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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

4837

COUNTRY China

DATE: 25X1X6

INFO. [REDACTED]

SUBJECT Political Information: Chinese Communist
Propaganda Among Japanese Repatriates in
Manchuria

DIST. 23 Jan. 1947

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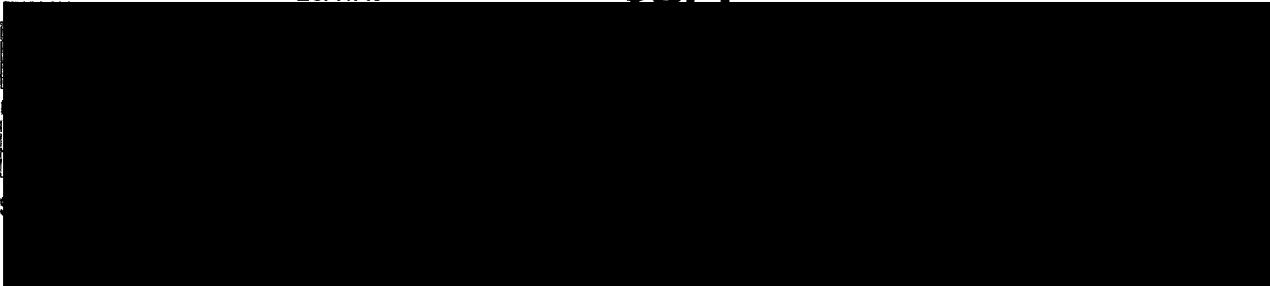
PAGES 5

SUPPLEMENT

ORIGIN [REDACTED]

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- 25X1X6 1. [REDACTED] Lungch'ing (129-26, 42-47); 4 September 1946; Businessman; civic official.
- 25X1X6 2. [REDACTED] Chiaoho (127-20, 43-43); 2 September 1946; Employed at Maisuzan coal mine.
- 25X1X6 3. [REDACTED] Hunchun (130-22, 42-52); September 1946; POW employed in Chinese Army Arsenal.
- 25X1X6 4. [REDACTED] Tunen (129-51, 42-58); 2 September 1946; businessman.
- 25X1X6 5. [REDACTED] Taonan (122-47, 45-21); September 1946; nurse.
- 25X1X6 6. [REDACTED]; Tsitsihar (123-57, 47-22); early September 1946.
- 25X1X6 7. [REDACTED] Tsitsihar; early September 1946.
- 25X1X6 8. [REDACTED] Tsitsihar; early September 1946.
- 25X1X6 9. [REDACTED]; Ant'u (128-22, 42-34); 1 September 1946; farmer, head of Japanese Association.
- 10. Japanese Research Economist; Tunen; early September 1946.
- 25X1X6 11. [REDACTED]; Lungch'ing; 1 September 1946.
- 12. [REDACTED] Lungch'ing; 1 September 1946.
- 13. [REDACTED]; Ch'aoyang (120-26, 41-34) Lungching; 1 September 1946. Suspected of being Communist by other repatriates. (Shanghai, 1946. Note: Information given by him does not confirm this.)
- 25X1X6 14. [REDACTED] /Hunchun; 2 September 1946.
- 15. [REDACTED]; Tunen; 4 September 1946.

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Extracted by F.I.A.

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16. [REDACTED] sian (126-22, 42-14); 17 September 1946. POW.
17. [REDACTED] Tsitsihar; 13 September 1946; university graduate.
18. [REDACTED]; Tungpei (126-45, 48-59); 15 September; farmer.
19. [REDACTED] Tsitsihar; 13 September 1946; telephone company employee.

25X1X6

20. [REDACTED] Tsitsihar; 13 September 1946; telephone company employee.

25X1X6

21. [REDACTED] Manchouli (117-27, 49-36); end of August; Tsitsihar; 11 September 1946; railroad repairman.

25X1X6

22. [REDACTED]; Manchouli; end of August; Tsitsihar; 11 September 1946; railroad repairman.

25X1X6

23. [REDACTED] Wangyehmao (122-01, 46-05) and vicinity; left Wangyehmao 31 August; left Tsitsihar 14 September 1946; graduate agricultural school; employed in Koen provincial government.

25X1X6

24. [REDACTED] Chihsi (130-59, 45-18); 12 September 1946; worker in lumber camps.

25X1X6

25. [REDACTED] Lutanchiang (129-37, 44-35); 17 September 1946; "white collar worker" in lumber camps and accounting department of Japanese Association.

25X1A6a

[REDACTED] Note: Japanese living in Chinese Communist territory are subject for all propaganda issued by the 8th Route Army, and Chinese Communist groups. This report, however, covers only propaganda directed by the Communists specifically to the Japanese groups.)

