

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

GC-0  
JFH/mta

24 October 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief of Staff.

SUBJECT : Mutual Repatriation Between Soviet Controlled Areas  
and Japan.

Herewith is an analysis of the differences in plans proposed by SCAP and furnished to the Soviet Member of the Allied Council, and the Russian plan returned to SCAP on 21 October 1946. The topics are taken up in the order numbered in the marginal notes of the SCAP proposal. Corresponding sections of the Soviet plan have been similarly numbered.

1. Soviets propose to change the title in order to make a distinction between Japanese POW's and other Japanese nationals, and to include U.S.S.R. territories as well as territories under Soviet control. Siberia is one of the areas from which Japanese will be evacuated.

3. The Soviet proposal breaks down the personnel to be repatriated from U.S.S.R. territories and Soviet controlled areas to show separately POW's and other Japanese nationals. It further stipulates that repatriation of Japanese civilians from U.S.S.R. territory is to be made on a voluntary basis. It does not give the total number of Japanese to be repatriated, which would be valuable for planning if it could be secured but is not essential.

4. The Soviet proposal restricts Koreans subject to repatriation to Northern Korea to those previously resident in that area and who were born there. Point is minor as it is believed many of the 10,000 will not accept repatriation if offered. It omits any reference to repatriates who might be subject to repatriation to Soviet controlled areas other than North Korea which is not essential anyway.

6. Soviet plan merely rewords our plan. However, it does omit the sentence, "Each ship has a rated capacity." Unless this sentence or a similar one is left in SCAP would not be protected in event ship should be grossly overloaded. An incident similar to the Yoizuki episode in Australia may occur.

7. Omitted in Soviet plan. Believe necessary in order to insure prompt loading to capacity.

8. Soviet plan omits all reference to the control of repatriation shipping, except to state that ships operating in Soviet controlled waters will follow navigational procedures as prescribed in Appendix 2, Navigation Communications. By omitting item concerning control of shipping the authority controlling the ships is left in doubt. Specific

Return to G-3 Opns (R) Division

45

methods as to how Soviets desire to exercise control in Soviet waters can be included.

9. The Soviet plan states transfer of repatriates in Soviet ports or Soviet controlled ports to the masters of the ships will be according to rosters and acts written in Russian language. It does not specify the number of rosters. This will necessitate having persons to translate Russian at each repatriation port in Japan receiving repatriates from Soviet areas. Moreover, Paragraph 3, Section 5 of the Soviet plan states fulfillment of medical procedures must be stated in 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 the agreement. This would necessitate U.S. officers either at each Soviet port and Soviet controlled port or aboard each repatriation ship.

11. Soviet plan is not definite as to lifting from each of the four ports and may be used so that SCAP is notified to lift all from one area.

12. Soviet plan merely charges SCAP with the responsibility of furnishing transportation facilities. It omits the clause that coal burning ships will be used. Since the basis of plan is in Jap coal burning ships it should be so stated. If SCAP is charged with furnishing all shipping and they recommend rates exceeding what coalers can lift, there undoubtedly will be political repercussions.

13. Medical processing in both plans are essentially the same. Soviet plan substitutes typhoid vaccine for typhus vaccine. Believe to be error in translation. It does not state what means will be used for disinfection, and combines all quarantinable diseases mentioned in our plan under the general term "contagious diseases." Also see item 9 above. While not essential believe we should be specific.

14. Notification of the presence of contagious diseases aboard ship is omitted in Soviet plan, and is not essential. Japanese Government has already been directed to instruct ships' captains to give this notification, so that notification will be given prior to entry of ships into Japan.

15. Soviet plan omits this paragraph, thereby allowing Soviet authorities to remove this personnel if they so desire.

16. Soviet plan omits this paragraph as such. However, it possibly can be considered included in a broad statement which reserves the right to suspend repatriation temporarily by either party due to unforeseen circumstances (Par 3, Soviet Plan).

17. The following differences exist in the plans as they refer to currency, securities and personal possessions Japanese may bring with them.

a. Soviet plan makes no mention of exchange certificates or of Japanese Government bonds.



b. Soviet plan omits all reference to prisoner of war pay. POW pay is required by the Geneva Convention of 1929. U.S.S.R., however, was not a signatory of the Geneva convention.

c. With respect to financial instruments, Soviet plan states Japanese may 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. This is not believed essential.

d. Soviet plan makes a distinction between the amount of baggage Japanese POWs and other Japanese nationals may bring. It permits civilians to take with them 100 kilograms. In past precedent has been to permit POWs and civilians to bring home the same amounts.

18. All reference to items returning Japanese military units may bring is omitted. G-2 is anxious to have documents listed returned as they contain useful historical data. The rights of Soviets to hold these documents should be considered.

19. With respect to the baggage allowance Koreans may take and have shipped, the Soviet plan requires clarification. It states they may take with them personal belongings and household effects not to exceed 200 kilograms per person, as well as light machinery and handicraft tools not to exceed 1000 kilograms per person, in accordance with SCAP directive of 2 September 1946. The SCAP directive of 2 September 1946 cannot be identified, but the Soviets evidently agree to follow the system as now established and stated in our plan.

20. The Soviet plan omits all reference to safeguarding excess currency taken up from repatriates. Provision included for future settlements with individuals and with respect to reparations.

21. This paragraph is not included in the body of the Soviet plan, but is included in Appendix 1.

22. The Soviet plan specifies that the Russian language will be used in communicating from Russian ports to ships, and that English will be used by ships reporting to shore. This will necessitate having persons aboard each ship that can understand Russian and speak English.

23. Concerning SCAP's responsibilities that ships are provisioned, Soviet plan lump all supplies except food under term "ship stores." This includes "coal or fuel." It further specifies that ships destined for Nahodka must have enough water for the round trip. Again plan should be specific in that it is built around coalers.

24. Paragraph is omitted except as noted in item 23 above, and kills any coordinated attempt by local commanders to settle provision of fuel oil on a governmental level.

25. The furnishing of emergency supplies in Soviet controlled ports is omitted in the Soviet plan. Without this in the agreement, any ships

which broke down in Soviet ports could not get repairs or material which would permit its return to Japan promptly. Similarly, if there were cases of food spoilage, ships could not bring back capacity loads.

