labor union federation. The withdrawal of anti-Communist factions from this organization in 1948 reduced the numerical strength of the NCIU to 1,173,192. This reduction has, however, enabled the Communists to control the remaining membership even more closely. One member union of the NCIU, which though small (approximately 25,000 persons), has an especial opportunity to perform espionage work, is the Occupation Forces Employees' Union. This union is thoroughly infiltrated by Communist Party members.

The Communists also are seeking to improve their position by infiltrating non-Communist unions. Not limiting themselves to the old method of trying to control labor by the acquisition of strategic top positions in the union federations, they appear to have further adopted a system of infiltration on lower levels, so that, even if the top leadership of any given union federation is non-Communist, Party members may still have direct control of strategically located local unions. In a further effort to consolidate their present holdings, Communists are utilizing a "unification" strategy. The technique of this strategy is to amalgamate a union that is Communist-controlled with a union that is not under complete Communist domination. The resulting union possesses a Communist-controlled faction large enough to absorb or otherwise nullify the non-Communist elements. By manipulations such as these, the JCP not only dominates the NCIU, but exerts considerable influence over two-thirds of the Government Workers' Unions and two-fifths of the independent unions.

Much of the success of the Communist Party's labor activity may be ascribed to the Suiyokai, or Wednesday Society, which exerts a Party control over the Communist element in labor and serves as the channel by which Party policies and directives are made known to members. In March 1948, when a strong anti-Communist labor movement called the Democratization League was inaugurated, the Suiyokai assumed additional duties and importance. In time it

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

The Communists also are seeking to improve their position by infiltrating non-Communist unions. Not limiting themselves to the old method of trying to control labor by the acquisition of strategic top positions in the union federations, they appear to have further adopted a system of infiltration on lower levels, so that, even if the top leadership of any given union federation is non-Communist, Party members may still have direct control of strategically located local unions. In a further effort to consolidate their present holdings, Communists are utilizing a "unification" strategy. The technique of this strategy is to amalgamate a union that is Communist-controlled with a union that is not under complete Communist domination. The resulting union possesses a Communist-controlled faction large enough to absorb or otherwise nullify the non-Communist elements. By manipulations such as these, the JCP not only dominates the NCIU, but exerts considerable influence over two-thirds of the Government Workers' Unions and two-fifths of the independent unions.

Much of the success of the Communist Party's labor activity may be ascribed to the Suiyokai, or Wednesday Society, which exerts a Party control over the Communist element in labor and serves as the channel by which Party policies and directives are made known to members. In March 1948, when a strong anti-Communist labor movement called the Democratization League was inaugurated, the Suiyokai assumed additional duties and importance. In time it supplanted the Labor Union Department in the Communist Party headquarters as the Party's official administrative unit in charge of labor organizations. Only carefully selected persons are permitted to attend the society's meetings, where, it is believed, decisions are readied regarding the coordination of labor activity with the over-all political and cultural program of the Party.

While harassing strikes continue in Japan, no effort has been made to call an over-all walkout since General Douglas MacArthur's order stopped the walkout planned for February 1947. This restraint is believed to be in line with JCP policy, which apparently avoids actions which can be considered sufficiently subversive to require stringent discipline by the Occupation authorities. Recent outbreaks of Communist inspired violence appear to indicate that the JCP intends to use more militant tactics in exploiting the mass dismissals of Government

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

employees necessitated by the Japanese Government's economic rehabilitation policy. It is possible that some of the violence occurring in the present labor disturbances may be designed to impress the 2,000 men recently repatriated from the Soviet Union with the strength of the JCP, Both the decision to return the men at this time and the violence in labor disorders probably are motivated, however, by a desire to exploit fully the present economic difficulties in Japan.

A report from SCAP, dated January 1949, states that the JCP could interfere with the operation of the following strategic industries: (1) Rail transportation: At least 50 percent stoppage of both Government and privately operated railways, primarily through interruption at key points; (2) communications: 80 percent stoppage of telephone, telegraph, radio, and postal service; (3) electric power: 50 percent stoppage; and (4) coal mining: 30 percent stoppage.

(2)Political

While the JCP is relatively small (approximately 20,000 card-carrying members) and is unimportant as a political force in the Government, it is the greatest single subversive instrument in Japan. Although other Leftist political parties, especially the Socialist Party, have steadfastly refused to ally themselves with the Communists, the JCP has infiltrated non-Communist labor and cultural organizations and is using them as instruments of Party strategy. The Party has not given up hope of eventually subverting some of the other political parties, however, and Communist propaganda continues to emphasize the need for a "common front" among Leftist groups.

Party activity is carried on in two phases: (1) Overt political operations, such as recruitment of members and sympathizers; and (2) covert operations, such as espionage, sabotage, participation in civil disorders, organization of terrorist groups, and infiltration of

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

terruption at key points; (2) communications: 80 percent stoppage of telephone, telegraph, radio, and postal service; (3) electric power: 50 percent stoppage; and (4) coal mining: 30 percent stoppage.

(2)Political

While the JCP is relatively small (approximately 20,000 card-carrying members) and is unimportant as a political force in the Government, it is the greatest single subversive instrument in Japan. Although other Leftist political parties, especially the Socialist Party, have steadfastly refused to ally themselves with the Communists, the JCP has infiltrated non-Communist labor and cultural organizations and is using them as instruments of Party strategy. The Party has not given up hope of eventually subverting some of the other political parties, however, and Communist propaganda continues to emphasize the need for a "common front" among Leftist groups.

Party activity is carried on in two phases: (1) Overt political operations, such as recruitment of members and sympathizers; and (2) covert operations, such as espionage, sabotage, participation in civil disorders, organization of terrorist groups, and infiltration of front groups.

The leadership of the JCP, on the whole, is well qualified, including many persons who have been trained in the Soviet Union or among Chinese Communists. In addition, the Soviet Mission in Tokyo maintains close liaison with JCP leaders to insure that the operations of the Party are conducted satisfactorily. The three top JCP leaders are TOKUDA Kyuichi, Secretary General and old-line revolutionary; NOZAKA Sanzo, member of the Supreme Council of the Central Committee and advocate of Moscow's current line of "revolution by peaceful means"; and SHIGA Yoshio, the Party propaganda chief. There appears to be a certain amount of dissension between the followers of TOKUDA and NOZAKA, but this is not believed to be sufficient to limit the effectiveness of Party activities.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Although ostensibly an independent organization, the Youth Communist League (YCL) serves the JCP as a recruiting center and training school; coordinates the activities of all JCP-sponsored youth groups; through "action groups", participates in labor demonstrations and strikes; and engages in sabotage and rioting. Most important of the "action groups" are the Youth Action Corps and the Assault Group, which draw their membership from politically active youth elements in the labor unions.

(3) Cultural

In recent years, the many cultural societies in Japan have been exploited by political groups as an excellent means of disseminating political ideas to the general public. Since VJ-day, the Communist Party in Japan has shown especial interest in infiltrating these established organizations and in utilizing them. In this effort, it has had some degree of success, possibly because of its resourcefulness in adapting overt Party aims to the varied aspects of Japanese culture.

By utilizing their thorough knowledge of Parliamentary maneuvering, the Japanese Communists have insinuated Party members into key positions in a number of non-Communist cultural organizations. This type of infiltration, achieved by the skillful application of Communist "organized minority" techniques, has even enabled the Party to link a number of these societies together by a series of interlocking directorates and liaison agencies. Among the organizations infiltrated by the Communists are: The Japan Democratic Culture League, with its 21 member organizations and 38 cooperative groups; the Democratic Scientists' Association; the New Japan Literary Society, the Free Lawyers' Group; and the Japan Democratic Youth League. These apparently innocuous organizations, the majority of whose members are ordinary Japanese citizens, serve the Communists as a source of espionage information and of recruits for Party membership. The

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

been exploited by political groups as an excellent means of disseminating political ideas to the general public. Since VJ-day, the Communist Party in Japan has shown especial interest in infiltrating these established organizations and in utilizing them. In this effort, it has had some degree of success, possibly because of its resourcefulness in adapting overt Party aims to the varied aspects of Japanese culture.

By utilizing their thorough knowledge of Parliamentary maneuvering, the Japanese Communists have insinuated Party members into key positions in a number of non-Communist cultural organizations. This type of infiltration, achieved by the skillful application of Communist "organized minority" techniques, has even enabled the Party to link a number of these societies together by a series of interlocking directorates and liaison agencies. Among the organizations infiltrated by the Communists are: The Japan Democratic Culture League, with its 21 member organizations and 38 cooperative groups; the Democratic Scientists' Association; the New Japan Literary Society, the Free Lawyers' Group; and the Japan Democratic Youth League. These apparently innocuous organizations, the majority of whose members are ordinary Japanese citizens, serve the Communists as a source of espionage information and of recruits for Party membership. The usefulness of these groups is further enhanced by the fact that a relatively small number of Communists are usually able to direct the interests and pressure efforts of each of the organizations into channels suited to the Party's requirements.

Where cultural societies suited to specific Communist purposes did not exist, the Party instituted appropriate ones. These societies, which are openly associated with the JCP and with the U.S.S.R. Mission in Japan, include: the Soviet Research Association (one of the Japan Democratic Culture League organizations mentioned above); the Japan-Soviet Cultural Liaison Association; the Soviet Cultural Association; and the Japan-Soviet Friendly Relations Association. The chief value of these groups lies in the performance of two functions: (1) They serve as liaison organizations between the Party and the ostensibly innocuous cultural organizations; and (2) they augment other reliable Party propaganda groups which eulogize Soviet progress and culture.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG No. 775009

Besides the Japanese cultural groups, several Korean organizations controlled by the radical League of Koreans Residing in Japan count as members many of the 600,000 Koreans, the largest foreign element in Japan. This group has taken advantage of the confusion over their status in Japan to flout local authority. On several occasions when the Japanese Government has insisted on Koreans complying with Japanese laws, the Koreans have organized protest demonstrations and have even attacked the Japanese police. In these instances, the Koreans have had the support of the Japan Communist Party. By themselves, the Koreans would be unable to disrupt the stability of the Japanese Government, but as a group they constitute a very useful ally of the JCP which they also serve as a source of information, as a proganda and pressure organ, and as an action group which can be utilized for fomenting disorders and violence.

c. Propaganda Activities

(1) Objectives And Scope

The Communist Party's current propaganda effort in Japan seeks to create unrest and dissatisfaction by painting the darkest possible picture of the Occupation and by discrediting the Occupation-supported Japanese Government by pointing to its lack of success in coping with economic problems. In each case, the derogatory description of the United States, the Occupation Forces, and the Western world generally is accentuated by a comparison with the "idyllic life" in the Soviet Union or other Communist-controlled countries. This propaganda is geared at various levels in order to: (1) Impress Japanese youth; (2) gain the support of the rural and industrial worker; and (3) entice intellectuals into accepting Marxism. There is every indication that the effort is meeting with some limited success even though the Japanese are traditionally conservative. Low living standards, partly caused by unstable economic conditions, probably render the Japanese

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

stability of the Japanese Government, but as a group they [illegible] very useful ally of the JCP which they also serve as a source of information, as a proganda and pressure organ, and as an action group which can be utilized for fomenting disorders and violence.

c. Propaganda Activities

(1) Objectives And Scope

The Communist Party's current propaganda effort in Japan seeks to create unrest and dissatisfaction by painting the darkest possible picture of the Occupation and by discrediting the Occupation-supported Japanese Government by pointing to its lack of success in coping with economic problems. In each case, the derogatory description of the United States, the Occupation Forces, and the Western world generally is accentuated by a comparison with the "idyllic life" in the Soviet Union or other Communist-controlled countries. This propaganda is geared at various levels in order to: (1) Impress Japanese youth; (2) gain the support of the rural and industrial worker; and (3) entice intellectuals into accepting Marxism. There is every indication that the effort is meeting with some limited success even though the Japanese are traditionally conservative. Low living standards, partly caused by unstable economic conditions, probably render the Japanese people more susceptible to Communist propaganda along these lines.

(2) Media

The chief medium employed in the dissemination of this propaganda is the Communist-controlled and -influenced press. The official newspaper of the Japan Communist Party is Akahata (Red Flag), a daily with a circulation of approximately 110,000. The weekly paper of the Youth Communist League, Seinen No Hata (Flag of Youth), has a circulation of about 140,000. Other Communist publications are designed to reach every level of Japanese society and cater to many specialized professional interests.

