in Soviet ports to repatriation ships, approval of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers must be obtained.

3. The question of availability of radio frequencies for ships destined Genzan and Kanko, Korea was discussed. The Soviet representative stated he expected word on this subject momentarily. The ships have been alerted to sail for Kanko and Genzan since 19 November and will be dispatched immediately upon receipt of this required operational information.

C. A. RUSSELL,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-3.

1 Incl - Stenographic notes.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

CONFERENCE

DAI ICHI BUILDING

TOKYO

1445, 6 December 1946

SUBJECT: Repatriation from Soviet Controlled Areas.

ATTENDANCE: For SCAP

- Colonel C. A. Russell
Colonel R. J. Butchers
Mr. Savitsky - Interpreter

Major Stewart

For U. S. S. R. - Colonel Moskalev
Mr. Tsehonya

under

Colonel Russell: I have here two copies of an agreement signed by General Mueller and request that they be delivered to General Derevyanko. These most recently revised copies embody the changes requested by the Soviet authorities at our last meeting namely:

1. Section 2, paragraph 4 in which we inserted the word "respectively" and the phrase "ports designated for repatriation."

2. The minor changes in call signs and frequency in Appendix 2.

3. The deletion of the sentence in paragraph 1 a of Appendix 1.

4. We have inserted in this most recently revised copy in paragraph 2 Section 2 the figure 50,000 persons per month as requested by the Soviet authorities at our last meeting. However, in that connection we would like it understood that we stand ready to increase the figure of 50,000 per month to whatever number the Soviet authorities make available. We prefer to increase it in order to effect the early repatriation of all the people to be repatriated now under Soviet control.

5. With those changes, then, we have completed all of the previous points of disagreement except the paragraph on emergency aid which the Soviet authorities requested added to this agreement at the last meeting. We have inserted that paragraph now as paragraph 3 of Section 4 and we have made minor changes in the paragraph so that it now reads: "The Soviet party agrees to render in case of a damaged ship, on request by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, possible assistance and aid to the damaged ship which arrive for repatriates. On such cases, the masters of the ships must sign the bills presented for the rendered assistance which shall be paid without any delay in United States dollars by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers." Such change will be minor as you will see.

Conference - Subj: Repatriation from Soviet Controlled Areas, 6 Dec 46

a. We inserted the words "on request by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers" so that we would have control of the aid to be rendered. In other words to keep it under the control of SCAP. Inasmuch as we are paying for it we don't want to spend money unnecessarily. We will arrange with our Japanese ships' masters to restrict them from getting assistance other than that absolutely needed. That will cut down any burden on the Soviet facilities at these ports. It should not make any difference to the Soviet authorities.

b. Then the paragraph as proposed by the Soviets had the statement "shall be paid without any delay in United States dollars by the American party." We have changed that to read: "shall be paid without any delay in United States dollars by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers," which is a very minor change.

c. Further we had the addition "or any other stable currency" that you wanted deleted. Inasmuch as we stick to United States dollars, it is unnecessary. That is the only change.

We believe this revised signed agreement should now be acceptable to the Soviet authorities. We have granted all that they have asked. As we understand from the last meeting, the Soviets are now ready to sign it without further delay.

I request that these signed copies be immediately delivered to General Derevyanko through formal channels for signature with this covering letter. One signed copy as requested therein be promptly returned to us. Also two Russian translations of the agreement (signed by General Derevyanko) be returned to us at a later date. One of the latter will then be returned to General Derevyanko. Can be expect early action in that matter?

Interpreter: Colonel Moskalev has something that he would like to have clarified. What will the procedure of SCAP be of approving necessary repairs. For instance if a ship arrives in a port and it is found that it needs repair how will it be handled by SCAP?

Colonel Russell: By radio.

Interpreter: Mr. Tsehonsy would like to know if this means that the Soviet authorities should not render any services until such time that it has been approved by SCAP?

Colonel Russell: That is right. By request of SCAP.

Interpreter: Colonel Moskalev says he will immediately take these copies to General Derevyanko.

Conference - Subj: "Repatriation from Soviet Controlled Areas", 6 Dec 46

Colonel Russell: When do you think we could get these back so that we could get started here?

Interpreter: Colonel Moskalev says it is up to the General. As long as the General has to sign it he doesn't see how he can give us a definite answer.

Colonel Russell: Now I have one more thing at this time. What is the latest word on data requested to enable us to dispatch those ships now being held in readiness for dispatch to the Korean ports of Genzan and Kanko?

Interpreter: Colonel Moskalev says while the last meeting was being held information was received at the Embassy that two ships were specially dispatched to the two ports for the purpose of communications. They were expected to be there this morning. However, the information has not been received as to their arrival. It is expected today. As soon as this information reaches the Embassy they will let us know.

Colonel Russell: Well, as I have said before we are extremely anxious to put those ships to work. The delay is costing us money all the time.

Colonel Moskalev: It is very clear.

Colonel Russell: Anything else?

Colonel Moskalev: No. All is understood.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

GC-O

TNS/tn

APO 500
6

AG 014.33 (6 Dec 46)GC

SUBJECT: Agreements 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 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to Japan, as well as Korean Nationals from Japan to Korea North of the 38° North Latitude.

TO : Lieutenant General K. N. Derevyanko, Member of the Allied Council for Japan from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

1. Forwarded herewith are two (2) copies of the Agreements, subject as above, signed by the Representative for the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, for consideration.

2. It is requested that:

a. One (1) copy of the attached document be signed by the Member of the Allied Council for Japan from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and returned to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

b. Two (2) copies of the attached document, written in the Russian language, and signed by the Member of the Allied Council for Japan from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, be submitted for signature by the Representative for the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. One (1) of the signed copies of the Russian version will be returned to the Member of the Allied Council for Japan from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

3. In the event the Member of the Allied Council for Japan from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has any changes to the attached agreements, it is desired that they be communicated to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers at the earliest practicable date.

4. It is further requested that the two (2) copies of the Agreements, subject as above, signed by the Representative for the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and forwarded to the Member of the Allied Council for Japan from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 22 November 1946, be returned to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

1 Incl - as indicated in paragraph
1 above (in duplicate)

dispatched
061515 Dec
from 9-23
29

TNS
TNS/bjb

AG 014.33(6 Dec 46)CC

Dispatch of Correspondence

C-3

AG

6 December 1946

For signature and transmittal to C-2 Foreign Liaison for dispatch
to Lt. General K. Derevyanko.

1 Incl:

Ltr dated Dec 46, subj:

"Agreements Reached Concerning Repatriation
of Japanese Prisoners of War and Japanese
Nationals from Territory of the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics and from Terri-
tories Under the Control of the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics to Japan, as
well as Korean Nationals from Japan to Korea
North of the 38° North Latitude."

-----C. A. R.-----

TNS/fp
6 December 1946

MEMO for RECORD:

1. BASIC ACTION: Action directed by C/S.
2. It is desirable that the Soviet Member of the Allied Council for Japan and SCAF have signed copies of the Agreement in both the Russian and English language.
3. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Letter transmitting agreements in English signed by C/S.
4. CONCURRENCES: None necessary in view of para 1 above.
5. RECOMMENDATION: Approval and dispatch of attached letter.
6. COMPLETION: This completes directed action, but does not complete action on this subject.

Stewart 2-5624.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

CONFERENCE

DAI ICHI BUILDING

TOKYO

1600, 4 December 1946

SUBJECT: Repatriation from Soviet Controlled Areas.

ATTENDANCE: For SCAP - Colonel C. A. Russell
 Colonel J. F. Howell

For U. S. S. R - Colonel Moskalev
 - Mr. Tsehonya

Interpreter: General Derevyanko wants Colonel Moskalev to make an announcement. Upon very careful study of the agreement the Soviet side came to the conclusion that they feel it is necessary to leave in paragraph 3 of Section 4 which covers the emergency cases.

Colonel Howell: Paragraph 3 of Section 4 was deleted in the last draft.

Interpreter: Well, the General upon studying it very carefully decided that he feels it is necessary to have that paragraph included as was originally done in their original draft. However, they are making a little addition at the end: " . . or any other stable currency."

Colonel Moskalev first wants to give the reasons for it. The first one is that according to international laws every ship that is in distress or needs repair is repaired in foreign port and that the expenses are paid in cash in some stable currency - American dollars or any other established currency. That is reason No. 1. Reason No. 2 is that although in the final draft we say that all ships leaving Japan for repatriation will be supplied with all the necessary parts and any other means that would be necessary in case of repair or in case of any damage or anything like that, there still remains the fact that the ship may have to be repaired at the port; that there may not be enough parts or equipment which may be necessary to obtain from the Soviet Government. They again remind you they are not dealing with the Japanese Government, that any reference to the Japanese Government or expense account of the Japanese Government is not acceptable to them. Now, if this paragraph can be included again and accepted in that version with the addition of any other established currency, if that paragraph is accepted, then General Derevyanko is ready to sign the agreement immediately.

Colonel Howell: To return how many people per month?

Interpreter: This is covering 50,000 per month.

Otherwise Colonel Moskalev says that the Soviet side is not responsible for any delay that may occur in the signing of the agreement due to the fact that we are not accepting this paragraph.

Colonel Moskalev says there are a few minor changes that he doesn't think would cause any trouble and some errors they found in the agreement that they would like to correct so he is going over them one by one.

Colonel Russell: Are these errors of translation or errors of substance?

Interpreter: Well, one is definitely an error - omission - that should be in there. A few others are simply additions which are necessary in order to make their agreement complete.

Now in the agreement before we changed it in paragraph 4 of Section 2 regarding the responsibility of the authorities.

Colonel Russell: Well, this is a new one. I want to go back to the first.

Interpreter: That was Section 4 paragraph 3 which covers emergency supplies.

Colonel Russell: That matter will have to be decided by SCAP. I will withhold any comments pending determination of his wishes.

Colonel Howell: There was no mention of emergency supplies so his statement that it was the original proposal is not correct.

Colonel Russell: I would like to say something further in that connection. The mention of emergency supplies and services was put into the agreement as proposed by SCAP representatives merely as a precautionary measure. It was not felt at that time that it would be any great issue, that it would be a stumbling block. As Colonel Howell has stated that matter was not even mentioned by the Soviets in their original proposal. Subsequently the Soviets objected to the way that we proposed to pay for the emergency services or supplies if rendered, and introduced a factor of United States dollars. To avoid this matter becoming a stumbling block to effecting repatriation at an early date SCAP was willing to assume all of the calculated risk that might be involved in this issue, and consequently deleting any reference to emergency supplies or services from the proposal. SCAP is still willing to assume that responsibility. We believe that the number of instances of this type will be nominally few and for such nominally few instances

wherein we seek aid, SCAP agreed to pay the Soviets for supplies or services rendered. If such aid is requested it will be paid for. Therefore I do not see the need of mentioning emergency supplies or services anywhere in this proposal and suggest that we go back to the revised contract as believed to be acceptable to the Soviets a few days ago. I object to the statement from the Soviets that if this issue (or if this paragraph) is not included that they will no longer be responsible for the delay in effecting this agreement and consummating repatriation. I do not believe that the issue is germane and certainly affords no excuse for further delay in coming to an agreement. As previously stated the matter will be presented to SCAP for his final decision. We are ready to proceed with the next point unless Colonel Moskalev has something further to say on this issue.