26. Suitable information has now been furnished in the Soviet plan with respect to call signs, times, and frequencies, except for the port of Dairen and ports in N. Korea.

27. Paragraph omitted in Soviet plan, but covered in the opening statement (see item 2 above).

28. a. The amount and type of shipping that SCAP is to furnish is omitted in Soviet plan. As will be noted in item 29 below, Soviet plan calls for evacuation rates far in excess of what coal burning ships can carry. This puts SCAP in position of agreeing to lift more personnel than the coalers can accommodate. If amount and type of shipping are not included, at a future date the Soviets would be in a position to charge that SCAP will not repatriate Japanese as fast as the Soviets desire and in accordance with existing agreements.

b. The repatriation of Koreans, in the Soviet plan, is restricted so that they cannot be returned until after 10,000 Japanese have been repatriated from Northern Korea. This is not essential.

29. The total number to be evacuated through Maoka and Nahodka still has not been furnished. The Soviet plan gives no breakdown for evacuation through the two ports in N. Korea. The rates of repatriation in the Soviet plan are in excess of what coal burning ships can carry. If the Soviets desire a more rapid rate of evacuation, negotiations for payment of fuel oil will have to be taken up on a governmental level and item 24 retained in the agreements.

30. Time of initiation of the program is omitted in the Soviet plan. Unless some restrictive clause is left in the agreement concerning when ships can arrive at Soviet ports after the Soviets have made a request, SCAP will be placed in position of not complying promptly with requests for ships.

31. In the matter of requesting shipping, the Soviet plan eliminates reference to informal requests to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, and substitutes the wording so that the shipping requests will be called notifications when contingents are ready. This is a dangerous provision unless otherwise restricted. The use of staff officers on a lower level was approved at last conference.

32. The Soviet plan does not specify the contents which would appear in their shipping requests. The information called for in SCAP's plan is essential. The Soviet plan does prescribe special procedures to be followed by ships entering Soviet controlled ports.

33. This paragraph is omitted from the Soviet plan. As a result, the Soviets can request all our ships to go to one port, if they so



desire. It is necessary that the plan be flexible and set up to lift monthly flow by port.

34. The Soviet plan adds the following items to the sailing information to be furnished the Soviets: correct date for the departure of ship; type of ship; ships' masters' last name.

35. Procedure for notifying the Soviets concerning Koreans being repatriated is omitted in the Soviet plan.

36. The notification by the Soviets when ships sail from Soviet ports is omitted in the Soviet plan. This information is necessary so that repatriation ports can be notified and be prepared to process the people aboard.

Further noted that the Soviets included Maoka as U.S.S.R. territory and not as Soviet controlled territory. See remark 29 on Soviet plan. This implies that Soviets consider Sakhalin and perhaps the Kuriles (previously they stated nationals from Kuriles would be evacuated through Maoka) as already Soviet territory prior to signing of any peace treaty.

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

2 Inclosures:

Incl 1 - SCAP proposed agreements

Incl 2 - Soviet proposed agreements

## 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 rests 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 Balny-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)

B. 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

(6) - SCAP agrees to delete. (10) - SCAP will accept Soviet wording provided "presence of contagious diseases" is included as an unforeseen circumstance.



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.

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.

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)

(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 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. (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:

N. K. 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.

## 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.

(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).

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.

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

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



- 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)



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.

(19) - 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 Bairan 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 Macka. Call sign is U F I - 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).



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

23 October 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3.

SUBJECT : Repatriation from Soviet Controlled Areas.

1. Pursuant to oral instructions, a visit was made to G-2, Foreign Liaison (Col Pash) with reference to the two documents submitted by the Soviets on 22 October. A hasty reading of the document indicates the following:

a. The Soviets have not complied with request that they sign and return one copy of the proposed agreements furnished them on 16 October 1946.

b. They have taken the framework of our proposal rewritten it making numerous changes and deletions.

c. In the accompanying letter General Derevyanko makes the statement that this new offer is his final one.

2. The major points of difference between the two plans follow:

a. The rate of repatriation from various Soviet ports has been increased and are now:

From

Nahodka )  
Maoka ) 17 - 25,000 per month

Genzan )  
Kanko ) 15 - 20,000 per month

Dairen 40 - 50,000 per month

b. It calls upon SCAP to pay all expenses of repatriation from Japanese sources from time of embarkation.

c. Provides Koreans will be accepted N of 38° only in number equal to that removed from North Korea.

d. It omits any reference: to return of Japanese military literature to Japan; to furnishment of emergency supplies in Soviet controlled ports; numbers to be returned from Siberia, Sakhalin, and the Kuriles.

e. The plan further stipulates SCAP furnish shipping as requested by Soviets, stating that Soviets reserve right to change embarkation ports, rates of evacuation, and right to stop repatriation.

3. Recommend no action be taken until plan can be studied in detail.

*E.C.B.*  
E. C. B.



*Russian Conference  
No 1*

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

TO: CHIEF OF STAFF, ALLIED FORCES, PACIFIC  
MAJOR GENERAL MUELLER

Dear General Mueller:

Upon reading your letter dated 16 October 1946 and familiarizing myself with the inclosed draft of mutual repatriation between zones occupied by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Japan, I have the honor of submitting for your study a draft of: "Agreement concerning the repatriation of Japanese prisoners of war and Japanese nationals from the territory of the U.S.S.R. and from areas under control of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to Japan as well as the Korean Nationals from Japan to Korea north of 38° north latitude".

This is the final plan, offered by me, which I am submitting to the General Headquarters for study in accordance with your desire expressed in your above mentioned letter.

I request that the reply concerning this matter be given as soon as possible.

Respectfully yours

/s/ DEREVYANKO  
/t/ DEREVYANKO  
Lieutenant General

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

Inclosure:  
Draft of agreement in 2 copies

22 Oct 1946  
No 40453

Rec'd F/L 22 Oct 46, 1800 hrs.  
Trans 24 Oct 46, 1130 hrs.

Disp \_\_\_\_\_ hrs \_\_\_\_\_ Oct 46.

TRANSLATED FROM RUSSIAN BY:

*S. Savitsky*  
S. Savitsky  
G-2, Foreign Liaison

45

72-95

## - Agreement -

✓ 1 Concerning repatriation of Japanese prisoners of war and Japanese nationals from territory of the U.S.S.R. and from territories under 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. (1)

✓ 2 All sections of this agreement have been concurred in by representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers whose signatures appear at the end of this document. (2)

*Personnel*  
Section 1. Contingents, subject to repatriation (3)

✓ 3 1. Following persons are subject to repatriation from territory of U.S.S.R. and areas under control of 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 2. Ports and rates of movement.