Other media employed include: rallies, pamphlets, posters, radio, and, of course, the more subtle medium of personal contact.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG No. 775009

2. Other Than Soviet And Communist

There is no information available on this subject.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

SECRET

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

WARNING

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U.S.C., 31 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to any foreign agencies or other unauthorized person is prohibited by law. Reproduction of the intelligence in this publication is prohibited without special authority from the Director of Intelligence, GSUSA, Department of the Army.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

SECRET

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 77500

CHAPTER 8. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Section I. GENERAL

Section II. RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

1. GENERAL
2. CHARACTERISTICS OF LINES AND FACILITIES
3. OPERATING METHODS
4. TRAFFIC DATA AND RELATED STATISTICS
5. EQUIPMENT
6. MAPS, DIAGRAMS, CHARTS, TABLES

Section III. HIGHWAY TRANSPORT

1. GENERAL
2. HIGHWAY FACILITIES
3. EQUIPMENT AND FUELS
4. COMMERCIAL HIGHWAY TRANSPORT
5. TRAFFIC DATA AND RELATED STATISTICS

Section IV. PIPE LINES

1. GENERAL
2. LOCATION, PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND VULNERABLE POINTS
3. OWNERSHIP, OPERATIONS AND OPERATING PERSONNEL
4. TERMINALS, FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT
5. CAPACITIES AND RELATED STATISTICS
6. MAPS, CHARTS, DIAGRAMS, PHOTOS, ETC.

Section V. INLAND WATERWAY TRANSPORT (LAKES, RIVERS AND CANALS)

1. GENERAL PLAN OF WATERWAYS
2. INTERCONNECTING ROUTES
3. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF WATERWAYS
4. TYPES AND KINDS OF TRAFFIC
5. OPERATIONAL AND RELATED STATISTICS

Section VI. SEAPORTS, HARBORS AND ADJACENT BEACHES

1. GENERAL
2. LOCATION AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF IMPORTANT

1. GENERAL
2. HIGHWAY FACILITIES
3. EQUIPMENT AND FUELS
4. COMMERCIAL HIGHWAY TRANSPORT
5. TRAFFIC DATA AND RELATED STATISTICS

Section IV. PIPE LINES

1. GENERAL
2. LOCATION, PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND VULNERABLE POINTS
3. OWNERSHIP, OPERATIONS AND OPERATING PERSONNEL
4. TERMINALS, FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT
5. CAPACITIES AND RELATED STATISTICS
6. MAPS, CHARTS, DIAGRAMS, PHOTOS, ETC.

Section V. INLAND WATERWAY TRANSPORT (LAKES, RIVERS AND CANALS)

1. GENERAL PLAN OF WATERWAYS
2. INTERCONNECTING ROUTES
3. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF WATERWAYS
4. TYPES AND KINDS OF TRAFFIC
5. OPERATIONAL AND RELATED STATISTICS

Section VI. SEAPORTS, HARBORS AND ADJACENT BEACHES

1. GENERAL
2. LOCATION AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF IMPORTANT PORTS, HARBORS AND ADJACENT BEACHES
3. WEATHER AND OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING NAVIGATION AND OPERATIONS
4. FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT
5. PORT CLEARANCE
6. TRAFFIC DATA
7. MAPS, CHARTS, DIAGRAMS, ETC.

Section VII. MERCHANT MARINE

1. GENERAL
2. ORGANIZATION
3. COMPOSITION
4. SHIPPING PROGRAM
5. TRAFFIC DATA AND RELATED STATISTICS
6. NORMAL SHIPPING ROUTES AND PORTS OF CALL

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Section VIII. CIVIL AIR

1. ORGANIZATION
   a. Ownership
   b. National Policy and Regulation
   c. Subsidies
   d. Foreign Influence
2. ORIGIN OF FLYING EQUIPMENT AND FUEL
3. AIRLINES
4. ROUTES FLOWN
   a. International
   b. Internal Routes

Section IX. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

1. GENERAL
2. OPERATIONS AND TRAFFIC
3. PARTICIPATION BY SUBJECT COUNTRY IN BILATERAL, REGIONAL AND WORLD-WIDE TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGREEMENTS, INCLUDING REGIONAL AGREEMENTS FOR FREQUENCY ALLOCATION

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

1. GENERAL
2. OPERATIONS AND TRAFFIC
3. PARTICIPATION BY SUBJECT COUNTRY IN BILATERAL, REGIONAL AND WORLD-WIDE TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGREEMENTS, INCLUDING REGIONAL AGREEMENTS FOR FREQUENCY ALLOCATION

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

47 7223

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

IX

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

III

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

IV

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

V

List of SID Material Transmitted 27 June 1946

Country	Chap.	Sec.	Par.	pp.	Remarks
JAPAN	4	XXXV	1	1-3	
"	4	XXXV	2	1-2	
"	4	XXXV	3	1-~~3~~ 2	pages 1 and 2 only
"	4	XXXV	4	1	
"	4	XXXV	5	1-2	
"	4	XXXV	6	1	
"	4	XXXV		map	

Receipt of SID material listed above is hereby acknowledged. So far as is known the material is accurate and adequate unless otherwise indicated in Remarks column.

Date Received: _____ _____
(Signature)

Return To: Intelligence Control Desk
Polec Branch, Intel. Group
Intelligence Division, War Dept.
Washington 25, D. C.

_____
(Rank and Organization)

XII

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

RESTRICTED

CHAPTER 8. ECONOMIC

SID-JAPAN
10 May 1946

IX. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

4800

1. TELEPHONE NETWORK

4802.0100-0104

a. Location. Telephone facilities in Japan are most highly developed in the south-central part of Honshu. Japan's long distance wire communication system basically provides multiple routes to insure service continuity under almost all conditions. Toll cables link the four main islands (See Map). Open wire cross-island toll lines radiate from the main north-south cable routes. Japan and Korea are connected by nine submarine cables, of which all but a 14-pair carrier telephone cable and a one-conductor telegraph cable were unusable in December 1945. Practically all facilities between Korea, Kyushu, and Honshu pass through a single point at Hiroshima and were completely disrupted by the atomic bomb. The repeater station there was rebuilt and ready for operation in December 1945. (RESTRICTED)

b. Capacity. Before the war, Japan had an overall average of 1.38 telephones for every 100 persons, with 4 to 5 phones per 100 persons in the larger cities. The March 1946 overall ratio, after partial repair of war damage, was 1.09 per 100 persons. On 1 January 1940 Japan was second in the world in total number of telephone conversations, but only sixth in number of telephones and fifth in telephone wire mileage.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775008

from the main north-south cable routes. Japan and [illegible] by nine submarine cables, of which all but a 14-pair carrier telephone cable and a one-conductor telegraph cable were unusable in December 1945. Practically all facilities between Korea, Kyushu, and Honshu pass through a single point at Hiroshima and were completely disrupted by the atomic bomb. The repeater station there was rebuilt and ready for operation in December 1945. (RESTRICTED)

b. Capacity. Before the war, Japan had an overall average of 1.38 telephones for every 100 persons, with 4 to 5 phones per 100 persons in the larger cities. The March 1946 overall ratio, after partial repair of war damage, was 1.09 per 100 persons. On 1 January 1940 Japan was second in the world in total number of telephone conversations, but only sixth in number of telephones and fifth in telephone wire mileage. In contrast, the telephone probably is the least efficient of all communications services managed by the Japanese Government. (RESTRICTED)

Facilities and Equipment. Each district of the larger cities has a separate telephone exchange. In smaller cities and towns telephone exchanges are operated mainly by the post offices. Automatic telephones have been installed in several of the larger cities, but manual switchboards are still prevalent. The great majority of telephone instruments are of the wall type. Three kinds of manual switchboards are used in local exchange offices: (1) Non-multiple magneto switchboard, used mostly in small communities with not more than 500 subscribers; (2) series multiple magneto switchboard, used

RESTRICTED

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

RESTRICTED

where subscribers number less than 2,000; and (3) common battery switchboard. Automatic equipment is of interchangeable German, United States, and Japanese manufacture. (RESTRICTED)

Telephone failures average nearly two per phone per year. Maintenance was inadequate during the war. War damage is estimated to be 25 percent. Only about 50,000 out of the former 200,000 telephones in Tokyo are reported to have been serviceable in September 1945. Extent of war damage is shown in the following table:

Kind of telephone	Former peak total	Number damaged
Subscriber	1,078,748	487,794
Public	6,158	4,385
Special	17,674	9,540
PBX	534,984	272,597
TOTAL	1,637,564	774,320

(RESTRICTED)

Despite post war repairs the trouble rate is still extremely high and service is inferior. In addition to the maintenance problem, there is need for modernization the better to meet the requirements of the occupying forces. A primary requirement is improvement in living and working conditions for telephone workers. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Maintenance was inadequate during the war. War damage is [illegible] be 25 percent. Only about 50,000 out of the former 200,000 telephones in Tokyo are reported to have been serviceable in September 1945. Extent of war damage is shown in the following table:

Kind of telephone	Former peak total	Number damaged
Subscriber	1,078,748	487,794
Public	6,158	4,385
Special	17,674	9,540
PBX	534,984	272,597
TOTAL	1,637,564	774,320

(RESTRICTED)

Despite post war repairs the trouble rate is still extremely high and service is inferior. In addition to the maintenance problem, there is need for modernization the better to meet the requirements of the occupying forces. A primary requirement is improvement in living and working conditions for telephone workers. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Other Telephone Networks. (a) Police. The Home Ministry controls an extensive independent police telephone network which is connected with the national system. It contains approximately 37,500 miles of wire and 45,219 telephones.

(b) Railways. The railway telephone and telegraph networks are not connected with the national system except in Tokyo. The network, including 15,742 route miles of wire and cable, 804 telephone exchanges and 101,626 telephones, covers Japan reasonably well. War damage of 15 to 20 percent was suffered. The system is currently greatly overloaded. (UNCLASSIFIED)

RESTRICTED

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

RESTRICTED

IX

~~XI~~. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

1. TELEPHONE NETWORK (Continued)

(c) Other. Most private special circuits and direct wires were surrendered to the Government during the war. Some circuits may have been retained by newspapers and news services. (RESTRICTED)

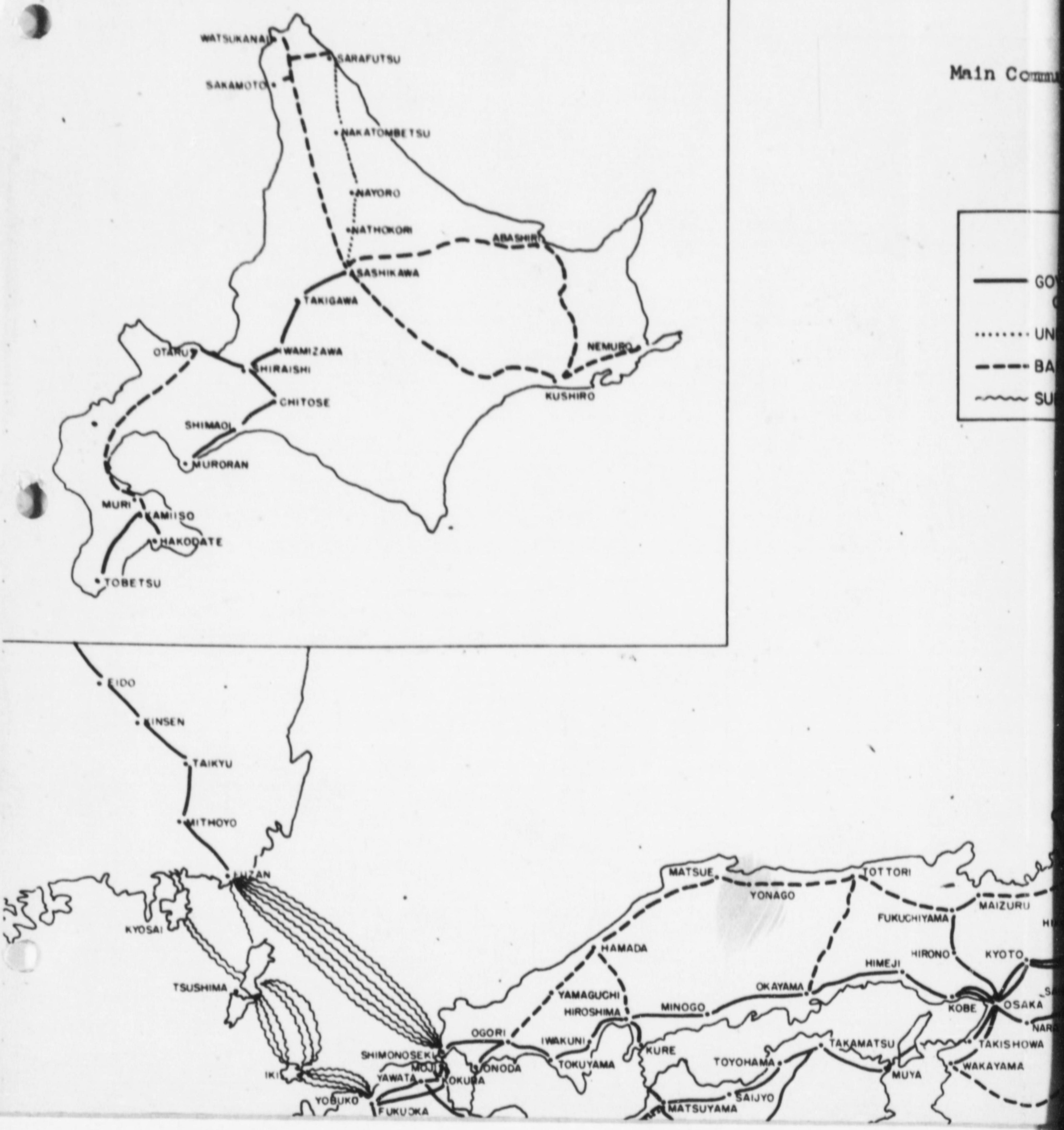
Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775008