Interpreter: Colonel Moskalev wants to repeat again that in spite of the fact that SCAP is responsible for taking care of the ships in case of anything needing repairs, the possibility is not excluded that there may be some assistance needed at the Soviet ports. Now as long as you agree that these, although few instances still may occur and SCAP is willing to pay for whatever assistance is rendered by the Soviets, he doesn't see any reason why this paragraph should not be included in our agreement.

Colonel Russell: I see no point in prolonging discussions pro and con about un consequential qualifications within this agreement which serve only to defeat the purpose of these meetings; that is, to come to an agreement so that we can get this job under way and finished. Basically it appears that the problem is a simple one. The responsibility of the Soviet Government is that of releasing prisoners of war and displaced military personnel and delivering them to designated ports for embarkation on ships. There their responsibilities end. It is the responsibility basically of SCAP to place the ships at the designated ports in the numbers required to embark any and all released prisoners of war and displaced personnel up to 100% of such prisoners of war and displaced military personnel as desire to be repatriated, and the details of their return from the port of embarkation in Soviet controlled area to Japan is the responsibility of SCAP. The most recently revised agreement which we are now awaiting signature states in Section 4 paragraph 2 that all expenses connected with repatriation of Japanese prisoners of war and Japanese nationals from the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and from territories under the control of U.S.S.R., as well as the expense covering repatriation of Koreans from Japan will be charged against the account of the Japanese Government. That paragraph should allay any fear on the part of the Soviet authorities that they will be charged with expenses concerning repatriation. In addition thereto SCAP previously offered to assure them that he would honor bills presented for emergency services and supplies rendered. How he does it, with what currency is a matter of concern only to SCAP, as long as the Soviet authorities are assured of repayment.

Interpreter: Colonel Moskalev says that apparently no decision can be reached at this meeting regarding this particular paragraph; that he understands you will report to the Chief of Staff and he will report to General Derevyanko and then it will be up to them to decide.

Colonel Russell: I want to clarify the issue as I now understand it. The message from General Derevyanko is: that without the paragraph included regarding emergency supplies and services as adopted in a revised Soviet draft, there will be no agreement. Am I to understand that?

Interpreter: That is true.

Colonel Russell: Go on with the next.

Interpreter: Section 2 paragraph 4 in the original version reads: "Both parties of this agreement reserve the right to change the rates of movement . ." and so on. They want to include " . . the ports designated for repatriation . ."

Colonel Russell: The way it reads now in the agreement that is awaiting signature is this: "Section 2, paragraph 4. Both parties of this agreement reserve the right to change the rates of movement or temporarily suspend the repatriation in case of unforeseen circumstances (climatic conditions, icing, difficulties encountered under water condition in transporting repatriates to ports of embarkation etc)."
Now the way the Soviet side wants to change this paragraph is this: "Both parties of this agreement reserve the right to change the ports designated for repatriation" and then the rest of the paragraph "rates of movement" and so on.

Interpreter: There is another word omitted in translation or typing: "Both parties of this agreement respectively reserve the right . ."

Colonel Russell: I am quite confident that there will be no objection to the change requested by the Soviet authorities in a re-writing of this agreement.

Colonel Howell: There is only one thing. General Derevyanko stated and we agreed at a previous meeting that the parts that were acceptable would not be changed in the future.

Colonel Russell: What you say is true. We also agreed at the meeting that after the reading of the agreement by General Derevyanko and myself it would be subject to a further inspection and check by the translators. This appears to be a misunderstanding and I don't think that the change is at all drastic. As a matter of fact we put this paragraph in here to give flexibility of operation. The change of designation of ports of repatriation in Soviet controlled area or their receipt in Japan should certainly be a privilege of both parties. We will not object to that. We can accept this change.

It is a minor point. I am quite sure it will be acceptable to the Chief of Staff. You must understand though that as he has already signed this agreement that all of these must go back to him for his approval.

Interpreter: Colonel Moskalev says that in the navigation, the details of communications, some mistakes were made in the call signs.

Colonel Russell: That is the next point?

Interpreter: They want to change it so that loading may be accomplished in the harbor.

Colonel Russell: All you want to do then is delete that sentence. All right delete the sentence "loading must be done off-shore."

Interpreter: Appendix 2 paragraph 1 a, Call Sign. Well, the first call sign UI-2 should be scratched out. It isn't used. It is incorrect information. It should read UKI.

Colonel Russell: We're deleting the symbols UI-2. We accept that one.

Interpreter: UFL-3 should be changed to UFO.

Colonel Russell: Substitute the words UFO for UFL-3. That is accepted. From here on, frequency, KC, from such and such hours, this will all be deleted. In other words now it should read: "Maritime agency at the port of Maoka. Call sign is UFO; frequency 500 KC. Observation of the sea maintained 24 hours a day," and the rest delete. All right we accept that one.

Interpreter: This was an error in translation most likely. It should read UWC instead of UVD.

Colonel Russell: Call sign is UWC instead of UVD. All right we accept that one.

Interpreter: The information regarding frequency at Genzan and Kanko which we are still awaiting have not been received yet.

Colonel Russell: I would like to ask at this time why we couldn't use the 500 KCs and go ahead.

Interpreter: Well, they cannot agree to that right now at the moment because they don't have any equipment even to use 500 KCs at these two ports and this equipment is being installed right now and as soon as they test it and find that it works they will let us know immediately.

Colonel Russell: Why can't we contact the Soviet escort ships and let them take us into the port. They've got radio frequency.

Interpreter: They are expecting a reply on all that was transmitted to the authorities either tonight or tomorrow morning.

Colonel Russell: I would like to point out a passing thought that an issue has been brought up here which threatens the signing of this agreement. I would like to point out that we have had ships ready to go since 19 November which is expensive and that this delay is wasteful of time and money. As we are worried about cost I think the matter should be considered on both sides. We got those ships ready at the request of the Soviets and they have been ready ever since. Certainly those Soviet escort ships have radios. We could contact the escort ships and let them take us in to wherever they want to go. There doesn't appear to be any reasonable excuse for further delay in the dispatch of those ships from an operative basis. I again point out that it is wholly uneconomical (not only from the point that these ships have been ready to go on a moment's notice for an extended period of time) but also we are depriving ourselves of the use of those ships for other things. This amounts to a double cost.

Interpreter: Colonel says that he understands very well our difficulties and hesays that they have problems too upkeeping the 5,000 people who are awaiting to be repatriated. They have to keep them warm because it is winter time there and they are certainly doing everything possible to get all this necessary information and see that no delays occur any more. But of course as he said before they are awaiting for the last word from the authorities on these things which are necessary for them.

Colonel Russell: I again ask that lacking radio operating facilities at these two Korean ports or in the future at any other port that may be designated, that the Soviet authorities give full consideration to the very plausible solution; that is, having us contact the Soviet escort ships by radio at the stated rendezvous point and let them lead us in.

Interpreter: He certainly will take what you said into consideration and will do everything in his power to get the solution of this either one way or the other as soon as possible.

Colonel Russell: We hope to get early word so that we can dispatch those ships that are now alerted in accordance with the Soviet request.

Interpreter: Everything will be done to get this information as soon as possible.

Colonel Russell: Now in summary concerning the basic agreement, we understand that the agreement now awaiting signature is satisfactory except for the insertion of the words proposed at this meeting in paragraph 4 of Section 2, and the changes indicated in Appendix 1 which was information data previously submitted by the Soviets and now changed

by them; and similarly information in Appendix 2 concerning call signs and frequencies.

I feel sure that the proposed changes thus far will be acceptable to SCAP. Then it appears that the only obstacle in the way of completing this agreement is the matter of the paragraph pertaining to emergency supplies and services. In that connection the Soviet authorities desire that a paragraph reading as follows be inserted in the latest revision of the basic agreement. "The Soviet party agrees to render in case of a damaged ship, possible assistance and aid to the damaged ship, which arrives for the repatriates. On such cases the masters of the ships must sign the bills presented for the rendered assistance, which shall be paid without any delay in United States dollars by the American party or in any other stable currency. (Currency must be indicated.)"

If such a paragraph is added and these minor changes noted above are accepted the Soviet authorities stand ready to sign the agreement as amended immediately.

Colonel Moskalev: That is right.

Colonel Russell: On the other hand if this quoted paragraph as proposed by the Soviets at this meeting is not included, the agreement will not be signed. Is that correct?

Colonel Moskalev: That is right.

Colonel Russell: I have no further comment to make pending presentation of the results of this meeting to the Chief of Staff. Is there any other business?

Interpreter: That is all. No more questions.

Colonel Russell: The copies for signature will have to be returned to be modified in accordance with whatever decision the Chief of Staff, or rather SCAP makes.

Interpreter: They will be returned in a formal manner.

Colonel Russell: In the event that changes are made signed copies will be presented to the Soviet authorities in lieu of those you now have.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 775009

By KJ NARA Date 11/05/08

Conference report
14 Nov 46

Filed under Repat expenses

① Agreements 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.

② All sections of this agreement have been concurred in by the Member of the Allied Council for Japan from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the representative of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, whose signatures appear at the end of this document.

Section I - Persons Subject to Repatriation

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

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

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

Section II - Ports and Rates of Movement

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

TAB
A

14

will be made through the port of Sasebo.

⑥ 2. The rate of movement of Japanese from the above-mentioned Soviet ports is established as 50,000 persons per month (3,000 passenger spaces are in ships capable of repatriation from Nahodka and Maoka only). A reasonably fair proportion of prisoners of war will be repatriated.

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

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

⑨ Section III - Embarkation Procedure and Transportation

Japanese coal burning ships,

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

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

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

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

5. In the waters of the Soviet Union and in those under the control of the U. S. S. R., ships operating under the control of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and used in repatriation will follow routes and regulations prescribed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as stated in Appendix 1.

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

(16)

Section IV - Supply for Repatriates and Ships Assigned for Repatriation

1. It is the responsibility of the Supreme Commander for the Allied

(17)

Powers in Japan to see that the following is provided by the Japanese Government.

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

b. Medical service and supply for repatriates for the entire

(17)

length of trip aboard ship.

coal

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

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

(18)

3. Emergency supplies and services will be furnished to repatriation ships in Soviet ports if the necessity arises. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will pay the costs for such supplies and services rendered upon presentation of a proper bill signed by the ship's master that the supplies and/or services were received.

(19)

Section V - Sanitation and Medical Measures

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

(20)

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

b. Typhoid vaccine to be given to all repatriates.

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

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

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

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

(22)

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

Section VI - Possessions of Repatriates

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

(24)

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

(25)

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

(26)

pass books and other personal documents, issued by Japanese financial institutions, which are payable in Japan.

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

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

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

Section VII

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

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

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

Appendices:

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

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

1. Harboring facilities at the ports.

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

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

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

d. Port of Dairen can harbor ships up to 10,00 tons. Daily harbor capacity is 3 ships simultaneously.

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

3. Taking into account the statements in paragraph 2 above, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will notify the Member of the Allied Council for Japan from U. S. S. R. in advance of each ship leaving Japan on a repatriation trip, giving the estimated date of departure,

name of the ship, type, estimated time of arrival in the port of destination and the shipmaster's last name.