1. The following ports are designated for repatriation: (11)

- a. On the territory of U.S.S.R., ports of Nahodka and Maoka (24)
- b. In the area controlled by U.S.S.R., ports of Genzen 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)

*d. In Sakhalin the port of Moeka*

43



✓10 Both parties of this agreement concurrently reserve the right to make changes of ports designated for repatriation.

2. The following <sup>the</sup> rates of movement of repatriation are to be established:

a. Repatriation of Japanese from ports indicated in a, paragraph one of this section, may be accomplished at the rate of 17-25 thousand per month from both ports.

✓29 b. Repatriation of Japanese from the territory of Northern Korea numbering approximately <sup>39,000</sup> ~~80,000~~ persons, may be accomplished through ports indicated in c, paragraph one of this section at the rate of 15-20 thousand per month. (13)

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 c, paragraph one of this section at the rate of 40-50 thousand per month.

✓28 d. 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.

✓16 3. 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.) (16)

Section 3. Embarkation procedure. Transportation.

25  
30 ✓  
20 ✓

*Japanese coal burning ships*

✓12 | 1. Transportation facilities for repatriation of persons indicated (4) in Section one of this agreement, from all ports designated for this purpose, will be provided by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

✓15 | No passengers, other than the persons of the above mentioned categories, will be transported on ships assigned for repatriation.

✓6 | 2. The responsibility of accumulating contingents, subject to (5) 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.

✓9 | 3. At the Soviet ports and ports which are under control of U.S.S.R., repatriates are transferred by representatives of the Soviet government, according to rosters and acts written in Russian *and Japanese* language, to the masters of ships arriving from Japan for transportation of repatriates.

✓8 | 4. In the waters of the Soviet Union and in those under the control of the U.S.S.R., ships transporting repatriates will follow routes and regulations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as stated in appendix #1. ✓

5. Regular navigation communications will be maintained in accordance with the regulations, stated in appendix 2.

✓23 | Section 4. Security of supply for repatriates and ships assigned for repatriation.

1. It is the responsibility of the Commander in Chief to see that



the following is provided by the Japanese government:

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

✓14  
✓23 b. Medical service and supply for repatriates for the entire length of trip aboard ship.

✓23 c. 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.

2. All expenses connected with the repatriation of Japanese prisoners of war and Japanese nationals from the territory of U.S.S.R. 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.

Section 5. Sanitation and medical procedures.

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

- ✓13 a. Small pox vaccination to be given to all repatriates ✓ (15)  
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 disinfection 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

✓13  
✓14 of repatriates by both parties and signed by the representatives of both countries, parties to this agreement. *on the one hand and on the other* (9)

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

Section 6. Possessions of repatriates.

✓1. 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.

(17) ✓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.

✓17 ✓3. 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:

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

✓19 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, in accordance with the directive from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, dated 2 September 1946. (23)



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

- ✓ 19
- 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.
- (21)

Appendix 1. Procedure covering harboring of ships in Soviet ports and in ports under control of U.S.S.R.

✓  
NOT INCLUDED IN PRESENT PLAN

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

d. Port of Dairen can harbor ships up to 10,000 ton. 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 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.

✓ 21  
✓ 31  
✓ 32

(18)

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.

✓21  
✓31  
✓32  
✓34  
3. Taking into account the statements in paragraph 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. (22)

Appendix 2. Navigation Communications.

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

- ✓26
- 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).



✓ 22 2. Russian language will be used in all navigation messages issued by Soviet ports and ports controlled by U.S.S.R. ✓ (10)

3. English language will be used in all navigation messages issued from aboard ships, arriving into the ports of repatriation, indicated in this agreement. ✓ (19)

TNS/bjb

21 October 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: Colonel Howell

SUBJECT : Shipping requirements for Soviet Controlled Areas,  
and for Repatriation to and from Japan and S. Korea.

1. We are committed to Lt. Gen. Derevyanko to lift 50,000 - 60,000 per month from Russian controlled areas. As a result, the following ships are required:

<u>Ship</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
Choun Maru *	1400 — 1000
Shinko Maru *	2000
Soya Maru *	1200 — 1000
Takasago Maru **	1500 — 1200
No 1 Daikai Maru	3000
Daiku	3000
Daikyu Maru	3000
Daizul Maru	3000
Eihiko	3000
Eiroku Maru	3000
Eitoku	3000
Enshu Maru	3000
Meiyu Maru	3000
Shinyo	3000
Shinyu Maru	3000
Tatsuhara Maru	3000
Tatsuhl Maru	3000
Yahiko Maru	3000
Yoneyama Maru	2000
Eiho Maru	3000
Shinano Maru	3000
Ezan Maru	3000
Mamiya Maru *	1000
Unzen Maru *	1500 — 1000
Hakuryu Maru *	1500 — 1000
Hokusen Maru *	1500 — 1000
	<u>64600</u>

\* Suitable for Sakhalin lift

\*\* Hospital ship

2. a. At the present time, shipping to lift 4,000 Koreans from Japan to Korea is allocated to the Hakata-Pusan shuttle. Shipping to lift Japanese from Korea to Japan is on call.

b. During the period 19 Aug to 25 Sept, an average of 1968 Koreans were repatriated from Japan. It is not anticipated that the weekly rate in the future will exceed 2,000.

42



CENTRAL LIAISON OFFICE

## Coal Burning Ships in Japan

	Gross tonnage	Capacity for Passengers	actually carrying double
Soya Maru	3583	725	
Hakuryu Maru	3182	591	
Mamiji Maru	1125	106	
Karafuto Maru	1598	300	
Kosho <del>Maru</del> Maru	3378	562	
Konei <del>Maru</del> Maru	1883	13	
Hokusen Maru	2257	68	
Unsen Maru	3140	396	
Osumi Maru	1284	168	
Kainei Maru	1017	36	
Pynhei Maru	725	141	
Takasago Maru	9347	1079	
Chohaku Maru	1287	386	
Tenryu Maru	1118	381	

CENTRAL LIAISON OFFICE

## Ice Breakers in Japan

Name of ship	Owner	Gross tonnage	Speed	Tonnage Passenger + Cargo ship	Passenger Capacity	Fuel
Soya Maru ✓	Govt	3583	17-13 knots	"	1000 (725)	Coal
Karafuto Maru x	"	1598	11-10 "	"	700 (300)	"
Hakuryu Maru ✓	B.S.K.	3182	10 "	"	1000 (591)	"
Mamiya Maru x	"	1125	10 "	"	200 (106)	"



Condition of the Ports and Other Information  
(Extracted from the report on Hydrographical  
survey by the Former Japanese Navy and  
checked by the C.M.M.C.)