775008

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

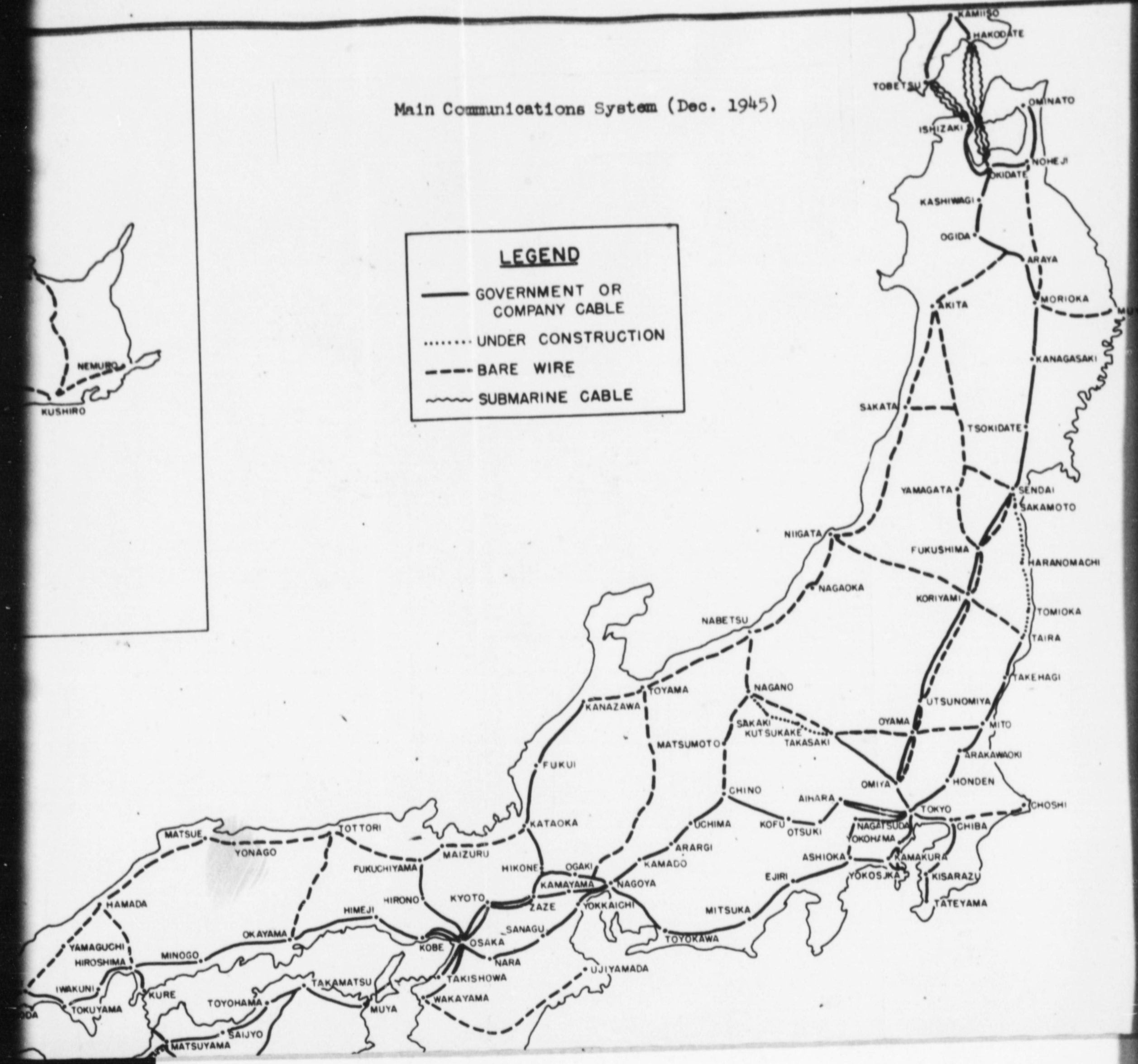
RESTRICTED

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009



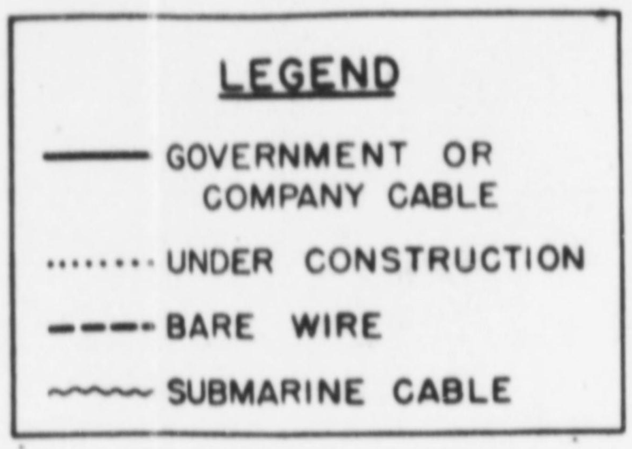
Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

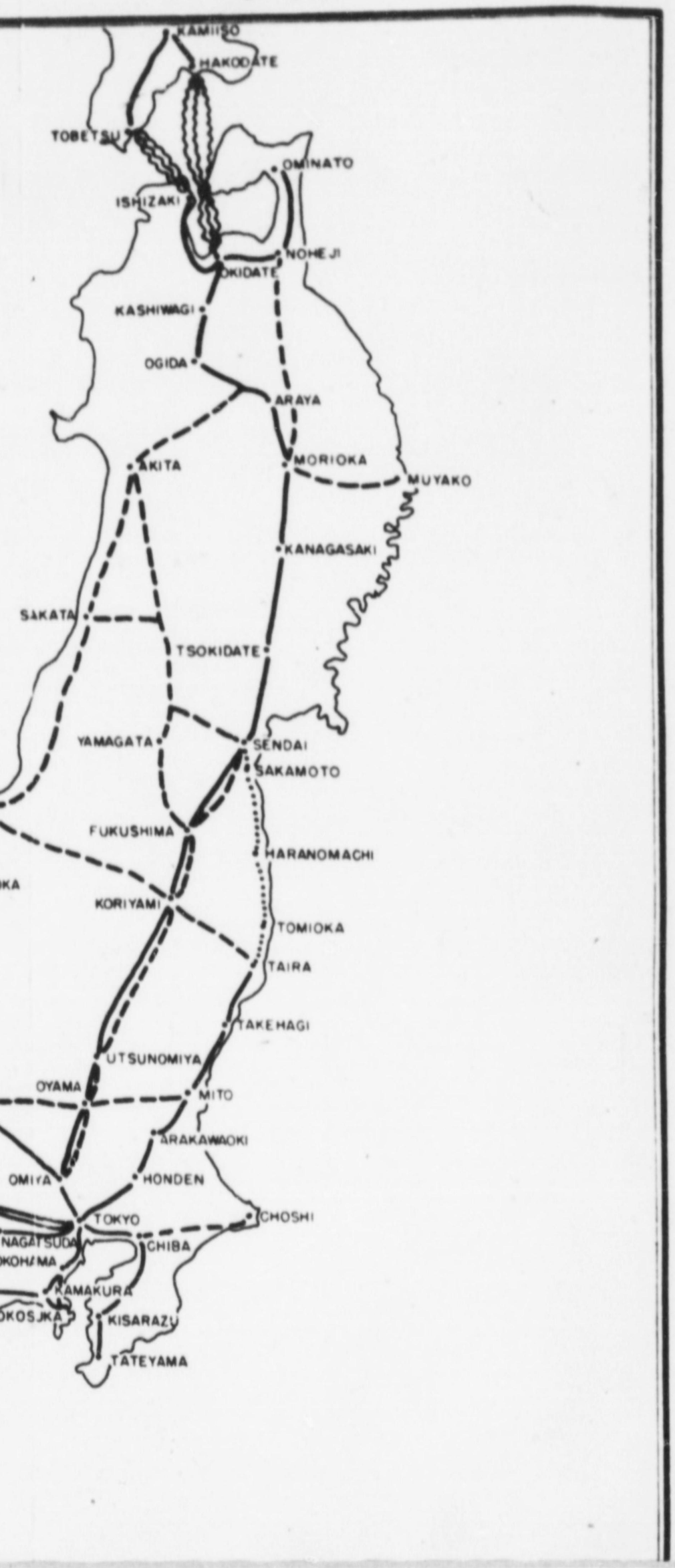
Main Communications System (Dec. 1945)



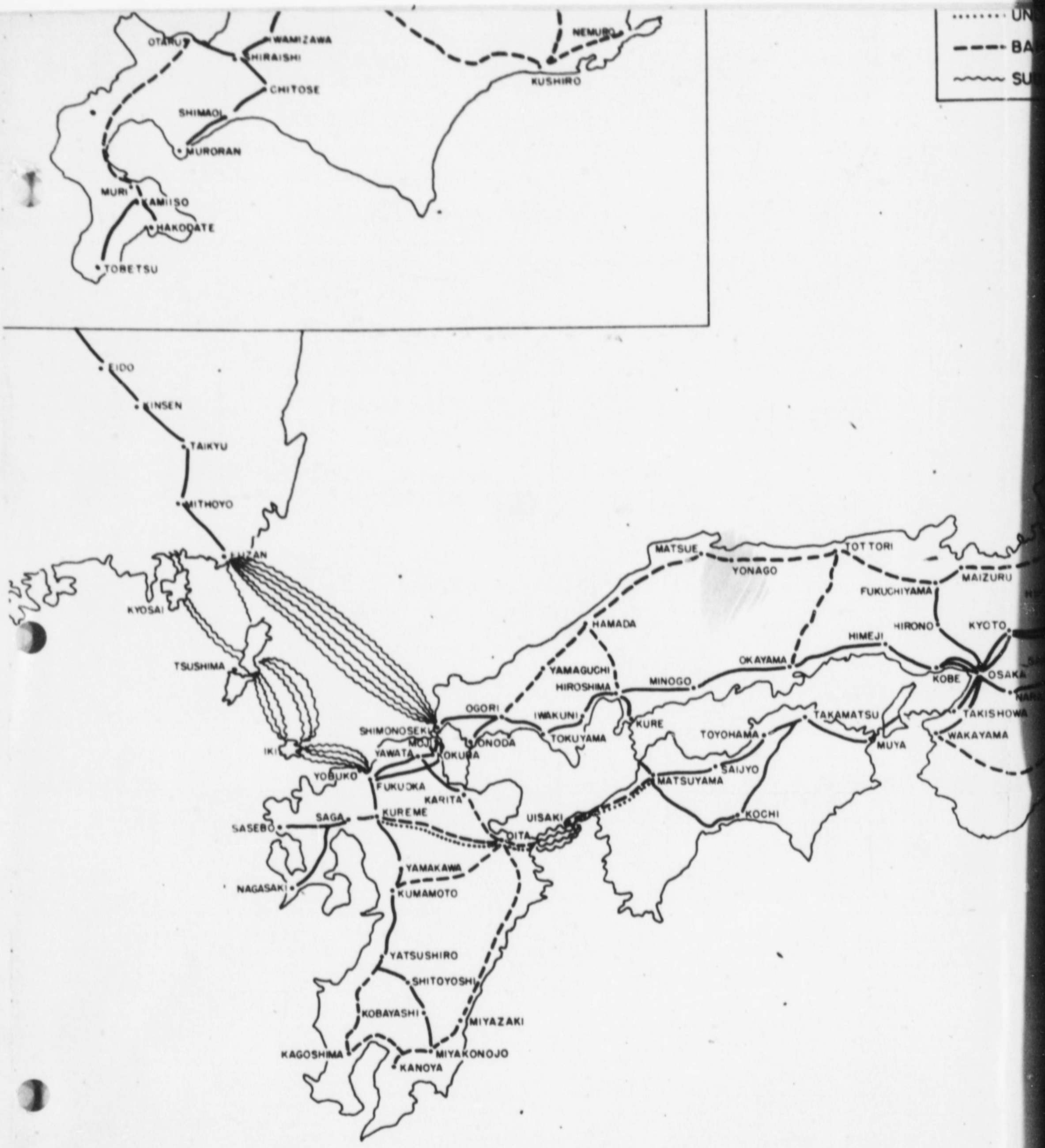
Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Main Communications System (Dec. 1945)