Appendix 2 - Navigation Communications

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

a. Maritime agency of foreign navies in Vladivostok via radio station in Nahodka Bay. This radio station maintains observation of the sea from 0100 to 0500 hours, from 0600 to 1000 hours and from 1500 to 1700 hours (Moscow time). Call sign is UI - 2 or UKI. Frequency 500 KC.

b. Maritime agency at the port of Maoka. Call sign is UFL - 3;
? frequency 500 KC. Observation of the sea maintained 24 hours per day, frequency 6210 KC from 0300 to 0400 hours, from 0700 to 0900 hours, from 1100 to 1400 hours, from 1430 to 2130 hours and from 2200 to 2400 hours (Moscow time).

c. (1) Port of Kanko - radio station will maintain observation of the sea 24 hours a day. Call sign - UUY - 2; frequency 6250 KC.

(2) Port of Genzan - radio station will maintain observation of the sea 24 hours a day. Call sign - UVU - 2; frequency 6250 KC.

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

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

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
G-3 Section

14 November 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief of Staff.

SUBJECT : Repatriation from Soviet-controlled Areas.

1. A conference was held with representatives of SCAP and General Derevyanko at former Russian Embassy on 14 November 1946 in compliance with instructions of Chief of Staff.

2. At conference:

a. Draft of repatriation plan was discussed paragraph by paragraph and firmed insofar as was practicable. See Tab A. It was agreed that no changes would be made on either side in these portions of the plan that were firmed.

b. Following issues were left open:

- (1) Statement that plan is predicated upon use of 50,000 passenger spaces in Japanese coal burning ships bunkered with coal from Japanese resources.
- (2) That 3,000 passenger spaces are in ships of limited range.
- (3) That a reasonably fair percentage of POWs would be repatriated.
- (4) The matter of emergency supplies.
- (5) Matter of radio frequencies.

c. Following issues were compromised:

- (1) Agreement would be signed by the Member of the Allied Council for Japan from the U.S.S.R.
- (2) SCAP would guarantee all authorized possessions of Koreans would accompany repatriates to Northern Korea.

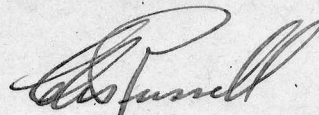
3. General Derevyanko stated that:

a. He was awaiting instructions from Moscow on points still at issue, paragraph 2 b above, but would have an answer within three days.

b. Upon receipt of these instructions he would notify SCAP.

14

4. It was further agreed that interpreters from SCAP and U.S.S.R. would check final draft to insure there were no errors in the English and Russian versions of the plan.



C. A. RUSSELL,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-3.

- 2 Incl.
Incl 1 - Agreement to date
Incl 2 - Stenographic notes (Tab B)

С О Г Л А Ш Е Н И Е,

достигнутое на Конференции по вопросу репатриации японских военнопленных и гражданских лиц с территории Союза Советских Социалистических Республик и с территорий, находящихся под контролем СССР, в Японию, а также корейских граждан из Японии в Корею севернее 38 градуса северной широты.

Все разделы настоящего соглашения одобрены Представителем ~~Правительства Союза Советских Социалистических Республик и~~ *Главного командира Силы Вертика в Японии* ~~Представителем Правительства США, являющимся~~ ~~одновременно представителем Главнокомандующего Союзных~~ ~~Держав в Японии,~~ чьи подписи приложены в конце этого документа.

РАЗДЕЛ I. ЛИЦА, ПОДЛЕЖАЩИЕ РЕПАТРИАЦИИ.

Параграф 1. С территории СССР и территорий, контролируемых Союзом Советских Социалистических Республик, репатриации подлежат:

а/ Японские военнопленные;

б/ Японские гражданские лица./С территории СССР японские гражданские лица репатрируются на добровольных началах/.

Параграф 2. С территории Японии репатриации подлежат корейцы в количестве 10.000 человек, которые ранее проживали в Корее севернее 38 градуса северной широты и являются уроженцами районов севернее 38 градуса северной широты.

2.

РАЗДЕЛ 2. ПОРТЫ И ТЕМПЫ РЕПАТРИАЦИИ.

Параграф 1. Устанавливаются следующие порты, которые будут использованы для репатриации японцев с территории СССР и территорий, контролируемых СССР: Находка, Маока, Гензан, Канко и Дальний. Репатриация корейцев из Японии будет производиться через порт Сасэбо. *уточн. в \$2p1*

Параграф 2. Темп репатриации устанавливается в 50.000 человек в месяц из всех портов, перечисленных в параграфе 1-м раздела 2.

Параграф 3. Репатриация корейцев из Японии в Северную Корею должна производиться одновременно путем челночных операций после того, как из Северной Кореи в Японию будет отправлено 10.000 японцев.

Параграф 4. Обе договаривающиеся стороны соответственно оставляют за собой право изменения темпов репатриации или временной приостановки репатриации в случае непредвиденных обстоятельств / *CLIMATIC CONDITIONS ICING SITUATION* климатические условия, ледовая обстановка, *DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSPORTING REPATRIATES TO PORTS UNDER WINTER* трудности подвоза репатрируемых к портам в условиях зимы *CONDITIONS, ETC.* и т.д.//

РАЗДЕЛ 3. ПОРЯДОК ПРИЕМА РЕПАТРИАНТОВ НА КОРАБЛИ.
ТРАНСПОРТИРОВКА.

1. Перевозочные средства для репатриации упомянутых лиц в разделе I настоящего соглашения из всех портов, предназначенных для этой цели, будут предоставлены Главно-

(13)

3.

командующим Союзных Держав в Японии. Перевозка на судах, предназначенных для репатриации, лиц в качестве пассажиров, кроме упомянутых категорий, запрещается.

2. Сосредоточение лиц, подлежащих репатриации, в порты, как и погрузка их на суда, лежит на ответственности властей, осуществляющих репатриацию из данного порта. На эти же власти возлагаются все детали, связанные с отбором репатриантов для посадки на каждое судно, составление плана посадки и наблюдение за посадкой.

3. При посылке судов за репатрируемыми в порты, указанные в параграфе I, раздела 2, американская сторона будет подбирать суда, вместимость которых соответствует количеству лиц, подлежащих репатриации, указанных в заявке. При этих условиях суда будут загружаться до полной их вместимости.

Корабли прибывают в порты, указанные в разделе 2 параграфе I, за репатриантами не позднее 14 дней после заявки, врученной Советским представителем Штабу Главнокомандующего Союзных Держав в Японии.

4. Передача репатрируемых в советских портах и в портах, находящихся под контролем СССР, производится представителями Советских властей по именным спискам и актам на русском языке капитанам судов, прибывающих из Японии за репатрируемыми.

(13)

4.

5. В водах Советского Союза и контролируемых Советским Союзом суда, перевозящие репатрируемых и находящиеся под оперативным контролем Главнокомандующего Союзных Держав, будут следовать по маршрутам и выполнять правила Союза Советских Социалистических Республик, изложенные в приложении № 1.

6. Обычные навигационные сообщения будут осуществляться в соответствии с правилами, изложенными в приложении № 2.

РАЗДЕЛ 4. ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ РЕПАТРИАНТОВ И СУДОВ, ЗАНЯТЫХ ПОД РЕПАТРИАЦИЮ.

1. На обязанности Главнокомандующего Союзных Держав лежит, чтобы Японское Правительство предоставило:

а/ Все необходимое продовольствие для питания репатрируемых с момента их погрузки на суда и до прибытия в порты назначения;

б/ Медицинское обслуживание и медикаменты для репатрируемых на весь путь следования их на судах;

в/ Бункеровку судов топливом, а для судов, направляемых в порт Находка, и пресной водой, на весь период плавания судна, стоянки в портах и обратное их возвращение в Японию.

2. Все расходы, связанные с репатриацией японских военнопленных и гражданских лиц с территории Союза Советских Социалистических Республик и территорий, контролируемых СССР, а также расходы по репатриации корейцев из

(13)

5.

Японии должны быть отнесены за счет японского правительства.

3. Советская сторона соглашается оказывать, в случае крайней необходимости /аварийные случаи/, возможное содействие и помощь потерпевшему аварии судну, прибывшему за репатриантами. В этих случаях капитаны судов должны подписывать счета за оказанные услуги, которые американская сторона будет незамедлительно оплачивать в американских долларах.

РАЗДЕЛ 5. САНИТАРНО-МЕДИЦИНСКИЕ МЕРОПРИЯТИЯ.

1. Обе стороны обязываются соблюдать, соответственно, в своем порту репатриации следующие требования санитарно-медицинской обработки всех репатрируемых:

- а/ Прививка всем репатриантам против оспы;
- б/ Прививка всем репатриантам против брюшного тифа;
- в/ Прививка всем репатриантам против холеры /весной или осенью/;
- г/ Санобработка всех репатриантов и дезинфекция их багажа;

2. Репатриантов, имеющих заразные заболевания, к погрузке на корабли допускать воспрещается.

3. Выполнение всех этих мероприятий должно быть оговорено в акте приема-передачи репатрируемых, который подписывается представителем СССР и капитаном корабля.

4. Суда, занятые репатриацией, будут очищаться и дезинфицироваться в Японии.

(13)

6.

РАЗДЕЛ 6. ИМУЩЕСТВО РЕПАТРИАНТОВ.

1. Репатрируемым японским военнопленным разрешается провозить личные вещи в объеме ручного багажа, разрешенные к вывозу таможенными правилами.
2. Японское гражданское население, подлежащее репатриации, имеет право везти с собой принадлежащие ему личные вещи и имущество в количестве не свыше 100 кг. на одного человека, за исключением предметов, запрещенных к вывозу таможенными правилами.
3. Репатрируемым японским военнопленным и гражданским лицам будет разрешено везти с собой личные документы, а также японские иены в сумме на одного человека не свыше 500 иен для офицеров, 200 иен для солдат, 1000 иен для гражданских лиц. Всем репатрируемым будет разрешено везти с собой личные почтово-сберегательные книжки, банковские книжки и другие личные именные документы, выданные японскими финансовыми учреждениями и подлежащие оплате в Японии.
4. Репатрируемые из Японии корейцы будут иметь право везти с собой, беспошлинно и беспрепятственно, принадлежащие им личные вещи, имущество и домашнюю утварь в пределах, не превышающих 200 кг. на человека, а также принадлежащие им некоторые легкие машины и кустарное оборудование весом в 1000 кг.
5. Корейским репатриантам, возвращающимся в Северную Корею, будет разрешено также взять с собой:

(13)

7.

- а/ 1000 иен на человека,
- б/ почтовые сберегательные книжки и банковые книжки, выданные банковскими учреждениями в Японии и Корее,
- в/ страховые полисы, выданные в Японии и Корее,
- г/ чеки, тратты и сертификаты о выданных вкладах ~~фи~~нансовыми учреждениями в Японии и которые подлежат оплате в Японии.

Генерал-лейтенант К.Н.ДЕРЕВЯНКО
Представитель Правительства
Союза Советских Социалистических
Республик

Генерал-майор Пауль Дж.МИЛЛЕР
Представитель Правительства
Соединенных Штатов Америки и
одновременно представитель
Главнокомандующего Союзных
Держав в Японии

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЯ:

Приложение № 1.-ПОРЯДОК ЗАХОДА СУДОВ В ПОРТЫ
СОЮЗА СОВЕТСКИХ СОЦИАЛИСТИЧЕС-
КИХ РЕСПУБЛИК И ПОРТЫ ТЕРРИТО-
РИЙ КОНТРОЛИРУЕМЫХ СССР.

Приложение № 2.-НАВИГАЦИОННЫЕ СООБЩЕНИЯ.

(13)

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ № 1.