Ports		Capacity of Berth- ing Simultaneously	Depth	Supply of Coal and Water	Snow
Saghalien	( Otomari	5,000t x 3	8 m.	O.K.	Nov-Mar
	( Maoka	2,000t x 2			
	( Honto	2,000t x 4	7.3 m.	Water Supply O.K.	Nov-Mar
Siberia	( Nakhodka	3,000t x 6 1,000t x 3	18-27 m.	O.K.	Nov-Mar
	( Vladivostok	Escort x 5 Anchorage	6.4-8.6m.	Unknown	Little
	( Kashiwara (Paramushiro Is.)	Piers 5	7-8 m.	O.K.	Little
Kurile Islands	( Tennei (Etorofu Is.)	3,000t x 3 Anchorage	10 m.	No	Oct-May heavy Jan-Feb.
	( Shakotan (Shikotan Is.)	Anchorage	40 m.	No	Dec-May heavy Jan-Feb.
	( Kekhtinskii	Anchorage	6 m.	No	Nov-May
Kamchatka	( Utkinskii	Anchorage	7-8 m.	No	Nov-April
	( Utkinskii	Anchorage	7-8 m.	No	Nov-April

- 2 -

Mantung Province Dairen

All Good Condition

North Korea	( Konan	6,000t x 2 3,000t x 2 1,500t x 1	6-10 m.	O.K.	Little	Ice
	( Gensan	3,000t x 2 500t x 2				
	( Wakkanai	3,500t x 2 800t x 1	13 m.	Water Supply O.K.	Nov-April	Ice
Hokkaido	( Otaru	3,000t x 3	9-15 m.	O.K.	Dec-Mar	Ice



( C.L.O 21 Oct. 1946 )

Snow	Ice Condition	Storm	Dense Fog	Accodation Facilities on Id	Railway Connection
Nov-Mar	Frozen Dec-Mar	Nov-Dec	June-July	C.	Exist
Nov-Mar	Iceberg Dec-Mar	Nov-Jan	June-July	C.	Exist
Nov-Mar	Ice Free	Nov-Jan	June-July	K.	Exist
Little	Frozen Dec-Mar	Little	Little	Known	Exist
Little	Frozen Dec-Mar	Little	May-July	K.	Exist
Oct-May heavy Jan-Feb.	Frozen Dec-Mar	Aug-Sept	July-Aug	No	No
Dec-May heavy Jan-Feb.	Ice Free	Sept-April heavy Feb-Mar	May-July	No	No
Nov-May	Iceberg Feb-Mar	Nov-Mar	June-Aug	No	No
Nov-April	Frozen Nov-Mar	Nov-April	April-June	No	No
Nov-April	Frozen Nov-Mar	Nov-April	April-June	No	No
Little	Ice Free	Little	Little	O.K.	Exist
Little	Ice Free	Jan-Feb	Little	O.I.	Exist
Nov-April	Ice Free	Oct-Mar	June-Aug	O.	Exist
Dec-Mar	Ice Free	Dec-Mar	Little	O.K.	Exist



ADMINISTRATOR, NAVAL SHIPPING CONTROL AUTHORITY  
FOR JAPANESE MERCHANT MARINE (SCAJAP)  
UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET  
(NAVY NO. 3923)DISTANCE TABLE

		RUSSIAN PORTS						
JAPAN PORTS	INCOMING CAPACITY	OTOMARI	HONTO	MAOKA	NAHODKA	DAIREN	KANKO	GENSEN
WAKANAI		86	77	104	430	1407	710	748
HAKODATE	2500	403	380	415	370	1222	620	639
MAIZURU	2500	756	725	768	470	856	455	453
URAGA	5000	900	875	911				
SENZAKI	5000	917	900	930	520	620	365	360
HAKATA	7500	990	1002	1002	580	584	410	385
SASEBO	5000	1065	1078	1078	630	562	455	429

40

PORTS - SOVIET-CONTROLLED AREAS

Information furnished by SCAJAP would indicate that ports in Soviet-controlled areas are ice bound during the following periods:

Vladivostok - December through March

Kurile Islands - None

Hulutao - January - February

Dairen - January - February

Otomari - December through March

Honto - None

Maoka - 15 December through March

Shikuka - December through March

Soya Straits become ice bound during December to March but SCAJAP has under its control two ice-breakers that could be used.



GC-0

JFH/fp

AG 014.33 (16 Oct 46)GC

Mutual Repatriation Between Areas Under  
the Control of U.S.S.R. and Japan

G-3

C/S

16 October 1946

For signature and return to G-3.

## 1 Incl:

Ltr dated 16 October 46, subject:  
"Mutual Repatriation Between Areas  
Under the Control of U.S.S.R. and  
Japan," W/inclosure, to Gen. K.  
Derevyanko

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

Return to G-3 Opns (R) Div



AG 614.33 (16 Oct 46)

Dispatch of Correspondence

G-3

G-2 Foreign Liaison

16 October 1946

For dispatch to General K. Derevyanko.

## 1 Incl:

Ltr dated 16 Oct 46, subj: "Mutual  
Repatriation Between Areas Under  
the Control of U.S.S.R. and Japan"  
w/inclosures (in duplicate) to  
Gen. K. Derevyanko.

---

C.A.R.

Return to G-3 (R) Div.



JX



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. 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 IA and IB 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.

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).

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

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.
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.

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. 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.
2. Repatriation ships are cleaned and disinfested in Japan.

## 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.

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 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 limitations prescribed in Paragraph I A, Section III above.



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



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.

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:

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.

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 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.

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.

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, 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.