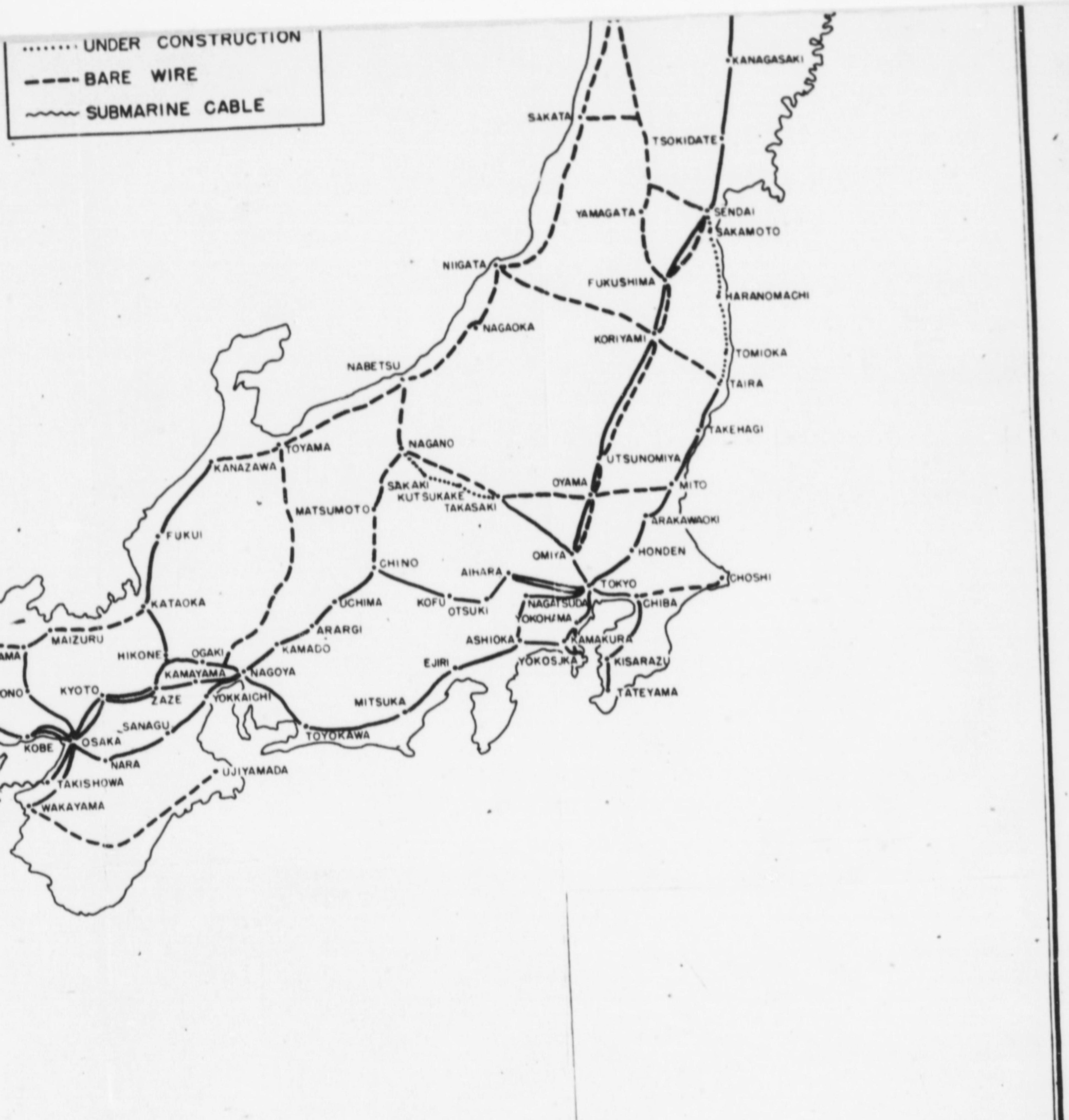


Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009



Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009



CONFIDENTIAL

IX. COMMUNICATIONS 4800

2. TELEGRAPH NETWORK 4803.0100
4803.0325

a. Location. Japan's extensive land telegraph net, in general following railroads and main highways, connects all large cities and towns. Alternative lines exist on important routes. The Tokyo and Nagoya areas are particularly well covered. (See Map) (CONFIDENTIAL) The majority of telegraph circuits are routed over telephone facilities, however several thousand miles of branch lines radiating from the main trunk lines support telegraph circuits only. There are many inter-island cables, most of which are for telegraph service alone. Cables are largely concentrated in the north and west coasts of Kyushu, Inland Sea, Tokyo Bay, Tsugaru Straits, and Soya Straits areas. The country is divided into ten communications districts. Messages are funnelled through the central stations of these districts, located in Tokyo, Osaka, Hiroshima, Kumamoto, Sendai, Nagoya, Sapporo, Matsuyama, Nagano, and Kanazawa. (RESTRICTED)

b. Capacity. The number of telegraph offices and the number of telegrams delivered increased steadily from 1933 to 1939, but declined from 1939 to 1944. In 1939, 12,735 telegraph offices handled

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775008

The majority of telegraph circuits are routed over telephone facilities, however several thousand miles of branch lines radiating from the main trunk lines support telegraph circuits only. There are many inter-island cables, most of which are for telegraph service alone. Cables are largely concentrated in the north and west coasts of Kyushu, Inland Sea, Tokyo Bay, Tsugaru Straits, and Soya Straits areas. The country is divided into ten communications districts. Messages are funnelled through the central stations of these districts, located in Tokyo, Osaka, Hiroshima, Kumamoto, Sendai, Nagoya, Sapporo, Matsuyama, Nagano, and Kanazawa. (RESTRICTED)

b. Capacity. The number of telegraph offices and the number of telegrams delivered increased steadily from 1933 to 1939, but declined from 1939 to 1944. In 1939, 12,735 telegraph offices handled 100,629,605 messages. Japan was then second only to the United States in the number of telegrams dispatched. However in 1944 there were 12,558 offices and only 59,283,912 messages handled. Telegraph traffic, like telephone traffic, is conducted largely at post offices, but the larger cities have separate telegraph offices. The Tokyo and Osaka centrals are of modern type equipped with automatic switching features. (RESTRICTED)

On 31 March 1941, Japan's mileage of inland telegraph lines was as follows:

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

RESTRICTED

	Route Miles	Circuit Miles
Land Lines		
Aerial lines (bare wire)	19,617	134,348
Overhead cables	309	19,661
Underground cables	532	64,625
Submarine Cables	9,616	12,233
Total	30,074	230,867

Poor maintenance and war damages will necessitate an estimated 25 percent replacement of the telegraph plant. Chiefly because of poor maintenance and overloading, the frequencies and hours of faults in the inland telegraph system have increased steadily during the past decade. To bring the system to the point where it will serve the needs of the occupation forces and a minimum Japanese economy, a reorganization of the Board of Communications, restoration of war damage, elimination of obsolete methods, and improved engineering practices are required. Rehabilitation of the telegraph plant as well as of the telephone plant has been partially accomplished by the release of Japanese Army and Navy communications equipment. (RESTRICTED)

War Damage. Destruction of the telegraph network, occuring mostly in the large cities, was as follows: open wire 1.0 percent; cable

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775008

Poor maintenance and war damages will necessitate an estimated 25 percent replacement of the telegraph plant. Chiefly because of poor maintenance and overloading, the frequencies and hours of faults in the inland telegraph system have increased steadily during the past decade. To bring the system to the point where it will serve the needs of the occupation forces and a minimum Japanese economy, a reorganization of the Board of Communications, restoration of war damage, elimination of obsolete methods, and improved engineering practices are required. Rehabilitation of the telegraph plant as well as of the telephone plant has been partially accomplished by the release of Japanese Army and Navy communications equipment. (RESTRICTED)

War Damage. Destruction of the telegraph network, occuring mostly in the large cities, was as follows: open wire 1.0 percent; cable 1.1 percent; repeater stations 7.7 percent. A tabulation of the damage to telegraph circuits in 42 of the largest cities shows a total of 935 circuits damaged. The least destruction occurred in Osaka, Tokyo, and Yokohama; the greatest in Hiroshima and Kobe. (RESTRICTED)

Equipment. Japan is self-sufficient in telegraph equipment. Prior to the war she had developed a high-speed instrument capable, it is claimed, of transmitting and receiving 6,000 letters per minute in "kana" and 7,500 letters per minute in foreign languages. Automatic apparatus is used in most cities, but outlying areas are served by hand keys. Printer telegraph in use includes Teletype, Baudot Multiplex, Western Electric Duplex, Morkrum Double Duplex, and the Japanese Letter Printer. (RESTRICTED)

RESTRICTED

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

CONFIDENTIAL

8

CHAPTER ~~V~~. ECONOMIC

SID-JAPAN
22 May 46

4800

~~XI~~. COMMUNICATIONS

4803.0100
4803.0325

2. TELEGRAPH NETWORK

a. Location. Japan's extensive land telegraph net, in general following railroads and main highways, connects all large cities and towns. Alternative lines exist on important routes. The Tokyo and Nagoya areas are particularly well covered. (See Map) (CONFIDENTIAL) The majority of telegraph circuits are routed over telephone facilities, however several thousand miles of branch lines radiating from the main trunk lines support telegraph circuits only. There are many inter-island cables, most of which are for telegraph service alone. Cables are largely concentrated in the north and west coasts of Kyushu, Inland Sea, Tokyo Bay, Tsugaru Straits, and Soya Straits areas. The country is divided into ten communications districts. Messages are funnelled through the central stations of these districts, located in Tokyo, Osaka, Hiroshima, Kumamoto, Sendai, Nagoya, Sapporo, Matsuyama, Nagano, and Kanazawa. (RESTRICTED)

b. Capacity. The number of telegraph offices and the number of telegrams delivered increased steadily from 1933 to 1939, but declined from 1939 to 1944. In 1939, 12,735 telegraph offices handled

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Nagoya areas are particularly well covered. (See Map) (CONFIDENTIAL)
The majority of telegraph circuits are routed over telephone facilities, however several thousand miles of branch lines radiating from the main trunk lines support telegraph circuits only. There are many inter-island cables, most of which are for telegraph service alone. Cables are largely concentrated in the north and west coasts of Kyushu, Inland Sea, Tokyo Bay, Tsugaru Straits, and Soya Straits areas. The country is divided into ten communications districts. Messages are funnelled through the central stations of these districts, located in Tokyo, Osaka, Hiroshima, Kumamoto, Sendai, Nagoya, Sapporo, Matsuyama, Nagano, and Kanazawa. (RESTRICTED)

b. Capacity. The number of telegraph offices and the number of telegrams delivered increased steadily from 1933 to 1939, but declined from 1939 to 1944. In 1939, 12,735 telegraph offices handled 100,629,605 messages. Japan was then second only to the United States in the number of telegrams dispatched. However in 1944 there were 12,558 offices and only 59,283,912 messages handled. Telegraph traffic, like telephone traffic, is conducted largely at post offices, but the larger cities have separate telegraph offices. The Tokyo and Osaka centrals are of modern type equipped with automatic switching features. (RESTRICTED)

On 31 March 1941, Japan's mileage of inland telegraph lines was as follows:

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG No. 775009

RESTRICTED

XL. COMMUNICATIONS

2. TELEGRAPH NETWORK (Continued)

	Route Miles	Circuit Miles
Land Lines		
Aerial lines (bare wire)	19,617	134,348
Overhead cables	309	19,661
Underground cables	532	64,625
Submarine Cables	9,616	12,233
Total	30,074	230,867

Poor maintenance and war damages will necessitate an estimated 25 percent replacement of the telegraph plant. Chiefly because of poor maintenance and overloading, the frequencies and hours of faults in the inland telegraph system have increased steadily during the past decade. To bring the system to the point where it will serve the needs of the occupation forces and a minimum Japanese economy, a reorganization of the Board of Communications, restoration of war damage, elimination of obsolete methods, and improved engineering practices are required. Rehabilitation of the telegraph plant as well as of the telephone plant has been partially accomplished by the release of Japanese Army and Navy communications equipment. (RESTRICTED)

War Damage. Destruction of the telegraph network, occuring mostly in the large cities, was as follows: open wire 1.0 percent; cable

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775008

Poor maintenance and war damages will necessitate an estimated 25 percent replacement of the telegraph plant. Chiefly because of poor maintenance and overloading, the frequencies and hours of faults in the inland telegraph system have increased steadily during the past decade. To bring the system to the point where it will serve the needs of the occupation forces and a minimum Japanese economy, a reorganization of the Board of Communications, restoration of war damage, elimination of obsolete methods, and improved engineering practices are required. Rehabilitation of the telegraph plant as well as of the telephone plant has been partially accomplished by the release of Japanese Army and Navy communications equipment. (RESTRICTED)

War Damage. Destruction of the telegraph network, occuring mostly in the large cities, was as follows: open wire 1.0 percent; cable 1.1 percent; repeater stations 7.7 percent. A tabulation of the damage to telegraph circuits in 42 of the largest cities shows a total of 935 circuits damaged. The least destruction occurred in Osaka, Tokyo, and Yokohama; the greatest in Hiroshima and Kobe. (RESTRICTED)

Equipment. Japan is self-sufficient in telegraph equipment. Prior to the war she had developed a high-speed instrument capable, it is claimed, of transmitting and receiving 6,000 letters per minute in "kana" and 7,500 letters per minute in foreign languages. Automatic apparatus is used in most cities, but outlying areas are served by hand keys. Printer telegraph in use includes Teletype, Baudot Multiplex, Western Electric Duplex, Morkrum Double Duplex, and the Japanese Letter Printer. (RESTRICTED)

RESTRICTED

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

RESTRICTED

IX

XI. COMMUNICATIONS

4800

3. CABLES

4804

a. Location.

PRINCIPAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT INTERNATIONAL SUBMARINE CABLES

Cable Terminals	Length in naut. miles	Number of conductors	Date laid	Condition 1 Nov 45
Nagasaki (Mogi)-Shanghai	420	1	1913	Grounded
Nagasaki (Mogi)-Tansui	682	1	1910	"
Nagasaki (Mogi)-Tansui	713	1	1917	"
Nagasaki (Mogi)-Dairen	661	1	1921	"
Sasebo-Tsingtao (Japan-China 50-50 control)	552	1	1915	Low insulation
Sasebo-Dairen	657	1	1904	Grounded
Tansui-Sharp Peak (Foochow)	119	1	1899	"
Obama-Amami O shima	243	1	1896	"
Amami O shima-Okinawa	195	1	1896	Unknown
Okinawa-Ishigaki Jima	298	1	1897	"
Ishigaki Jima-Tansui	235	1	1897	Grounded
Okinawa-Yap	1559	1	1916	"
Kamakura-Chichijima (Bonins)	660	1	1906	"
Dairen-Chefoo (Japan 80 miles; China 7)	87	1	1909	"
Matsue (Chikumi)-Genzan, Korea via Utsuryo-to	481	1	1905	(1st section good (2nd section grounde
Shimonoseki-Fusan, Korea (Yoshimi-Gennon)	122	1	1912	Unknown
Shimonoseki-Fusan	118	1	1918	Grounded
Shimonoseki-Fusan	116	1	1919	"
Shimonoseki-Fusan	123	1	1919	"
Shimonoseki-Fusan	122	1	1920	"
Shimonoseki-Fusan (Murotsu-Suyong Bay)	116	2	1926	Unknown
Yobuko-Iki Jima No. 1 (Japan-Korea)	19	4	1924	Good

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO. 775009

Nagasaki (Mogi)-Tansui	715	1	[illegible]	"
Nagasaki (Mogi)-Dairen	661	1	1921	"
Sasebo-Tsingtao (Japan-China 50-50 control)	552	1	1915	Low insulation
Sasebo-Dairen	657	1	1904	Grounded
Tansui-Sharp Peak (Foochow)	119	1	1899	"
Obama-Amami O shima	243	1	1896	"
Amami O shima-Okinawa	195	1	1896	Unknown
Okinawa-Ishigaki Jima	298	1	1897	"
Ishigaki Jima-Tansui	235	1	1897	Grounded
Okinawa-Yap	1559	1	1916	"
Kamakura-Chichijima (Bonins)	660	1	1906	"
Dairen-Chefoo (Japan 80 miles; China 7)	87	1	1909	"
Matsue (Chikumi)-Genzan, Korea via Utsuryo-to	481	1	1905	(1st section good (2nd section grounde
Shimonoseki-Fusan, Korea (Yoshimi-Gennon)	122	1	1912	Unknown
Shimonoseki-Fusan	118	1	1918	Grounded
Shimonoseki-Fusan	116	1	1919	"
Shimonoseki-Fusan	123	1	1919	"
Shimonoseki-Fusan	122	1	1920	"
Shimonoseki-Fusan (Murotsu-Suyong Bay)	116	2	1926	Unknown
Yobuko-Iki Jima No. 1 (Japan-Korea)	19	4	1924	Good
Yobuko-Iki Jima No. 2	18	4	1924	"
Yobuko-Iki Jima No. 3	16	2	1929	"
Yobuko-Iki Jima No. 4	22	28	1937	"
Yobuko-Iki Jima No. 5	22	28	1943	"
Iki Jima-Tsushima No. 1 (Japan-Korea)	44	2	1905	Unknown
Iki Jima-Tsushima No. 2	41	1	1883	"
Iki Jima-Tsushima No. 3	44	1	1895	"
Iki Jima-Tsushima No. 4	36	28	1937	Good
Iki Jima-Tsushima No. 5	36	28	1943	"
Tsushima-Fusan No. 1 (Japan-Korea)	55	1	1883	Unknown
Tsushima-Fusan No. 2	61	1	1904	"
Tsushima-Fusan No. 3	49	28	1937	Good
Tsushima-Fusan No. 4	-	28	1943	Unfinished
Potei, Formosa-Hoko-to	36	1	1917	Grounded
Hoko-to-Amoy	95	1	1938	"

(RESTRICTED)

RESTRICTED

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG No. 775009

SECRET

IX

XI. COMMUNICATIONS 4800

3. CABLES (Continued) 4804

PRINCIPAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT INTERNATIONAL SUBMARINE CABLES (Concluded)

Cable Terminals	Length in naut. miles	Number of conductors	Date laid	Condition 1 Nov. 45
Yobuko-Tsushima	-	-	1930	? (SECRET)
Tsushima Str.-Douglas Inlet, Korea	-	-	1904	? "
Tsutsu Bay, Tsushima-Douglas Inlet	-	-	1904	? "
Takao, Formosa-Hongkong (Under joint army-navy control)	-	-	After) Dec 41)	? (CONFIDENTIAL)
Hoihow, Hainan-Doson, F.I.C.	-	-	Oct 1940	? "
Hoihow-Canton (Hongkong?)	-	-	June 1940	? "
Hoihow-Lei-chou Pan-tao Peninsula	-	-	1940?	? "

There are numerous inter-main island cables, and others connecting outlying islands with the main Japanese islands. Among these is the Mishima-Tsunoshima-Okinoshima-Tsushima cable in Tsushima Strait, and that from Teradomari in Niigata Prefecture to Sado Shima. The condition of most of these is unreported. The two cables connecting northern Hokkaido with Karafuto are presumed to have been cut. (RESTRICTED)

INTERNATIONAL FOREIGN-OWNED CABLES WITH LANDINGS ON JAPANESE TERRITORY

Cable Terminals	Length in naut. miles	Number of conductors	Date laid	Condition 1 Nov 45
Nagasaki-Vladivostok	766	1	1871	Unknown

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Douglas Inlet	-	-	[illegible]		
Takao, Formosa-Hongkong (Under joint army-navy control)	-	-	After) Dec 41)	?	(CONFIDENTIAL)
Hoihow, Hainan-Doson, F.I.C.	-	-	Oct 1940	?	"
Hoihow-Canton (Hongkong?)	-	-	June 1940	?	"
Hoihow-Lei-chou Pan-tao Peninsula	-	-	1940?	?	"

There are numerous inter-main island cables, and others connecting outlying islands with the main Japanese islands. Among these is the Mishima-Tsunoshima-Okinoshima-Tsushima cable in Tsushima Strait, and that from Teradomari in Niigata Prefecture to Sado Shima. The condition of most of these is unreported. The two cables connecting northern Hokkaido with Karafuto are presumed to have been cut. (RESTRICTED)

INTERNATIONAL FOREIGN-OWNED CABLES WITH LANDINGS ON JAPANESE TERRITORY

Cable Terminals	Length in naut. miles	Number of conductors	Date laid	Condition 1 Nov 45
Nagasaki-Vladivostok	766	1	1871	Unknown
Nagasaki-Vladivostok	756	1	1883	"
Nagasaki Gutzlaff-Shanghai	489	1	1871	"
Nagasaki-Gutzlaff-Shanghai	478	1	1883	"
Chichijima-Guam	-	1	1904-6	"

(RESTRICTED)

The first four of these cables are owned by the Great Northern Telegraph Co., a Danish concern, and the last one by the Commercial Pacific Cable Co., American, which also supervised the Kamakura-Chichijima link with Japan, before the war. These and others in the Philippines and South Pacific areas came under Japanese control during the war. (RESTRICTED)

International Cable Connections with Japan. For 30 years all telegrams to and from Japan passed over the wires of the Great

SECRET

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

SECRET

Northern Telegraph Co. Messages were routed from Nagasaki to either Shanghai or Vladivostok. Even after the Japanese cable to Shanghai and the Kamakura-Chichijima link with the Commercial Pacific system were laid, the rates on these Japanese-owned sections were so high that most of the through traffic was routed via the Great Northern. (SECRET)

From Shanghai cables formerly could be forwarded over the Commercial Pacific Cable system via Manila, Guam, Midway, and Hawaii, to San Francisco, and thence to South America; or overland through India to Europe; or from Bombay to Africa by submarine cable; thence to South America. From Vladivostok cables were routed overland to Moscow; thence to other parts of Europe. (RESTRICTED)

The Japanese Government announced on 1 May 43 that it was taking over the Great Northern's rights to operate cables connecting with Japan, claiming that its 1940 contract with that company had expired on 30 Apr 43 and had not been renewed. Presumably all Great Northern installations were appropriated at the same time. (SECRET)

b. Capacity. Most of Japan's cables are for telegraph, but

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775008

most of the through traffic was routed via [illegible]

From Shanghai cables formerly could be forwarded over the Commercial Pacific Cable system via Manila, Guam, Midway, and Hawaii, to San Francisco, and thence to South America; or overland through India to Europe; or from Bombay to Africa by submarine cable; thence to South America. From Vladivostok cables were routed overland to Moscow; thence to other parts of Europe. (RESTRICTED)

The Japanese Government announced on 1 May 43 that it was taking over the Great Northern's rights to operate cables connecting with Japan, claiming that its 1940 contract with that company had expired on 30 Apr 43 and had not been renewed. Presumably all Great Northern installations were appropriated at the same time. (SECRET)