ПОРЯДОК ЗАХОДА СУДОВ В ПОРТЫ СОЮЗА СОВЕТСКИХ СОЦИАЛИСТИЧЕСКИХ РЕСПУБЛИК И ПОРТЫ ТЕРРИТОРИЙ КОНТРОЛИРУЕМЫХ СССР.

1. Возможности портов к приему кораблей:

а/ Порт Находка может принять суда любого тоннажа при осадке 7 метров, дневная возможность к приему одного-двух судов одновременно, погрузка на рейде,

б/ Порт Маока может принять суда при осадке до 6 метров, дневная возможность к приему двух-трех судов одновременно,

в/ Порты Гензан и Канко (Сев.Корея) могут принять суда водоизмещением до 10000 тонн, дневная возможность к приему двух судов одновременно в каждом порту,

г/ Порт Дальний может принять суда водоизмещением до 10000 тонн, дневная возможность к приему трех судов одновременно.

2. По мере готовности репатриантов, Главнокомандующий Союзных Держав будет каждый раз заблаговременно уведомляться через Члена Союзного Совета в Японии от СССР о возможности направления судов из Японии за репатриантами. Одновременно с этим, Главнокомандующему будет также сообщаться точка подхода судов (с указанием широты и долготы), где они будут встречаться советским судном для дальнейшей их проводки в порты.

3. С учетом изложенного в пункте 2 Главнокомандующий

Союзных Держав должен заблаговременно ставить в известность Члена Союзного Совета в Японии от СССР о выходе судна из Японии, с указанием: предполагаемого времени выхода, названия судна, типа, времени прибытия в порт назначения и фамилии капитана.

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ № 2

НАВИГАЦИОННЫЕ СООБЩЕНИЯ

1. Навигационные сообщения суда могут получать посредством установления связи с радиостанциями:

а/ Морского агентства иностранного флота во Владивостоке через радиостанцию бухты Находка. Радиостанция ведет наблюдение за морем (по московскому времени) с 01-05; с 06-10; с 11-13; с 15-17 часов.

Позывной сигнал радиостанции УИ-2 или УКИ.

Частота 500 кгц.

б/ Морского агентства иностранного флота в порту Маока. Позывные радиостанции УФЛ-3, частота 500 кгц. Ведет наблюдение круглосуточно, частота 6210 кгц (по московскому времени) с 03.30-4.00; с 07-09; с 11-14; с 14.30-21.30; с 22-24.

в/ Порт Канко - радиосвязь будет вести наблюдение за морем круглосуточно. Позывной сигнал УВЖ-2, частота - 6250 килоциклов.

Порт Гензан - радиостанция будет вести наблюдение за морем круглосуточно. Позывной сигнал УВУ-2, частота - 6250 килоциклов.

г/ Порт Дальний (Дайрен) - радиостанция ведет наблюдение за морем (по московскому времени) с 1.00-2.00; с 2.30-3.00; с 3.30-5.00; с 5.30-9.00; с 9.30-16.00; с 16.30-19.00 и с 20.00-24.00. Позывной сигнал УВЦ, частота - 500 килоциклов.

2. Во всех навигационных сообщениях, исходящих из портов СССР и портов, контролируемых СССР, будет применяться русский язык.

3. Во всех навигационных сообщениях, исходящих с судов, прибывающих в указанные выше порты за репатрируемыми, будет применяться английский язык.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
G-3 Repatriation

November 1946

Statement made to representatives of Lieutenant General Derevyanko
on November 1946.

1. On 6 November 1946, at the conclusion of the conference, the progress made at the conference on repatriation was summed up and it was agreed that only two points of differences remained to be reconciled. Predicated on this fact, SCAP conceded to the Soviet views on these two points. The form of the concessions appeared in a written statement handed you on 8 November 1946.

2. In the revised Soviet plan, submitted on 9 November 1946, apparently no consideration was given to either the concessions, or to the request that an additional statement reading "A reasonably fair percentage of prisoners-of-war will be repatriated," be included, since the revised plan does not take cognizance of them. The revised Soviet plan, in addition, introduces several new points and does not embody principles upon which oral agreements had previously been reached in staff conferences.

3. At present the points of difference, except for minor errors and omissions the Soviets have agreed to correct, appearing in the new plan are summarized as follows:

a. The view of the Soviets that agreement be made with the United States Government rather than with SCAP.

b. The fact that the plan is predicated upon use of coal burning ships bunkered with coal from Japanese resources.

c. The question of including in the plan the following statements:

(1) 3000 passenger spaces are in ships capable of making round trip to Maoka and Nahodka only.

(2) A reasonably fair percentage of prisoners-of-war will be repatriated.

(3) That 1000 kilograms per person of equipment for Northern Koreans will be shipped separately.

d. The matter of furnishing of emergency supplies.

e. Agreement as to radio frequencies to be used by repatriation ships.

*Let Park will hand
a copy to Gen D
this PM + discuss + (12)*

*13
Nov*

4. With reference to points of difference listed in paragraphs 3a, b, c (1), c (2) and d, SCAP cannot compromise his stand in principle.

5. Reference paragraph 3a, it is understood, the Soviets will withdraw from their stand.

6. Reference paragraph 3b, General Derevyanko, at a conference with General Mueller, accepted the principle that repatriation was to be accomplished in Japanese coal burning ships bunkered from Japanese resources. This principle was accepted by the Soviets previously in conference. All plans have been predicated on use of these ships only.

7. Reference paragraph 3c (1), acceptance of the Soviet wording would place SCAP in the impossible position of agreeing to lift from the port of Dairen 3000 more persons per month than can be accomplished by the coal burning ships to be used in the program.

8. Reference paragraph 3c (2), it was the understanding of SCAP that POWs would be returned concurrently with other Japanese nationals. Therefore the refusal on a staff level to include this statement is not understood.

9. Reference paragraph 3d, the limitation of aid to cases of shipwreck and the added proviso that payment be made immediately by SCAP in American dollars is unacceptable to SCAP. Since SCAP has conceded the point, that he rather than the Soviets will accept the responsibility for payment of supplies and services rendered to repatriation ships in Soviet waters, it is believed his wording of the concession should receive due consideration. This wording follows: "Emergency supplies and services will be furnished to repatriation ships in Soviet ports if the necessity arises. SCAP will pay the costs for such supplies and services rendered upon presentation of a proper bill signed by the ship's master that the supplies and/or services were received."

10. Reference paragraph 3e (3), SCAP offers as a compromise that an additional sentence be added to paragraph 4, Section VI of revised Soviet plan as follows: "Possessions in excess of 200 kilograms may either accompany the repatriate or be shipped separately." This should answer effectively any objection of the Soviets that in some instances it might be possible to ship some equipment on the same ship with Koreans.

11. Reference paragraph 3e, since Japanese coal burning ships are not equipped to use the frequencies as indicated for the ports of Maoka, Genzan and Kanko, it is suggested the frequencies to be used for communications at those ports be left blank until satisfactory agreements concerning frequencies can be reached.

J.F.H.

JFH/bjb
12 November 1946

MEMO for RECORD:

1. Conference was held with Soviets 9 Nov at which time they presented a revised plan.
2. Plan was discussed paragraph by paragraph and points wherein SCAP disagreed were pointed out. These points appear in comparative analysis of plans on file in G-3 repatriation section.
3. A summary of the important points of difference is indicted in a statement which will be handed to Soviets on occasion of their next meeting. (On file in G-3 Repatriation Office). This statement has been approved by G-3.
4. SCAP views on these points were given to Soviets on 9 Nov. They stated they would discuss them with Gen. Derevyanko and inform SCAP of his reaction on 11 Nov. The Soviets did not appear on 11 Nov. On 12 November they stated points were being studied but could not state when a reply would be forthcoming. Matter was taken up with G-3 who directed future action would be held in abeyance pending receipt of reply. Soviets were so informed by telephone (Mr. Savitsky).

J.F.H.

(11)

9 Nov 46

RUSSIANS

The document is satisfactory to both sides and is about ready to be signed by both parties. Changes were made and accepted by both sides, some of them were rather important changes made in the draft presented by the Soviet side.

Col. M. wants to emphasize the fact that all the changes that could be made by the Soviet side have been made,, and they feel that the maximum has been done on their side in regard to changes to make it convenient for us. The draft they have now is the final one and no changes will be made as far as the Soviet side is concerned.

Col.

HOWELL

We have to get the wording on these agreements. We would like to take up the plan now paragraph by paragraph in order to smooth it out.

RUSSIANS

Col. M. says that he agrees with you that we go over the document paragraph by paragraph, however, he says they have a draft which is all prepared and ready to be signed whenever it is accepted, and he would like for us to go over the draft they brought with them today and see if it is acceptable. Also, he wants us to appreciate the fact that they are in a different position than we are in that it takes a long time to get in touch with their authorities every time changes are made. He also says the document he has here is a result of all these discussions and he feels that everything that has been brought up in former meetings has been incorporated in this document in a form which should be satisfactory to both sides. He hopes that it will be the final one and accepted by both sides and should be signed by us.

COL.

HOWELL

We have nothing new and no more changes, but there may be certain changes in the writing of it to be made so that the meaning is clear to both sides.

(10)

RUSSIANS Col. M. says he would like to know what you think is the best way to study this paper.

COL. H. The best way is for you to read it and for us to follow our English translation of this document. If the paragraphs are accepted, then we will write it down and incorporate it in English, and that will be the English translation.

RUSSIANS They agreed.

The reason they put the Government of the United States is because we insisted that we want the Government of USSR instead of the way they had it in the draft, representatives of USSR.

COL. H. We will take the government out of it.

SECTION II, PARAGRAPH 1

The following ports will be used for repatriation of Japanese from the territory of the USSR and territories under the control of the USSR; Nabotka, Maoka, Gensan, Tanko, and Diran. Repatriation of Koreans referred to in paragraph 2, section I, from Japan will be made through the port of Susebo.

Gen. D. stated that he did not see the necessity of including the statement about the 3,000 spaces that could reach only the ports M & N due to the fact that the situation in Japan may change and SCAP will be able to furnish more than 50,000 spaces per month. Col. Howell told Col. M. that it is an unreasonable request because SCAP cannot sign an agreement which will commit him to do more than he is capable of doing.

Col. Howell stated that on this entire point of returns from Soviet controlled areas, SCAP has conceded to the Soviet desires, ~~not to break this down~~, but that he cannot ^{agree to} put Gen. MacArthur in a position of signing for 50,000 spaces ~~anywhere~~ ^{to move to any port} they designate.

RUSSIANS

Mr. ~~S.~~^T says that in reading paragraph 1 of section II where it says that the following ports will be designated or used for repatriation, M and N, in his opinion this definitely shows that the repatriation will be made from these ports and there is no question that the Soviets will all of a sudden concentrate all of the 50,000 in the port of Dairan and insist that we handle them.

Col. M. says that in para. 4 of this same section it says both parties reserve the right to change the rate of movement or temporarily repatriation, etc. He feels that this also has bearing on this paragraph 2 in the way that even if we had, it still would be subject to change under certain circumstances.

Col. Howell stated that this is not an unforeseen circumstance, it is a known fact that we cannot guarantee that much.

RUSSIANS

Mr. ~~S.~~^T said that he read the directive of SCAP, which is one of the reasons that he feels that the document would be more flexible if nothing was said about the 3,000. The Japanese are building more ships and these ships would be available for repatriation in the near future.

Mr. ~~S.~~^T said that he then proposes that the paragraph be changed as including the 3,000 but cannot be repatriated from any one port, but he wants to leave the final approval of this paragraph up to Gen. D and Gen. MacArthur.