Treatment of Japanese:

1. The 8th Route Army and the Chinese Communists have, in general, lived up to their propaganda theme: "The Japanese did not lose the war; they have been liberated." Treatment of conscripted workers in Lutanchiang was described as "sympathetic".
2. In Tsitsihar only the wealthy experienced discrimination. More than 5,000,000 yuan were exacted from the wealthy Japanese after the Communists' arrival. Homes of well-to-do Japanese were requisitioned by 8th Route Army officials.
3. Hunchun source said all nationalities were treated equally by the Communists. Tungpei source found no current anti-Japanese discrimination, but said they had been "badly treated" when the 8th Route Army first arrived. One Lungch'ing source described Chinese-Japanese relations as "very good" since the army's entry. According to him, the officers from Yenon treated the Japanese kindly, but soldiers conscripted locally performed acts of vandalism. Another Lungch'ing source illustrated the good treatment by pointing out that of 20 Japanese arrested as war criminals (including himself), only 3 were still in custody.
4. The discipline and good behavior of Chinese Communist troop escorts on Japanese repatriate trains was praised. In Antu, however, treatment was "generally good until the time of departure for repatriation." The basis for this charge was that the Communists had not informed repatriates of the departure date, had prohibited selling of any personal property, forcing them to abandon it. Each repatriate was allowed to take with him 100 yuan. In Lungch'ing an official Communist order allowed a family of 3 to take 4000 yuan. Actually 2000 yuan was permitted to be carried. A receipt was given for the surplus. On the receipt it was stated that the money would be used for relief funds.

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5. Evidence of discrimination was given by a Wangyehainao source who stated that Mongolians living there cannot openly exhibit friendships for the Japanese. They would be called pro-Japanese and killed by the 8th Route Army.
6. Sources were impressed by the treatment received on repatriation trains. Repatriates were shipped in closed cars. Nationalists effecting repatriation of Japanese had employed uncomfortable flat cars.

Chinese Communist Propaganda Themes Directed to the Japanese:

- 7.^a Slogans: Themes reported to have been used for winning the sympathy and support of the Japanese were: "Work for Asia Peace" "Japan Must Become a Social Democracy (MINSHU NIPPON)" "America is Making a Colony Out of Japan" "Encourage Communism in Japan." "Rise Against the American Policy in Japan".
 - b. Anti-Capitalism: Communist propagandists stressed the influence of Japanese financiers and militarists in bringing about Japan's defeat. In Ant'u, for an hour prior to the repatriates' departure, Communists lectured to the Prisoners of War on the responsibility of imperialism for Japan's downfall.
 - c. Communism in Japan:
- 25X1A6a [REDACTED] Note: It is not clear what are the ultimate aims of Chinese Communists in their attempts to indoctrinate Japanese repatriates with Communist propaganda. This springs partly from the loose and interchangeable use of the terms "Communism" and "Social Democracy". Whether the Chinese Communists hope that Japanese repatriates can be influenced to (1) spread Communism in Japan, (2) support Social Democracy (in the European sense of the term) or (3) support social democracy, meaning freedom of action for all non-fascistic groups, including Japanese Communists, is uncertain.
- (1) In Lungch'ing some Japanese arrested as war criminals, just before their release, were brought before the local Chief Commissioner who urged them to cooperate with the Communists in Japan. Another source in Lungch'ing reported that the current line held that, since the Japanese people were not receptive to "pure Communism", the first task was to indoctrinate them to be receptive. A third source reported that his group received no briefing prior to departure.
 - (2) In Taonan it was stated that only by Communism can Japan be reborn; therefore, she must help the Communist cause there. Japanese leaving Tsitsihar were told that -- "now that they were going to their beloved land" -- they should "think and accurately judge the type of government they should have." Another source in Tsitsihar reported that before departure students of a Communist school, North-east Military University (paragraph 12), asked him which was better--Militarism or Social Democracy. He was told not to forget to work for Social Democracy. Source in Antu was told to aid in making Japan a democracy leaning toward the Communist state.
 - (3) The MINSHU RENMEI (民主聯盟), (Democratic United Japanese Association), Communist equivalent of the Japanese Association, in Tumen stressed that Japan must become democratic in order to rise again. In Feian the SEIJI BUIN (政治部員), Political Section Group, a Japanese Communist research organization, emphasized the necessity of Communism in rebuilding Japan.