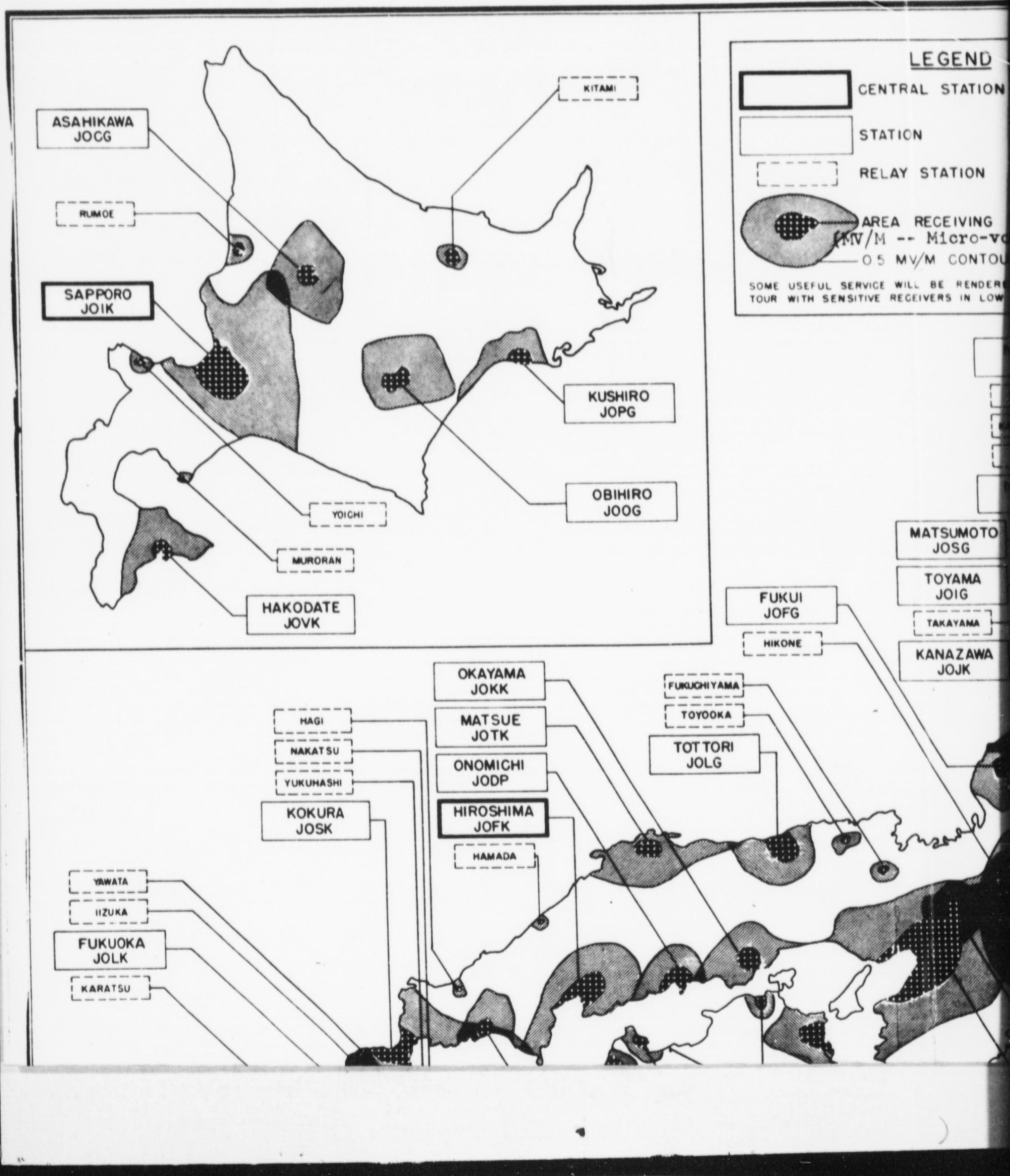
b. Capacity. Most of Japan's cables are for telegraph, but a number of those connecting the four main islands and between Japan and Korea are for telephone service. Only a 14-pair carrier telephone cable and a one-conductor telegraph cable are in operation between Japan and Korea, according to a late 1945 report. Three cable ships have been doing repair work on inter-island cables within Japan's home waters during the past five or six months. The lack of foreign cable connections is not serious in view of the external traffic restrictions now imposed upon Japan. (RESTRICTED)

SECRET

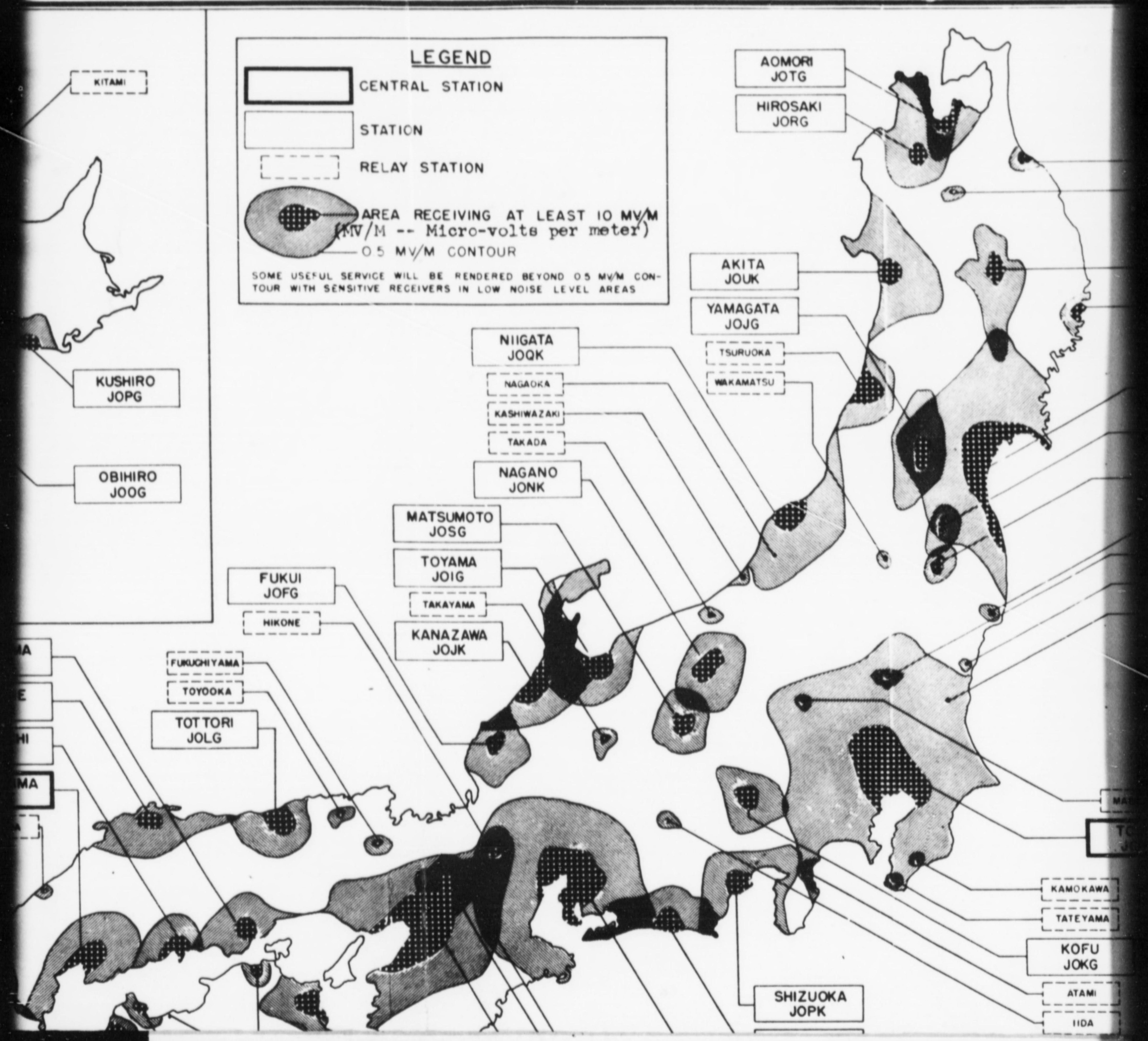
Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775008

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

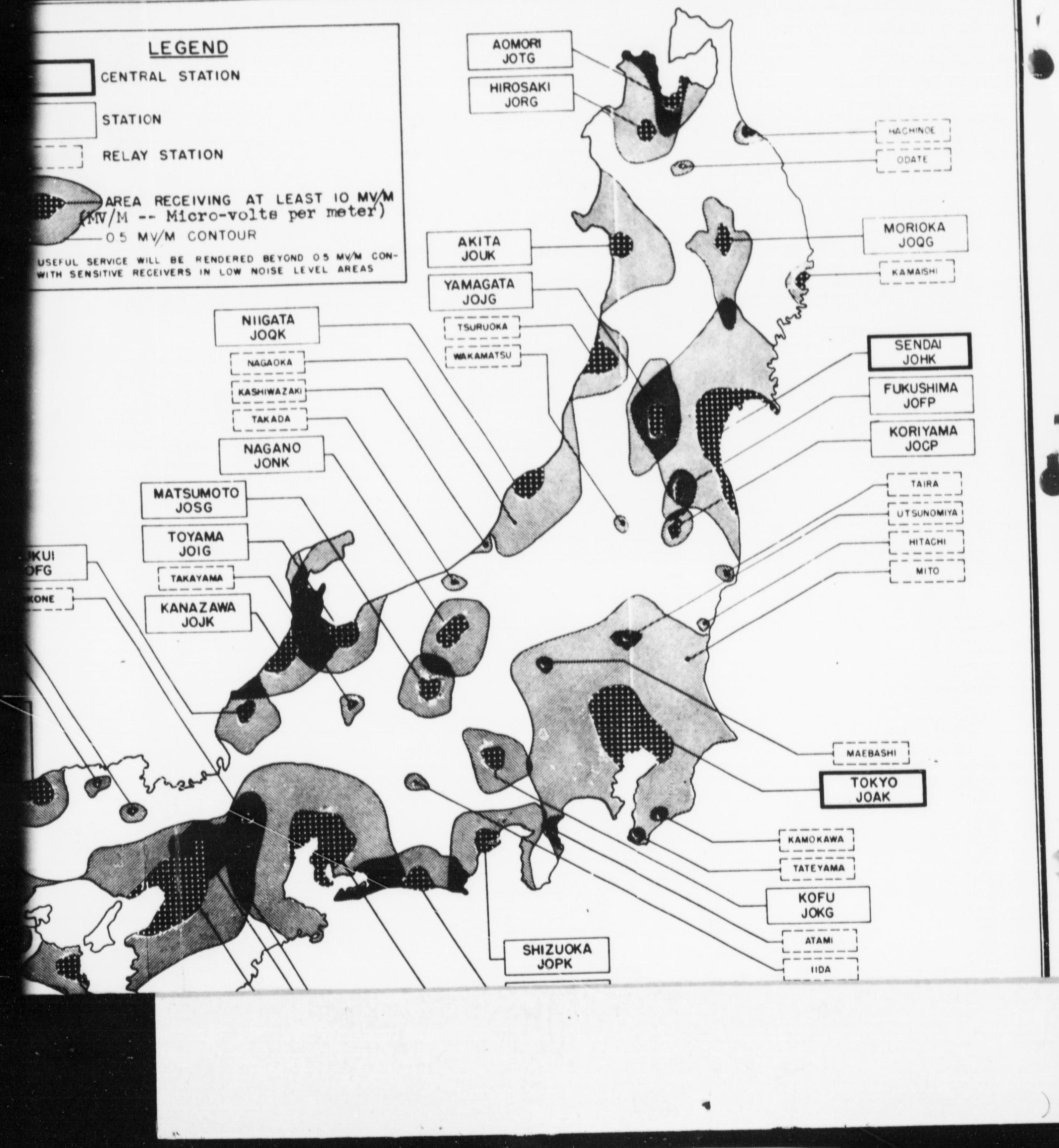
IX. XI. TELECOMMUNICATIONS



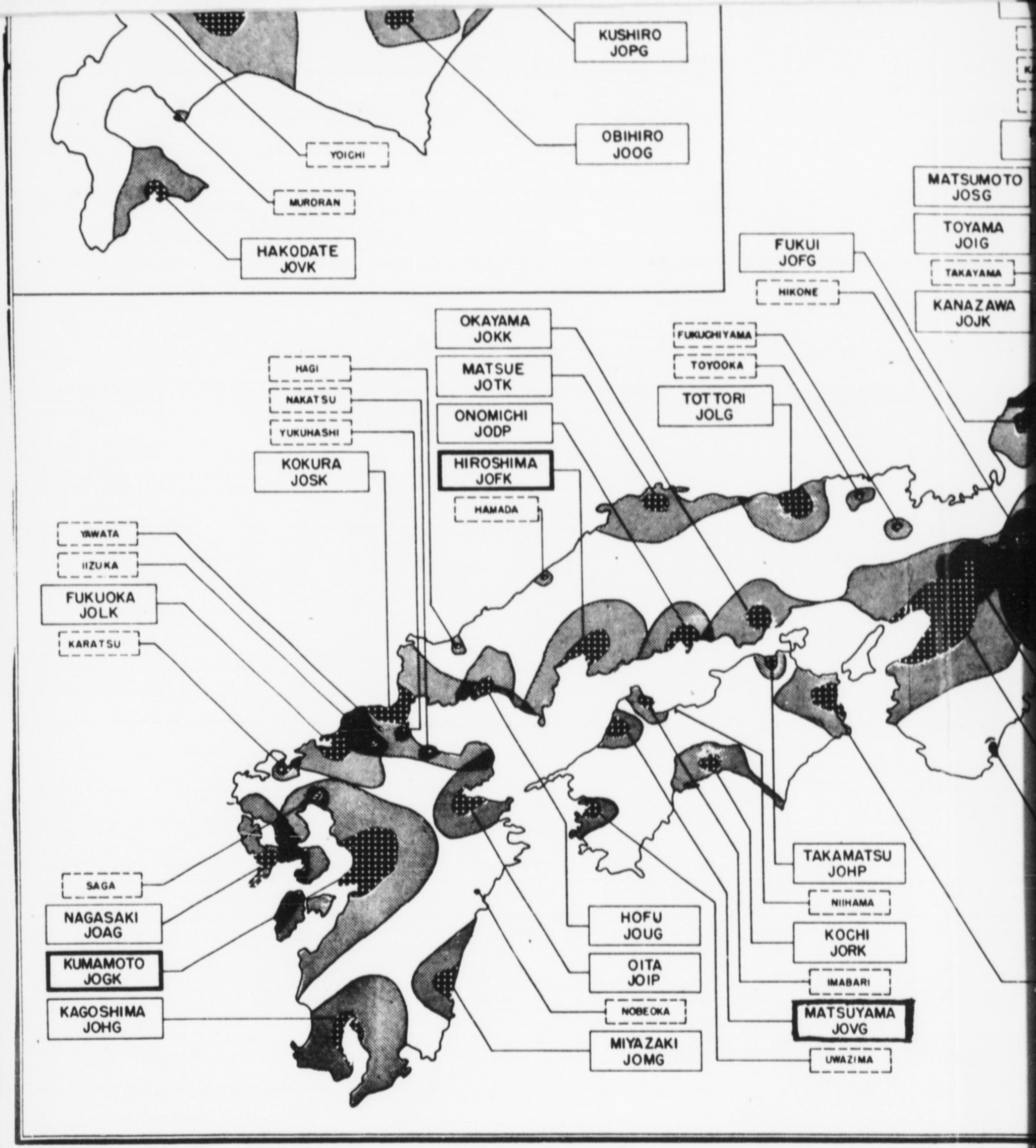
Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009



Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009



Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009



Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

KUSHIRO JOPG

OBIHIRO JOOG

JOQK

NAGAOKA

KASHIWAZAKI

TAKADA

NAGANO JONK

MATSUMOTO JOSG

TOYAMA JOIG

TAKAYAMA

KANAZAWA JOJK

FUKUI JOFG

HIKONE

FUKUCHIYAMA

TOYOOKA

TOTTORI JOLG

TSURUOKA

WAKAMATSU

KAMOKAWA

TATEYAMA

KOFU JOKG

ATAMI

IIDA

SHIZUOKA JOPK

HAMAMATSU JODG

NAGOYA JOCK

UENO

KYOTO JOOK

OSAKA JOBK

SHINGU

TOKUSHIMA JOXK

TAKAMATSU JOHP

NIIHAMA

KOCHI JORK

IMABARI

MATSUYAMA JOVG

UWAZIMA

HOFU JOUG

OITA JOIP

NOBEOKA

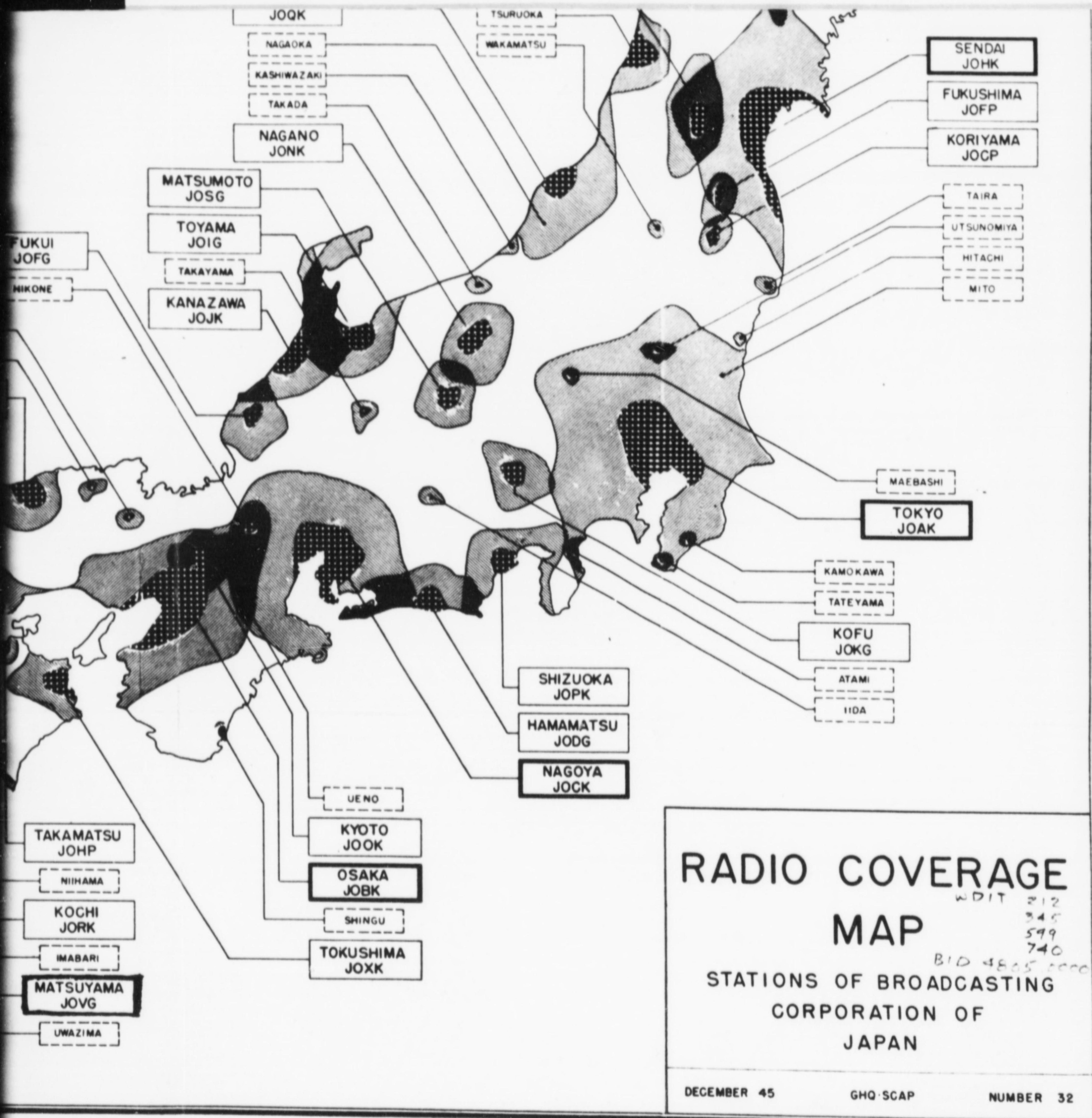
MIYAZAKI JOMG

RADIO CO
MA

STATIONS OF B
CORPORAT
JAP

DECEMBER 45 GHQ·S

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009



RADIO COVERAGE MAP

WDIT 212 345 599 740

BID 4805 1000

STATIONS OF BROADCASTING CORPORATION OF JAPAN

DECEMBER 45 GHQ·SCAP NUMBER 32

UNCLASSIFIED

XL. TELECOMMUNICATIONS 4800

4. RADIO STATIONS 4805-4805.0400

General. All radio communications are controlled by the Board of Communications or its subsidiaries. Broadcasting is directed by the semi-private Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, supported by a small monthly charge per receiving radio. Radio telegraph and radio telephone are administered by the International Telecommunications Company, 50 percent government-owned. The BCJ is presently operating at a loss, in large part the result of damage and reduction in number of paying radio listeners, and ITC income has been sharply reduced because of restrictions on foreign communications. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Certain types of domestic communications transmitted by electrical means, and all electrical communications entering or leaving the four main islands of Japan or its contiguous islands are subject to censorship by the occupation authorities. Only necessary radio stations are allowed to operate. New stations and changes in old ones must have prior approval from GHQ, SCAP. SCAP also decides what circuits can be operated and what frequencies used. Wireless telegraph and cable messages are permitted only in English, Russian, or Japanese; wireless telephone and cable telephone messages only in English and Japanese. (UNCLASSIFIED)

A nation-wide system of point-to-point radio telegraph and

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

large part the result of damage and reduction in number of paying radio listeners, and ITC income has been sharply reduced because of restrictions on foreign communications. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Certain types of domestic communications transmitted by electrical means, and all electrical communications entering or leaving the four main islands of Japan or its contiguous islands are subject to censorship by the occupation authorities. Only necessary radio stations are allowed to operate. New stations and changes in old ones must have prior approval from GHQ, SCAP. SCAP also decides what circuits can be operated and what frequencies used. Wireless telegraph and cable messages are permitted only in English, Russian, or Japanese; wireless telephone and cable telephone messages only in English and Japanese. (UNCLASSIFIED)

A nation-wide system of point-to-point radio telegraph and radio telephone circuits, supplementing the government wire lines, is operated by the Board of Communications. These circuits are called "wire adjuncts" and serve every prefecture and most of the nearby islands. With rehabilitation and the more efficient use of personnel and equipment, now under study, the need for these adjuncts should be reduced. (UNCLASSIFIED)

On 5 February 1946 SCAP directed the Japanese Government to close all radio circuits of the First Demobilization Ministry (Army), with the exception of those between Japan and North China, and to continue to operate only 22 stations of the Second Demobilization Ministry (Navy) within Japan. (UNCLASSIFIED)

UNCLASSIFIED

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

UNCLASSIFIED

DOMESTIC RADIO STATIONS IN OPERATION -- 15 April 1946
(excluding mobile stations)

Operating Agency	Total a/	Number Providing Each Type of Service b/ Broadcast	Coastal c/	Fixed c/	Special d/
Bd. of Communications	163	-	10	146	9
Broadcasting Corp.	102	102	-	-	-
Demob. Ministries and Palace Guard	31	-	25	30	2
Lighthouse Bureau	14	-	-	5	11
Police Bureau	55	-	-	55	2
Railways Bureau	25	-	4	20	7
Weather Bureau	31	-	-	30	4
Other e/	35	-	26	5	4
Totals	456	102	65	291	39

a/ Totals except for BCJ are less than the totals providing each type of service, because many stations provide more than one type.
b/ Each transmitter site counted as one station.
c/ Public (official business only) and private stations.
d/ Radio beacon, special broadcasting, standard-frequency and standard time signal stations.
e/ Stations operated by private owners and certain government agencies.

(UNCLASSIFIED)

Broadcasting. a. Location. In August 1945 Japan had a broadcasting network of 100 stations, in badly run down condition resulting mainly from poor maintenance. The radio coverage of Japan as of December 1945 is shown in the accompanying map. The network is interconnected by means of regional centrals at Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Matsuyama, Kumamoto,

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775008

Police Bureau	55	-	-	55	2
Railways Bureau	25	-	4	20	7
Weather Bureau	31	-	-	30	4
Other e/	35	-	26	5	4
Totals	456	102	65	291	39

a/ Totals except for BCJ are less than the totals providing each type of service, because many stations provide more than one type.
b/ Each transmitter site counted as one station.
c/ Public (official business only) and private stations.
d/ Radio beacon, special broadcasting, standard-frequency and standard time signal stations.
e/ Stations operated by private owners and certain government agencies.
(UNCLASSIFIED)

Broadcasting. a. Location. In August 1945 Japan had a broadcasting network of 100 stations, in badly run down condition resulting mainly from poor maintenance. The radio coverage of Japan as of December 1945 is shown in the accompanying map. The network is interconnected by means of regional centrals at Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Matsuyama, Kumamoto, Hiroshima, Sapporo, and Sendai. (UNCLASSIFIED)

b. Capacity. Broadcasting equipment suffered relatively little from war damage. Studios of the Hiroshima and Nagoya Centrals were destroyed, six stations were destroyed by fire, and two by bombing, but other damage was light. Some rehabilitation of the plant has been accomplished with salvaged military equipment, but the regional centrals, including the 150 KW JOAK Stations Nos. 1 and 2 in Tokyo, have been operating at reduced rates of 10 KW and 50 KW because of lack of high power tubes. All equipment is of Japanese manufacture and generally of good quality. The best of it, however, is only on a par with 1935 American standards. (UNCLASSIFIED)

UNCLASSIFIED

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

UNCLASSIFIED

IX.
XL. TELECOMMUNICATIONS 4800

4. RADIO STATIONS (Continued) 4805-4805.0400

Network No. 1 (National Network) in January 1946 consisted of 8 central stations, 35 local stations with studios and 42 stations having only transmitters for relaying programs to listeners. It was designed in pre-war years to provide nation-wide propaganda service and to overcome poor transmission characteristics of Japan's mountainous terrain. Those aims were achieved by using a large number of low power stations (below the high frequency band) connected by wire lines to central studios, and by encouraging the distribution of cheap radios. Low-power stations kept the people from listening to foreign broadcasts and minimized the possibility of navigational aid to Allied bombing forces during the war. Network No. 2 (Urban Network), composed of the eight central stations, covers the metropolitan centers and offers higher class programs. In addition, the occupation forces operate a network which comprised 14 stations in January 1946. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Most important radio programs originate in the main JOAK studios in Tokyo. Less important ones come from the regional centrals. Local stations usually do not originate programs. Weekly program time of Networks 1 and 2 was 119 and 80 hours, respectively, during the period 16-31 May 1946. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

aims were achieved by using a large number of low power stations ([illegible] the high frequency band) connected by wire lines to central studios, and by encouraging the distribution of cheap radios. Low-power stations kept the people from listening to foreign broadcasts and minimized the possibility of navigational aid to Allied bombing forces during the war. Network No. 2 (Urban Network), composed of the eight central stations, covers the metropolitan centers and offers higher class programs. In addition, the occupation forces operate a network which comprised 14 stations in January 1946. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Most important radio programs originate in the main JOAK studios in Tokyo. Less important ones come from the regional centrals. Local stations usually do not originate programs. Weekly program time of Networks 1 and 2 was 119 and 80 hours, respectively, during the period 16-31 May 1946. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Subscribers must pay a small fee (formerly 50 sen a month) for the privilege of owning radios. In April 1945 there were 7,371,712 licensed subscribers, 442,302 of whom are estimated to have owned two radios. Adding an estimated 19,653 illegal radios (unlicensed), there was at that time total of 7,833,667 radios in Japan. Probably 25 percent of these were destroyed by bombing and fires and 20 percent damaged. Because of a scarcity of tubes, the number of new radios available for distribution is comparatively small. On 30 April 1946 there were an estimated 4,830,000 radios in operation in Japan. Distribution of home radio receivers is in charge of a separate Government agency, the Radio