COL. H.

You can tell Mr. ~~S.~~^T that I do not know what will happen in the Soviet Embassy ^{or} ~~of~~ what will happen here, ~~after~~^{if} this plan is prepared, it will go up to Gen. MacArthur for review and he may change everything. *We*

PARAGRAPH 2, SECTION II

would like to see
The rate of movement of Japanese from abovementioned Soviet ports is established as 50,000 persons per month (3,000 passenger spaces are

written³ as follows.

(10)

Nahodka only
in ships capable of evacuation from *Nahodka* and Maacka). A reasonably fair proportion of prisoners of war will be repatriated.

Read by Mr. Savitsky from Soviet Plan -
PARAGRAPH 3, SECTION II

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

PARAGRAPH 1, SECTION III

A difference of opinion was reached between Soviet and SCAP representatives over the matter of Japanese coal burning ships to be used for repatriation.

PARAGRAPH 2, SECTION III

The responsibility for assembling persons, subject to repatriation, in ports as well as the responsibility for the embarkation rests with the authorities directing the repatriation from the particular ports.

PARAGRAPH 3, SECTION III

When dispatching ships for evacuation of repatriates to the Soviet ports, indicated in para. 1, sect. II, SCAP will select ships whose rated capacity will accommodate the number to be lifted as shown in the notification, as mentioned in para. 2, Appendix I below. Under these conditions ships will be loaded to their full capacity. Ships will arrive in Soviet ports indicated in para. 1 of sect. II for repatriation of repatriates not later than fourteen days after notification submitted by the Soviet representatives to SCAP.

PARAGRAPH 4, SECTION III

At the Soviet ports and ports which are under control of the USSR, Japanese repatriates will be transferred by representatives of the Soviet authorities according to rosters and acts, written in the Russian language,

to the masters of the ships arriving from Japan transporting the repatriates. Upon arrival of ships bearing Koreans at Soviet controlled ports, repatriates will be transferred by the master of the ship according to a roster and acts written in the English language to Soviet authorities.

PARAGRAPH 5, SECTION III

In the waters of the Soviet Union and in those under the control of the USSR ships operating under the control of the SCAP and used for repatriation, will follow routes and regulations prescribed by the Union of Socialist Soviet Russia as described in paragraph 1.

PARAGRAPH 1c, SECTION IV

SCAP insists that "coal" be inserted in the place of "fuel."

PARAGRAPH 3, SECTION IV

The Soviet version with reference to the furnishment of emergency supplies is as follows:

The Soviet side agrees that in case of extreme emergencies to render possible service and help ships that have suffered accidents and shall later arrive for repatriates. In these cases, the masters of the ships will sign the bills for the services rendered, which will be paid immediately by the American side in American dollars. The Soviets were informed that action on a statement made on 8 November that SCAP would concede the two points in question with the understanding that all questions had been settled. The Soviets were informed that the matter of payment in American dollars would be investigated and a statement made as to whether or not that would be included.

PARAGRAPH SECTION VI

With reference to para. 4, sect. 6, the Soviet desires that the phrase "will be shipped separately" be deleted, previously it was understood they

no objection to the manner in which this shipment was to be made from Japan and they so state in this meeting. It is believed that inclusion of this is necessary in order to avoid future difficulties concerning whether Korean repatriates would be permitted to take this with them or not.

PARAGRAPH 1, SECTION VII

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

PARAGRAPH 2, APPENDIX 2

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

Navigation communications at frequencies assigned to the port of Nabotka and the ports of Tanko and Gensan are impractical for use inasmuch coal burning ships are not equipped with radios having approximate characteristics. This matter is covered in a letter dispatched to the Soviets on 7 November. The remarks in para. 1b concerning frequencies to be used is not understood.

English language will be used in all navigation messages issued

aboard ships arriving at Soviet or Soviet controlled areas.

COL. HOWELL:

In concluding, I would like to say that all points have been reconciled on a staff level except two points. I next indicated that SCAP would concede these two points requesting that one remark "a reasonably fair proportion of prisoners of war will be repatriated" will be included in the agreement and that the concessions were predicated on the fact that all points of interest had been settled.

Col. M. stated that when they came out today, they were ready to accept the first two points on which we disagreed until this matter of coal burning ships and coal instead of fuel came up. This document was prepared and was ready to be signed by the Soviet side. These very important questions, especially the one about coal burning ships and payment of these bills that might be in case of some emergency, will have to be studied and, consequently, there will be a delay in reaching the final agreement on this document.

Col. Howell - I can only report to my superiors what has happened this afternoon and let you know. It seems to me that these points can be reconciled. It seems that they are very minor inasmuch as Gen. D. has said on paper that we will use coal burning ships.

Col. M. - Col. M. said that he wishes that all these problems that came up at this meeting would be studied by his chief of staff and any time we feel that this document they gave us today is acceptable to us the way it is written, they will send their representatives to sign it.

Col. Howell - With no changes? It is inaccurate the way it is now. If Col. M. is interested, I can have an answer on all these points, in-

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 775009

By KJ NARA Date 11/05/08

cluding payment in American dollars by Monday.

ANNEX I - Issues Not Subject To Compromise

SCAP Plan

SOVIET Plan

Section I - General

I. D. The responsibility of delivering repatriates to evacuation ports, processing them, and placing them aboard repatriation ships lies with the commander exercising control over the evacuation port. Each ship has a rated capacity. However, all details concerning selection of repatriates to be loaded on each ship, the loading plan, and the supervision of loading, including all matters related thereto, are the responsibility of the commander exercising control over the evacuation port.

F. The operational control of repatriation shipping from Japan will be exercised by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers through the Administrator, Shipping Control Authority for the Japanese Merchant Marine (abbreviation: SCAJAP), a subordinate of Commander U. S. Naval Activities Japan. In Soviet controlled waters, repatriation ships will follow routes and procedures as prescribed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

III. D. Japanese coal burning ships under control of Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will be used for repatriation between Japan and Soviet controlled areas.

Section V - Supply in Repatriation

I. Food, medical supplies, and coal.

A. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers is responsible that the Japanese Government furnish the necessary food, medical supplies, equipment, and coal for ships engaged in repatriation to and from Soviet controlled areas.

(1) SCAP will accept Soviet wording provided "Each ship has a rated capacity" is inserted therein. (2) SCAP insists there be a statement concerning operational control. With this insertion, will accept Soviet wording. (3) SCAP will accept Soviet wording provided phrase "Japanese coal burning ships" is inserted after "Transportation facilities".

The responsibility of accumulating persons, subject to repatriation, in each designated port, as well as the responsibility for their embarkation, rests with the authorities directing the repatriation from that particular port. These authorities are also charged with the responsibility over all the details concerning selection of repatriates to be placed on board each ship, planning of the order of embarkation and supervision of same. (1)

In the waters of the Soviet Union and in those under the control of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, ships transporting repatriates will follow routes and regulations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as stated in Appendix I. (2)

Transportation facilities for repatriation of persons indicated in Section I of this agreement, from all ports designated for this purpose, will be provided by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. (3)

It is the responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief to see that the following is provided by the Japanese Government:

1. All food supply
2. Medical service and supply
3. Ship stores (coal or fuel, etc., as well as fresh water supply for ships sailing for the port of Nahodka) for the entire round trip and the time while ships are docked or harbored at the ports of embarkation. (4)

II. Emergency Supplies for repatriation ships at Soviet controlled ports.

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees, in cases of emergency, to furnish food, medical supplies, coal or material repairs to repatriation ships in Soviet ports so that they can continue their voyage. The master of the ship will give a quantitative receipt for supplies obtained. These receipts will specify amount and kind of supplies, and whether the supplies are to be used for Japanese troops or civilians. The receipts will be held for later accounting as may be determined on a governmental level. (5)

(4) SCAP will accept Soviet wording provided phrase "Coal or fuel" used in subparagraph 3 is changed to read "coal".
(5) SCAP desires to retain in agreements.

Annex No. 1 to Agreements

II. Amount of Shipping

Initially, subject to availability of coal in Japan, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers agrees to furnish Japanese coal burning shipping with sufficient passenger capacity, as rated by Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, to return approximately 50,000 Japanese nationals per month from Soviet controlled areas. Koreans in Japan desirous of returning to Korea north of 38° north latitude, will be outloaded on this shipping. (6)

III. Terminal Ports, Numbers to be Lifted and Monthly Rates of Evacuation

A. For Japanese returning to Japan.

<u>Port in Japan</u>	<u>Port in USSR Area</u>	<u>Number to be lifted</u>	<u>Rate of Evacuation</u>
Hakodate	Maoka	*	10,000
Maizuru	Nahodka	*	15,000
Hakata	Genzan	40,000	5,000
Hakata	Kanko	40,000	5,000
Sasebo	Dairen	250,000	15,000

* Figures to be furnished by the Soviets.

Repatriation of Koreans from Japan into Northern Korea must be effected simultaneously by means of small craft, after 10,000 Japanese are transferred from Northern Korea to Japan.

(7) Following rates of movement of repatriates are to be established.

1. Repatriation of Japanese from Nahodka and Maoka may be accomplished at the rate of 17 - 25 thousand per month from both ports.
2. Repatriation of Japanese from the territory of Northern Korea numbering 80,000 persons, may be accomplished through ports of Genzan and Kanko at the rate of 15 - 20 thousand per month.
3. Repatriation of Japanese from the region of the Navy Base of Port Arthur and City of Dairen, numbering approximately 250,000 persons, may be accomplished through the port of Dairen at the rate of 40 - 50 thousand per month.

(6) SCAP agrees to modify wording concerning Koreans. Rest of paragraph must be included in agreements.

(7) SCAP insists rates of movement will have to coincide with capabilities of coal burning ships (50,000 per month).

SCAP Plan

Agreements Reached at Conference Concerning Repatriation of Japanese Nationals from Areas Under Control of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Korean Nationals from Japan to Korea North of 38° North Latitude.

All agreements contained herein have been concurred in by representatives of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, whose signatures appear at the end of this document.

Section I - General

I. Responsibilities and General Agreements

A. Japanese military personnel and Other Japanese Nationals now located in areas under the control of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, estimated number for planning purposes being 1,500,000, will be accepted in Japan by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

B. Koreans who were formerly resident of Korea north of 38° north latitude, estimated number for planning purposes being 10,000, will be accepted in northern Korea by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

SOVIET Plan

Agreements Reached at Conference Concerning Repatriation of Japanese Prisoners of War and Japanese Nationals from Territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and from Territories Under Control of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as Korean Nationals from Japan to Korea North of 38° North Latitude. (1)

All sections of this agreement contained herein have been concurred in by representatives of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, whose signatures appear at the end of this document. (1)

A. Following persons are subject to repatriation from territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and areas under control of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

1. Japanese prisoners of war.

2. Japanese nationals (repatriation of Japanese Nationals from territory of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is made on voluntary basis). (1)

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

(1) - SCAP will accept Soviet wording.

Repatriates destined for locations in other Soviet controlled areas will also be accepted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics upon conclusion of mutual agreements.

C. Movement of individuals, as passengers, other than those in categories mentioned in paragraphs I A and I B is prohibited.

D. The responsibility of delivering repatriates to evacuation ports, processing them, and placing them aboard repatriation ships lies with the commander exercising control over the evacuation port. Each ship has a rated capacity. However, all details concerning selection of repatriates to be loaded on each ship, the loading plan, and the supervision of loading, including all matters related thereto, are the responsibility of the commander exercising control over the evacuation port.