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d. Sympathy for Chinese Communists (Anti-Nationalist):

(Whether or not the Communist propaganda hopes to further Communism in Japan, it definitely--and naturally--aims at gaining support for the Chinese Communist cause in Japan). It was stated that in Tsitsihar Communists have used the looting and bad treatment of Japanese by the Nationalists when they were in Tsitsihar as a main propaganda theme. Repatriates entraining were told that Chinese Communists bear no ill feeling against the ordinary Japanese. A source in Tsitsihar was told that the war against the Kuomintang must be quickly ended so that Japan and China may strive together for peace. Hunchun source was reminded that the Nationalists are describing the Japanese as soldiers; the Communists let "you Japanese farm and go about your business." Source in Antu was told that the repatriation service performed by Americans is only a front for their capitalistic "scheme" in the Northeast. In Hunchun source was reminded that the repatriation is the result of the 8th Route Army; therefore the Japanese should be grateful to the Chinese Communists.

e. Anti-American: Sources referred to slogans condemning American policy in Japan. No instances were given in which repatriates about to entrain were propagandized concerning that policy.

8. Groups indoctrinated: schools: In addition to propaganda directed to repatriates immediately prior to departure, intensive propaganda has been aimed at small, selected groups of intelligent young people between 20 and 30 years of age, some of whom are sent to Communist schools for training. In Tungpei a Japanese Communist told the Japanese over 40 years that they were already instilled with old Japanese ideas and were therefore no subjects for Communist indoctrination.

9. Three sources spoke of the KANBU GAKKO (幹部學校) or NIPPON JIMMIN KANBU GAKKO (日本人民幹部學校), Japanese Officer's School in Tsitsihar. One source stated that 30 or 40 students are sent there for a two or three year course. Upon completion they are to disseminate Communist propaganda. Second source said 100 students at the school are taught Communism so they will continue the movement in Japan. Enrollment at the school is entirely voluntary. Teachers are from Yanan. Students hold rallies in which the Japanese are assembled and handed pamphlets. Third source reported 40 to 50 Japanese in the school. Discussion groups are held in the evenings. During the day students work in the Foreign Department (of the provisional government). Students are taught the "finer points of Communism" so that they may "go back to Japan and effect a Communist social revolution."

10. A second Communist school, TUNG PEI CHUEI CHENG TA HSIEN (東北軍政大學), Northeast Military University, is not open to Japanese but its students have addressed entraining Japanese repatriates.

11. There is a Japanese school at Leian where "bright, picked" Japanese study political and military affairs. They are graduated after a three months course, told to go back to Japan to teach and support Communism.

12. Japanese newspapers: Japanese language newspapers reported as sponsored by Communists are:

YUTACHUJING--weekly--published by MI SHU JIMMEI (Democratic United Japanese Association). (See paragraph 7c(3)).

-5-

*TUMEN--TOHOKU Nippo (東北日報)--published by 8th Route Army.

*TAIAN--Northeast Nippo paper.

TSITSIHAR--PENCHIANG NIPPO--published by 8th Route Army

(Not clear in original report ^{25X1A6a} whether printed in Japanese language.)

13. Effectiveness of propaganda: [redacted] Note: Communists' success in winning sympathy for their cause can be measured not only by sources' opinion of the effectiveness of propaganda among the Japanese group but also by the extent to which sources themselves have been affected. The twenty-five sources can be viewed as being fairly representative of the total group of repatriates. It is probably true, however, that, since the repatriates were talking for American ears, they wished to appear more strongly anti-Communist than they actually are.)

25X1A6a

14. [redacted] Note: The Chinese Communists in their propaganda among the Japanese have had to wage an up-hill battle. The Japanese believe that the Chinese Communists and Soviet Communists are related, particularly since they believe the Soviets made available Japanese weapons to the Chinese Communists. Since the Japanese observed and experienced looting, raping and murder by Soviet troops invading Manchuria, they were not particularly susceptible to the propaganda of the Chinese.)

15. General opinion of sources is that the propaganda has been ineffective, that the Chinese people themselves are waiting for the Nationalists' entry, and that Japanese find it difficult to accept Communism.

16. The following comments on conditions typify anti-Communist prejudices of sources:

Lungch'ing: Japanese understand the lack of principles of Chinese Communist leaders and have no faith in their propaganda.

Tsitsihar: Communists used looting and bad treatment of the Japanese by the Nationalists as one of their propaganda themes. Yet when the Japanese were departing there were numerous cases of vandalism executed by Communists. Discipline of Communist guards on repatriation trains is good. This is coupled with sincerity and enthusiasm of individual soldiers to carry out their principles.

Ant'u: Source asked Americans to kill one Japanese Communist, TAKIDA Minoru (滝田實), at present in the Police Department, who had treated the Japanese very badly.

Tumen: Chinese Communists are opening shops to undersell the regular stores. They say they are doing this for the welfare of the people, but source believes they are just trying to get the people's money.

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-5-