UNCLASSIFIED

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775008

RESTRICTED

IX

XL. TELECOMMUNICATIONS 4800

4. RADIO STATIONS (Continued) 4805-4805.0400

Receiving Set Distribution Company. (UNCLASSIFIED)

The capacity of the broadcasting system is limited by long continued neglect and current lack of supplies, plus inefficient management. Junior executives of the Broadcasting Corporation are agitating for reduced Government control and more democratic methods. Occupation authorities are cooperating in a program to bring all communication systems up to a standard that will meet Allied military requirements and the people's needs. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Radio Telegraph. a. Location. Radio telegraph wire-adjunct systems are of two types: No. 1 actively assists wire facilities in moving telegrams; No. 2 functions as an emergency standby, handles no traffic, but conducts occasional tests. No. 1 links 67 cities and towns, and 102 cities are linked by 79 stations of No. 2 type. Of the latter 23 cities have both active and standby terminals. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Transmitting stations for overseas traffic are located at Oyama (short wave), Tochigi Prefecture, about 44 miles north of Tokyo; Yosami (long and short wave) near Kariya, about 20 miles southeast of Nagoya; and at Semayama (see description under Radio Telephone). Receiving stations

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

up to a standard that will meet Allied military requirements and the people's needs. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Radio Telegraph. a. Location. Radio telegraph wire-adjunct systems are of two types: No. 1 actively assists wire facilities in moving telegrams; No. 2 functions as an emergency standby, handles no traffic, but conducts occasional tests. No. 1 links 67 cities and towns, and 102 cities are linked by 79 stations of No. 2 type. Of the latter 23 cities have both active and standby terminals. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Transmitting stations for overseas traffic are located at Oyama (short wave), Tochigi Prefecture, about 44 miles north of Tokyo; Yosami (long and short wave) near Kariya, about 20 miles southeast of Nagoya; and at Semayama (see description under Radio Telephone). Receiving stations are located at Fukuoka-mura (short wave), Saitama Prefecture, about 17 miles northwest of Tokyo; Yokkaichi (long and short wave), about 20 miles southwest of Nagoya; and at Ono-machi (see description under Radio Telephone). The Oyama and Fukuoka stations formerly were, and may now be, connected with each other and with the Tokyo controlling office by land lines. The Yosami and Yokkaichi stations were connected with each other and with the Osaka controlling stations by land lines, and the same was true of the Semayama and Ono stations. (RESTRICTED) The present status and equipment of these six stations are not known.

RESTRICTED

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

CONFIDENTIAL

INTERNATIONAL RADIO TELEGRAPH CIRCUITS
(As of 18 March 1946)

Circuit	Type of Service
Tokyo-San Francisco (RCAC)	KFM, SCM, press dispatches, government messages*
Tokyo-San Francisco (Mackay)	Same as above
Tokyo-Los Angeles (Press Wireless)	KFM, VLT, press dispatches*
Osaka-London	SCM, press dispatches, government messages
Tokyo-Geneva	Private and government (clear or code) messages and press dispatches
Tokyo-Moscow	Same as for Geneva
Tokyo-Stockholm	Same as for Geneva
Tokyo-San Francisco and South Seas	Used for news transmission by AP and UP
Tokyo-South China Sea area	Transmits censored Kyodo news to unrepatriated Japanese troops, also uncensored Agence France Presse and Central News Agency (Chinese) dispatches
Ten radio telegraph circuits between Japan and nearby minor islands now foreign controlled	Private messages; shipping and weather information
Osaka-Paris	Press and government messages (Authorized 2 May 1946) (CONFIDENTIAL)

* KFM - Fixed type message; SCM - Sender's composition message; VLT - Night letter.

b. Capacity. (1) International. Radio telegrpah circuits connecting Tokyo with Washington and London are now available for exchange of government messages between accredited representatives of Australia,

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

	messages
Tokyo-Geneva	Private and government (clear or code) messages and press dispatches
Tokyo-Moscow	Same as for Geneva
Tokyo-Stockholm	Same as for Geneva
Tokyo-San Francisco and South Seas	Used for news transmission by AP and UP
Tokyo-South China Sea area	Transmits censored Kyodo news to unrepatriated Japanese troops, also uncensored Agence France Presse and Central News Agency (Chinese) dispatches
Ten radio telegraph circuits between Japan and nearby minor islands now foreign controlled	Private messages; shipping and weather information
Osaka-Paris	Press and government messages (Authorized 2 May 1946) (CONFIDENTIAL)

* KFM - Fixed type message; SCM - Sender's composition message; VLT - Night letter.

b. Capacity. (1) International. Radio telegrpah circuits connecting Tokyo with Washington and London are now available for exchenge of government messages between accredited representatives of Australia, Canada, China, France, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, and the Vatican stationed in Japan and their colleagues in Washington and London. Commercial radio telegraph service between Tokyo and Manila and between Japan and Canada via the United States is under consideration. (CONFIDENTIAL)

Commercial radio telegraph service between Japan and the United States was authorized 21 May 1946 for approved American business concerns, organizations, and persons within Japan. Messages between China and Japan are being handled through San Francisco, pending establishment of a direct connection between Shanghai and Tokyo. (UNCLASSIFIED)

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG No. 775009

RESTRICTED

XL. TELECOMMUNICATIONS 4800

4. RADIO STATIONS (Continued) 4805-4805.0400

MESSAGES HANDLED ON INTERNATIONAL CIRCUITS, JANUARY-MARCH 1946

Circuit	January	February	March (1st 3 weeks)
Fukuoka-Fusan*	15	0	[?]
Tokyo-Geneva	1,174	781	469
Tokyo-Moscow	782	543	244
Tokyo-Stockholm	435	350	152
Tokyo-San Francisco	49,229	40,390	30,579
Osaka-London	30	316	261

* Wire telegraph facility furnishing service between points in Japan and Korea. (UNCLASSIFIED)

(2) Domestic. Most of the active radio telegraph stations in the wire-adjunct systems are powered below 1 KW and most of the standby stations are powered at 50 watts or below. (UNCLASSIFIED)

An automatic high-speed radio telegraph circuit capable of carrying approximately 2,500 messages a day was inaugurated between Tokyo and Fukuoka during February 1946. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Radio Telephone. a. Location. For some years many cities and outlying islands have depended upon radio telephone for communication, due to the inadequacy of the long distance wire telephone network or to emergencies. Radio telephone also has been used for ship-to-shore and aviation communication. (RESTRICTED)

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

RESTRICTED

XL. TELECOMMUNICATIONS 4800

4. RADIO STATIONS (Continued) 4805-4805.0400

MESSAGES HANDLED ON INTERNATIONAL CIRCUITS, JANUARY-MARCH 1946

Circuit	January	February	March (1st 3 weeks)
Fukuoka-Fusan*	15	0	[?]
Tokyo-Geneva	1,174	781	469
Tokyo-Moscow	782	543	244
Tokyo-Stockholm	435	350	152
Tokyo-San Francisco	49,229	40,390	30,579
Osaka-London	30	316	261

* Wire telegraph facility furnishing service between points in Japan and Korea. (UNCLASSIFIED)

(2) Domestic. Most of the active radio telegraph stations in the wire-adjunct systems are powered below 1 KW and most of the standby stations are powered at 50 watts or below. (UNCLASSIFIED)

An automatic high-speed radio telegraph circuit capable of carrying approximately 2,500 messages a day was inaugurated between Tokyo and Fukuoka during February 1946. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Radio Telephone. a. Location. For some years many cities and outlying islands have depended upon radio telephone for communication, due to the inadequacy of the long distance wire telephone network or to emergencies. Radio telephone also has been used for ship-to-shore and aviation communication. (RESTRICTED)

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

* Wire telegraph facility furnishing service between points in Japan and Korea. (UNCLASSIFIED)

(2) Domestic. Most of the active radio telegraph stations in the wire-adjunct systems are powered below 1 KW and most of the standby stations are powered at 50 watts or below. (UNCLASSIFIED)

An automatic high-speed radio telegraph circuit capable of carrying approximately 2,500 messages a day was inaugurated between Tokyo and Fukuoka during February 1946. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Radio Telephone. a. Location. For some years many cities and outlying islands have depended upon radio telephone for communication, due to the inadequacy of the long distance wire telephone network or to emergencies. Radio telephone also has been used for ship-to-shore and aviation communication. (RESTRICTED)

Before the war the principal transmitting station for the empire and international radio telephone system was at Nasaki, Ibaraki Prefecture, and the principal receiving station was at Komuro, Saitama Prefecture, about 30 and 25 miles north northeast of Tokyo respectively. These stations were connected with each other and with the Tokyo controlling office by cables. Nasaki contained the short wave transmitters of Radio Tokyo. (RESTRICTED) Presumably these stations have the same status to-day.

The transmitting station at Semayama (Kawachi), Minami-Kawachi Gun, Osaka Prefecture, was used for both telephone and telegraph purposes. The receiving station was located at Ono-machi, Kato Gun, Hyogo Prefecture,

RESTRICTED

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC No. 775009

RESTRICTED

XL. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

4. RADIO STATIONS (Continued)

about 20 miles northwest of Kobe. These stations were connected with each other and with the Osaka controlling office by cables. Their equipment is unknown. (RESTRICTED)

An October 1945 report mentioned receiving stations at Yamato (Yamata?), Tama, and Ashigara, but the exact location of these is not verified and it is not known whether they are used for telephone or telegraph or both.

In May 1946 the Board of Communications was constructing and testing VHF (very high frequency) radio telephone relay systems to southern Japan and north central Honshu. Plans were being made for additional relays to all the home islands. Such communication has been in operation for some years across the Tsugaru Straits. Tokyo and Hachijo-jima, off the southern coast of Honshu, are similarly connected.

Telephone connection between Tokyo and San Francisco was re-established on 11 January 1946 with service restricted to certified emergency calls by United States military and accredited civilian personnel from the Japan end only. There is also telephone service from Tokyo to San Francisco and Los Angeles alternately for transmission of radio pro-

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

verified and it is not known [illegible]

telegraph or both.

In May 1946 the Board of Communications was constructing and testing VHF (very high frequency) radio telephone relay systems to southern Japan and north central Honshu. Plans were being made for additional relays to all the home islands. Such communication has been in operation for some years across the Tsugaru Straits. Tokyo and Hachijo-jima, off the southern coast of Honshu, are similarly connected.

Telephone connection between Tokyo and San Francisco was re-established on 11 January 1946 with service restricted to certified emergency calls by United States military and accredited civilian personnel from the Japan end only. There is also telephone service from Tokyo to San Francisco and Los Angeles alternately for transmission of radio programs over United States networks.

b. Capacity. The Nasaki radio station had 10, 20, and 50 KW antenna powers, and Komuro had short-wave receivers using the super-heterodyne circuit. Semayama was equipped with 80-meter antennae. The equipment of the Ono station was unknown. The present status and equipment of these four stations are unknown. (RESTRICTED)

The telephone wire adjunct service is provided by 16 active VHF relay stations, each capable of carrying 6-voice channels. These facilities add 3-voice channels each to the Tokyo-Osaka, Tokyo-Fukuoka, and the Osaka-Fukuoka circuits. A Tokyo-Sendai link involving 4 VHF repeater stations is now under construction, and should be in operation within 6 months.

RESTRICTED

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

UNCLASSIFIED

IX.

~~XX~~. TELECOMMUNICATIONS 4800

4. RADIO STATIONS (Continued) 4805-4805.0400

The relay system, when completed, will provide multi-channel radio telephone communication between Sendai-Tokyo-Osaka-Hiroshima-Fukuoka and other points on Kyushu and Honshu. The Tokyo-Hachijo-jima circuit has 6 channels and the VHF relay system added 12 circuits to the Tokyo-Sapporo telephone toll route. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

UNCLASSIFIED

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

W/W

25

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

XXX

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDG NO. 775009