E. Responsible commanders will be charged with furnishing repatriates to evacuation ports in numbers agreed upon in Annex I hereto so that insofar as practicable, ships will be loaded to capacity and will not be unduly delayed in terminal ports. (3)

F. The operational control of repatriation shipping from Japan will be exercised by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers through the Administrator, Shipping Control Authority for the Japanese Merchant Marine (abbreviation: SCAJAP), a subordinate of Commander U.S. Naval Activities Japan. In Soviet controlled waters, repatriation ships will follow routes and procedures as prescribed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

G. Nominal lists of repatriates will be prepared by the commander exercising control over the evacuation port, and five (5) copies will be given to the captain of the repatriation ship. (See paragraph I A 6, Section II).

mentioned part of Korea. (1)

C. No passengers, other than the persons of the above mentioned categories, will be transported on ships assigned for repatriation. (1)

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

F. In the waters of the Soviet Union and in those under the control of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, ships transporting repatriates will follow routes and regulations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as stated in Appendix 1. (4)

G. At the Soviet ports and ports which are under control of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, repatriates are transferred by representatives of the Soviet Government, according to rosters and acts written in Russian language, to the masters of ships arriving from Japan for transportation of repatriates. (5)

(1) - SCAP will accept Soviet wording. (2) - SCAP will accept Soviet wording provided "Each ship has a rated capacity" is inserted therein.

(3) - SCAP agreed to omit if Soviets insisted. Col. Moskaler indicated Soviets probably would include it in plan.

(4) - SCAP insists there be a statement concerning operational control. With this insertion, will accept Soviet wording.

(5) - SCAP will accept Soviet wording provided rosters written in Russian and Japanese.

II. Ports from which repatriates will be lifted, and the estimated number to be processed through each port appear in Annex I, Evacuation Plan. (6)

III. A. Changes in repatriation ports to be used in Soviet areas will be a subject for mutual arrangements between the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the appropriate representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

B. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers reserves the privilege of changing repatriation ports to be used in Japan at his discretion.

C. 1. Annex I, Evacuation Plan, prescribes the schedules for repatriation ships between Soviet controlled areas and Japan, broken down to show separately traffic between Japan and the following: Sakhalin, North Korea, Siberia and Dalny-Port Arthur Area. (7)

2. Repatriation ships will be assigned shuttles upon receipt from the Soviets of necessary operational information concerning each of the four Soviet controlled areas mentioned in Paragraph III C 1 above. (6)

D. Japanese coal burning ships under control of Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will be used for repatriation between Japan and Soviet controlled areas.

Section II - Medical Procedures

I. Processing Repatriates

A. Military commanders, both in Soviet controlled areas and Japan, are responsible for medical processing of repatriates leaving their areas in accordance with international quarantine procedures. As a minimum, the following will be done.

- (1) - SCAP will accept Soviet wording. (6) - SCAP agrees to delete. (7) - SCAP desires to retain in agreements.
(8) - SCAP will accept Soviet wording provided phrase "Japanese coal burning ships" is inserted after "Transportation facilities."

III. A. Both parties of this agreement concurrently reserve the right to make changes of ports designated for repatriation. (1)

D. Transportation facilities for repatriation of persons indicated in Section I of this agreement, from all ports designated for this purpose, will be provided by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. (8)

Section II - Sanitation and Medical Procedures

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

1. Smallpox vaccination will be given to all.
2. Typhus vaccine will be given to all.
3. Cholera vaccine will be given during spring and summer.
4. Disinfestation of repatriates and their baggage. DDT or a comparable substitute will be used.
5. Repatriates will be examined by competent medical personnel and no individual having the following quarantinable diseases will be placed aboard a repatriation ship: smallpox, typhus, cholera, anthrax, yellow fever, plague, and such other communicable disease which might prejudice the health of subsequent contacts.
6. Appropriate notation will be made on the passenger lists to show whether these minimum medical requirements have been met.

II. Aboard repatriation ships

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers is responsible that

1. The masters of repatriation ships notify the responsible control agency in the country of entry of the presence on board ship of any of the following diseases or exposed passengers traveling during incubation periods as follows: cholera - 5 days, plague - 6 days, yellow fever - 6 days, louse-borne typhus - 12 days, and smallpox - 14 days. (6)
2. Repatriation ships are cleaned and disinfested in Japan.

1. Smallpox vaccination to be given to all repatriates.
2. Typhoid vaccine to be given to all repatriates.
3. Cholera vaccine to be given to all repatriates (either in spring or fall).
4. Disinfestation of all repatriates and disinfestation of their baggage.
5. No repatriates with contagious diseases will be allowed to embark.
6. The fulfillment of all the above mentioned measures must be stated in a clause written into the act covering the transfer and acceptance of repatriates by both parties and signed by the representatives of both countries, parties to this agreement. (9)

(1) - SCAP will accept Soviet wording. (6) - SCAP agrees to delete. (9) - SCAP will accept Soviet wording provided Paragraph I A 2 is changed to "Typhus", and underlined part of Paragraph I A 6 is amended to read "on the one hand and ships master on the other".

III. Japanese medical personnel aboard repatriation ships

Japanese medical personnel will be placed aboard all repatriation ships. This personnel is part of the permanent ships' party and will not be removed from their ship in Soviet controlled ports for other purposes. (6)

IV. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or the Commanding General, Soviet Troops in Northern Korea reserves the right to suspend repatriation if the presence of contagious disease or diseases renders such action advisable.

Section III - Currency, Securities, and Other Documents and Possessions

I. Japanese Repatriates Returning to Japan

A. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will permit individual repatriates to bring with them Japanese yen currency, exchange certificates for Japanese yen or local currency issued by repatriation officials at ports of embarkation in Soviet controlled areas, and clothing and personal possessions not to exceed the following:

1. a. Commissioned officers - a maximum of ¥500
- b. Non-commissioned officers and enlisted men - a maximum of ¥200
- c. Civilians (including civilians attached to Japanese Army and Navy) - a maximum of ¥1000
2. Japanese Government bonds expressed in yen, in lieu of yen currency or exchange certificates up to the limits stipulated in paragraph I A 1, Section III above.
3. In addition Japanese prisoners-of-war will be allowed amounts in Japanese yen or exchange certificates equal to

IV. Both parties of this agreement reserve the right to change rates of movement or temporarily suspend the repatriation in cases of unforeseen circumstances (climatic conditions, icing, difficulties encountered under water conditions in transporting repatriates to ports of embarkation, etc.). (10)

Section III - Possessions of Repatriates

A. Japanese prisoners of war and Japanese nationals being repatriated will be permitted to bring with them their personal papers as well as Japanese yen not exceeding the following amounts per person:

1. a. 500 yen for officers
- b. 200 yen for soldiers
- c. 1,000 yen for nationals

payments made to them or accumulated by them while interned as prisoners-of-war.

4. Financial instruments

- a. Postal savings pass books of the Japanese Postal Savings System.
- b. Post Office Life Insurance policies (includes Post Office annuity policies and certificates) and other insurance policies issued by Japanese companies.
- c. Bank pass books issued by financial institutions in Japan.
- d. Japanese Army and Navy field postal savings passbooks.

5. Clothing and personal possessions of value only to the owner, and limited to the amount each person can carry at one time.

B. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will permit Japanese repatriates returning to Japan to bring with them items in kind and amounts within the limitations prescribed in Paragraph I A, Section III above. (11)

C. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will permit returning Japanese military units to bring with them from northern Korea the following: (6)

4. All repatriates will be permitted to bring with them their personal postal savings pass books, bank pass books and other personal documents, issued by Japanese financial institutions, which are payable in Japan.

- 5. a. Japanese prisoners being repatriated are permitted to take with them such personal belongings, the size of hand baggage, as are allowed for exportation by customs regulations.
- b. Japanese nationals, subject to repatriation, will be permitted to bring with them their personal belongings not exceeding 100 kilograms per person, with the exception of such items as are not allowed for exportation by customs regulations.

(6) - SCAP agrees to delete. (11) - SCAP will accept Soviet wording for Paragraph I A and omit Paragraph I B provided exchange certificates and POW pay are included (Paragraphs I A and IA 3). SCAP would like to have Japanese Government bonds included in Soviet plan.

1. Administrative documents relating to military personnel to include service records, data on promotions, awards, decorations, pay, allowances and allotments, and other official documents necessary for completing final records and discharge papers of military and auxiliary personnel, to include administrative regulations and procedures covering personnel matters.
2. Tables of organization and equipment, strength returns, changes in command and military directories.
3. Health regulations, hospital records and sick reports.
4. Courts martial proceedings, records of arrests and confinements, and files of pending cases.
5. Inventories, budgets, receipts, disbursements and settlements of purely military accounts.
6. Demobilization and repatriation regulations.
7. Official documents necessary for settlement of records and accounts of the deceased who were formerly in the military or auxiliary service.
8. Lists of missing personnel and deserters.
9. Official organization seals.

II. Korean repatriates returning to Northern Korea

Individual repatriates will be permitted to take with them the following:

1. ¥1000 per person in Japanese currency.
2. Postal Savings pass books and bank pass books issued by financial institutions in Japan and in Korea.
3. Insurance policies issued in Japan and in Korea.

Korean repatriates returning to Northern Korea will be permitted to bring with them the following:

1. 1,000 yen per person
2. Postal savings pass books and bank pass books issued by financial institutions in Japan and Korea.
3. Insurance policies issued in Japan and Korea.

4. Checks, drafts, and certificates of deposit drawn on and issued by financial institutions in Japan and payable in Japan.
5. Clothing, personal possessions and house-hold effects, of value only to the owner, limited to the amount that can be carried by the individual concerned to accompany the repatriates. In addition each person will be permitted to have shipped separately clothing, personal possessions and house-hold effects, of value only to the owner, provided the combined weight of these items and that carried by hand does not exceed 500 pounds per person; and certain light machinery and handicraft tools owned by them, free and clear of all liens and encumbrances as of 2 September 1945 and limited in weight to 4,000 pounds.

III. Old currency taken up from repatriates in excess of the amounts authorized to be brought into Japan will be held in safe-keeping by the Soviet authorities pending final settlement. Currency taken up by the Japanese, in excess to the amount repatriates from Japan are permitted to carry, will be held in safe-keeping by the Japanese Government pending further instructions. (7)

Section IV - Communication

I. General

It is agreed that:

A. Representatives of Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Tokyo will communicate direct concerning operational matters dealing with repatriation.

B. The Japanese language will be used in communicating from ship to shore.

4. Checks, drafts and certificates of deposit drawn on and issued by financial institutions in Japan, payable in Japan.
5. Koreans being repatriated from Japan will be permitted to bring with them, unimpeded and duty free, their personal things and household belongings not exceeding 200 kilograms per person, as well as some light machinery and handicraft equipment belonging to them, in excess of not more than 1000 kilograms per person, in accordance with the directive from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, dated 2 September 1946. (12)

- B. 1. Russian language will be used in all navigation messages issued by Soviet ports and ports controlled by Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
2. English language will be used in all navigation messages issued from aboard ships, arriving into the ports of

(7) - SCAP desires to retain in agreements. (12) - SCAP will accept Soviet wording for paragraph II A 1, 2, 3 and 4, but desires Paragraph II A 5 be worded as in SCAP plan.

repatriation, indicated in this agreement. (13)

C. Detailed procedures for radio communications from ship to shore and contents of sailing dispatches will be in accordance with Annex II, Signal Communications.