#### 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.

#### 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 Areas</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.

##### 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.



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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

JFH/eak  
16 October 1946MEMO for RECORD:

1. BASIC ACTION: Action directed by Chief of Staff (Tab A).
2. G-3 Executive Officer (Col Henry) directed that 2 original copies of agreements, double spaced, and typed on legal-size paper be submitted to Chief of Staff for signature and dispatch to General Derevyanko.
3. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Letter to Gen Derevyanko transmitting agreements and requesting signature and return of one copy.
4. CONCURRENCE: None necessary.
5. RECOMMENDATION: Approval and dispatch of attached letter with inclosure.
6. COMPLETION: This completes action directed by Chief of Staff.

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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. 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 IA and IB 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,

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*Draft submitted to G/S on 16 Oct.*

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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.

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).

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

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 follow-

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ing: Sakhalin, North Korea, Siberia and Palmy-Pert 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.

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.

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. 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, leprosy, and such other communicable disease which might prejudice the health of subsequent contacts.
6. Appropriate notation will be made on the passenger lists to

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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.

## 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.

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.

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- 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 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 limitations prescribed in Paragraph I A, Section III above.

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

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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 clothing, personal possessions and house-hold effects, of value

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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.

#### Section IV - Communication

##### I. General.

It is agreed that:

A. Representatives of SCAP and the U. S. S. R. in Tokyo will communicate direct concerning operational matters dealing with repatriation.

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

##### 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 by employment of oil burning ships and United States owned Japanese manned ships,

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the question as to payment of costs in the first instance will be referred to the United States and Soviet governments for negotiation.

II. Emergency Supplies for repatriation ships at ports in northern Korea.

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

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:

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

P. 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.

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Annex No. 1, to Agreements Reached at Conference Concerning Repatriation of Japanese Nationals from Areas Under Control of USSR 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, SCAP agrees to furnish Japanese coal burning shipping with sufficient passenger capacity, as rated by SCAP, 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.

<u>Port in Japan</u>	<u>Port in USSR Areas</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	Kanke	40,000	5,000
Sasebo	Dairen	250,000	15,000

\* Figures to be furnished by the Soviets.

### 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 Kanke	10,000	5,000

#### IV. Initiation of Program.

SCAP 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.

#### V. Procedures for Dispatching Shipping.

- A. (1) The representative of the Member for the U.S.S.R., Allied Council for Japan will submit informally, to the Assistant Chief of Staff G-3, GHO, requests for repatriation shipping.
- (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.
- (3) The amount of shipping requested for each port will generally be in proportion to the evacuation rates listed in paragraph III A above.
- B. (1) Upon receipt of the request referred to in paragraph V A (1) above, the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, GHO, 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.

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.



D. A Soviet representative will furnish the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, GSC, informally the information required in sailing dispatches (see Annex II) within twenty-four hours after departure of any repatriation ship from Soviet controlled area.

JFH/bjb

AG 014.33(16 Oct 46)CC

Transmittal of Copy of Document

G-3 Operations

SCAJAP

16 October 1946

1. The attached is a copy of a translation of a paper left with G-3 (Repatriation Branch) on 15 October by a Russian staff officer, accompanied by a member of the Foreign Liaison Section, G-2.
2. The paper concerns information furnished by General Derevyanko at a conference with the Assistant Chief of Staff, Major General Mueller, concerning repatriation that was held on 14 October 1946.
3. The original document in Russian and with an English translation was hand carried to the Secretary to the General Staff (Colonel Miller) by Colonel Howell on 16 October 1946, pursuant to instructions from G-3 (Colonel Henry).
4. This copy is for your information and file.

-----E. C. B.-----



*From Russians* COPY

(1) The Japanese prisoners of war and Japanese civilians will be repatriated from the territory of the U.S.S.R.

The Japanese population from the Southern Sakhalien and the Kurile Islands will be repatriated on the volunterring basis.

The total number of the Japanese, subject to repatriation, is being checked up by the repatriation authorities, who are in charge of this repatriation.

(a) The number of the Japanese to be repatriated through the Port of Nakhodka will be at the beginning approximately 10-15 thousand per month. Port of Nakhodka is able to accommodate for roadstead operations vessels of any tonnage with draft up to 7 meters. Supply of fresh water to the vessels is impossible.

Radio station conducts sea observations from 01 to 05, from 06 to 10, from 11 to 13, from 15 to 17 hours (Moscow time). Calling signals of the radio station are UID-2 ( ) or UKI ( ), frequency 500 kilohertz. The vessels should get in touch with Maritime Agency of Inflat at Vladivostok through the radio station at the Port of Nakhodka.

(b) The number of the Japanese to be repatriated through the Port of Maoka will be at the beginning approximately 7-10 thousand persons.

The Port of Maoka is able to accommodate the vessels with draft up to 6 meters.

Fresh water supply is possible.

Radio Station: calling signals UFL-3 ( ), frequency 500, broadcasts during 24 hours; frequency 6210 khz - from 03.30 to 04.00; from 07.00 to 09.00; from 11.00 to 14.00; from 14.30 to 21.30; from 22.00 to 24.00 hours (Moscow time). The vessels should get in touch with the

*From Russians on 14 Oct 46*

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Maritime Agency of Inflat at the Port of Maoka.

(2) It is intended to repatriate through the port of Konan and Genzan in North Korea approximately 80,000 persons. Both ports are able to accommodate vessels with displacement up to 10,000 tons. Possible rate of repatriation through the ports of Konan and Genzan is 15-20 thousand per month.

(3) It is intended to repatriate through the Port of Dalny (Dairen), according to preliminary data, about 250 thousand persons. This port also is able to accommodate vessels up to 10,000 tons of displacement. Possible rate of repatriation through the Port of Dalny (Dairen) is 40-50 thousand persons per month. But, taking into consideration favourable climatic conditions, possibility of simultaneous call at this port of several large vessels as well as proximity of this port for delivery of repatriates the monthly rate of repatriation may be considerably increased, provided the GHQ SCAP is able to provide larger number of vessels.

Data regarding the radio stations at the ports of the Northern Korea and at Dalny (Dairen) for communication with foreign vessels arriving at these ports for repatriants, will be given later.

(4) As to possibility to substitute Port Maoka by Port of Honto, the Soviet authorities are of the opinion that the Port of Maoka is more suitable for the repatriation purposes.

