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研究課題名（和文）The role of private charities in repatriation from the Japanese Empire

研究課題名（英文）The role of private charities in repatriation from the Japanese Empire

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研究成果の概要（和文）：本プロジェクトは日本帝国崩壊後の人口移動（引揚）に関わっていた団体と非政府団体の役割を明らかにした。方法としては米国および日本のアーカイブ調査を通じて収集した史料を用いていた。研究成果は学術論文（8本）と学会発表（10件）を行った。本プロジェクトでは二つの「団体」のタイプ（政府関連団体、非政府団体）で分析した。政府関連団体は日本の「同胞援護会」、非政府団体としては米国の「YMCA」と「American Friends Service Committee」について調査した。いずれのタイプの「団体」も、引揚のプロセスにおいて、重要な役割を果たしていることを明らかにすることができた。

研究成果の学術的意義や社会的意義

This project examined the role of non-governmental actors following the dismantling of the Japanese empire. The implications of this research are for understandings of how governments coordinate response to refugees and expectations placed on non-government organisations in providing support.

研究成果の概要（英文）：Previous research was limited in terms of understanding the role of private charities in repatriation following the dismantling of the Japanese empire. This project focused on groups such as the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), American Friends Service Committee (Quakers), the National Relief Association (Doho engo kai) and the Overseas Compatriots Student Alliance to examine their role in repatriation. Using documents gathered mostly from archives in the United States and Japan, the project found that non-government organisations (such as private charities) and semi-government organisations made important contributions not only to relief of repatriates but also to the longer-term rehabilitation process that was a part of 'starting again' in post-war Japan.

研究分野：社会史

キーワード：Social history Forced migration decolonisation Japanese empire private charity repatriation 引揚者

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様式 C - 19、F - 19 - 1 (共通)

1. 研究開始当初の背景

As part of the dismantling of the Japanese Empire approximately 3.5 million servicemen and 3.2 million civilians were repatriated to the main islands of Japan from the former colonies and occupied territories. The procedures introduced by the Japanese government and the Allied Occupation to facilitate repatriation have been extensively researched. The Ministry of Health and Welfare (MHW) was central to efforts by the Japanese government to smooth the arrival of Japanese and to enable their reintegration into post-war society. Under the guidance of Occupation officials, the MHW operated at least 11 Regional Repatriation Centres (RRC) at ports around Japan. The exact procedures used at an RRC changed between 1945 and 1958 (when the last RRC at Maizuru closed). However, in general, RRC procedures included quarantine and luggage checks, followed by processing for onward travel to a designated place of residence somewhere in Japan. Although the previous research had examined the repatriation process from the perspectives of government officials and repatriates, there was little consideration of actors who constituted the 'meso-level' between the state and people. The proposal for this research project hypothesised that private charities formed an important part of the meso-level. There were two main reasons for this hypothesis. Firstly, the Japanese government wanted to keep the financial costs of repatriation to a minimum so using 'nonofficials' to carry out many of the more menial procedures at the RRC would probably have been important. Secondly, the Occupation wanted to 'democratise' Japan and actions by individuals working for private charities such as the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) and the American Friends Services Committee (AFSC) may have been thought to provide an effective 'role-model' for Japanese.

2. 研究の目的

The first objective was to examine which 'private charities' were involved in the repatriation process. The MHW published an official history in 1950 titled 'A Record of Repatriation Aid' (引揚援護の記録) which thanked several organisations for their assistance in operating the RRC. The research question was: In what ways were these organisations involved in facilitating repatriation at the RRCs? The second objective was to understand the motivations for such private charities coming to Japan to participate in the Occupation. In research about Europe after 1945 several scholars have examined the role that charitable organisations took in the camps for non-German displaced persons and for Germans in transit from the lands to the east of the Oder-Neisse River. In pursuing the questions of charitable actors' motivations, an additional aim was to bring the research on post-1945 East Asia into greater dialogue with that on post-1945 Europe. The third objective for this research was to explore connections between foreign private charities and Japanese organisations. The semi-official National Relief Association (hereafter 'RA') (in Japanese 同胞援護会) was supported by the Imperial Household and so cannot be considered a 'private charity'. However, it was a crucial part of the meso-level of organisations that operated between officials and repatriates to smooth the repatriation process. For this third objective, the research question was: To what extent did non-Japanese private charities influence the work of the RA? Beyond the specific research questions, the overall aim was to consider what implications the role of private charities in repatriation between 1945 and 1950 had for subsequent understanding of 'humanitarianism' in relation to forced migration.

3. 研究の方法

The research approach was to search for primary sources such as government documents such as policy reports and internal memos in archives such as the National Archives of Japan, the National Diet Library and the National Archives and Records Administration in the United States. It also involved searching the archives of organisations such as the YMCA and the AFSC in the United States. Once suitable sources had been identified using online catalogues, a visit to the archives was usually necessary to copy the materials. Much of the material gathered was not (and is still not) available online. During the period of research, the global outbreak of the Covid virus meant several plans had to be changed. Some of the archives proposed in the original research plan (such as Red Cross archives in Switzerland) could not be visited. In such circumstances, the research approach switched to using online archives as far as possible.