Section V - Supply in Repatriation

I. Food, medical supplies, and coal

A. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers is responsible that the Japanese Government furnish the necessary food, medical supplies, equipment, and coal for ships engaged in repatriation to and from Soviet controlled areas.

B. With respect to possible augmentation of repatriation program employment of oil burning ships and United States owned Japanese manned ships, the question as to payment of costs in the first instance will be referred to the United States and Soviet Governments for negotiation. (7)

Section V - Security of Supply for Repatriates and Ships Assigned for Repatriation

A. It is the responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief to see that the following is provided by the Japanese Government:

1. All food supply necessary for the feeding of repatriates from the time of embarkation until their arrival to the port of destination.
2. Medical service and supply for repatriates for the entire length of trip aboard ship.
3. Ship stores (coal or fuel, etc. as well as fresh water supply for ships sailing for the port of Nahodka) for the entire round trip and the time while ships are docked or harbored at the ports of embarkation. (14)

C. All expenses connected with the repatriation of Japanese prisoners of war and Japanese nationals from the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and from territories under Soviet control, as well as the expenses covering repatriation of Koreans from Japan must be charged against the account of the Japanese Government. (15)

(7) - SCAP desires to retain in agreements. (13) - SCAP desires all ship-to-shore and shore-to-ship communications be in Japanese.

(14) - SCAP will accept Soviet wording for paragraph I A, provided phrase "coal or fuel" used in paragraph I A 3, Soviet plan, is changed to read "coal". (15) - SCAP agrees to include.

II. Emergency Supplies for repatriation ships at Soviet controlled ports.

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees, in cases of emergency, to furnish food, medical supplies, coal, or material repairs to repatriation ships in Soviet ports so that they can continue their voyage. The master of the ship will give a quantitative receipt for supplies obtained. These receipts will specify amount and kind of supplies, and whether the supplies are to be used for Japanese troops or civilians. The receipts will be held for later accounting as may be determined on a governmental level. (7)

Section VI

I. Annex II will be published upon mutual agreement.

II. The agreements contained herein have been concurred in by the representatives of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, whose signatures appear below:

K. M. Derevyanko, Lt. Gen.
Representative for the Government
of the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics

Paul J. Mueller, Maj. Gen. G.S.C.
Representative for the Supreme
Commander for the Allied Powers

Annexes:

- Annex I Evacuation Plan
- Annex II Signal Communication (to be issued)

(7) - SCAP desires to retain in agreements.

Annex No. 1, to Agreements Reached at Conference Concerning Repatriation of Japanese Nationals from Areas Under Control of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Korean Nationals from Japan to Korea North of 38° North Latitude.

I. General

The following operational procedures are accepted as governing repatriation between Japan and Soviet controlled areas.

II. Amount of Shipping

Initially, subject to availability of coal in Japan, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers agrees to furnish Japanese coal burning shipping with sufficient passenger capacity, as rated by Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, to return approximately 50,000 Japanese nationals per month from Soviet controlled areas. Koreans in Japan desirous of returning to Korea north of 38° north latitude, will be outloaded on this shipping. (16)

III. Terminal Ports, Numbers to be Lifted and Monthly Rates of Evacuation.

A. For Japanese returning to Japan.

<u>Port in Japan</u>	<u>Port in USSR Area</u>	<u>Number to be lifted</u>	<u>Rate of Evacuation</u>
Hakodate	Maoka	*	10,000
Maizuru	Nahodka	*	15,000
Hakata	Genzan	40,000	5,000
Hakata	Kanko	40,000	5,000
Sasebo	Dairen	250,000	15,000

* Figures to be furnished by the Soviets.

Repatriation of Koreans from Japan into Northern Korea must be effected simultaneously by means of small craft, after 10,000 Japanese are transferred from Northern Korea to Japan.

III. Ports and rates of Movement

A. 1. The following ports are designated for repatriation.

- a. On the territory of U.S.S.R., ports of Nahodka and Maoka (17)
- b. In the area controlled by U.S.S.R., ports of Genzan and Kanko (northern Korea)
- c. In the area of the Navy Base of Port Arthur and city of Dairen port of Dairen (Manchuria)
- d. On the territory of Japan (names of ports)

2. The following rates of movement of repatriation are to be established: (18)

(16) - SCAP agrees to modify wording concerning Koreans. Rest of paragraph should be included in agreements. (17) - Since Karafuto is still Japanese territory, SCAP desires Maoka not be included under territory of U.S.S.R. (18) - Rates of movement will have to coincide with capabilities of coal burning ships (50,000 per month).

- a. Repatriation of Japanese from ports indicated in Paragraph III A 1 a may be accomplished at the rate of 17 - 25 thousand per month from both ports.
- b. Repatriation of Japanese from the territory of Northern Korea numbering approximately 80,000 persons, may be accomplished through ports indicated in Paragraphs III A 1 b at the rate of 15 - 20 thousand per month.
- c. Repatriation of Japanese from the region of the Navy Base or Port Arthur and City of Dairen, numbering approximately 250,000 persons, may be accomplished through the port, indicated in Paragraph III A 1 c at the rate of 40 - 50 thousand per month.

B. For Koreans Returning to Northern Korea

<u>Port in Japan</u>	<u>Port in Korea</u>	<u>Number to Be Lifted</u>	<u>Rate of Evacuation</u>
Hakata	Genzan or Kanko	10,000	5,000

IV. Initiation of Program

Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers agrees to have ships in Soviet controlled ports fourteen days after notification by Soviets that repatriates are ready for evacuation in any of the Soviet controlled ports. (7)

V. Procedures for Dispatching Shipping

- A. 1. The representative of the Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Allied Council for Japan will submit informally, to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, requests for repatriation shipping.

- A. 1. The notification that a contingent is ready for repatriation and that ships may be dispatched from Japan for their transportation, will be given to Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers each time in advance through the Member of the Allied Council for Japan from the U. S. S. R. (1)

(1) - SCAP will accept Soviet wording. (7) - SCAP desires to retain in agreements.

2. These requests will contain the following information: the port from which repatriates are to be evacuated, the number to be evacuated, the approximate time of evacuation, and special procedures to be followed by ship entering Soviet controlled port. (19)
3. The amount of shipping requested for each port will generally be in proportion to the evacuation rates listed in Paragraph III A above. (7)

B. Upon receipt of the request referred to in Paragraph V A 1 above, the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, will: designate the ships to make the required lift, and indicate the expected times of departure in Japan and expected times of arrival in the Soviet controlled port, and notify the Soviet representative of the action taken.

C. When ships are designated to lift Koreans destined for Northern Korea, the Soviet representative will be notified as to the number aboard each ship so used with the expected time of arrival in the Soviet controlled port. (6)

D. A Soviet representative will furnish the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, informally the information required in sailing dispatches (see Annex II) within twenty-four (24) hours after departure of any repatriation ship from Soviet controlled area. (7)

2. Simultaneously SCAP will be given the exact location of the point (with indication of latitude and longitude) where ships enroute to ports of embarkation will be met by Soviet craft and will proceed further under their escort into the ports.

B. Taking into account the statements in Paragraphs V A 1 and 2 above, the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers must notify the member of the Allied Council for Japan from U.S.S.R. in advance of each ship leaving Japan on a repatriation trip, giving the correct date of departure, name of the ship, type, time of arrival to the port of destination and the shipmaster's last name. (1)

VI. Harbor Facilities at the Ports (15)

A. Port of Nahodka can harbor ships of any tonnage with draught up to 7 meters. The daily harboring capacity is 1 - 2 ships simultaneously. Loading must be done off shore.

(1*) - SCAP will accept Soviet wording. (6) - SCAP agrees to delete. (7) - SCAP desires to retain in agreements.
(15) - SCAP agrees to include. (19) - SCAP agrees to incorporate Soviet wording into paragraph.

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

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

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

Appendix 2 - Navigation Communications

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

A. Maritime agency of foreign navies in Vladivostok via radio station in Nahodka Bay. This radio station maintains observation of the sea from 0100 to 0500 hours, from 0600 to 1000 hours and from 1500 to 1700 hours (Moscow time). Call sign is U I - 2 or U K I. Frequency 500 KC.

B. Maritime agency at the port of Maoka. Call sign is U F L - 3; frequency 500 KC. Observation of the sea maintained 24 hours per day, frequency 6210 KC from 0300 to 0400 hours, from 0700 to 0900 hours, from 1100 to 1400 hours, from 1430 to 2130 hours and from 2200 to 2400 hours (Moscow time).

C. Call sign of the radio station at the Port of Dairen (additional information will be given).

*Marginal notes indicate differences
as noted in Soviet Plan -*

*Differences between
USSR +
USSR controlled
areas + between
Jap POWs +
nationals*

Agreements Reached at Conference Concerning Repatriation of Japanese
Nationals from Areas Under Control of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
and Korean Nationals from Japan to Korea North of 38° North Latitude.

*Slight
change
of wording*

2 All ^{sections of this} agreements contained herein have been concurred in by representatives of the ~~Government~~ of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, whose signatures appear at the end of this document.

Section I - General

*Again differ-
ences be-
tween USSR
and USSR
controlled
areas. Stip-
ulates re-
patriation
from USSR
areas to be
voluntary*

3 I. Responsibilities and General Agreements:
A. Japanese military personnel and other Japanese nationals now located in areas under the control of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, estimated number for planning purposes being 1,500,000, will be accepted in Japan by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

*Further
restricts
Koreans to
those born
N. of 38°*

4 B. Koreans who were formerly resident of Korea north of 38° north latitude, estimated number for planning purposes being 10,000, will be accepted in northern Korea by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. ~~Repatriates destined for locations in other Soviet controlled areas will also be accepted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics upon conclusion of mutual agreements.~~

Omits

Rewords.

5 C. Movement of individuals, as passengers, other than those in categories mentioned in Paragraphs IA and IB is prohibited.

*Reworded
to omit
reference
to rated
capacity
of ships*

6 D. The responsibility of delivering repatriates to evacuation ports, processing them, and placing them aboard repatriation ships lies with the commander exercising control over the evacuation port. ~~Each ship has a rated capacity.~~ However, all details concerning selection of repatriates to be loaded on each ship, the loading plan, and the supervision of loading, including all matters related thereto, are the responsibility of the commander exercising control over the evacuation port.

Omitted

7 E. Responsible commanders will be charged with furnishing repatriates to evacuation ports in numbers agreed upon in Annex I hereto so that insofar as practicable, ships will be loaded to capacity and will not be unduly delayed in terminal ports.

Reworded to omit reference to control of shipping by SCAP and indicates procedures outlined in Com. Appendix will govern.

Indicates a transfer of repatriates will be effected at time of embarkations between rep. each Gov. on rosters prepared in Russian. Does not stipulate No. of copies

Each Commander reserves right to change ports.

Sakhalin + Siberia lumped and called Soviet territory. Plan to establish schedules for each area omitted.

No mention made of coal burning shipping. SCAP charged with furnishing all shipping

P. The operational control of repatriation shipping from Japan will be exercised by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers through the Administrator, Shipping Control Authority for the Japanese Merchant Marine (abbreviation: SCAJAP), a subordinate of Commander U. S. Naval Activities Japan. In Soviet controlled waters, repatriation ships will follow routes and procedures as prescribed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

9 G. Nominal lists of repatriates will be prepared by the commander exercising control over the evacuation port, and five (5) copies will be given to the captain of the repatriation ship. (See Paragraph I A 6, Section II).

