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Paper Title: **From Japanese militarism to the Soviet communism – “the psychological disorder” of Japanese prisoners of war and the Soviet propaganda**

The collapse of the Great Japanese Empire had a major impact on the fate of Japanese servicemen who fought in the Soviet-Japanese war in 1945. This report focus on the physiological disorder of Japanese prisoners of war under the interment in USSR. After the defeat of Japanese Kwantung Army, these servicemen who grew up as warriors for the Great Japanese Empire through militaristic education were transported from Manchuria or Korean peninsula to USSR and given propaganda education in their prison camps as soon as they arrived. The main purpose of the Japanese POWs' transportation to Siberia was to use them as laborers, but the second purpose was to create “soviet seeds” who sympathized with socialism and communism.

The Soviets expected that their propaganda education would give the POWs the chance to recognize their underlying blind trust in the Japanese Emperor and the military system. The Soviet government tried to convert them to Marxism-Leninism by criticizing Japanese militarism. They tried to create communist or the pro-Soviet sympathizers before the repatriation. The indoctrination was strengthened due to the high tension between the USSR and the United States.

The author provides three specific examples of prisoners who underwent their “psychological disorder” during the interment. One is Tadashi Itagaki, another is Masatsugu Shii, and the other is Goro Shikoku. Itagaki Tadashi whose father Itagaki Seishiro was the General and executed in 1948 had undergone a conversion from militarism to communism in USSR. Masatsugu Shii who was an intelligence staff of Kwantung Army became a soviet espionage in Siberia. Goro Shikoku was one of common soldiers who had military service for 10 months and held in Soviet for 3 years changed his consciousness after his hospitalization in Fareast Russia.