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## C O P Y

(1) The Japanese prisoners of war and Japanese civilians will be repatriated from the territory of the U.S.S.R.

The Japanese population from the Southern Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands will be repatriated on the volunterring basis.

The total number of the Japanese, subject to repatriation, is being checked up by the repatriation authorities, who are in charge of this repatriation.

(a) The number of the Japanese to be repatriated through the Port of Nakhodka will be at the beginning approximately 10-15 thousand per month. Port of Nakhodka is able to accommodate for roadstead operations vessels of any tonnage with draft up to 7 meters. Supply of fresh water to the vessels is impossible.

Radio station conducts sea observations from 01 to 05, from 06 to 10, from 11 to 13, from 15 to 17 hours (Moscow time). Calling signals of the radio station are UID-2 ( ) or UKI ( ), frequency 500 kilohertz. The vessels should get in touch with Maritime Agency of Inflat at Vladivostok through the radio station at the Port of Nakhodka.

(b) The number of the Japanese to be repatriated through the Port of Maoka will be at the beginning approximately 7-10 thousand persons.

The Port of Maoka is able to accommodate the vessels with draft up to 6 meters.

Fresh water supply is possible.

Radio Station: calling signals UFL-3 ( ), frequency 500, broadcasts during 24 hours; frequency 6210 khz - from 03.30 to

## C O P Y

04.00; from 07.00 to 09.00; from 11.00 to 14.00; from 14.30 to 21.30; from 22.00 to 24.00 hours (Moscow time). The vessels should get in touch with the Maritime Agency of Inflat at the Port of Maoka.

(2) It is intended to repatriate through the port of Konan and Genzan in North Korea approximately 80,000 persons. Both ports are able to accommodate vessels with displacement up to 10,000 tons. Possible rate of repatriation through the ports of Konan and Genzan is 15-20 thousand per month.

(3) It is intended to repatriate through the Port of Dalny (Dairen), according to preliminary data, about 250 thousand persons. This port also is able to accommodate vessels up to 10,000 tons of displacement. Possible rate of repatriation through the Port of Dalny (Dairen) is 40-50 thousand persons per month. But, taking into consideration favourable climatic conditions, possibility of simultaneous call at this port of several large vessels as well as proximity of this port for delivery of repatriates the monthly rate of repatriation may be considerably increased, provided the GHQ SCAP is able to provide larger number of vessels.

Data regarding the radio stations at the ports of the Northern Korea and at Dalny (Dairen) for communication with foreign vessels arriving at these ports for repatriants, will be given later.

(4) As to possibility to substitute Port Maoka by Port of Honto, the Soviet authorities are of the opinion that the Port of Maoka is more suitable for the repatriation purposes.



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Authority 775009

By KJ NARA Date 11/05/08

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expenses

Conference of 14 Oct 46

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Authority 775009

By KJ NARA Date 11/05/08

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE  
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

## INCOMING MESSAGE

WG/jjc/TLD

UNCLASSIFIED  
ROUTINE

26 Oct 49

FROM : DA (TAG) (AGPO=CO) WASH DC

TO : CINCPAC TOKYO JAPAN

NR : WCL 20140

REOURAD WCL 48126 dtd 14 Oct 49 authority to take action under MPA is being studied and you will be advised in near future.

WITS:LL

ACTION : AG MISC BR

INFORMATION : G-1, G-3, AG, AG OPNS DIV

21879

ROUTINE  
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO : 251900 Z  
MCN : AUC 15/26



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*Separat Files*  
*Russian*  
*Conf. file*

JFH/tn

AG 014.33

Staff Study - Evacuation of Japanese Nationals from  
Soviet Controlled Areas.

G-3

C/S

10 October 1946

For approval and return to G-3.

1 Incl:

Staff Study, subj: "Evacuation of Japanese  
Nationals from Soviet Controlled Areas",  
dated 10 October 1946.

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

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

10 October 1946

Staff Study

Evacuation of Japanese Nationals from Soviet Controlled Areas

THE PROBLEM

1. To determine the maximum rate Japanese nationals can be evacuated from Soviet controlled areas subject to limitations imposed by shipping.

FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM

2. There are presently available 408,143 passenger spaces in repatriation shipping, allocated as shown in Appendix A.

3. SCAP has announced 31 December 1946 as the target date for completion of the mass repatriation program insofar as practicable.

4. The best estimate of the number of Japanese nationals to be repatriated from Manchuria and Soviet controlled areas as of 5 October 1946, is 498,000 and 1,192,345 respectively. See Appendix B.

5. Peiping Headquarters Group has requested SCAP to provide a lift of 15,000 per day from Hulutao. Due to cholera quarantine of all ships arriving in Japan, SCAP has been unable to maintain shipping to lift more than 10,000 per day. The cholera quarantine restrictions have recently been removed which will result in release of additional ships.

6. The Soviets have, at various times, proposed evacuating Japanese nationals from Soviet controlled areas as follows:

<u>AREA</u>	<u>Number to be Evacuated</u>	<u>Daily Rate</u>
North Korea	100,000	750
Dalny-Fort Arthur	250,000	None
Siberia	700,000	300-500
Sakhalin (including Kuriles)	500,000	250-350

7. At these maximum rates, it will require 4 years to clear the areas shown in paragraph 6 above.

8. It was proposed in a draft of "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," dispatched to General Derevyanko on

345



5 October 1946, that charter hire for Liberty ships and cost of fuel oil supplied from U.S. resources be paid from prior dollar credits established by U.S.S.R. for this purpose, or as otherwise arranged on an inter-governmental level.

#### ASSUMPTIONS

9. It is assumed that:

a. Shipping currently assigned to clear: POWs from U.S. held areas, Ryukyans from Japan and Japanese from Southern Korea will remain unchanged.

b. Six (6) LST's now assigned to lift cargo from Iwo Jima to Korea will continue on that task.

c. The 11,500 spaces now allocated to SEAC will be sufficient to repatriate all Japanese nationals that SACSEA will release.

d. Negotiations with the Soviets for payment of charter hire for Liberty ships and for fuel supplied from U.S. resources will be successfully consummated as a necessary corollary to this plan.

e. Shipping presently available for repatriation will continue to be available for that purpose.

f. Ice, weather and quarantine will not unduly delay shipping.