4 . 研究成果

The main research achievements from this project are as follows:

1) An edited book with an introduction that argues for the use of the phrase 'end of empire migrants' in addition to 'repatriates' (hikiagesha) when discussing forced migration during the dismantling of the Japanese empire. Previous research had argued that 'repatriate' was a problematic term because for many people moving from the former colonies and occupied territories after the end of the Second World War this was their first time to come to Japan. 'End of empire migrants' is intended to draw attention to the different kinds of population movement that happened and the varied tactics that the migrants used to rebuild their lives. Private charities and other non-government and semi-government organisations had a crucial role in enabling people to start over in Japan after 1945.

2) A good example of such an organisation with a role in facilitating 'starting over' was the RA. This research project was the first to analyse in detail the RA newspaper called 'Doho engo', copies of which have survived from October 1945 to April 1949. This source indicated that during the first twelve months after the end of the war the figure of the 'War Victim' (sensaisha) emerged. This figure was based on the image of a person who had lost a home due to damage caused by air raids or an order to evacuate. When repatriates started to arrive in large numbers from September 1945 the RA had an important role in arguing that the category of 'war victim' should be expanded to include those who were arriving from the former colonies and occupied territories. The change in the RA newspaper's name from 'Sensaisha engo' to 'Doho engo' in April 1946 was reflective of this attempt to expand the category of war victims. This argument was made in greater detail in an academic article published in 2022 in the leading journal *Social and Cultural History* (available Open Access).

3) The RA was one of several organisations that operated between MHW officials and repatriates. The YMCA had an important role not least because the head of the Japanese branch - Saito Soichi - was also made the Director of the Repatriation Relief Agency (RRA). From 1946 until 1950 he was the public face of the Japanese repatriation bureaucracy. YMCA archives in the United States contained previously unexamined documents about Saito's joint role as Japanese YMCA representative and government-appointed repatriation official. These documents indicated that Saito used his connections in the YMCA to publicise the work of the RRA to his American audience when he went on a visit to the United States in 1947. The visit included lectures at YMCA conferences at which he spoke about the work being done to enable repatriated Japanese servicemen to start over in post-war Japan. The American YMCA was keen to support Saito as he had enjoyed good relations with many of its officers prior to the outbreak of the war with the USA in 1941. In 1947 Saito had begun to focus his American audience's attention to the issue of Japanese servicemen who were yet to return from the Soviet Union. Four years later Saito would once again be involved in lobbying foreign officials by attending the first discussions at the United Nations about the delayed repatriation of Japanese from the USSR. A more detailed analysis about the role of Saito at the MHW

can be found in the academic article published in 2022 in the Journal of Migration History.

4) One of the most important committees that Saito served on as head of the RRA consisted of Japanese officials responsible for allocating supplies from the Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA). Because the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP) did not permit individual private charities to operate in Japan, General MacArthur approved the establishment of LARA as the coordinating organisation. Above the committee on which Saito served was another committee consisting of three representatives from the organisations that comprised LARA. One of those organisations was the American Friends Service Committee (more commonly known as the 'Quakers'). This research found that the AFSC had an important role through LARA in providing relief packages to repatriates who were considered to be one of several 'special' groups in Japan. These packages were provided at the Sasebo, Maizuru and Hakodate regional repatriation centres. In addition, they were made available to repatriates at selected group accommodation which was deemed to be appropriately managed by officials. As part of its role in LARA, the AFSC was concerned that it was over-reliant on donations from Japanese Americans for relief for Japan. This overreliance was considered problematic because many people in Japan understood LARA as representing the 'goodwill' of America in general rather than being restricted to a specific group in society. Owing to restrictions on travel caused by Covid, work on archives in the USA was restricted during the project. This research will be followed up during the next few years as funds and time permit.

5) The AFSC was convinced that a priority for its Japan policy should be to work with Japanese students who would become the country's future leaders. One encounter AFSC officials had with students in Japan was in the provision of relief for repatriates at a group accommodation facility in Tokyo. The important role of the Student Alliance (Zaigai doho gakusei domei) in repatriation became evident during the research project. Documents from the Hakodate RRC indicate that without the labour provided by local students much of the essential work such as making administrative records, operating quarantine procedures and carrying repatriates' luggage could not have been completed as efficiently as required by SCAP instructions. Although not a private charity per se, the Student Alliance was possibly the most important organisation operating at the meso-level between officials and repatriates. Preliminary findings of this work on the Student Alliance were included in two presentations made at academic conferences organised in 2022. These presentations are currently being adapted to become academic articles.

Overall, the research project indicated the vital role of meso-level organisations in enabling the processes of repatriation and 'starting again'. Previous research had omitted the perspective of such organisations because of the understandable need to analyse the role of government officials. Historians have a good understanding of the government bureaucracy and have used many of the documents available in the archives. This research project's main contribution, therefore, has been to explore the role of a different set of actors whose work may not have been as obvious as government officials but was no less vital to enabling repatriation.

5. 主な発表論文等

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〔図書〕 計0件

〔産業財産権〕

〔その他〕

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6. 研究組織

氏名 (ローマ字氏名) (研究者番号)	所属研究機関・部局・職 (機関番号)	備考

7. 科研費を使用して開催した国際研究集会

〔国際研究集会〕 計0件

8. 本研究に関連して実施した国際共同研究の実施状況

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