10 II. Ports from which repatriates will be lifted, and the estimated number to be processed through each port appear in Annex I, Evacuation Plan.

10 III. A. Changes in repatriation ports to be used in Soviet areas will be a subject for mutual arrangements between the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the appropriate representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

11 B. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers reserves the privilege of changing repatriation ports to be used in Japan at his discretion.

C. 1. Annex I, Evacuation Plan, prescribes the schedules for repatriation ships between Soviet controlled areas and Japan, broken down to show separately traffic between Japan and the following: Sakhalin, North Korea, Siberia and Dalny-Port Arthur area.

2. Repatriation ships will be assigned shuttles upon receipt from the Soviets of necessary operational information concerning each of the four Soviet controlled areas mentioned in Paragraph III C 1 above.

12 D. Japanese coal burning ships under control of Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will be used for repatriation between Japan and Soviet controlled areas.

Section II - Medical Procedures

13 I. Processing Repatriates.

A. Military commanders, both in Soviet controlled areas and Japan, are responsible for medical processing of repatriates leaving their areas in

Change to change ports

13

accordance with international quarantine procedures. As a minimum, the following will be done.

1. Smallpox vaccination will be given to all.
2. ^{Typhoid} Typhus vaccine will be given to all.
3. Cholera vaccine will be given during spring and summer.
4. Disinfestation of repatriates and their baggage. ~~DDT or a comparable substitute will be used.~~
5. Repatriates will be examined by competent medical personnel and no individual having the following quarantinable diseases will be placed aboard a repatriation ship: smallpox, typhus, cholera, anthrax, yellow fever, plague, and such other communicable disease which might prejudice the health of subsequent contacts.
6. Appropriate notation will be made on the passenger lists to show whether these minimum medical requirements have been met.

II. Aboard repatriation ships.

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers is responsible that:

1. The masters of repatriation ships notify the responsible control agency in the country of entry of the presence on board ship of any of the following diseases or exposed passengers traveling during incubation periods as follows: cholera - 5 days, plague - 6 days, yellow fever - 6 days, louse-borne typhus - 12 days, and smallpox - 14 days.
2. Repatriation ships are cleaned and disinfested in Japan.

15

III. Japanese medical personnel aboard repatriation ships.

Japanese medical personnel will be placed aboard all repatriation ships. This personnel is part of the permanent ships' party and will not be removed from their ship in Soviet controlled ports for other purposes.

16

- IV. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or the Commanding General, Soviet Troops in Northern Korea reserves the right to suspend repatriation if the presence of contagious disease or diseases renders such action advisable.

Soviets lump together under term "Contagious Diseases"

Again mention transfer of repatriates + indicate medical processing has been completed on transfer papers

Omitted

SEAP held responsible for medical service and supply throughout trip

Omitted see 14, above.

Included in broad statement either Commander may suspend repatriation temporarily

17
Section III - Currency, Securities, and Other Documents and Possessions

I. Japanese Repatriates Returning to Japan.

Omitted
 A. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will permit individual repatriates to bring with them Japanese yen currency, ~~exchange certificates for Japanese yen or local currency issued by repatriation officials at ports of embarkation in Soviet controlled areas,~~ and clothing and personal possessions not to exceed the following:

1. a. Commissioned officers - a maximum of ¥500.
 b. Non-commissioned officers and enlisted men - a maximum of ¥200.
 c. Civilians (including civilians attached to Japanese Army and Navy) - a maximum of ¥1000.
- Omitted*
 2. ~~Japanese Government bonds expressed in yen, in lieu of yen currency or exchange certificates up to the limits stipulated in Paragraph I A 1, Section III above.~~
- Omitted*
 3. ~~In addition Japanese prisoners-of-war will be allowed amounts in Japanese yen or exchange certificates equal to payments made to them or accumulated by them while interned as prisoners-of-war.~~
4. Financial instruments.
 - a. Postal savings pass books of the Japanese Postal Savings System.
 - b. Post Office Life Insurance policies (includes Post Office annuity policies and certificates) and other insurance policies/issued by Japanese companies.
 - c. Bank pass books issued by financial institutions in Japan.
 - d. Japanese Army and Navy field postal savings passbooks.
5. Clothing and personal possessions of value only to the owner, and limited to the amount each person can carry at one time.

Lumped so repatriates may bring with them all financial documents issued by and payable in, Japan
Increases amounts Jap civilians may bring back to 100 Ks.
 B. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will permit Japanese repatriates returning to Japan to bring with them items in kind and amounts within limitations prescribed in Paragraph I A, Section III above.

18

C. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will permit returning Japanese military units to bring with them from northern Korea the following:

1. Administrative documents relating to military personnel to include service records, data on promotions, awards, decorations, pay, allowances and allotments, and other official documents necessary for completing final records and discharge papers of military and auxiliary personnel, to include administrative regulations and procedures covering personnel matters.
2. Tables of organization and equipment, strength returns, changes in command and military directories.
3. Health regulations, hospital records and sick reports.
4. Courts martial proceedings, records of arrests and confinements, and files of pending cases.
5. Inventories, budgets, receipts, disbursements and settlements of purely military accounts.
6. Demobilization and repatriation regulations.
7. Official documents necessary for settlement of records and accounts of the deceased who were formerly in the military or auxiliary service.
8. Lists of missing personnel and deserters.
9. Official organization seals.

II. Korean repatriates returning to northern Korea.

Individual repatriates will be permitted to take with them the following:

1. \$1000 per person in Japanese currency.
2. Postal Savings pass books and bank pass books issued by financial institutions in Japan and in Korea.
3. Insurance policies issued in Japan and in Korea.
4. Checks, drafts, and certificates of deposit drawn on and issued by financial institutions in Japan and payable in Japan.
5. Clothing, personal possessions and house-hold effects, of value only to the owner, limited to the amount that can be carried by the individual concerned to accompany the repatriates. In addition each person will be permitted to have shipped separately

Requires clarification. State allowances will be in accordance with a SCAPIN that cannot be identified. Difference

as stated is each repatriate may carry 500⁺⁺ 2 Tons of tools etc.

Our directives limit them to what they can carry & send remainder separately.

19
clothing, personal possessions and house-hold effects, of value only to the owner, provided the combined weight of these items and that carried by hand does not exceed 500 pounds per person; and certain light machinery and handi-craft tools owned by them, free and clear of all liens and encumbrances as of 2 September 1945 and limited in weight to 4,000 pounds.

20
III. Old currency taken up from repatriates in excess of the amounts authorized to be brought into Japan will be held in safe-keeping by the Soviet authorities pending final settlement. Currency taken up by the Japanese, in excess to the amount repatriates from Japan are permitted to carry, will be held in safe-keeping by the Japanese Government pending further instructions.

Section IV - Communication

I. General.

It is agreed that:

21
A. Representatives of Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Tokyo will communicate direct concerning operational matters dealing with repatriation.

22
B. The Japanese language will be used in communicating from ship to shore.

C. Detailed procedures for radio communications from ship to shore and contents of sailing dispatches will be in accordance with Annex II, Signal Communications.

Section V - Supply in Repatriation

23
I. Food, medical supplies, and coal.

A. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers is responsible that the Japanese Government furnish the necessary food, medical supplies, equipment, and coal for ships engaged in repatriation to and from Soviet controlled areas.

24
B. With respect to possible augmentation of repatriation program by employment of oil burning ships and United States owned Japanese manned ships, the question as to payment of costs in the first instance will be

referred to the United States and Soviet governments for negotiation.

25
II. Emergency Supplies for repatriation ships at Soviet controlled ports.

Omitted
The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees, in cases of emergency, to furnish food, medical supplies, coal, or material repairs to repatriation ships in Soviet ports so that they can continue their voyage. The master of the ship will give a quantitative receipt for supplies obtained. These receipts will specify amount and kind of supplies, and whether the supplies are to be used for Japanese troops or civilians. The receipts will be held for later accounting as may be determined on a governmental level.

Section VI

26
I. Annex II will be published upon mutual agreement.

27
II. The agreements contained herein have been concurred in by the representatives of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, whose signatures appear below:

Submits incomplete plan of signal communications limits
N. K. Derevyanko, Lt. Gen.
Representative for the Government
of the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics.

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

Annexes:

Annex I Evacuation Plan

Annex II Signal Communication to be Issued.

Annex No. 1, to Agreements Reached at Conference Concerning Repatriation of Japanese Nationals from Areas Under Control of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Korean Nationals from Japan to Korea North of 38° North Latitude.

I. General.

The following operational procedures are accepted as governing repatriation between Japan and Soviet controlled areas.

28
II. Amount of Shipping.

No reference made to coal.
Initially, subject to availability of coal in Japan, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers agrees to furnish Japanese coal burning shipping with sufficient passenger capacity, as rated by Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, to return approximately 50,000 Japanese nationals per month from Soviet controlled areas. Koreans in Japan desirous of returning to Korea north of 38° north latitude, will be outloaded on this shipping.

III. Terminal Ports, Numbers to be Lifted and Monthly Rates of Evacuation.

A. For Japanese returning to Japan.

29.

Port in Japan	Port in USSR Areas	Number to be Lifted	Rate of Evacuation
Hakodate	Maoka ✓	*	10,000
Maizuru	Nahodka ✓	*	15,000
Hakata	Genzan ✓	40,000	5,000
Hakata	Kanko ✓	40,000	5,000
Sasebo	Dairen ✓	250,000	15,000

Changed as indicated.

17-25,000
15-20,000
40-50,000

* Figures to be furnished by the Soviets.

B. For Koreans Returning to Northern Korea.

Port in Japan	Port in Korea	Number to be Lifted	Rate of Evacuation
Hakata	Genzan or Kanko }	10,000	5,000

IV. Initiation of Program.

30
Omitted
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers agrees to have ships in Soviet controlled ports fourteen days after notification by Soviets that repatriates are ready for evacuation in any of the Soviet controlled ports.

31
V. Procedures for Dispatching Shipping.

*They will
notify SCAP
when + where
groups are ready*

*Contents to
appear in motifi-
cation are omitted*

*Soviets specify
ship will proceed to
a pt. (lat + long) for
escort into harbors*

Omitted

*Reworded to
indicate correct
date rather than
ETD + Add's -*

*Type of ship
+ Name of
Ship's master*

A. 1. The representative of the Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Allied Council for Japan will submit informally, to the Assistant Chief of Staff G-3, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, requests for repatriation shipping.

32
2. These requests will contain the following information: the port from which repatriates are to be evacuated, the number to be evacuated, the approximate time of evacuation, and special procedures to be followed by ship entering Soviet controlled port.

33
3. The amount of shipping requested for each port will generally be in proportion to the evacuation rates listed in paragraph III A above.

34
B. 1. Upon receipt of the request referred to in paragraph V A 1 above, the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, will: designate the ships to make the required lift, and indicate the expected times of departure in Japan and the expected times of arrival in the Soviet controlled port, and notify the Soviet representative of the action taken.

35
C. When ships are designated to lift Koreans destined for Northern Korea, the Soviet representative will be notified as to the number aboard each ship so used with the expected time of arrival in the Soviet controlled port.

36
D. A Soviet representative will furnish the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, informally the information required in sailing dispatches (see Annex II) within twenty-four (24) hours after departure of any repatriation ship from Soviet controlled area.