#### DISCUSSION

10. Repatriation from Soviet controlled areas is best considered by taking up individually, the four separate areas, Dalny-Port Arthur area, northern Korea, Siberia and Sakhalin (including the Kurile Islands), separately. Repatriation therefrom is intimately connected with repatriation from Hulutao.

a. The amount of shipping that can be made available for clearance of Hulutao and Soviet controlled areas is 324,250 passenger spaces overall or 256,520 spaces that can be kept operational. Appendix D.

b. Of the 498,046 Japanese reported in Manchuria, 250,000 are in the Dalny-Port Arthur area and would be subject to repatriation from the Soviet port of Dairen, leaving a balance of 248,000 to be repatriated from Hulutao. By 15 October 1946, maintaining the present rate of evacuation from Hulutao (8000 per day), 168,000 Japanese will remain to be repatriated. Provided these were lifted at a rate of 3000 per day thereafter, Hulutao could be cleared by 25 December 1946, retaining a considerable margin of safety, see Appendix C. Similarly, the 250,000 Japanese in the Dalny-Port Arthur area could be cleared by 15 December 1946, if an evacuation rate of 4,200 per day is maintained commencing 15 October 1946, see Appendix C. To move 3000 and 4200 per day from Hulutao and Dairen respectively will require 120,000 operational passenger spaces in repatriation ships.

c. The number of Japanese nationals to be evacuated from northern Korea is negligible, since the bulk has been repatriated via southern Korea. While report, Status of Repatriation, on 8 October shows 41,732 remaining to be repatriated therefrom, 24,200 are in quarantine or to be lifted in shipping already provided to lift them, leaving a balance of 17,500. These can be handled in shipping now allocated to Southern Korea.

d. The balance of repatriation shipping, 140,000 operational passenger spaces, could then be assigned to lift the 500,000 and 700,000 from Sakhalin and Siberia respectively. Taking into consideration the length of voyages and the time of turnaround, a daily average rate of 4,000 and 4,000 could be maintained from Sakhalin and Siberia. *Appendix D.*

11. By appropriate selection of debarkation ports in Japan at which reception centers are located, this flow can be accommodated and evacuated by rail. *Appendix E.*

12. The procedures proposed above have the following advantages: they least disrupt the present repatriation program; they provide clearance of Manchuria by 31 December 1946; they make fullest use of repatriation shipping. However, any plan concerning repatriation from Soviet controlled areas must of necessity be based upon unreliable information.

#### CONCLUSIONS

13. Sufficient shipping is available to evacuate Japanese nationals from Soviet controlled areas beginning 15 October 1946 as follows:

<u>Port</u>	<u>Average Daily Rate</u>
Dairen, Manchuria	4,200
Maoka, Sakhalin	4,000
Nahodka, Siberia	4,000

#### RECOMMENDATION

14. Recommend a counter proposal be made to the Soviet authorities advocating evacuating Soviet areas at rates indicated in paragraph 13 above, subject to their acceptance of proposals contained in our letter to General Derevyanko, file AG 014.33 (5 Oct 46)GC, dated 5 October 1946, subject: "Mutual Repatriation Between Areas Under the Control of U.S.S.R. and Japan."

#### CONCURRENCE

15. SCAJAP (Comdr Duane)  
Diplomatic Section ( )

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



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

10 October 1946

## APPENDIX A

to

## Staff Study

Evacuation of Japanese Nationals from Soviet Controlled Areas.

Present allocation of shipping.

	<u>Total Ships</u>	<u>Spaces</u>
Libs	43	150,500
LSTs	76	91,200
Japs	119	166,443
	<u>238</u>	<u>408,143</u>

SPACES

<u>Area</u>	<u>Libs</u>	<u>LSTs</u>	<u>Japs</u>	<u>Total</u>
Hulutao	143,500	66,000	108,750	318,250
Ryukyus	0	14,400	12,593	26,993
Guam	0	0	2,600	2,600
Hawaii	7,000	0	0	7,000
S. Korea	0	0	25,000	25,000
Singapore	0	0	11,500	11,500
Philippines	0	9,600	0	9,600
Fernesa	0	1,200	0	1,200
Reserve	<u>0</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>
	150,500	91,200	166,443	408,143

Figures certified by SCAJAP.

757

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

10 October 1946

APPENDIX B

to

Staff Study

Status of Repatriation from Manchuria and Soviet Controlled Areas as  
of 5 October 1946.

Manchuria excluding those in Dalny-Port Arthur area*	248,046	
Dalny-Port Arthur Area*	<u>250,000</u>	498,046
	Total	
Sakhalin including 43,345 from Kuriles **	492,345	
Siberia***	<u>700,000</u>	1,192,345
	Total	

\* Radios: DOVE 8360 dated 13 September from Peiping to SCAP  
DOVE 9429 dated 5 October 1946 from Peiping to WARCOS.

\*\* Original figures furnished by Japanese in August 1945.

\*\*\* Figures furnished by Japanese as of 20 August 1946.



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

10 October 1946

## APPENDIX C

to

## Staff Study

Evacuation of Japanese Nationals from Soviet Controlled Areas.

## Projected Evacuation from Manchuria

## 1. Via Hulutao

Total number to be repatriated	248,046
8,000 per day 5-15 Oct 46	<u>80,000</u>
Remaining as of 15 Oct 46	168,046
3,000 per day 15 Oct - 10 Dec	<u>168,000</u>

0

## 2. Via Dairen

Total number to be repatriated	250,000
4,200 per day 15 Oct 46 - 14 Dec 46	<u>252,000</u>

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

10 October 1946

APPENDIX D

to

Staff Study

1. Until definite plans are set up to establish shuttles between ports in Soviet controlled areas and ports in Japan, detailed figures can not be arrived at. For planning purposes, two trips per month can be averaged between ports in northern Japan and any of the Soviet ports mentioned, as possible evacuation ports.

2.	Now Assigned	Total
Overall spaces available for re-patriation from Hulutao and Soviet controlled areas. (Tab. A)	Hulutao 318,250 Reserve <u>6,000</u>	324,250
Operational spaces (estimate by SCAJAP).		256,520
Required to lift 3,000 per day from Hulutao, 4,200 from Dairen.		120,000
Balance available to be assigned to other Soviet controlled areas.		136,520
This will provide an average daily lift from Sakhalin and Siberia.		8,160
Or a daily average rate from Sakhalin		4,000
from Siberia		4,000

35



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

10 October 1946

APPENDIX E

to

Staff Study

Reception Centers - Northern Japan

1. Ports that can be utilized in Japan that are either set up as active reception centers or can be made ready within 10 days.

	<u>Capacity per day for Incoming Repatriates</u>
Hakata	7,500
Hakodate	2,500
Maizuru	2,500
Sasebo	5,000
Senzaki	<u>5,000</u> 22,500

2. Total capacity now being utilized is approximately 8,000 per day from Hulutao and temporarily about 1,500 from Korea or a total of 9,500. This figure would be reduced to 4,500 per day in the event the rate of repatriation from Hulutao is established as 3,000 per day as contemplated in this plan.

3. The maximum rate from Soviet controlled areas according to paragraph 13 of Staff Study is 12,200. Thus 22,500 capacity per day would be available to accomodate 16,700 per day (12,200 + 4,500)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSGC-O  
TNS/mta

APO 500

AG 014.33 ( Oct 46)GC

SUBJECT: Mutual Repatriation Between Areas Under the Control of U.S.S.R.  
and Japan.TO : Lieutenant General K. Derevyanko, Member for U.S.S.R., Allied  
Council for Japan.

1. Reference is made to Soviet proposal for repatriation from Soviet controlled areas, discussed with Chief of Staff, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on 26 September 1946.

2. Attached hereto is a draft copy, "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," which is proposed as a basis for future discussions concerning repatriation. The draft is based on procedures that have been employed satisfactorily in repatriation from other areas.

3. Annexes I and II to the attached draft will be drawn up as soon as information requested by letter from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 014.33 (28 Sept 46)GC, dated 28 September 1946, subject: "Repatriation from Soviet-Controlled Areas," is forthcoming, and will be subject to mutual agreement before being incorporated as a part of the agreement referred to above.

4. It is requested that a conference be held between representatives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, with a view of consummating an agreement along the lines indicated. It is further requested that the time and date for this conference be designated by the Member for Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Allied Council for Japan.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

1 Incl - as indicated above.

P. J. Mueller  
Major General, G.S.C.  
Chief of Staff

Return to G-3 Opns (R) Division

34



*Russian Conference*

AG 014.33

Dispatch of Correspondence

TNS/tn

G-3

C/S

2 October 1946

For signature and return to G-3.

1 Incl:

Ltr dated Oct 46, subject: "Mutual  
Repatriation Between Areas Under the  
Control of U.S.S.R. and Japan," to  
Gen K. Derevyanko.

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

AG 014.33

Dispatch of Correspondence

TNS/tn

G-3

AG

3 October 1946

For dispatch to General K. Derevyanko.

1 Incl:

Ltr dated Oct 46, subj: "Mutual  
Repatriation Between Areas Under the  
Control of U.S.S.R. and Japan," to  
Gen K. Derevyanko.

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



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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 \_\_\_\_\_, 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. 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. Shipping for repatriation of personnel specified in Paragraphs IA and IB above will be furnished by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers as far as available and in accordance with Paragraph III D, Section I, below. Movement of individuals, as passengers, other than those in categories mentioned in Paragraphs IA and IB is prohibited.

D. The responsibility of delivering repatriates to evacuation ports, processing them, and placing them aboard repatriation ships lies with the com-

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mander 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.

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. On all matters other than routine sailing dispatches, representatives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will make the necessary arrangements with control agencies designated by the Soviet Government. Routine sailing dispatches will be handled as prescribed in Annex II.

H. 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).

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

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

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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.

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.

D. 1. Japanese coal burning ships will be used for repatriation to maximum extent feasible and consistent with the precarious coal situation in Japan.

2. Japanese oil burning ships will be used for repatriation only when fuel for operation is provided as indicated in Section V Paragraph I B below.

3. United States owned, Japanese manned vessels will be used for repatriation only when fuel and charter hire are provided as indicated in Section V Paragraph I B and C below.

#### Section II - Medical Procedures

##### I. Processing Repatriates.

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 fol-

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lowing will be done.

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, leprosy, 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.

## 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

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from their ship in Soviet controlled ports for other purposes.

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 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

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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 limitations prescribed in Paragraph I A, Section III above.

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

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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 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

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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:

A. The English language and the Russian language will be used in signal communications between the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the military commanders in Soviet controlled areas concerning repatriation.

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

C. The English language will be used in all sailing dispatches emanating from ports in Japan. Similarly the Russian language will be used in all sailing dispatches emanating from ports in Soviet controlled areas.

II. Detailed procedures for radio communications and contents of sailing dispatches appear in 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. Fuel oil as is necessary will be furnished from United States resources only to extent U.S.S.R. has established prior dollar credit sufficient to cover reimbursement therefore, or to extent covered by inter-governmental agreement.

C. Charter hire for U.S. owned Japanese manned vessels will be paid

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from prior dollar credits established by U.S.S.R. for this purpose, and at rates established by intergovernmental agreement.

II. Emergency Supplies for repatriation ships at ports in northern Korea.

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

I. Annexes I and 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:

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

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

Annexes:

Annex I Evacuation Plan to be Issued.

Annex II Signal Communication to be Issued.

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✓ TNS/tn  
2 October 1946 ✓

MEMO for RECORD:

1. BASIC ACTION: Action is initiated as a result of a conference on 26 September 46 between Gen Derevyanko and C/S, at which time Soviets proposed to commence repatriation in October 46 from USSR areas in Japan and requested SCAP to furnish necessary shipping.
2. Our letter, file AG 014.33 (28 Sept 46)GC, dated 28 September 1946, subject: "Repatriation from Soviet-Controlled Areas" requested certain information from Soviets (see TAB A).
3. Draft of proposed agreements is based on original draft furnished Gen Derevyanko on 23 April 1946, as modified by mutual agreements reached at conferences held on 19 June 1946 and 11 July 1946 and upon situation existing at this time.
4. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Letter to Gen Derevyanko, transmitting draft of agreements, and requesting he designate time for conference.
5. CONCURRENCES: G-4 (Col Eastwood)  
ESS (Mr. BePlat)  
PH & W (Col Weaver)
6. RECOMMENDATION: Approval and dispatch of attached letter.
7. COMPLETION: This does complete initiated action but does not complete action on this subject.

Stewart 2-5624